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THE CRITIQUE

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KALI-SILICATUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M.D., Professor Materia Medica, Hahnemann
Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The silicate of potassium is a very deep acting remedy. Some of the symptoms are worse or come on in the morning, a few in the forenoon and afternoon, many in the evening, and very many in the *night*, and especially *after midnight*. Aversion to the open air and worse from the open air and from draughts. He dreads bathing and is worse from bathing. He is sensitive to cold weather and worse from becoming cold; after becoming cold complaints come on; worse in cold room and in dry, cold weather; cold, wet weather also makes him worse. He takes cold easily. After eating complaints are all worse; worse after slight exertion. Faintness; *emaciation*. He is worse after cold drinks, cold food, milk and fat food. Creeping feelings all over the body, but especially in the limbs. Indurations in glands and muscles. His painful parts are very sensitive to a jar. Lassitude is very marked and quite constant. *Desire to lie down* all the time. After straining muscles the weakness lasts long. He dreads to move or to walk and he is worse from motion.

Mucous secretions all increased. The blood surges from the body to the head. Stitching, tearing pains are numerous; he suffers if the perspiration is suppressed from a draft, or from insufficient clothing; he is worse from pressure and very sensitive to touch.

Pulsation in head and limbs; stiffness all over the body and in the limbs; he trembles all over, especially in abdomen; twitching of muscles. Symptoms all *worse from uncovering the body*; worse walking and from walking fast. Great weakness in the morning on waking, also in the evening; also after eating and after walking. *Weariness*. Worse in winter, in cold weather and better in summer.

Absent minded and becomes angered over trifles; anxiety in the evening, in bed and during the night; anxiety with fear; anxiety after eating, about his health; during menses, about

trifles, on waking, capriciousness. It is a very useful remedy for children in school when they can not learn their lesson. Difficult concentration of mind; he has lost confidence in his own ability. Confusion of mind in the morning on arising, in the evening, *after mental exertion*, while sitting. Consolation aggravates the mental symptoms; contrary and cowardly. His mind is full of imaginations; about dead people; illusions of fancy; sees images in the night; sees frightful images; sees ghosts and thieves. He is discontented and discouraged. Dullness of mind when reading and writing; in the morning on waking. Much excitement. Mental exertion aggravates many symptoms. Fear with anxiety; fear and dread of work; easily frightened; forgetful and heedless, which looks like approaching imbecility; many hysterical manifestations. He is very impatient, and indifferent to his friends and to pleasure; he takes pleasure in nothing. *Irresolution*. He seems not to care how things go, one way is as good as another. Has no opinions on prevailing questions. Extremely irritable; worse in morning and evening; worse after coition; worse from any attempt to console him. Memory very feeble; mistakes in speaking and writing; misplaces words. He is very obstinate and his moods are constantly changing. *Mental prostration*. Great restlessness during the night. Very sad in the morning. Seems at times to lose his senses. At times he is very sensitive to noises. It is a very useful remedy where these symptoms have been brought on by sexual excesses. Wants to sit still or sit around and do nothing; *very indolent*. Startled easily, from fright; from noise, on falling asleep, when touched. *Wonderful timidity*. Indisposed to conversation. Talking in sleep. Weeping much; weeping evening and night; weeping in sleep. Will power feeble; aversion to mental work.

Vertigo morning, afternoon, evening; inclination to fall backwards; vertigo during headache, as if intoxicated; must lie down; vertigo with nausea; objects seem to turn in a circle; vertigo almost constant; while rising, *while sitting, while stooping*, while walking, while walking in open air. Coldness of the head, of vertex; the head is sensitive to cold and must be covered. Boiling sensation in the brain; anæmia of the brain; congestion

of head at night on coughing; constriction of the scalp, especially of the forehead. Eruptions in margin of the hair, back of head, moist-like eczema; fullness of the head and the hair falls out; heat in the whole head; worse in forehead; heaviness in the forehead in the morning; sensation of movements in the head. Pain in the head *morning*, afternoon, evening, *night*; *after midnight*; pain *worse in cold air* and from a draft; worse *after coition*; from head becoming cold; from coryza; after eating; when hungry; from becoming overheated; *worse from a jar*; from light; from *mental exertion*; from motion; from motion of head or eyes; from noise; during menses. Compelled to lie down. *Applied heat relieves*. The pains are pulsating, periodical and paroxysmal. Headache came on from sexual excesses; worse after sleep; from stepping heavily; *from stooping* and from *straining the eyes*. The pain is violent, worse from touch and when walking; *wrapping up the head relieves*. Pain in forehead daytime, morning, *afternoon*, evening, night, above the eyes; pain in occiput; pain in sides of head, worse on right side; pain in temples. Boring pain in forehead; bruised pain in whole head; bursting pain in forehead; drawing pains in whole head and in *forehead*; pressing pains; pains pressing outward; pressing in forehead, *outward, over eyes*, occiput, temples and vertex; shooting pains in forehead and occiput; *stitching pains in head*, forehead, occiput, sides of head and temples; stunning pains in head; tearing pains in head, forehead, occiput, sides of occiput, *sides of head, temples* and vertex. Perspiration of whole scalp; perspiration of forehead. Pulsating in the head, in forehead. Shaking or trembling sensation in the brain; uncovering the head in cool air brings on many symptoms.

The eyelids are stuck together in the morning. Cataract has been cured by this remedy. Discharges yellow and thick; dryness in the eyes; eczema around the eyes and in the eyebrows; the eyes feel hot; inflammation of the eyes, of the conjunctiva of the lids; psoric complaints of the eyes; infected blood vessels; lachrymation in cold air. It has cured opacity of the cornea. Pain in the eyes, right most affected, better by warmth; the pains are *burning, pressing, stitching, tearing*; pain as if sand in eyes. It has cured paralysis of the optic

nerve. Photophobia marked in daylight; redness of the eyes; spots on the cornea; staring, swollen lids; ulceration of the cornea; weak eyes. In the field of vision there are many colors, *floating spots* and black flies; dark colors, yellow. Dim vision. *Dazzling*. Complaints from *exertion of vision*; flickering before the eyes; thinks he is going blind; sparks before the eyes and weak vision. Discharge from ear, bloody, offensive, purulent, *thick, yellow*. Scurfy eruption behind the ear; flapping sensation in the ears; the ears are hot; inflammation in the middle ear; intense itching deep in the ears; noises in ears with dizziness; flapping sounds, ringing, *roaring*. Pain in ear, mostly right, better by warmth; pain behind the ear and deep in the ear; aching, boring, cramping pain; drawing, *stitching, tearing*; drawing and tearing behind the ear. Pulsating pain deep in the ear; the ear feels stopped; ulceration in the ear. Hearing is acute for noise, later impaired. It has cured deafness from catarrh of the eustachian tubes and the middle ear.

Catarrh of the nose and posterior nares in chilly people who are weak and want to keep still and rest; very offensive discharge, offensive breath in syphilitic subjects; the discharge is bloody, crusty, acrid, *greenish*, purulent, thick, yellow. He is subject to frequent coryzas as he is taking cold constantly. Dryness in the nose; bleeding of the nose on blowing it; itching deep in the nose where many crusts form; the nose is constantly obstructed; pain in the nose, and in the bones of the nose; great soreness in nose; burning pain in nose. Smell acute, later diminished, finally lost. Frequent violent sneezing; the nose is greatly swollen; much swelling inside of nose; ulceration in the nose.

Discoloration of the face; bluish, red, pale; circumscribed red cheeks; the face is jaundiced; the lips are cracked and dry; face looks sickly and drawn with *suffering* expression. The face, chin, lips, upper lip, around the mouth, nose, extending down on the neck, covered with moist eczema. She was a sight to look upon and her friends all shunned her; she was comfortable only when in a very hot room. Herpes and pimples on the face. Indurated parotid gland; inflammation of the parotid gland. Itching of the face; drawing, stitching, tearing pain in

the face; much sweat on the face; swelling of the cheeks, lips, parotid and submaxillary glands; ulceration of the lips; hard crust continues to form on the under lip.

Dry mouth without thirst; bleeding gums and white tongue; apthæ in the mouth; copious mucus forms in the mouth; odor from mouth offensive. The tongue is very sore. Copious saliva flows into the mouth; swollen gums and tongue; taste is bad, bitter in the morning, bloody, sour.

Sensation of dryness in the throat with copious mucus; sensation of a lump in the throat; pain in the throat on swallowing; stitching pain in throat on swallowing; burning, rawness and soreness in the throat; much swelling in the throat and tonsils and swallowing is difficult. Swelling of cervical gland. Sensation of anxiety in the stomach with aversion to food and especially to meat; ravenous appetite; appetite entirely lost; emptiness in stomach; sensation of coldness in stomach; most troublesome eructations, worse after eating; bitter, empty, sour, waterbrash; eructations ameliorate the stomach symptoms; heart-burn and fulness of the stomach; hiccough and weight in the stomach. Loathing of food. Nausea after eating and during headache; nausea with dizziness. Pain in the stomach at night, after eating; the pains in stomach are cutting, burning, cramping, gnawing, *pressing* and stitching; sore, bruised feeling in stomach; pressing in stomach after eating; pulsating in stomach after eating; retching when coughing. Sensation of tightness in stomach from flatulence. Thirst during chilliness and during fever; extreme thirst. Vomiting night and morning; of bile, of food, mucus and watery fluid; vomiting on coughing, after drinking *cold water, after eating*, and during headache.

The abdomen is distended after eating with obstructed flatulence; fullness, hardness and heaviness in abdomen; great heat in abdomen; pain in abdomen at night, during cough, after eating, before and during menses, after stool; warmth ameliorates. Pain in right hypochondrium, in the hypogastrium, in the inguinal region and in the liver; the pains in the abdomen are burning, cramping, *cutting, pressing, stitching* and *tearing*; pressing and stitching pains in the liver. Runbling and tightness in the abdomen. *Constipation with very difficult stool*;

difficult soft stool; insufficient stool. Constipation during menses. Stool dry, *hard, knotty, large*, light colored. Diarrhœa in the morning and at night; painful diarrhœa during menses, with stool bloody, frequent, offensive, purulent, watery; dysentery with scanty mucus, purulent and bloody stool; constriction of the anus. It has cured fistula in ano. Passing flatus ameliorates; formication of the anus. Hemorrhoids that protrude, ulcerate and bleed; inactivity of the rectum; itching of the anus after stool; ineffectual urging of stool; pain in anus during stool; burning during and after stool; burning after a hard stool. *Cutting*, pressing, sticking, *stitching* pains in the anus; tenesmus, *extreme soreness* in the anus.

Catarrh of the bladder. The urine is cloudy, red, copious or scanty, with much mucous sediment; pressing pain in the bladder; urging to urinate; night, constant, frequent, ineffectual; the urine dribbles; urination frequent during the night; feeble stream; he can not quite empty the bladder; slow in starting; he feels that he has not finished; involuntary at night. Burning in the urethra during urination.

Erections in the morning and during the night, painful, even violent, without desire; induration of the testes; itching of the scrotum; *seminal emissions*. Sexual desire at first increased, then diminished, later lost; swelling of the testes.

Eruptions and itching of the vulva; leucorrhœa, *excoriating* and *yellow*; worse after the menses. Menses bright red, copious, *frequent, late, offensive*, painful, pale, scanty, short, *suppressed*; metrorrhagia between the menstrual periods; dragging down feeling in the pelvis; burning in the genitals; labor-like pains at the menstrual period; soreness in the genitals; prolapsus of the uterus.

Catarrh of the air passages; irritation of the larynx and trachea; much mucus in the air passages and especially in the larynx; scraping in the larynx, tickling in the larynx and trachea. The voice is hoarse and rough. It is a very useful remedy in asthma. Difficult breathing from exertion, while lying and when coughing; rattling in the chest; short, suffocative, whistling breathing; cough in daytime, morning, forenoon, evening and most severe and constant during the night; cough

worse after eating, during fever, lying; the cough is asthmatic and suffocative, racking and spasmodic; dry cough during the night; hacking cough during the night; cough from irritation in larynx and trachea; cough from tickling in the larynx and trachea; the cough is violent, spasmodic and paroxysmal, like whooping cough. Expectoration in the morning, bloody, copious, greenish, mucus, *purulent*, putrid-looking, tough, *viscid*, *yellow*.

Catarrh of the chest; abscess of the lungs; abscess of the axilla. Tightness of the chest. Dropsy of the pleura. Hollow sensation in chest; hemorrhage of the lungs; chronic inflammation of bronchial tubes; weight on the chest; pain in chest during cough, on deep inspiration; pain in the sides of chest on deep inspiration; burning, pressing, stitching pains. Rawness on coughing, soreness in chest, stitching on coughing and on inspiring, extending to back; stitching in sides of chest on breathing; stitching in mammae; tearing pain in the walls of the chest. Palpitation on excitement and on slight exertion. It has been a most useful remedy in phthisis. Swelling in the axillary glands. Feeling of great weakness of the chest much like stannum.

The back feels cold. Itching of the back. Pain in the back *during menses*, while sitting and when stooping; pain in the back of the neck, between the scapulæ, in the *lumbar region* and in the sacrum; pain in coccyx; the whole spine is painful. Aching in lumbar region and sacrum; burning in the lumbar region; drawing pain in cervical region, lumbar region and sacrum; pressing pain in lumbar region. The whole spine is sore. Stitching pains in scapulæ, *lumbar region* and sacrum; tearing in the cervical region; stiffness of the neck; tension in the back; weakness in the lumbar region.

The hands are chapped in cold weather; the hands and feet are cold; cramps in hands and calf. There are vesicular eruptions on the hands; pimples on the lower limbs; many eruptions on the thighs. Felons on the fingers. The hands are hot. Marked heaviness of the lower limbs, legs and feet. *Hip joint disease*. Itching of upper limbs, hands and palms; itching of lower limbs, thighs and legs. Jerking of the muscles of lower

limbs; numbness upper limbs, hands and fingers; numbness of lower limbs, legs and feet. Pain in limbs during chill, better by warmth. Rheumatic pains in limbs; hard pain in the joints; gouty pains in joints; pains in shoulder and fingers, in hips, thighs and knees; pain in the sciatic nerve. Aching in the legs; burning soles; drawing pains in limbs; upper limbs, shoulder, elbow, forearm, wrist, hands, fingers, lower limbs, thighs, knee, leg, angles, feet; pressing pains in thighs; sore, bruised pain in all the limbs; upper limbs, lower limbs, hip, leg; sprained feeling in all the joints; stitching pains in all the limbs and in the joints; stitching in shoulder, upper arm, wrist, hand, fingers; stitching in thighs, knees, legs, ankle, *foot, heel*, toes, first toe; tearing pains in all the limbs and joints; tearing in shoulders, upper arm, elbow, forearm, wrist, hand, fingers, finger joints; tearing in hip, thigh, knee, leg, calf, ankles, foot, soles, toes, first toe; paralysis of upper and *lower limbs*. Sweat of palms; profuse, cold, *offensive* sweat of feet and between the toes. Stiffness of the joints, shoulders, knees; swelling of feet, legs and knees; tension in the knees and calves; trembling of all the limbs, of hands and legs; twitching of all the limbs, *thighs*. Ulcers on the legs; weakness of the joints, thigh, knees and ankles.

Dreams *anxious*; of dead people; of death; events of the previous day; horrible, fantastic, fire, *frightful*, ghosts, nightmare, visionary, vivid, of water. Sleep is restless, sleepiness in the afternoon, *evening*, after dinner. Sleepless before midnight, after midnight, after 2 a. m., with sleepiness. Sleeplessness from thinking, after waking. Waking frequently and too early; frequent yawning.

Chill morning, forenoon, noon, afternoon, evening, night, in open air, in cold air, in a draft of air; chilliness in evening in bed, after eating; chill external and internal, worse from motion; chilliness with pain; *one-sided chill*; shaking chill in the evening; better in a warm room; external heat ameliorates.

Fever afternoon, evening and during the night, alternating with sweat; dry heat, external heat; flushes of heat; perspiration absent; *night sweats*. Perspiration morning, daytime and *during night*. Perspiration during and after eating, from slight exertion, from motion; *profuse at night*; sweat during sleep;

offensive while walking. If perspiration is checked in cool air, many complaints come on.

Burning after scratching; old scars become painful. The skin is cold much of the time. The skin cracks; discoloration of the skin; blotches, liver spots, red spots, yellow skin; dry skin, dry, burning skin with inability to perspire. Blisters on the skin; burning eruptions; chaffing skin; desquamating eruptions; eruptions moist and eruptions dry. It has cured most stubborn cases of eczema where sulphur and graphites seemed indicated and failed. Herpes that burn and are corrosive, scabby and itch and sting; eruptions that are painful, itching and spreading; itching pimples and pustules; scabby eruptions after scratching; scaly eruptions dry or moist; smarting after scratching; stinging after scratching; *nodular urticaria*. Vesicular eruptions; excoriation after scratching. Erysipelas. Indurations in the skin. *Intertrigo*. Itching, burning, crawling, smarting and stinging after scratching. It has cured lupus. Moisture of the skin after scratching; he scratches the skin until it is moist or bleeds; sore sensation of the skin. After scratching, the skin is swollen and burns, looks oedematous; sensation of tension in the skin; ulcerative pain in the skin. The ulcers that form upon the skin are characterized by *bleeding*, burning, spreading, pulsating, smarting and suppurating; ulcers are very indolent; the discharge from ulcers is bloody, copious, ichorous and thin. Tearing pain in the ulcers. Injuries and small wounds of the skin refuse to heal and suppurate. Warts that are painful, stinging, suppurating and withered.

92 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

PLUMBUM.

By F. E. Gladwin, M.D.

Mr. Plumbum lives in a poor but respectable neighborhood. He is a painter by trade and all through his early life has been a hard worker. Later he became a perfect wreck mentally and physically. He is so emaciated that his skin is wrinkled, shriveled, drawn over the bones and he is so sensitive to open air that

he goes around, even in summer time, well wrapped up, but he never perspires.

Mr. Plumbum is discouraged, but that is not surprising, for he has a wife that is pretty sure to have an hysterical attack whenever he needs her help and sympathy the most. The neighbors are all sorry for him and often come to his assistance, but they have no use for such a deceitful woman as Mrs. Plumbum. Mrs. Plumbum often pretends she is sick, even pretends she is unconscious if any one is around to see it. Although they have no sympathy with such nonsense, the neighbors are very kind to Mr. Plumbum. Mrs. Arsenicum, Mrs. Ignatia and Mrs. Carlsbad are very fond of rye bread and in neighborly kindness often carry some of their baking in for Mr. Plumbum, but Mrs. Arsenicum always seems so anxious and restless all the time she is there and Mrs. Ignatia is so evidently trying to suppress her sobs while she remains that he is suspicious of both and is so sure that they are trying to poison him through the agency of the rye bread that as much as he wants it, he is afraid to eat of it. Mr. Plumbum often has the notion that every one about him is a murderer and wants to assassinate him. He makes an exception in Mrs. Carlsbad. She is a very talkative woman and very sympathetic, and she is always quite ready to weep over his woes. He dislikes conversation, for he is often quite unable to find the proper word while talking, but Mrs. Carlsbad good-naturedly makes it unnecessary for him to say much. She thinks she can understand how hard it is for him to talk for she experiences the same difficulty when trying to express herself in writing and she often forgets names. Mr. Plumbum will eat Mrs. Carlsbad's rye bread and wishes she would bring him some cakes and fried food, but she is not especially fond of cakes and fried food herself, so the thought never comes into her mind and his thoughts come so slowly that she is gone before he has time to ask her.

Mr. Plumbum is very slow in every way, even the functions of his body are slow. He is slow to comprehend a thought and slow to respond after he has comprehended it. It is enough to send Mrs. Plumbum into an hysterical spasm of some kind just to be obliged to wait for him. She sometimes sticks a pin into him just to see if she can't make him move a little faster, but it

does no good; he is just as slow to feel the pin as he is to comprehend the thought.

One day Mrs. Plumbum sat down to the piano and tried to make him cheerful with music, but she found that she couldn't lift her fingers fast enough to play. She became discouraged and melancholy, thought she had sinned away her day of grace. While Mrs. Plumbum was feeling so dejected, Mrs. Curare, who is usually considered a forgetful, stupid, lazy woman, hurried in to sympathize with her, for she, too, knew just what it was to have her fingers and wrists give out at the piano when she was trying to make home cheerful.

Mrs. Plumbum really should have the sympathy of the neighbors instead of their scorn, for she has a great disappointment and care in her children. Most of her children that lived to be born are epileptics or idiots. The neighbors say this condition is due to drugs taken by Mrs. Plumbum for the purpose of producing an abortion, but in this they are mistaken.

Mr. Plumbum wasn't always the wreck that he is, neither did this condition come upon him suddenly. When he was slowly drifting to this condition he used to have the colic quite frequently. The pain was most excruciating; he felt as though the abdomen was being drawn in toward the back. During these attacks Mrs. Plumbum would usually become hysterical, then the neighbors would come to his assistance. Mrs. Colocynth would be pretty sure to come running with a cup of hot coffee and Mr. Nux Vomica with a hot water bottle. Mr. Nux Vomica, seeing the hot coffee, would scold Mrs. Colocynth for bringing it because hot coffee made colic worse. When she saw Mr. Plumbum bending backward with the pain, Mrs. Colocynth would say: "Double up, Mr. Plumbum," and Mr. Nux Vomica would say: "Yes, double up and put this hot water bottle against your abdomen." Mr. Plumbum knew that colic was sometimes ameliorated by bending forward, so he would obediently double up and put the hot water bottle upon the abdomen. Sometimes bending backward would ameliorate Mr. Plumbum's colic, then he would stretch back again. The heat of the hot water bottle made him feel a little better, but as the hot water wasn't heavy enough to give him relief, he cast it aside for the rubbing that

Mrs. Colocynth suggested. About this time Mrs. Magnesia Phosphorica would come in and express her opinion that the hot drinks, hot applications and bending double were all right in a case of colic, but there was one thing more that would relieve the pain and that was hard pressure, so she gave Mr. Plumbum the hot coffee, applied the hot water bottle and called for Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and the family Bible that she might place them on the hot water bottle for pressure.

Mr. Nux Vomica was so sure that hot coffee would make the colic worse that he became angry and would have nothing more to do with the case. He rushed out of the house banging chairs and slamming doors on his way and at the office that morning it wasn't safe to ask him an unnecessary question or make the least noise. Mrs. Colocynth was inclined to be angry because Mr. Nux Vomica made such a fuss about her coffee, but she remembered that if she permitted herself to become angry, she, too, would have the colic, so she controlled herself and went for the family Bible and Webster's Unabridged Dictionary as Mrs. Magnesia Phosphorica had suggested and piled them on the hot water bottle and Mr. Plumbum felt a little better, but the pain was still severe when haughty Mrs. Platina walked in to direct the treatment. It was too much of a mental effort for Mrs. Magnesia Phosphorica to oppose the arrogant Mrs. Platina, so she walked off and left the patient to Mrs. Platina, and Mrs. Colocynth indignantly followed. Freed from the interference of the others, Mrs. Platina lost no time in curing the patient.

Mr. Plumbum is much emaciated, but his was not a sudden emaciation. He had a way of growing thin peculiar to himself and took plenty of time to do it. First he had neuralgias and they were exceedingly painful neuralgias, burning, shooting pains, then the part would wither. Muscles would become paralyzed and then wither. In the meantime he emaciated all over until now the skin seems drawn over the bones. It is no wonder he is numb and stiff and partly paralyzed. Mr. Plumbum has had a variety of pains, sometimes they were simple picking, sometimes they were tearing, crushing, mingled with violent darts; sometimes it was as though the bones were being broken, or as if the bones were being scraped. They would remit, then

begin again. They were sometimes superficial and sometimes deep-seated and quite impartial as to location, attacking skin, muscles, bones and nerves and would often wander from one place to another. Motion and coldness were usually signals for the attacks to begin and though motion made his pains worse, he would frequently change his position in spite of it.

Mrs. Plumbum broods and becomes melancholy over Mr. Plumbum's slowness, wishes he would hurry, says when he goes out on an errand, it seems as though he would never return. Poor Mr. Plumbum, if he does exert himself in the open air and hurry all the way home, his head, mental and emotional symptoms are all much worse. His head becomes hot, hands and feet become cold as ice and his face so pale that he resembles a dead man in looks, indeed the boys of the neighborhood call him the walking corpse. He doesn't dare to go to the theater or a political meeting or to church for he often faints when in a large company. Then everybody is sure he is dead, but Mr. Ammonium Carb., who is usually present, understands the situation and revives him.

Mr. Plumbum has suffered from constipation almost all his life. It began after spasms when he was a child, then his mother physiced him and he went from bad to worse, stools were little hard balls, sometimes ash-gray, but most always dark color, black or green. With the constipation he had spasms of rectum, constriction and retraction of anus, with excruciating pain and with it all was an exceedingly painful drawing from navel back to the spine. When Mr. Plumbum wasn't constipated he was pretty sure to have diarrhoea and he suffered as much with his diarrhoea as with his constipation. With the diarrhoea he had most violent colic, spasms of abdominal muscles, long, lasting tenesmus and spasms and drawing up of the anus. The stools were watery, offensive, involuntary, profuse, bloody, slimy, yellow or dark, and with it all, violent vomiting.

Mr. Alumina sympathizes with Mr. Plumbum in his attacks of constipation, for he, too, has the difficult, hard, knotty stool. He also has the constriction of the rectum and tenesmus and he

also has the colic. Mrs. Platina also has much sympathy with Mr. Plumbum in these attacks. She thought she knew just what that colic and obstinate constipation were. She had shooting pains in the rectum before stool which she thought quite equal to Mr. Plumbum's painful retraction of anus. Even the stupid Mrs. Opium sympathized with Mr. Plumbum in his bowel trouble.

The Plumbum children have terrible convulsions. Most children will have one convulsion and be quite satisfied with the commotion that the one causes. Not so with Mr. Plumbum's children; they will have four or five paroxysms a day. They utter frightful shrieks and bite their tongues during the paroxysms and will remain unconscious sometimes an hour after the paroxysm is over. Sometimes they utter deep moans toward the end of the convulsions and sometimes the convulsions alternate with pains in the limbs, stomach or bowels. The limbs of one of the children were paralyzed after an attack of convulsions and one of the children was injured at birth—the occiput was too much depressed, and lock-jaw followed.

Mrs. Opium is very sorry for the Plumbums. She thinks she understands all about convulsions for her own children have both tonic and clonic spasms. The children of Mrs. Opium lose consciousness during convulsions; their pupils become contracted; their breathing is heavy, spasmodic. Sometimes there is sobbing and rattling with deadly paleness of face and body. The convulsions were often caused by fright and often came during sleep. They go into the spasm with a scream and fall into a long lasting deep sleep as soon as the convulsion is over. Mrs. Opium is too stupid to see that there is any difference between the convulsions of the Plumbums and her own children, and if she could see a difference, she wouldn't admit it.

Mr. Plumbum has suffered much and now he is old before his years, emaciated, paralyzed. He has a history of going from bad to worse and it will continue in the same direction as long as he remains in the world.

1708-10 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

AN ALUMINA SILICATA CASE.—SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

R. F. Rabe, M.D.

Since sending in the report of this case, which appeared in the December CRITIQUE, the patient has been seen personally by the writer. His general improvement has continued. He is able to walk several blocks without difficulty; can get up from a chair with ease, whereas formerly he had to raise himself by his arms. When sitting he can now extend both legs with great facility. His complexion is still very pale. One dose of *alumina silicata*, 50 m., *Sk.*, has been given; the last dose was administered on June 15th.

New York City, N. Y.

VERIFICATION OF NUX VOMICA IN INTERMITTENT FEVER.

By R. F. Rabe, M. D.

Mrs. W. R. had had intermittent fever twenty years ago, treated allopathically with quinine. Has had yearly, single chills since, usually suppressed with quinine. This summer spent some time in a known malarious district in Maryland, but experienced no ill effects until her return home, when she was taken with chill, fever and sweat. When I was called she had had three distinct paroxysms; the first on September 14th, the second on the 16th, and the third on the 17th—in spite of eighteen grains of quinine taken at the end of the paroxysm of the day previous, and continued until the onset of the next attack on the 17th. At my call this attack was just about over. The anamnesis as written down by me presented the following: "Type, tertian until to-day, now apparently becoming quotidian. Chill at 3:30 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, preceded by yawning, stretching and aching of limbs, also thirst. Chill begins in

hands and feet, then goes down back and spreads all over body, causing shaking. During the chill much thirst for large quantities and often, wants to be well covered up, which relieves. *Gets cold and shivers if she uncovers.* Chill followed by dry, burning heat during which *she gets chilled from least draught of air or from moving or uncovering even a little.* Wants plenty of covering. Much thirst during the heat. Heat followed by sweat, smelling like vegetables, all over body. Uncovers during the sweating stage. Thirst continues, though less intense. General relief after the sweat. Backache during the entire paroxysm. No appetite in apyrexia. Bowels normal. Sleep has been fair. The cold stage lasts about two hours, the stage of heat about the same. The backache is relieved by lying on the side and worse when lying flat on the back. The tongue is coated grayish white, with a red tip. Lies very still throughout attack."

Some very brief repertory work gave the following result:

Chill at 4 p. m.: Aesc., anac., apis., asaf., bov., canth., caust., ced., cham., chin.-sulph., chel., eup., gamb., gels., graph., hell., hep., ip., kali-iod., lyc., mag. m., med., nat. m., nux vom., petr., phel., phos.-ac., polyp., puls. samb., sep., sil.

Chill beginning in hands: Eup., gels., nux vomica.

Chill aggravated by uncovering: Nux vomica.

One dose of nux vomica, 1 m., B. and T., was given. There was not another attack until September 28th, when she had a very mild one. One dose of nux vomica; 50 m. (Skinner), was given, with no return of trouble since.

Comments: The time of chill, commencement of same and the modality, aggravation from uncovering, were chosen as being peculiar and characteristic of the case. Most of the other symptoms fall into line, such as the marked thirst, and will be found in the pathogenesis. The peculiar sweat, and the backache relieved by lying on the side, are not, so far as I am aware, found in the proving of nux vomica. The prompt relief from a hand-made high potency, of unquestioned correctness of numeration, and from the single dose is striking.

Boger's Repertory, p. 753, gives nux vomica among the numerous remedies having an amelioration from lying on the side. Allen's En-

cyclodædia, p. 126, Vol. VII., gives *nux vomica* ameliorated by lying on the side, but in reference to the cough at midnight, Kent's Repertory, p. 868, under "Pain in back relieved by lying on the side," gives *kali nit.*, *pulsatilla* and *zincum*. Possibly *nux vomica* may be added to this list, if justified by further verifications.

New York City, N. Y.

HOMEOPATHY VS. SURGERY.

By Roy C. Fisher, B.S., B.Pd., M.D.

Many homeopathic physicians, as well as old school practitioners exclaim, "A mistake in diagnosis," when they read of a brilliant cure with the potentized indicated remedy. If these critics would spend the time wasted on criticism delving into their *materia medica* with a purpose, we would hear less censure regarding cures. They must remember that a symptomatology, which regards only the local manifestations and leaves out of account those general and predisposing causes, is not a safe basis for medical practice. Let us all prescribe according to the totality of the symptoms and we will reap our reward.

Case No. 1.—Epithelioma: During the evening of July 31st a farmer, forty-one years old, came into my office and asked me to examine his nose and lip. He was a tall, raw-boned man whose vitality had been much lowered by a hard spring's work. On close examination I decided it was an epithelioma of the deep-seated variety.

HISTORY: The patient had his nose and lip bruised some time before he noticed the growth; it began with small, round nodules deeply imbedded in the skin, being surrounded by an inflamed area. These nodules gradually enlarged and coalesced to some extent until the lower portion of the nose and upper lip to its lower margin were involved. The growth was not very painful at first, but as disintegration began, the pains became more severe. The lymphatic glands were involved; one gland was the size of a pigeon's egg and all were sensitive to pressure.

The patient complained first of restlessness which was worse after midnight; second, the growth would itch and burn after

midnight so severely that the patient could not sleep; third, all excretions from the growth were very excoriating; fourth, patient complained of pain in growth if he was subjected to a cold wind. (This last symptom was brought out later as cold evenings came on); fifth, the patient's skin was ashen colored.

I asked the man to come back the next day, as I thought he had an epithelioma and I wished to examine it by daylight. I gave him a small vial of arsenicum alb., 6x, to take until I saw him.

His wife came in the day following, saying that her husband was much frightened, as his mother, three aunts, two uncles, and a brother had died of cancer. Three of the number suffered from cancer of the face and that her husband was in Wichita consulting other doctors.

Three days later the patient came back, stating that three doctors, one a cancer specialist, had agreed to my diagnosis, but all insisted that it should be removed at once; two wanted to cut it out and the specialist wished to remove it with a plaster; all condemned my methods. As I had helped a friend of his in a pronounced incurable chronic case, he wished me to try my skill; he also stated that he believed he was resting better since I gave him the vial of arsenicum alb.

I gave him four doses of arsenicum alb., 200, to be taken two hours apart, and followed with frequent doses of sac. lac. I also gave him white vaseline to apply locally, the latter for mental effect. This was August 3d. August 10th patient reported growth slightly smaller, not so ugly looking, and less painful. Patient can sleep quite well now. I gave him more sac. lac. and as I was out of white vasceline, I gave him five per cent. corbolised vasceline, that you buy prepared in jars, to apply locally.

Two days later patient returned with pains more severe than they had ever been; growth larger and much inflamed and needless to say patient much discouraged. I explained to him what I had done regarding the local application and convinced him that the local application was what caused the aggravation. In the meantime I had purchased some white vasceline, so I returned to my first application, giving patient some colored

placebo to alternate with the white blanks he had taken previously.

August 20th. Patient returned and I found the growth much smaller and was informed that the pains were less and the patient looking better. I gave more placebo and sac. lac.

September 1st. Growth reduced to one-third its size; was firmer and excretions were not so excoriating, but more stringy; itching and burning gone. Patient now felt a weakness in stomach; had caught cold; cough was dry; had rawness and soreness in bronchial tubes; mucus stringy. I gave hydrastis, 3x, for one week, when I gave four doses of the 200 potency.

The growth rapidly disappeared and the gentleman states he feels better at the present writing than he has felt for years.

Case No. 2.—Appendicitis: Monday noon a lady came to the office and told me her daughter had eaten something that had poisoned her as she was deathly sick. After a number of questions, I told the mother it was wise for me to see her daughter as I feared a serious illness. She consented and I obtained the following history on arriving at the bedside: Patient twenty-five years old; had not felt well for two weeks. The Saturday previous went to Wichita and ate some poorly baked beans which made her sick; pain began on left side and soon spread over entire abdomen; she became very nauseated and vomited many times. In a few hours the severity of the pain settled at McBurney's point; patient was now suffering from severe, sharp, shooting pains, worse on motion, especially straightening out of limbs; quite thirsty and had a flushed face; temperature 103 3-5 and pulse 124; no soreness in abdomen except in ilio-cæcal region. At this point I found her to be very sensitive and by careful touch you could palpate a tumor. Patient had not slept since Friday night and she begged me to give her something to make her sleep. You all see the remedy. I gave belladonna, 3x, as I was afraid the higher potency would aggravate her, as she was so nervous.

Now came the battle. I informed the family of my diagnosis and as they lived only two miles from the Wichita street car line, they soon had another physician on the scene of trou-

ble. The family had never had a homeopath before, so they were taught that the knife is the only safeguard, "first, last and all the time," in a case of appendicitis.

A pompous allopath came, smiling to think he had a homeopath to deal with, and began his research for pathology. He soon agreed with me on diagnosis and as he was a skilled hand with the knife, he seemed elated over his find. The family were about to give consent to operation when I put up my fight. We again took temperature and found it 102.2-5, pulse 113, and patient said she felt much better, besides she said she believed I could help her. My pompous friend left and my patient got well.

She continued on the belladonna. Next day her temperatures was 101.1-5, pulse 104, and patient feeling much better; not so tender to touch at McBurney's point, yet abscess present.

Saturday her symptoms changed, as I thought, to rhus tox. Red triangle on tip of tongue; small, frequent pulse; hard, painful swelling; sweating at night; restlessness and drawing pain on straightening of limb.

Monday following patient gradually improving, but tumor did not grow smaller. I now gave four doses of hepar sulph., 1 m. potency, and when I saw the patient Friday she was up and around the house. I was surprised, but on examination I could find no tenderness, no abscess, and the patient was feeling fine, with good appetite, bowels regular and a clean tongue.

During the treatment I gave the patient a tablespoonful of olive oil every four hours and a warm rectal enema twice a day.

The patient at present is enjoying the best of health and is carrying a banner for homeopathy.

Kechi, Kansas.





CONTRIBUTED



This Department is Open To All

EXPERIENCES OF A HOMEOPATH IN ALASKA.

By Oscar K. Richardson, M.D.

A trip to southeastern Alaska is one of the best vacation trips that one can imagine. From the middle of June until the middle of August is the proper time to visit that portion of the country. The scenery along the coast and the pleasant days spent in sailing are of interest, but there is also much in Alaska which one finds interesting in a medical way.

We were somewhat surprised to find, in nearly all of the towns, up-to-date physicians, and hospitals existing in many of the places we visited. In this article we will speak only of the towns of southeastern Alaska, because we do not know personally of the interior.

The first American port, after crossing the international boundary in Dixon's Entrance, is Ketchikan, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, half being Indians, the other half mostly white people. There are about five doctors here, some doing a good business, and of course, some hangers-on, as we have in the States. I may say in passing that there is no law governing the practice of medicine in the territory of Alaska, so any old thing can hang out a shingle. For instance, the first doctor in Wrangel came there as a sawmill hand. It was noised about that he had at one time been an orderly in a hospital, and he was pressed into service to aid a sick child. After this case he quit the sawmill job and went to doctoring. He left Wrangel a few years ago with a good-sized fortune.

I became quite well acquainted with one doctor in Ketchikan. He was a regular graduate and from his conversation and his position in the town, I judged him to be quite a conscientious and successful physician. He is in charge of St. John's Hospital, which is an Episcopal affair. The Episcopalians are doing

a great deal of missionary and medical work among the Indians, not only here but in the interior. Southeastern Alaska, however, seems to be the property of the Presbyterians. The government has exclusive schools for the Indian children in several towns, and the Presbyterian college graduates are the ones employed as teachers. I asked for an explanation of this and was informed that some of the earlier "powers that be," for instance, Governor Brady, were Presbyterians, and figuratively speaking, "cinched" things for that church. I was very much surprised at the absence of Catholic institutions through the country.

At Wrangel, 100 miles north of Ketchikan, a town of about 1,500 people, whites and Indians in about the same proportion, as in other places, there are two doctors, one of them being a graduate of a medical college. I met both the gentlemen, and they treated me, as all Alaskans did, very much to my liking. There seems to be something in the atmosphere that induces courtesy to strangers.

At Juneau, a town of perhaps 6,000 or 8,000 people, there are several doctors, but some of them are physicians for the mining companies, and run hospitals, either belonging to the companies or established by them.

There are in southeastern Alaska, or will be in the next ten years, many openings for enterprising physicians. The practice, being partly among the Indians and partly among the whites, may not be as pleasant as it is some places in the States, but a man can make good money and can get all of the independence that isolation is said to bring to one. The development of the country, mineral, etc., is bound to make the location of new towns imperative. These new towns will need physicians. At the present time it is not an unusual thing for a physician to travel, by steamer or gasoline launch, 75 or 100 miles to see a patient. This condition, of course, when the country becomes more thickly settled, can not continue to exist. The physicians of Alaska look forward to the time when they will be protected by medical laws which will, as it has here, put the practice of medicine on a higher plane.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FALLACIES AND FADILINKTUMS.

By W. P. Roberts, M.D.

To the Editor of THE CRITIQUE:

Having seen seventy summers, and being the youngest of eleven children, in which were six boys; my paternal sire a twin who learned to read after he was fifteen years of age, and at twenty-two practicing medicine in a newly settled section of the old Pine Tree state, which practice he kept up for nearly forty years before he had an opportunity to know much about homeopathy, but not being too "sot" in his ways, was inclined to investigate the new way in the early '40s, and, like many another old school practitioner, soon became convinced that homeopathy was scientific, he adopted it. Before entering upon his new-found method of curing disease, he was found one day carrying out all the packages and bundles from his old medicine room and piling them on mother's fire which was burning brightly in the old-time fire-place in the kitchen nearby. The last piece for the burnt offering was his old saddle-bags, which he had carried astride his old switch-tail mare for many years, and when that went on the burning pile, he was heard to say: "Good-bye, old haphazard guess work." At that time I was but a boy of eight summers, and was supposed to be afflicted with an incurable disease of my eyes. I had suffered the tortures of the damned from the guess work prescribing my father had exhibited during my short lifetime. So I happened to become one of his first subjects under the homeopathic practice of an old school veteran who, after practicing the new science a dozen years, and while waiting to draw his last earthly breath he said: "When I look back over those forty years of old haphazard guessing, I can now see that I *hurried hundreds* of people out of this life. May God forgive me for doing the best I then knew." For two years after my good old Quaker sire began exhibiting his well chosen homeopathic remedies on me, every time he gave me a certain kind of pellets I soon was attacked with a round-up of "Job's Comforters." I have scores of marks to show where they hit me and left their scars. My father was the third practicing homeopathic physician in the state of

Maine, and the first one in Kennebeck county, where he did more than any ten doctors have done since his time to promote the law of similars. I chanced to step into Boericke & Tafel's pharmacy a few days ago and got my eye on your publication and was at once interested in reading Dr. A. M. Linn's article on "Vaccination." I sank into a seat and read the article through, then borrowed the November number to read it again and gather in some facts out of which to make up an article along the lines of "New Thought" in which Prof. E. H. Pratt, myself and scores of others are taking an interest. I have completed my article, and mailed it to my editor in Minnesota. A few years ago I was visiting in California and chanced to read of an epidemic of vaccination which was being carried on in Wisconsin, and I wrote to my home paper—the *Janesville Daily Gazette*—and they published it, whereupon the late Judge John R. Bennett read the article which led him to read the article by Charles Creighton on "Vaccination" in the *Britanica* (as I had alluded to that article). Not long after he read my article, and informed himself, there was a case came to him for allowing some children whose parents did not believe in vaccination—by scarification—but they wanted their children to keep on attending school, and the judge issued papers and told them to go; if any trouble came to them he would defend them free. Of course he knew the state Board of Health would be appealed to and that they would take the case to some higher court, which they did, only to have Judge Bennett's decree stand, so in Wisconsin compulsory vaccination was ruled out just as it should be in every civilized country. I could write enough on this falacy—the devilish old Fad-I-Link-Tum—to fill your publication full for a whole year, but we have something better to write about in these days of so much "mixing." Had the homeopaths all been true to their teaching, or rather, to the teaching of Hahnemann and our masters, allopathy would have gone to the wall long ago, so also there would never have been any need of Christian Science, osteopathy or any other Fad-I-Link-Tum business, so we homeopaths are to blame for our share of Fallacies and Fads. Having had quite a ripe experience for sixty years, I may venture to contribute to THE CRITIQUE readers if allowed to do so.

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The Critique

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MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

HAIL, NINETEEN-NAUGHT-SEVEN.—A certain publication of questionable standing, in so far as its homeopathy is concerned, has accused THE CRITIQUE of “knocking everything and everybody connected with organized effort” and I want to say this charge furnishes the foundation for my New Year’s greeting.

I will admit there have been a few little love taps administered during the past year or two, but I deny they were for the purpose of misrepresenting facts and the quibbling way this

queer medium of questionable homeopathy has of quietly submitting to unjust strictures being placed upon everything and everybody connected with organized effort, especially as it claims prominent place and inordinate credit for favorable results of such effort, is quite calculated to make one queasy.

THE CRITIQUE has every reason to feel proud of the part it has played in causing certain individuals to sit up and take notice, especially so since through this revival of interest the college has become self-sustaining and in a fair way towards paying off obligations incurred during the misguided management of those who, now, are only too anxious to attract attention away from the ruinous results of past practices by claiming credit for conditions existing at the present time and which were brought about solely and wholly by the *organized effort* of others.

THE CRITIQUE has never indulged in innuendo or inference during its alleged "knocking"; on the contrary, it has adhered strictly to straight journalistic "queensbury" and now that *Progress* blushinglly acknowledges the purpose of its inception and as every one knows it has never boasted anything or anybody, this publication is only too glad to look back upon the active part it has taken to bring about favorable conditions in local affairs, and forward to the bright prospects members of the homeopathic profession and managers of homeopathic institutions are facing at the beginning of nineteen-naught-seven, and to wish all a "happy new year" and, as used to be the salutation, "many of 'em." M.

* * *

THE ALIENIST.—Alienists of Denver and experts of this character from far-away Pueblo, received recently, at the hands of a jury composed of Denver business men in Judge McCall's court, such a rebuke as should cause them to remain docile for some time to come without any resort to forcible means of restraint being taken advantage of.

The case in question upon which the jury decided adversely to the opinion of the experts and in direct violation of an almost unheard of similar condition, was that of one Herman Linde, a

German artist, whom the afore-mentioned experts had pronounced an incurable paranoiac.

The newspapers were full of the facts and some of them did not conceal their contempt for the part taken by the alienists called into the case, one writer going so far as to assert that the "accused made a better showing on the witness stand than the experts."

The spectators in court evinced a lively approval of the "mad man's" sense of humor when he asserted: "If I knew one-steenth part of the psychology they (referring to the experts) do not know, I would be very wise indeed;" which sally neither brought forth a rebuke from the court nor anything more expressive than a "smile" from the professional actors, all of which shows conclusively that expert testimony—especially from medical men, does not impress people so profoundly as it did before such testimony became so pliable.

I do not know what caused the alienists to take such a decided stand against this poor devil of an artist, but I do know that a few more falls of the kind administered in this case and the "expert" testimony occupation will be seeking students.

M.

* * *

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE "SMALL FRY" AND THE "BIG FISH."—

"Equally abhorrent and more viciously obnoxious to the true spirit of medicine were the so-called Homeopaths. The name invented originally for a theory equally as untrue and contrary to scientific fact as the older term, was used as a cover not only for the treatment of disease diametrically opposite to that of the so-named Allopaths, but for a wide range of ridiculous and unscientific postulates and wild theories in regard to pharmacology, which its defenders pretended to, and perhaps did, believe were discoveries, but which were the boldest travesties on science. Hahnemann, the founder of this sect, announced certain theories and deduced principles for an art, and his followers either conscientiously adhered to them or not. If not, it requires no argument to show that they were using the name commercially to draw trade and not scientifically to prove a theory or cure disease. Such as did adhere to them were equally in the category of bad medicine. The foundations gained by their inductive methods cannot bear the slightest comparison either in number, correctness

of detail or exactness in individual instances with the wide range of experimental knowledge gained and handed down for centuries by the professors of the legitimate art. Yet, if they were as full, correct and well accredited they could not furnish a basis for a system of therapeutics consisting, as these did, largely of specifics. For the experiments must be taken as absolutely without error, as having surrounded every possible contingency and grasped the entire universal, or they will not serve as rules for absolute treatment. But the real fact is that the alleged experiments were few in number, stupidly and inaccurately conducted, neither carefully reported nor tabulated, and showing results so ridiculous on the part of them that a man of ordinary common sense can but laugh."—**Southern California Practitioner.**

Someone, somewhere, sometime has expressed the beautiful sentiment that "moderation is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtue," and I can not help picturing the California party, from whose "ass-say" the foregoing is an extract, as appearing before his brethren of the scientific sort, while delivering the same, in a garb entirely devoid of ornamentation and especially so insofar as pearls are concerned. It is a pleasure to know that these outbursts of virtuous indignation against homeopathy are becoming less frequent than formerly, yet the mere infrequency of their occurrence makes the isolated cases appear that much more vivid and vitriolic and their puerility pathetic in the extreme, coming as they do from members of a profession supposed to be beyond childish things. Inasmuch, however, as they will crop out occasionally, where and when least expected, it should serve as a sure sign to self-respecting members of the homeopathic profession that the "silken string" upon which is strung pearls in the shape of protestations of fraternal friendship on the part of a majority of our allopathic allies should be looked upon with reasonable doubt inasmuch as their structure is not of durable material, and quite likely to "spill" the "pearls" on the ground at any time.

"Regular" medical publications in the majority of cases prefer to place the responsibility for such utterly uncalled-for utterances upon some "dummy," but, occasionally an editor takes the bit in his teeth and then we get something like the following:

"Christian Science has been aptly compared with the 'Holy Roman Empire,' which was neither holy nor Roman. Eddyism is in theory a sort of Buddhism garbled over by an ignorant ex-Homeopathic paranoiac.

* * * * *

"That the votaries of Mrs. Eddy are of the really cultured and thoroughly educated circles we emphatically deny. That they are for the most part American by birth is unfortunately true, and is attributable, in part at least, to the smattering, all-for-show methods of our public school system. In conclusion, we are convinced that scientific medical and surgical practice is not seriously threatened by the inroads of Eddyism, since the great majority of Eddyites are a cheap lot whose patronage was scarcely worth having, and the more generous minority were a class of patients which an honest man found but little satisfaction in treating."—Editorial Denver Medical Times and Utah Medical Journal, Denver Section.

I only quote the parting paragraph of this editorial utterance that readers of THE CRITIQUE may judge for themselves the character of individual responsible for the same. It seems that our public schools must come in for considerable criticism from this editorial writer, which does not class him among the "booster" brigade. Since the Eddyites are "too cheap" (how dignified and professional that sounds) to serve as clients to *scientific* medical and surgical practice, it might not be a bad business move on the part of members of this exclusive set to cater to the patrons and product of our all-for-show public school system, inasmuch as that is about all there is left for them to experiment upon. * * *

The wide divergence of opinion between the foregoing quotations and the one following is more noticeable inasmuch as the sentiments of Prof. E. von Behring of antitoxin fame in expressing not only confidence but respect for homeopathic principles are from a man of international importance, whereas the two traducers of the teachings of Hahnemann first quoted may not be generally known even in their own community and at the farthest within but a very restricted space. The following is the pamphlet by Prof. E. von Behring:

"The scientific principles of this new tuberculothrapy are yet to be established, just as the scientific principles of my antitoxic serum therapy remain to be explained, notwithstanding the assertion by many authors that the therapeutic action of my diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins is clearly understood since the promulgation of Ehrlich's side-chain theory. For speculative minds the new curative

substance will undoubtedly become a most interesting object of scientific investigation, but I do not believe that medicine will profit much by it. In spite of all scientific speculations and experiments regarding small-pox vaccination, Jenner's discovery remained an erratic block in medicine, till the biochemically thinking Pasteur, devoid of all medical classroom knowledge, traced the origin of this therapeutic block to a principle which cannot better be characterized than by Hahnemann's word:

“‘Homeopathic.’”

“Indeed, what else causes the epidemiological immunity in sheep, vaccinated against anthrax, than the influence previously exerted by a virus, similar in character to that of the fatal anthrax virus? And by what technical term could we more appropriately speak of this influence, exerted by a similar virus, than by Hahnemann's word:

“‘Homeopathy?’”

“I am touching here upon a subject anathematized till very recently by medical pedantry; but if I am to present these problems in historical illumination, dogmatic imprecations must not deter me. They must no more deter me now than they did thirteen years ago, when I demonstrated before the Berlin Physiological Society the immunising action of my tetanus antitoxin in infinitesimal dilution. On this occasion I also spoke of the production of serum by treating animals with a poison which acted the better the more it was diluted, and a clinician who is still living, remonstrated with me, saying, that such a remark ought not to be made publicly, since it was grist for the mill of homeopathy. I remember vividly how Dubois-Reymond, who during the progress of the demonstrations and discussions had become drowsy, suddenly sat up, all attention, when I replied in about these words:

“‘Gentlemen, if I had set myself the task of rendering an incurable disease curable by artificial means, and should find that only the road of homeopathy led to my goal, I assure you dogmatic considerations would never deter me from taking that road.’”

Editor J. H. Clark, *Homeopathic World* (London, England), very aptly covers the case as follows:

“This is clear, manly and straightforward. There is no patronizing of homeopathy here—this is downright homage. And what is more there is clear acknowledgement of the necessity of the infinitesimal dose into the bargain. We have often contended that the infinitesimal dose is a greater stumbling block to our Allopathic friends than is the law of similars; and until they accept it the Homeopathy they may assimilate will do very little good. But von Behring acknowledges not only the law, but the infinitesimal dose also; and it is hard experience which has driven him to this conclusion.”

	SOCIETY AND CLUBS	
		

THE HAHNEMANN ROUND TABLE.

At the invitation of the L. L. G. Club, a number of former students of the Philadelphia Post-Graduate School of Homeopathics, residing in the vicinity of Philadelphia, met at 1708-10 Chestnut street on the evening of November 29, 1906. At this meeting they organized "The Hahnemann Round Table," with Fredricka E. Gladwin, M.D., H.M., as president; George F. Cooper, M.D., H.M., vice president, and Margaret C. Lewis, M.D., H. M., secretary-treasurer. The purpose of the Round Table is to promote Homeopathy by thorough discussion of principles and pure application of the "Law of Cure" and all that pertains to it.

L.

MINNEAPOLIS HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

By Norman M. Smith, M. D.

The regular meeting of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society held at 6:30 on the evening of December 18th, was the banner meeting of 1906. The St. Paul Homeopathic physicians were guests at the informal supper, and after this had received "full" attention the business of the evening was begun.

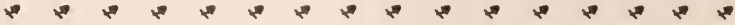
Dr. George E. Dennis, after a few well chosen words of welcome to the visiting physician, called upon Dr. W. E. Leonard to read the paper on "The Present Status of the Medical Profession," written by his honored and respected father, Dr. W. H. Leonard, who was too ill to attend. In his paper Dr. Leonard suggested that "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together" would bring homeopathy out on top when the storm finally comes. The whole question of drugs or no drugs is being put forcibly before the people. If we can combine our strength our reserves will be ready in time for action, and it is possible for our resources to be so strong that the storm may not seem so dreadful, after all." "The medical profession is on trial and will come to judgment as fast as truth can pierce through the wall of prejudice." Dr. O. K. Richardson in his paper, "The Comparative Standing of Our Organization," made a strong plea for united effort along all lines in all homeopathic institutions throughout the state, mentioning in particular the Institute, he said: "The last meeting of the Institute was commented on by the members present as being, from the standpoint of scientific work, the best meeting we have ever had. Let us see to it that we keep up with modern medicine so that our meetings will be helpful to men who are students, though they be graduates."

The president, Dr. R. B. Leach, of St. Paul, and several other officers of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute were present, and ideas were exchanged regarding the next state meeting, May 21st to 23d, 1907. Everyone present was much interested in the discussion. Plans were formed, half of which, properly carried out, will make the 1907 Institute of Minnesota homeopaths, a wonderful meeting, full power and inspiration.

Let us bear these things in mind: Homeopathy is fast becoming a power in the Northwest; its influence is felt in every nook and corner of the globe. "It is indeed a mighty thing, and nothing but the whole world will suffice for its sphere of action."



MEDICAL BOOKS



WHAT TO DO FOR THE HEAD. A compilation of the most important symptoms of the Head and the leading remedies in their cure. By G. E. Dienst, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Hering Medical College, Chicago. 184 pages. Cloth, \$1.00, net. Postage, 10 cents. Philadelphia, Boericke & Tafel. 1906.

This delightful little book by a thoroughly consistent and capable homeopathist, may not come under the head of a long-felt want, but now that it has been brought out, nearly every one will wonder why some one did not think of it before. It will meet all demands made upon it, inasmuch as the author has resorted to only the best authorities in addition to his own large practical experience in arranging his material. That it was of sufficient worth for Boericke & Tafel to have assumed its publication is almost sufficient guarantee of its absolute reliability. It is beautifully printed, carefully arranged, and ably edited, and is full of good things from "kiver to kiver!". It deserves a large sale among the profession. M.

RHYTHMOTHERAPY. A discussion of the physiologic basis and therapeutic potency of Mechano-Vibration, to which is added a Dictionary of Diseases, with suggestions as to the technic of Vibratory Therapeutics, with illustrations, by Samuel S. Willian, A.M., M.D., President American Medico-Pharmaceutical League, ex-President Medical Association of Northern New York, member of New York State and County Medical Societies, fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, member of Medico-Legal Society, associate editor Medico-Pharmaceutical Journal, etc., etc. Chicago. The Ouellette Press. 1906. Price, \$1.50, net. Postage, 10 cents.

For anyone interested in this interesting subject this little book will be found particularly well worth perusal.

A Compend of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilis, including their surgery and treatment, by Charles S. Hirsch, M.D., Assistant in the Genito-Urinary Surgical Department, Jefferson Medical College Hospital. Illustrated. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street. 1906. Price, \$1.00.

By eliminating the therapeutic feature of this most recent of the many books of its class, one will find a vast store of important information between its covers. It is a very well gotten up volume and would, no doubt, delight the hearts of those interested in this line of practice.



COMMUNICATIONS



By Members of the Editorial Staff

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M.D.

The venerable father of Dr. R. R. Rome of Minneapolis, died on November 17th and was buried at Albert Lea.

Dr. E. G. Appleton, until recently practicing in La Crosse, is now located in Bangor, Wisconsin.

Dr. C. F. Mitchell of Mound, Minnesota, has removed to Buttermilk Falls, near Osceola.

Dr. R. R. Rome's wife and three children will spend the winter in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. A. E. Higbee has returned from a three weeks' rest in the East and is again working as hard as ever with his Minneapolis patients.

Dr. W. H. Leonard of 2121 Blaisdell avenue, Minneapolis, is quite ill. The good man has been failing for several months, and now suffers great pain, but through all is very patient and makes no complaint.

Dr. O. E. Stewart, Chicago Hahnemann, '02, has removed from Bricelyn, Minnesota, to Hastings. Dr. Stewart does excellent surgery and made a good record in Bricelyn. We hope he may be equally successful in the new field.

Dr. H. H. Leavitt, a Minneapolis nose and throat specialist, recently visited Detroit, Buffalo and Toronto. The doctor believes strongly in pure air and his oft repeated caution to "breathe deeply" is good advice for all of us during the changeable winter weather.

The Western Tuberculosis Congress will meet in Minneapolis in January or the early part of February, 1907. This congress will be in session for only a few days, and at the same time covering a period of nearly two weeks, the American Tuberculosis Exhibit will be held in this city. This tuberculosis exhibit has been produced at a very great expense and has been used with good results in a number of leading American cities. The anti-tuberculosis committee of the Associated Charities is very fortunate in being able to secure it for Minneapolis. This energetic committee is doing a great deal to educate the public regarding the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and should receive the substantial support, the hearty sympathy and the active cooperation of the medical profession throughout the Northwest. Dr. George F. Roberts, Dr. Henry C. Aldrich and Dr. Ethel E. Hurd are the local sub-committee who will assist the executive committee in looking after the business of this project.

Few physicians throughout the Northwest realize the magnificent work being done daily at the University of Minnesota Homeopathic

Dispensary. Situated as it is in the so-called "slums" of Minneapolis, it is accessible to thousands of poor people who could not otherwise receive expert medical and surgical attention. During the year ending September 1, 1906, 5,749 prescriptions were made for as many persons, 1,834 of whom were new patients. The senior class students, under the direction of the department clinician, made 831 out calls. Twenty-one clinics are given each week, six of which are internal medicine, four surgery, two eye and ear, two nose and throat, two children, one skin, one venereal, one gynecology, one obstetrics and one physical diagnosis. These clinics are given by ten Minneapolis and St. Paul physicians, most of whom are University professors. This institution is the busiest place in town from 1 to 2 p. m., and should be visited by every physician who has an opportunity.

Dr. P. M. Hall, commissioner of health of Minneapolis, is advocating the medical inspection of school children. He has made a careful study of this subject in different parts of the United States, and is convinced that it will soon be a necessity in all public schools. In New York, Boston and Detroit this plan has been carried out with marked success, and in Chicago, where partial inspection is now in vogue, the board of health expect, before many months, to have every school child regularly examined by assistant city physicians. The method, as used in these eastern cities, detects not only such common diseases as trachoma and diphtheria, but all contagious diseases in the early stages when treatment and isolation are most important. In the larger cities many of these children of ignorant parents would not be permitted to consult a physician until they were dangerously ill. In a nearby town, within a week, three advanced cases of smallpox were found in as many schools. Hundreds of children have been exposed, and no one knows when the contagion will end. Official inspection would have prevented this and saved many children from weeks of dangerous illness. Who can say how much disease is prevented and how many lives are saved by these careful scientific investigations which include not only the child, but through, him the entire family. The expense of this inspection is really nothing. The modern method of early quarantine, particularly in this class of individuals, makes the money invested pay large dividends.

Now, physicians of the Northwest, The Critique inquires if you see the opportunity? This is a modern, practical service which every community should have. The plan applies just as effectively in small towns as in large cities. The homeopathic physicians throughout the north and west states should take the initiative in this matter. Don't wait for the other fellow to **be first**. If you desire more information The Critique will be glad to suggest where you may find it. There is still much to be learned along these lines, but we will study and learn as we go, that the future may profit thereby. "The processes of science are necessarily slow, but they are sure."

3000 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Dr. L. A. Walker, wife and son, have gone East for the holidays. Mary Christmas would be all right under the recent rule for spelling.

Dr. D. A. Strickler has moved his offices to the Empire building, sixth floor.

Dr. Harry Wood Bates, the dentist in the Majestic building, spent the greater part of last month in California.

A Japanese bacteriologist, Dr. Ishigami by name, has discovered an antitoxin for the cure of tuberculosis. What, another?

Dr. William M. Semones, of Yampa, Idaho, was a pleasant caller at The Critique editorial offices the latter part of November.

Copy of volume 1, number 1, of The Crusader has been received at this office. "The more haste the less speed," and accuracy.

P. Blankiston's Son & Co., have issued their "Physicians' Visiting List" for the year 1907. As usual, it is all right. Price, \$1.00.

Do not forget, please, that communications regarding the business affairs of The Critique should be addressed to Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, Steele block.

"Mortgages" is the name of a by no means new, but very annoying disease. Many people have it who, otherwise, have never had any other ailment.

Dr. Guy S. Vinyard's many friends in this city will sympathize with him in the loss of his mother. The good lady died very suddenly in California last month.

It is unnecessary to say we wish every one a "Happy New Year." Colorado is so chuck full of comfort and good cheer it would be impossible to feel otherwise.

The Inside Inn, Hampton Roads, Virginia, will be the meeting place of the A. I. H., and Monday, June 17th, 1907, the date. We will publish more definite information later on.

The farmers received \$1,100,000,000 for their corn crop in 1906. Just six dollars more than the doctors got for their appendicitis operations. Queer coincidence that, if true.

\$2,738.20 was donated to the current expenses, training school, birthday union and free-bed fund of the Rochester (New York) homeopathic hospital during the month of October, 1906.

Dr. J. C. Galloway, Galesburg, Illinois, has an "internal vaccination" suit on his hands and writes The Critique for copy of Dr. A. M. Linn's article touching upon that topic. It has been sent him.

The stork put in an appearance at the home of Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Vinland Thanksgiving day. It is a boy, and all concerned are happy. The Critique wishes to be in on the congratulations, doctor.

The Denver Homeopathic College is money ahead and has the very brightest prospects for future success in immediate sight. This will be good news to those who are interested in such matters.

Dr. W. D. Kinsloe, Newton Hamilton, Pennsylvania, continued his patronage to The Critique for another year recently. His, with many other pleasant assurances, gives the editor much satisfaction.

Dr. James M. Blaine, Denver lodge 17, B. P. O. E., delivered the memorial address at Trinidad of which the local press speak in the highest terms. Brother James is a jawsmith of no mean merit.

Green Gables, Dr. B. F. Bailey's sanitarium at Lincoln, Nebraska, has issued a very neat and attractive calendar covering the month of December, 1906, one of which is hereby acknowledged. Thanks!

Mrs. Emily Bostwick Porter, wife of Dr. William Warren Porter, editor Buffalo Medical Journal, died at the family home in Buffalo, New York, November 28, 1906, of cerebral appoplexy, aged sixty-eight years.

Cupid has at last captured Dr. Wade Anthony Jones of this city. The genial doctor led Miss Lillian Frances Hawkens to the altar the 31st of last October. Our well wishes are hereby extended the happy couple.

The Chironian for November published Dr. Julia C. Loos' excellent paper, "The Scope of Pre-natal Treatment with Homeopathy," first published in The Critique, October. Knows a good thing when it sees it.

The California Legislature authorized, in special session, the Board of Medical Examiners to issue duplicate certificates to those unfortunate ones who lost their old licenses in the recent quake and fire. Good eye.

Dr. C. C. Rowley was among the number to be laid up in bed during the greater portion of last month. A touch of typhoid was the trouble, and it wasn't a mild "touch," either. Glad to see him at work once more.

Colorado captures nearly everything worth having. Mr. Arthur L. Lingham, Montrose, Colorado, married recently Dr. Harriet M. Collins, a graduate of B. U. S. M., '97. Dr. Helen C. Byington of Denver, B. U. S. M., '96, has purchased Dr. Collins' business and moved to Boston.

The Therapeutic Gazette, Medical Age and Medicine have been consolidated under the name of "The Therapeutic Gazette, Incorporat-

ing Medicine and the Medical Age." Drs. Hare and Martin will continue as editors of the combination, which assures for it the prosperity and popularity of the amalgamated journals.

Dr. Fred P. Taft, Longmont, Colorado, paid the business office a pleasant visit the fore part of last month. Dr. Taft, among other things, arranged for the arrival of *The Critique* at his office during the coming year.

Texas Homeopaths resolutely at a recent reunion of their membership, demanding that their rights be respected by Texas Legislators. The "regulars" are trying to kill the three board law in that state. Stick to 'em, boys; you'll win out all right.

The Hahnemann Institute, published by the "Hahnemann Institute, of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, reached us recently. It is full of good things and deserves the unbroken support of students and friends of this institution. Come regularly, please.

A **Denver doctor**, head of one of the "dollar-a-month-for-all-medical-attendance" concerns, cured a case of asthma by using chloroform. It is needless to remark that Coroner Rollins is investigating the cause of the woman's death. The coroner is such a curious cuss, anyway.

Notwithstanding predictions to the contrary, Dr. James Tyler Kent survived Thanksgiving and participated in the pleasures of this season of feasting to the limit. It must make some of the prognosticators and prevaricators feel peevish to have their predictions turn out so badly in some cases.

The New England Medical Gazette, December, 1906, shows such a marked improvement in its mechanical make-up that we cannot resist the pleasure it gives up to say so "right out in meetin'." As to contents? That is always of the very highest order, and needs no mention from this quarter.

The October number of Colorado Medical Journal reached this office the fore part of December, and up to that time November issue of our more or less esteemed contemporary, *Progress*, had failed to show up. Maybe we have been marked off the charity list of the latter choinal? As Kraft would say, Sir?

Simplified spelling of the Roosevelt sort received a severe jolt in congressional proceedings when it was determined that "hereafter, in printing documents authorized by law or ordered by Congress, or either branch thereof, the government printing office shall follow the rules of orthography established by Webster's or other generally accredited dictionaries of the English language." Bully for Congress.

The postal authorities have gotten after the advertising quacks of Buffalo, New York, and newspapers which carry their advertisements are barred out of the United States mail. The unfortunate sitters

are not the only ones who should be protected in this matter, and if the government goes into this business with a view of suppressing all sorts of skin medical games, the columns of the Sunday editions of Denver dailies will not reek with so much of this rotten stuff.

Medical Century claims the largest list of contributors during the past ten years, of any medical journal in the country. Guess that is no dream, inasmuch as the contents of this publication invariably show nothing but original matter, and that of the very best. Of course, *The Critique* cannot claim **the number**, but in quality it carries the banner.

We regret to learn of the illness of Dr. Harriet Horner, Castine, Maine, one of the associate editors of *The Critique*. The good doctor has put herself under care of one of the most prominent homeopaths of Boston, and hopes, during her sojourn there, to contribute something to these pages. We feel sure she will regain her health under the circumstances, and we know our readers will be only too glad to hear from her on some live, homeopathic topic.

The Hahnemann Round Table is the name of one of the most recent homeopathic organizations, Philadelphia being its birthplace. Its membership is made up from among the most prominent members in the homeopathic professions of the Quaker City, and the quality of crusade work done by it in the future will be manifested by a marked improvement in the homeopathy thereabouts. Inasmuch as a majority of the members are former pupils of Dr. Kent, the quality already represented would be sufficient for ordinary purposes.

Luther J. Ingersoll, M.D., an old and highly respected member of the homeopathic profession of this state, died at Grand Junction, Colorado, the fore part of last month. So far we have been unable to secure any data whereby we might show our appreciation of this good man's many virtues and accomplishments in an appropriate obituary notice. Dr. Ingersoll was a man beloved by a large circle of clients, as well as an extensive professional acquaintance which he possessed. *The Critique* extends its deepest sympathy to the bereaved wife, son and daughter.

Dr. David A. Strickler, president of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and **Dr. Mary M. Bradner**, one of the most successful dentists in Denver, were married last night at the groom's home, 1520 York street, the ceremony being very quiet and only a few friends knowing that it was to occur. Dr. Strickler has for years practiced his profession in Denver and is one of the best known physicians in the city. He is an eye and ear specialist, and became acquainted with Dr. Bradner when she came to Denver and took offices in the same building in which he was located, 705 Fourteenth street. The engagement was not announced. Dr. B. B. Tyler of the South Broadway Christian Church performed the ceremony, which took place at 8:30 o'clock last night. Only a few close friends were present at the ceremony and at the wedding supper later. The couple will make their residence in Dr. Strickler's house on York street. Both have taken new offices in the Empire block and Dr. Bradner will continue her growing practice.—Post. The happy couple has the hearty congratulations and well wishes of *The Critique*.



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y

MALT LAXATIVE FOOD. Dr. H. T. Mason of Wenonah, New Jersey, prepares a Malt Laxative Food that is far superior to the usual laxative, inasmuch as its action is not violent and there is no reaction. The formula is on every bottle, being prepared chiefly from fruit juices and malt. It pleases all for whom it is prescribed. Boericke & Tafel are selling agents.

JUST HOW TO MANAGE OTORRHŒA. Otorrhœa, from purulent middle-ear catarrh, the "running ears" of the laity, was at first my bete noire. I used the classic treatment of Pomeroy and others—syringing, insufflations of powdered boric acid, etc., sometimes with benefit, sometimes the reverse, but never by any chance curing any of them, until I dreaded to see a patient with cotton in his ears come into the office. Now I cure them in a few days or weeks without difficulty, and really prefer this class of cases to any other. When I was at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in 1890, Dr. Pomeroy said that one case had been under treatment nearly ten months and was slightly improved. He said that it required one or two years to cure this disease, and then it generally returned.

My method of treatment is as simple as it is effectual, and any doctor, after reading my description attentively, can use it as well as I can and cure every case. Once daily I fill the ear with a warm solution of some good peroxide of hydrogen, beginning with a twenty-five per cent. solution, and increasing the strength every day until the pure drug is used. Hydrozone is the same, only twice as strong, and I use it when I can get it simply from motives of economy. After cleansing the ear thoroughly, which at first may require from twenty minutes to two hours, according to the foulness of the auditory canal, I then instill a few drops of Glycozone (warmed) and close the canal securely with a bit of absorbent cotton. This is allowed to remain in situ until the next treatment.

The first cleansing should be very thorough, the peroxide being repeatedly instilled until all foaming ceases. In some cases it may require two, three or more treatments to cleanse the ear properly, especially if the lumen be occluded by a furuncle, or by swelling, or inspissated discharge. Do not be discouraged by any little difficulty like this, keep right on and you will finally succeed in getting the ear clean. After that, it is plain sailing. Thenceforth the daily treatment need not consume more than ten to twenty minutes. It is better to treat the case every day, but I have had good success with patients who could not come oftener than once a week. Do not give the patient

medicine to use at home and expect to cure him; and never tell him what you are using.

In children who dread the procedure, I do not attempt much the first time or two, but strive to win their confidence, which is not ordinarily difficult, as the treatment is not at all painful and is always followed by a certain sense of relief, so that children who were in mortal terror of me at first will, after a few treatments, come to me of their own accord. Even babies of one and two years who would not suffer me to touch them at first, after experiencing the grateful relief afforded, will place the head on the chair in the proper position and gladly submit to the treatment.

When the diseased ear has once been thoroughly cleansed I consider my work as half done. Thenceforth improvement is usually very rapid, even old inveterate cases yielding in a few weeks. Relapses occur, but are easily managed, and I have seldom had a second relapse. Of course, mastoid disease, necrosis, polyps, etc., must receive appropriate treatment; but I have no hesitation in saying that all simple, uncomplicated cases (which include the vast majority of all cases under one year's duration) may be cured by this treatment if it is properly and thoroughly carried out.

Care must be taken to have the medicaments warm and not too hot—100 F. is about right—and to always stop up the ear with a bit of aseptic cotton before permitting the patient to leave the office. Be careful to use a piece of cotton of just the right size to securely close up the meatus; if too large it will work out, allowing the solution to escape and leaving the ear unprotected; if too small it will slip back into the canal and so fail of its effect.

Never syringe the ears in otorrhœa; it is risky and useless. I usually drop a little warm solution of sodium borate—five per cent.—in the ear to prevent a slight stinging which sometimes ensues when active steps are taken. I also dry out the canal with cotton on an applicator, but this should be very carefully done with speculum, and the canal well lighted. These points are non-essentials, merely refinements which render the treatment a trifle more pleasant, perhaps, that is about all.

The general health will probably require overhauling, indications being met as they arise. It is a good diet to regulate and antisepticise the bowels as a routine measure, using salines and intestinal antiseptics—e. g., the sulphocarbolates as needed. In the South especially, malarial and other miasmatic affections will often need looking after; also any other existing disease may require attention, but it is presumed that the practitioner will know how to handle these.

We all ought to try to help each other; not one of us but has much to learn; and in these brief talks it is my principal aim to set an example for the rest, hoping my little crumbs may some day come back to me in the shape of seasonable aid from some brother who has a few pointers himself and, like me, is willing to "whack up."—By F. E. Burgevin, M.D., of Spiro, Indian Territory, in The Kansas City Medical Record.

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ARSENICUM IODATUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor Materia Medica Hahnemann
Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

From a study of the elements making up this agent, it may be known that it is a deep-acting constitutional remedy. Its complaints come on in the MORNING, afternoon, *evening*, NIGHT, after *midnight*. In hectic conditions, with many abscesses. Extreme anæmia, such as belongs to tuberculous subjects. The patient craves open air when not too cold; wants the windows open, is sensitive to a close room. Marked general *physical anxiety*. The hands and feet tingle as if asleep and the limbs feel as if tied with a band. Complaints are worse from bathing; takes cold from bathing. It has been of the highest use in cancerous affections and has cured lupus and epithelioma. Its symptoms are often found in chlorotic girls; it has cured choreic action of muscles in girls. Some are very sensitive to cold, like *arsenicum*, and others to heat, like iodine; it is sensitive to both heat and cold; cold wind and cold, wet weather make the patient worse and bring out symptoms. Always taking cold, which brings on coryza and increases his catarrhal troubles. Many constrictions, internal and external, and constrictions of orifices are found in this remedy. Convulsive movements of limbs. Dropsy, external and internal, like arsenicum. He is worse when hungry and, like iodine, better after eating. Increasing loss of flesh and weight in phthisical patients; emaciation in children; extreme aggravation from slight physical exertion.

In women who are subject to faintness and fainting spells. Formication all over the body. Hemorrhage from any mucous membrane. A sensation of being too warm; must have fresh air. Feeling of heaviness of the whole body. Induration is a strong feature; sometimes in glands; in ulcers; in skin affec-

tions. The glands are swollen and hard. Inflammation, external and internal; in many parts, glands, bones and serous membranes. He has symptoms as though he had lost fluid. Extreme lassitude; lack of reaction; lying in bed and lying on the painful side makes the symptoms worse. She is worse during the menses; worse from motion, but *desire to move*. Mucus secretions generally increased, copious, catarrhal discharges, thick, yellow, or yellowish-green and honey-like. Numbness of the limbs and painful parts; flushes of heat and surging of blood in the body; pain in the bones and glands. Bruised sensation in the body. Burning internally and in outer parts; paralyzing pains, pinching, pressing, stitching and tearing pains. Predisposition to phthisis and complaints in the consumptive diathesis. There is much soreness, and pressure increases his suffering. Pulsation, internal and external, like *iodine*; the pulse is frequent and small, full, hard, intermittent, irregular. Burning is a strong feature, like *arsenicum*. It has been very useful in all scorbutic conditions when the symptoms were similar. Very sensitive to pain. The symptom predominates on the right side; he is sensitive to the summer heat and the cold in winter. Dropsical and inflammatory swelling; swelling in affected parts and in glands. It has been curative in *all stages and forms of syphilis*. Trembling and *twitching* of muscles, walking makes him worse, especially walking fast; worse from warmth, warm air, warm bed, warm room and warm wraps. Weakness, like a vital prostration, in the morning, when ascending, on *exertion*, during menses, and on walking; worse in wet weather; worse from the warm south wind.

MIND: Anger and irritability during all complaints; aversion to answering questions; extreme anxiety, restlessness and fear; worse in a warm bed; confusion of mind morning and evening; delirium during the night; illusions of fancy and delusions about dead people. Sadness, even to despair; discontentment, and he is often in a state of great excitement; mental exertion increases many of his symptoms; there is marked mental weakness; fear of insanity, of misfortune, of people, and he is generally timid. He is impatient and in a constant state of hurry; he becomes indifferent to his friends, to happiness and to

his surroundings. Aversion to work. He seems to be going toward insanity. He is unable to decide between two opinions. He suffers from a sudden impulse to kill somebody. Very talkative at times; mirthful; changeable moods and alternating conditions of mind; a degree of mental prostration prevails continuously. He is over-sensitive, especially to noise. Inclination to sit; averse to being spoken to and he starts during sleep. Persistent tormenting thoughts; wandering thoughts; stupefaction of mind. In the woman there is much weeping. Vertigo while walking.

HEAD: Although there is hyperæmia of the brain, the scalp feels cold. Eruptions crusty, scurfy; eczematous; the hair falls out and the head feels heavy; itching of the scalp, with and without eruptions. Pain in the morning and afternoon; better in open air; worse in a warm room; better after eating and worse when hungry; worse from motion, noise, walking; pain in head from catarrh of nasal passages, with coryza; periodical headaches from malaria, with heart troubles and from syphilis; pain in forehead in the evening; above the eyes, over the *root of the nose*; pain in occiput, sides of head, temples and vertex; pressing pain in forehead, with sleepiness; pressing pain in occiput and temples; sore, bruised pain in the head; stitching in head, in temples; tearing pain in head. The head pains are stunning. Perspiration of the forehead; pulsating in the head, forehead, temples.

EYE: Inflammation of the conjunctiva, and of the iris; chronic catarrhal condition of the eyes in psoric and syphilitic subjects; easy lachrymation, worse in cold air; pain in eyes when reading; soreness of the eyeballs; stitching pain in eyes; protrusion of the eyeballs; pupils dilated; redness of eyes. Staring look. Sunken eyes. The lids are swollen and œdematous; twitching of the lids. Wild look in the eyes; the eyes are jaundiced; vision is dim, flickering, foggy and weak. Sparks before the eyes.

EAR: The ears discharge an excoriating, fetid pus; buzzing, humming, ringing and roaring in ears. Catarrh of eustachian tubes and middle ear; the pain is aching, stitching, and tearing. Stopped sensation in ears; hearing is impaired.

NOSE: Most stubborn nasal catarrh with bloody, acrid, copious, *excoriating, greenish, purulent*, thick, yellow or yellow-greenish discharge; honey-like discharge; coryza with watery discharge; coryza in open air with cough. It has been a most useful remedy in *hay fever*. Dryness in nose and *epistaxis*. *Obstruction of nose*; pain in nose. Smell lost. Much sneezing. Swelling inside of nose; ulceration in nose.

FACE: The face becomes cold. Bluish lips and bluish circles about the eyes; brownish, earthy, or pale face; again the face is red and there are circumscribed red cheeks; the face is sallow and jaundiced; yellow spots on the face; sickly look; the face looks drawn and emaciated; eruptions on face and nose; acne, eczema, pimples, pustules; expression sickly and old; pain in the face. Swelling of the glands of the lower jaw. Swelling of the *submaxillary glands*. Twitching of the face.

MOUTH: In the mouth there is aphthæ; the gums bleed easily, and the tongue is cracked. The tongue is coated brown or white; mouth and tongue are dry at night and during sleep; the tongue feels enlarged; inflammation of the gums. Mucus in the mouth in the morning; the mouth is offensive, even putrid. Pain in the gums; sore, burning tongue; *salivation*; scorbutic gums. Speech stammering. Swollen gums. The taste is bad; bitter, putrid, saltish, *sour*, sweetish; teeth feel elongated; pain in the teeth after eating; tearing pain in the teeth.

THROAT: Much choking in the throat; dryness in the throat; membranes form in the throat; burning in the throat; constantly scraping the throat. Swallowing difficult. Swollen throat; ulceration of the throat from syphilis.

STOMACH: The appetite is increased, even ravenous; aversion to food; constriction of the stomach; the stomach is distended. He desires stimulants. Sensation of emptiness; eructations empty, sour; waterbrash; sensation of fullness in the stomach. Frequent attacks of heartburn; load in the stomach after eating; indigestion and much hiccough; chronic gastritis; loathing of food; nausea after eating. Pain after eating; burning, cramping, cutting, gnawing, pressing and stitching pains in the stomach; pulsating, retching when coughing; sensation of tightness in stomach; thirst, evening, extreme; thirst during meal;

unquenchable thirst. Trembling in the stomach. Continuous vomiting; vomiting with diarrhoea, after drinking, after eating, after milk, violent vomiting; vomiting of bile, blood, food; vomiting yellow, watery substance.

ABDOMEN: The abdomen is distended with flatus; the flatulency is obstructed and there is much rumbling. Enlargement of liver, spleen, mesenteric glands, glands of groin. Inflammation of the intestines, liver and spleen. It has many complaints of the liver. Pain in abdomen after eating; during menses; during stool; better by external warmth. Pain in hypogastrium, hypochondria, groin, liver, spleen and umbilical region; burning, cramping, drawing pain in abdomen; cutting in abdomen during stool; cutting pain in liver; pressing pains and soreness in liver. Stitching pains in hypochondria; pulsating in abdomen; restless feeling in abdomen; pain and soreness in spleen.

RECTUM: Very troublesome constipation; diarrhoea alternating with constipation; stool hard, knotty and light colored. The diarrhoea comes in the morning and after eating; in old people, excoriating stool. Dysentery with bloody mucus stools and tenesmus; diarrhoea with brown, copious, frequent, offensive, yellow or white watery stools; ineffectual urging to stool; urging after stool; offensive flatus. External piles. Itching of anus. Burning in anus after stool.

URINARY ORGANS: It acts deeply upon the bladder and kidneys. It has been most useful in Addison's disease. Retention of urine; constant or frequent urging to urinate; worse during the night; urination is dribbling and *involuntary*; suppression of urine; the urine is albuminous, cloudy, dark, red, copious or scanty and offensive.

MALE GENITALIA: The genital organs present many symptoms and complaints. Erections, strong toward morning; later incomplete and wasting. It cures hydrocele and induration of the testes. Itching of the penis and glands; perspiration of the genitals; seminal emissions; swelling of the testes; ulcers on the penis; chancres and chaneroids with bubos.

FEMALE GENITALIA: It has been a great comfort to the women in many complaints. It has restrained the progress of cancer of uterus in a notable manner; the burning and odor are

removed and the ulceration is lessened. Life has been prolonged to four years in several cases. Sexual desire is increased. It has cured enlargement and induration of the ovaries; it has cured inflammation of the ovaries. *Lucorrhoea, acrid, bloody, burning, copious*, after menses, thick or thin, yellow; menses absent or suppressed, copious, frequent, late, painful, short. Hemorrhage from the uterus; pain in ovaries, especially the right; sore, bruised genitals and ovaries. Prolapsus of the uterus; swollen ovaries. It has stopped the growth of ovarian tumors.

AIR PASSAGES: Croupous condition of the larynx. Dryness in the air passages. Inflammation of the larynx and trachea; much mucus in the larynx and trachea; spasmodic conditions of the larynx like laryngismus; burning rawness and soreness in larynx and trachea; phthisis of the larynx. The voice is hoarse, rough and weak and finally lost; respiration is fast and asthmatic; respiration is difficult at night, on ascending, on exertion and motion, with palpitation; respiration is irregular, rattling, short, suffocative and wheezing. The cough is in the morning, evening and after midnight; the cough is asthmatic, croupy, deep, dry, exhausting, during fever; cough from irritation and tickling in larynx and trachea; the cough is loose, spasmodic suffocative; worse from motion and talking; worse in a warm room. It cures whooping cough. Expectoration most in the morning; is bloody, copious, greenish-yellow, difficult; mucus and bloody; mucus offensive, purulent, tough, viscid, yellow, tasting putrid, saltish, sweetish.

CHEST: There is marked anxiety in the region of the heart. Catarrh of the bronchial tubes; constriction of the chest, of the heart; fatty degeneration of the heart. Enlarged and painful mammae. Heat in the chest. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, endocardium, pericardium, lungs and pleura; murmurs of the heart; stitching of the skin of chest; oppression of the chest and heart in a warm room; pain in the side of chest, in the heart; burning in the chest; cutting pain in chest and in the heart; pressing pain in chest; rawness in chest; stitching pain in chest on coughing; palpitation from excitement, from exertion; tumultuous palpitation. Paralysis of the heart, of the lungs. It is a very useful remedy in ulcerative conditions during

phthisis; swollen axillary glands; tremulous heart; tumor of the axilla. Great weakness of chest and heart.

BACK: Pain in the back during menses; pain in the lumbar region during menses; pain in sacrum and coccyx.

EXTREMITIES: Coldness of hand, legs and feet; cramps of upper limbs, lower limbs, thighs, legs and feet; scaly eruptions, eczema and vesicles; heat of hands; heaviness of the limbs as though tired; heaviness of the feet. Hip joint disease. Itching of all the limbs; numbness of all the limbs, fingers, legs and feet; pain in all the joints, gouty and rheumatic; rheumatic pain in upper limbs; pain in elbow, forearm, hip, thigh, knee foot; drawing in lower limbs, thighs, knees; stitching pain in shoulders, wrist and knees; tearing in joints, elbow, fingers; paralytic weakness in upper limbs; paralysis of lower limbs. Cold perspiration of hands and feet. Stiffness of limbs, of fingers. Dropsical swelling of hands, legs and feet; trembling of hands and lower limbs; twitching of upper limbs and legs; weakness of upper limbs and knees.

SLEEP: Dreams amorous; anxious; of dead people; distressing; vivid; nightmare. Restless sleep; sleepiness in the evening; sleepless after midnight, waking too early.

FEVER: Chill at night in bed; chill external and internal, worse from motion. Quartan, tertian shaking chill; periodicity marked; warm room does not ameliorate the chill. Fever afternoon and night; fever alternates with chill; fever and chill intermingle; dry, external heat; flushes of heat; chronic intermittent fever; internal heat with external coldness; fever with no sweat, and desire to uncover. Hectic fever. Perspiration morning and night; cold sweat; exhausting sweat; sweat on motion, or on slight exertion; profuse night sweats.

SKIN: Anaesthesia of the skin; burning skin; the skin is jaundiced; liver spots and red spots. The skin is cold to touch; dryness of the skin with inability to perspire. Many eruptions on the skin; boils, pustules, rash and scales; moist eruptions, eczema, itching eruptions; herpes; psoriasis. It has cured ichthyosis. Dry, scaly, burning eruptions; urticaria. It cures all syphilitic eruptions where the symptoms agree, where eruptions have been suppressed by local treatment. Excoriation; erysip-

las; formication, indurations; itching, burning and stinging; rough skin; purpura haemorrhagica. Dropsical, spongy swelling of skin; ulcers with bleeding or bloody discharges, with corrosive watery, yellow discharge. Cancerous ulceration. Indolent and indurated ulcers; sensitive and suppurating ulcers; ulcerative pain in ulcers; in old syphilitic ulcers.

92 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

MY "BIG FOUR."*

By Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

My "big four" are bryonia, cina, nux vomica and rhus tox. As you note, they are not new remedies—of which unfortunately we have so many littering our books—but on the contrary they are as old as the hills and valleys upon which and in which they grow. Homeopathy has no especial claim on them as drug possibilities, since the older school has had them in her formularies ages before homeopathy was dreamed of in medical philosophy. But as potent remedies in harmless doses, given under a new law of application, these remedies are absolutely new discoveries by the homeopathic profession.

Some one has probably wondered why I did not head the list with aconite. And the answer may seem as difficult to understand as is the omission. I was taught by one of the present living masters of materia medica, and I have abundantly proven it in my reading and practice since, that we, as homeopaths, very seldom get to a case in time for using aconite. The remedy has its uses, and good uses they are, but we are rarely in time to use aconite intelligently. It would take all of the society's time to explain this peculiarity at this time; I would suggest, however, for those who feel inclined to differ with me, to read carefully Dunham's masterly lecture upon this remedy, especially to that part referring to the "arterial storm," as he so aptly phrases it, and note how little the true homeopath may use this remedy. In my own instance, I use the aconite bottle so infrequently that

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half the time the case-bottle is dry. I know it is the custom in many offices, and is taught from some chairs, to give aconite in the beginning of every case of fever, whether or no. And the same in pneumonias, and some other pathological conditions. If you will think for a few moments you will recognize that that is not prescribing homeopathically. It is prescribing upon a name, and not upon the presenting symptoms. To follow this peculiar routine may not only delay the recovery, but absolutely destroy the case. The statement so often made that "it always cures in my hands," is parallel to that of the other school, which uses aconite in appreciable doses and yet does not kill every case. I have been treating fevers and pneumonias for nearly twenty years, and I may say with perfect candor and truthfulness, that I have never used aconite initially in fevers generally.

Bryonia is my fever remedy, if it were homeopathically proper to state it in that way. I have found in the years that are gone, that I am not called to a case of cold—so-called—until pretty nearly all the customary and time-honored household and neighborhood remedies have been tried and their virtues exhausted; and then usually bryonia fills the bill, although gelsemium is a fair ally. If I were called early in the case, when there is yet that purplish-red face, the staring eyes, the raised brows with their expression of anxiety, the uneasiness, the fear of death, the dry skin, aconite, of course, would be a first remedy to consider. But when we get the dusky face, with outlines and shadows of yellow, the nasty harsh tongue, the breath that is almost as foul as under mercury, the little thirst, though a big mouthful is gulped down, the cough that splits the head, a headache with headquarters in the occiput, the irritability, the desire to be quiet, stupor or great sleepiness, torpor of bowels, then I feel reasonably safe with bryonia.

Bryonia is a most wonderful remedy; it is one of the finest in the books. As good in stomach troubles and bowel derangements as nux vomica. In rheumatism or pains of any kind about the joints, especially the large ones, and also in those parts and organs inclosed in serous sacs, bryonia seems and is a sovereign remedy. In autumnal bowel complications, as in our present

season—diarrhœas, dysenteries and the reverse, constipation—bryonia will be close to your hand. And so drifting into the popular phrase, it is easy to see how it will be a fine helper in all forms of fevers, especially all that old bunch of fevers under various names, now collected and treated as typhoid fever. My leading line in this remedy is the utter prostration; don't want to move, and if they do, pains come back.

Cina is my children's remedy. I would as soon think of leaving my pocket case at home, as to come away with an empty cina bottle. In my experience it is truly remarkable how many children need cina. Not necessarily for worms, but for the general upset and feverish condition which assails children—all children—at frequent intervals. It seems to be protean in the number of phases it may assume. Borax and belladonna, singular as the statement may seem, are most prone to get mixed into the picture when cina is really the remedy. So I make this statement for your caution, don't always give belladonna to a child, even though it seems indicated, before studying or reviewing in your mind the symptoms of cina. Another children's remedy is chamomilla, and I use it a great deal, because its symptoms are so clear cut. But as between the two I prefer cina.

Nux vomica is become almost a routine remedy with the profession, and I plead guilty to following in that routine more frequently than I care to admit. It is awfully easy to see nux vomica symptoms in pretty nearly every patient one touches, from the babe at its mother's breast to the aged and decrepit ready to depart. And by that same sign I want to advise the younger men in the profession to give an extra session to the study of this almost miraculous remedy. It will repay the extra care. If the student gets the *spirit* of the remedy, not alone the carefully italicized symptoms to be found in every materia medica, he will be ready to use the remedy. I have sometimes thought, when my practice fell off, or I got too old to chase the dollar with the more frisky young man, I would write a book on a half dozen remedies, not as a materia medica, but as a study of the forces hidden in most of our remedies. Many of you know that I always taught the remedies as if they were living things, visualizing them by their faces, hands, finger nails, walk, talk, colors, and so forth. But so far I have been too busy with my several duties aside from medical practice to do this, and so the profession has been spared another book. My special symptom for nux vomica is: Every pain drives to stool. It does not matter where that pain may be located, and the stool is not always there. You know you may have severe diarrhoeas with nux, as you may and usually do have intense constipation. This man has but little headache. His mind is clear to the end.

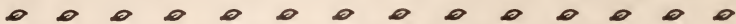
He is the over-eater, over-drinker, over-carouser, over-student, over-practitioner. He is always in a hurry, though his physical actions may not show it. His mind is over-active, and so with the heart. He is that man who, when he thinks he takes a vacation, merely changes the form of his work and works just as hard. He is ordinarily a well-educated man—not necessarily school-bred, but educated in the ways and doings of the world. His grammar may be rude and crude, but he can write his name so the bank can read it, and with gladness. Bryonia and nux never clash with me. Here again I use what I call the spirit of the remedies rather than the actual line and paragraph to assist me. In general I distinguish them by the stupor and indifference of bryonia, and the reverse condition of nux vomica. You have all of you learned before now how difficult it is to prescribe upon definite lines in the books. If you say to yourself, bryonia has this "hard, large and burnt stool," then your memory may suggest that there are fifty other remedies with the same stool, some of them ever more marked than in bryonia. Or if you depend wholly on the symptom, "worse from motion," you may discover that arnica and rhus have similar symptoms, and so have many others. What I call the underlying spirit of the remedy must help us in our extremity. Don't I make myself clear? Well, take two men, born on the same day, and in the same year, of different families. Both have all the organs, external and internal, usual to men. How, then, will you distinguish between the two? Not by the eyes, for they are alike; not by the feet, for they are the same in number; not by the hands, for they, too, are the same. How, then, do you know the one from the other? The answer to that is my definition of homeopathic prescribing.

Rhus stands to me for skin troubles and rheumatism. Of course in its ordinary course I use it as frequently as other remedies. Still in skin disorders, when arsenic is not pronounced, such as salt rheum—and here it is a sovereign remedy: erysipelas (when not belladonna); running sores that spread their own contagion; the awful restlessness; the momentary relief from motion; the aggravation from changes to cold and wet weather; amelioration from heat and motion, and the stretching of the body—these are my customary guides in the use of rhus.

These four are my "Big Four," and are the four I would select for a day's visiting if all others were forbidden me. The only one of these which may seem new to you is the baby remedy, cina; and that possibly because you were taught by preceptor or college that there are no such things as worms. But study cina carefully, without reference to the hat full of worms, and see how wonderfully it will cover many of your children cases.



SPECIAL ARTICLE



TREATING THE PATIENT. (*1)

Julia C. Loos, M. D., H. M.

Throughout the country at the present time there is a strong public sentiment in favor of having all goods offered the public accurately labeled, as well as to have all trusts honestly administered. Each member of a board of directors is responsible for the work they are supposed to direct; ignorance, where knowledge is a part of duty, is not excused in merchants, directors nor members of public commissions—no less should be demanded of the accredited guardians of health upon whom the people are dependent.

So we may ask you who in the midst of numerous "systems" and methods of healing offer homeopathy to the sick: "What is your practice?" "Where do you stand against the standards of homeopathy, the law of nature, the law of cure?" "Why do you adopt that banner—to support it or have it support you?" "To spread its benefits among the people or to bring to yourself only, by its name the benefits of their patronage while not 'opposing' the advocates of different measures?" "What is the true label of what you offer the people?" "Where do you desire to stand in the professional classification?"

At this time when the ignorant prejudice of the people throughout the country is ringing in professional circles with the statement that homeopathy is doomed to submersion and endless annihilation, opposed by the equally emphatic denials

References:—(*1) Read before the Goodno Medical Society, Pennsylvania; (*2) Organon, paragraphs 9-11; Kent's Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy, 8 and 9; (*3) Organon, sections 11-15; Kent's Lectures, same, lecture 10; (*4) Organon, section 16; same, lecture 11; (*5) Organon, section 19; (*6) Organon, section 16; Kent's Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy, pp. 113-15; (*7) Organon, paragraphs 20-21-123, et seq.; (*8) Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases"; (*9) Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*, and others; (*10) Organon, paragraphs 83-163—Kent's Lectures, number 23-4-5-6-7; (*11) Organon, paragraph 83.

of this, coupled with the assertion that on the contrary, it is advancing in a march of triumph, we may with advantage pause, observe and listen. I take, now, opportunity to direct attention to the foundation on which the law of cure rests, by which it is supported and without which it cannot serve as the correct road by which the sick shall be restored to health.

The reports read at the recent congress of homeopathy declare that all other countries look to the United States for guidance and instruction in the science and art of this absolute law of cure; the one proved, rational system of healing with remedies, the path of deliverance from physical suffering and degeneration.

KNOWLEDGE OF FOUNDATION OF LAW OF SIMILARS.

In each instance where possible doubt might be hinted, this same congress placed its endorsement on the fundamental principles of homeopathy. Notwithstanding these facts, the evidence is forced to our attention by the discussions of many subjects and the reports of work, and by the questions raised and often but partially answered, the evidence that many practitioners, for years called homeopathists, are yet unfamiliar with the primary, fundamental principles which a thorough student of Hahnemann's *Organon* and *Chronic Diseases* learns and knows in the first year of his training in homeopathy.

If there are persons prepared to teach (with knowledge and ability to apply the principles) why are not these books the most important text-books in any and every college claiming to train students to practice homeopathy? It is incomprehensible.

It is equally incomprehensible why those who lack the knowledge of these essentials and will not study them, should as professors, employed to expound homeopathy to students, attempt to direct and explain the application of the law of similars.

For the graduates of these colleges who appear before the people as if they were to be guided by the law of cure, while denying its efficacy in application or denying the fundamental doctrines supporting it, the most charitable excuse is that they

are ignorant of what constitutes homeopathy and cannot realize why their prescriptions fail when they say *similia, similibus curantur*.

A demonstration of the value of study of doctrines is strongly emphasized by the fact that as many times as intelligent allopathic practitioners have studied the fundamentals and the law of similars and tested its application, determined to demonstrate the absurdity and utter lack of science of the claim of homeopathy, just so often have "those who come to scoff, remained to pray." They invariably become most faithful, ardent exponents and among the most successful in practice. Hahnemann's challenge to whosoever will "to follow the published directions and then publish the failures to the world" has not been raised in three-quarters of a century.

The failures come to those who, from ignorance and prejudice assume that the law of cure is a hap-hazard measure that happens to please a few, does appear to work sometimes, but is too unreliable to warrant their prejudiced consideration. What leads them to this conclusion? What leads those who call themselves homeopaths to depend on unhomeopathic measures instead of searching for the curative remedies? What leads them to treat patients who desire homeopathy with such indiscriminate dosing and lawless prescribing that the patients say: "We cannot trust them; their remedies do not bring the results; they work contrary to the principles we have known."

It must be confessed that these patients speak truly and reasons for the facts have been sought. It appears from investigation of the words and work of those who repudiate the law of cure, and demonstrate their lack of confidence in remedies by the use of numerous adjuvants (better called abominations) that when they have tried to prescribe the most similar remedy, it was only an attempt to use the law without comprehending its foundation, the necessary arch of the doctrines upon which it is supported. Their miserable practice collapsed from lack of the keystone.

What is this keystone? Consideration and treatment of the patient; of each separate, individual patient as a unit, a living organism, one being of many parts. That is the keystone

which holds and locks the arch that forms the foundation of the "Law of Similars."

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE PHYSICIAN.

Successful application of the law demands on one side, knowledge of normal physiology, then knowledge of abnormal conditions:

First, That "in the healthy condition of man * * * the dynamics that animates the material body rules with unbounded sway and retains all the parts of the organism in admirable harmonious, vital operation as regards both secretions and functions, so that * * * when a person becomes ill it is this self-acting vital force, everywhere present in his organism, that is primarily deranged by the dynamic influence upon it of morbid agent inimical to life." (*2).

Second, "as a power, cognizable only by its effects on the organism, its derangement to such an abnormal condition that inclines the organism to the irregular processes which are called "disease" (relic of superstition) makes itself known by the manifestations in the sensations and functions of the parts, that is, by morbid symptoms. (*3) "These symptoms, the totality of the outward expression, reveal to the senses, the internal disorder and are not conceivable without the regulating vital force. They sketch the image of the internal disorder to the perception."

Third, "the symptoms are first manifested on the externals of the organism, consisting of deranged functions and sensations farthest from the vital organs. As the disorder increases, progresses, and as the external manifestations are suppressed (forced to disappear by some palliative, Allopathic means that do not correctly restore internal order) the symptoms develop more internally as the deeper organs and tissues are deranged. (*4.)

"Symptoms developing from without-inward, denote progress of the derangement, continuing the disorder (or sickness.) When order is established internally, cure being possible only by a change to the normal of the condition of health, then the symptoms disappear from within-outward which is also from above-downward and in the reverse order of their appearance." (*5.)

Hence the direction of the development and disappearance of symptoms is a certain guide to the course of the disorder whether progressive or curative.

The application of the law demands, on the other hand, knowledge of drugs as remedies for homeopathy:

First, "The power of drugs to effect the living organism is developed by potentization, rendered more available by the process which liberates the drug force, that dynamic influence that imparts to each drug its identity." (*6.)

Second: "The pure effects of drugs are obtained by their action, singly, on the healthy, human organism, revealed by the symptoms developed after their administration in the provings, which sketch, in each instance, the image of the particular drug." (*7.)

Third: The influence of the drug in the living organism, is regulated by the frequency of the dose which must also be comprehended in using it as a curative remedy.

These foundation sides of the arch require the keystone: "treatment of the individual patient" for close application of the remedy side to the abnormal condition side and for the selection of the similar remedy to produce a cure.

ADJUVANTS—THEIR USE IGNORES THE PATIENT.

Some say in their excuses that it is consideration for the patient that induces the doctor to direct attention and effort to relief of particular inflammations or pus collections or abnormal growths which, it is claimed, threatens more serious disturbance or suffering. The agents of numerous proprietary adjuvants in their annual (or more frequent) visits, urge the employment of their specialties with the assertion that "nearly all homeopaths" or "homeopaths of good reputation use them." The journals offered to the profession in support of, or for the propagation of homeopathy, are burdened with the advertisements of the same commercial products, lending confirmation to the agents' evidence.

What is there of treating the patient in introducing, expected for absorption, various preparations of particular glands to feed those poorly developed, or some special laboratory products for cell nutrition in so-called wasting disease or fevers? How is the patient served by local use of germ destroyers for catarrhal discharges, intestinal fermentation or pus collection? Is the internal disorder thereby corrected? All this is an evidence that these practitioners have not comprehended the teachings of the Organon (if they have read it) and have no knowledge of the vital force essential to life and action.

There is but one thing to be said of such practice: that in

using these and the host of other such products, which flood the market and the advertising pages of many journals, the prescriber is endeavoring to substitute for the curative restoration of order within merely an opposite force to the expression of disorder.

In proportion as these measures are used, homeopathy is not used but neglected. The living organism is unjustly insulted and abused by efforts, directed to some partial expression, while the disorder itself continues and will express itself again in the same locality or some more internal part. More important to the prescriber is the fact that the more frequently he abandons the search for the curative remedy, and resorts to these, the more difficult it is for him to perceive and search for the remedy afterward.

PRINCIPLES EASILY COMPREHENSIBLE.

The principles by which the sick are restored to health in treating the patient according to the natural law of cure, are easily comprehensible. The patient appears with disturbed sensations and functions. Having taken the precautions to acquire knowledge of (1) what is curable in abnormal conditions, i. e., to comprehend the nature and course of man's disorders (*8) (2) What is curative in medicine, i. e., the pure effects of separate remedies (*9) and (3) the law of similars for the application of remedies to disorders, the true physician proceeds to write the record of the case according to detailed directions given so clearly and plainly by Samuel Hahnemann. (*10.)

The personal qualifications for this are the same as when Hahnemann pronounced them: (*11) an unprejudiced mind, clear, sound understanding and attention and fidelity in observing and tracing the image of the disorder (in the symptoms which express it). Having made a thorough examination of the patient and selected, from all observed, the symptoms that characterize the abnormality of that patient, that trace the image of the individual, disordered, the true physician proceeds to select the remedy most similar, in the characteristic and nature, to the disorder that is presented. Whether this most similar remedy-image is immediately perceived by the prescriber or only after much study with use of repertory and searching of the pathogenesis of several similar remedies, the same purpose is served, viz., the homeopathic remedy is to be found and administered.

Whether the sufferer has an acute disorder, as influenza, pneumonia, pertussis or typhoid fever, suffers malarial fever, some long-continued eruption or severe catarrh, or for whatever ailment relief is sought, the aim of the true physician is the

same; to establish a curative process. This aim is attained by proper administration of the homeopathic remedy.

EFFECTS OF TREATING THE PATIENT.

This remedy changes the internal disorder to order; this order being expressed in the disappearance of the symptoms from within-outward. There is no process in the organs that is not under control of the vital force within, hence no process that will not be influenced by the orderly action from within.

Inflammation subsides, ulcers are healed, suppurative processes are controlled, functional activities proceed normally, so that the system selects and appropriates from the natural foods its required nutrition and disposes of waste products. Tissue growth and repair follow as natural sequence to internal order.

DIRECTION OF SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms are at all times significant; they are the evidence of something abnormal prior to their occurrence. No symptom however mild or severe, is to be considered apart from the patient, apart from the entire patient, if the living organism is to have full justice and curative treatment. If, after a prescription, the internal symptoms diminish and the external ones increase in severity the desired result is clearly initiated and should be permitted to proceed without interference. Explanations to the patient will induce him to be literally patient with the annoying eruption or abscess that may appear, or other symptoms that he has previously suffered and dreads to see return, for the patient can comprehend that this denotes curative action.

If, after a prescription, the external symptoms diminish while the internal ones increase (symptoms denoting more internal involvement) no difference how mild these appear at first, the evidence is clear to the correct preception of all who have knowledge, that that patient is not improving but becoming worse. The disorder is progressing. "Good Heavens!" exclaims the college instructor who has not been correctly educated. "I did not suppose every time the heart is involved in rheumatic fever we were to ascribe it to our own blundering." It is not a very flattering reflection for the prescriber, in view of the numerous instances of its occurrence, but facts are better recognized than ignored in such serious business as our responsibilities.

The evidence is present every time, as it was in the experience of the writer in the first year of attempting homeopathic prescribing. The significance of the direction of symptoms, like all the other foundation doctrines, had been thoroughly drilled in school training. A woman was visited one day and found suffering intensely with rheumatic pains in the arms; these pains

were worse from quiet and better from motion. But few symptoms could be gleaned at this examination, but with these few in a patient of plump form and something of a calcarea ost. appearance a prescription of rhus tox, was made and directions given for the patient's care.

At the following visit, a day or two after, she said she had no pain in the arms and could have slept quietly but for some difficulty in respiration which had developed since the last report. The ankles and feet were so swollen that shoes could not be worn, but there was no pain; examination revealed a decided pitting upon pressure about the ankles; the patient had been relieved of her severe suffering.

Here indeed was a case of heart involvement following a prescription for rheumatism. In recognition of the condition, that patient was closely questioned until enough symptoms were revealed to indicate that mere. sol., and not rhus was the remedy most similar. This was administered with the result that the cardiac symptoms disappeared with the simultaneous re-appearance of the rheumatic pains in the extremities. These in turn gradually disappeared and in a few days the patient was in better condition than before the first report.

Without this guide, "the direction of symptoms," the patient's condition cannot be rightly estimated nor the treatment prove beneficial. If we have not the knowledge to determine the effect of our prescriptions whether curative or not, we certainly should equip ourselves before offering our services to suffering humanity, especially when knowledge is so much of a factor to success.

CURE FROM WITHIN, NOT FROM EXTERNALS.

When it is comprehended that the disorder is from within, not originating in the locality affected nor in the abnormal tissue, it is clear at once reasoning intelligently that cutting away the affected part or employing any of the local applications offered as palliatives, draining off discharges or altering at the place of discharge, does nothing for the patient's real benefit and interferes with the orderly expression of the disorder or forces it to operate internally. Why should those who call themselves homeopaths use the unhomeopathic and harmful measures?

Present to us the doctor who says the homeopathically indicated remedy will not control the abnormal process and the patient must be protected with all sorts of adjuvents and drugs, in sensible (apparent to the senses) drug-forcing doses, large enough to force themselves on organs and tissues, administered on an allopathic basis and you there present the doctor who

lacks knowledge of selecting the homeopathic remedy for the patient or lacks the confidence of the knowledge of what influence the force that animates the body has in governing the organism in vital operation. Every part of the body is but a part of the living organism; no sickness originates in an external part and from that part extends throughout the organism.

To suppose that an infant or adult is rendered sick by natural food suited to its age leads to attempts to digest the food provided it or feeding of various diets until an appearance is attained that "the food agrees with the child" or the adult. Nevertheless, the development of other symptoms, even the defective growth of the child, demonstrates that the disorder is not corrected by directing attention to the externals. To suppose that dentition is the cause of symptoms arising at that period, or that parturition or that cessation of the menstrual function bring disorders to the individual is in entire disregard of the fact that these are normal processes and in the event of abnormalities these but express the internal disorder and will speedily vanish when the patient is treated so that internal order is re-established.

CURE THE PATIENT, NOT THE DISORDER.

To use some remedy for constipation, or dysentery, or typhoid fever; to use favorite prescriptions for hemorrhage or spasms or gall-stones or cardiac weakness, without study of the patient, the individual suffering any one of these troubles is just as truly a failure to treat the patient. It is sure to be followed by utter failure of him who expects thus to apply the "law of cure."

Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that all these conditions, all these disturbances, naturally disappear when the patient is treated with the remedy most similar to the internal disorder in its effects. There is no reason why those who desire to give their patients the benefit of the established, fully demonstrated and expounded law should not learn its foundation and by continued devotion, administer it with the results obtained by the masters.

Oh, what a world it might be if doctors were not blind,
 But led by doctrines trusty reflected from the mind;
 Good cures are oft recorded by masters in the line,
 Who for those disordered, the homeopathic law divine.

His wisdom seldom falleth, his cures the day will win,
 Who treats with drugs he knoweth, disorders from within.
 What cures, indeed, there might be, surpassing those of yore—
 Come, work, it will requite yet to treat the patient more.

Harrisburg, Pa.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

EPILEPSY—PATIENT RESTORED TO ORDER.

I. K., 17 years old, had suffered epileptiform spasms for two years at intervals of from four to eleven months. In September, 1905, she was first treated with Homeopathy. The spasm, at that time just experienced, was like the preceding. Spasm begins with unconsciousness, during sleep, with a hoarse groan as the cervical muscles contract spasmodically as though in the effort of respiration, while mucus rattles in the air passages. Face at the beginning red, later very white; hands white; limbs flexed and head drawn backward. Spasm terminates in a profound sleep as the flush of face, rattling of mucus and difficult respiration disappear. The tongue is bitten; the face drawn to the left side and muscles stiff.

After awaking from the short sleep, the bladder and rectum are evacuated and in the course of an hour several paroxysms of vomiting occur, in which food is ejected, sour but unchanged in appearance, followed by yellow-greenish fluid.

After the spasm, sensation of soreness remains in muscles of neck and abdomen; there is general fatigue and desire to close eyes and for a day disposition to sleep, in short naps; the face has a dusky flush with purple ears which gradually subsides during the following week. In this flushed area are bright red pinpoint spots, mostly under the eyes around the ears and on the neck. The lips and nose are thickly swollen.

Constipation, disposition to effects of cold and irregular, delayed menstruation were the complaints during the intervals.

Opium, 24m., four doses were administered during six months with general improvement and no return of spasms. This was followed by the use of sulphur, 1m., and 6m. The report in December, 1906, was that the patient had gained ten pounds in four

months, was attending school and exhibiting general improvement.

The suggestion that these spasms were due to contraction of the os uteri or the vagina was not verified by examination as none was made.

Harrisburg, Pa.

A CONSIDERATION OF ONE INDICATION FOR MECHANICAL INTERFERENCE DURING THE PERIOD OF PARTURITION.

By Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D.

In the obstetrician must be combined the surgeon, gynecologist and physician, since the peculiar talents of each may be demanded at any moment during the progress of labor. It is the writer's belief that the time is coming when the obstetrician as a specialist will be universally found, either in hospital or private work and that to him all obstetrical cases will be given. The progress of a rapidly advancing age demands this step. The records of the modern lying-in-hospital prove its wisdom.

As an obstetrician the homeopathist has a great advantage in the knowledge and use of the law of similars, whose administration is both preventive as well as curative of many abnormal conditions incident to the states of pregnancy, parturition and the puerperium. The timely interpolation of the homeopathic remedy, correctly chosen, may and very frequently does obviate the use of severe measures, which, though in themselves a necessity under many circumstances, nevertheless may be the cause of injury and subsequent illness.

Observation of the action of the homeopathic remedy teaches us many things, more especially of those in regard to the curability or incurability of a given condition, and the prognosis. In an obstetrical case is this especially so, since the action of a remedy may be greatly modified or its effects entirely nullified by some mechanical condition, such as malformation of the pelvis itself, a justo-minor pelvis with a large child, abnormally sized head, etc. Some of these conditions are readily discovered, hence more easily overcome or entirely prevented. Others, such as an umbilical cord wound tightly about the neck of the child, cannot

always be recognized, once the head of the foetus is snugly engaged in the parturient canal. In the latter instance much is left to conjecture and therefore prescribing, at best is most uncertain and usually in vain. It is true that faulty positions are at times overcome and corrected by the well chosen simillimum, selected upon the totality of the symptoms as presented at the time. But it must in fairness be conceded that the mechanical hindrances are dynamic and not structural in origin or character; e. g.,: a rigid os offers a decided mechanical obstruction to the birth of the child, but is readily removed by the suitable dynamic action of the similar remedy. Where the obstruction is entirely structural in kind, it is obviously useless to expect a dynamic remedy to overcome it, no matter how similar the remedy may appear to the subjective symptoms of the patient. These merely represent the fruitless efforts of unguided though well-meaning nature to accomplish her end. Just here it is that a clear understanding of these facts enables the accoucheur to greatly facilitate the progress of labor, by recognizing the point at which the well indicated remedy ceases to be of further service, symptoms being removed perhaps, but progress coming to an absolute standstill. This is the moment where the work of the prescriber temporarily at least, ends, and that of the obstetrician begins. The simple fact that the simillimum ceases to be of further use is a decided indication that mechanical interference is now in order. To be sure, this presupposes that the truly homeopathic prescription has been made, a supposition which it is but proper to hold, since in a labor case so actively do the symptoms speak out, that a correct prescription can in the majority of instances be easily made.

A case in point will serve to illustrate the argument advanced. Mrs. B. during whose pregnancy there had existed a very mild catarrhal pyelo-nephritis with an almost uniformly low specific gravity of the urine and a faint trace of albumin, so that little alarm was felt on this account, came down, at term, in labor. Pains were vigorous, position of child L. O. A., with a vertex presentation. Progress was fairly rapid for a primipara, the os uteri dilating nicely. After some hours, suddenly and without warning, all pains ceased. The patient became dull,

drowsy, almost stupid, the face presented a dusky red color, eyelids almost closed and appeared shrunken in character. An occasional inarticulate sound was almost the only sign of life in the woman, who lay back heavily upon the bed. The pulse was slow and soft. Now and then a slight twitching of the facial muscles was evident. Gelsemium, 30th, in water, was at once given and repeated every twenty minutes. Almost immediately the patient responded, pains returned and the active co-operation of the prospective mother was now easily gained. For an hour this went on, but still no progress of the infant's head. Within a few minutes more all pains again ceased, though the patient was not so drowsy as at first. Chloroform was now administered and the forceps quickly applied. With some difficulty a large head was brought well into the vulva and enucleated by the hands alone, thus fully protecting the perineum. The head being born, a turgid umbilical cord was found to be tightly wound twice around the infant's neck and was with some difficulty and considerable force removed. The subsequent events proved to be normal in every respect, the infant alone demanding much care, including artificial respiration, to aid in its resuscitation.

In this case then, we have shown us the effects, dangerous in the extreme, of prolonged and severe pressure upon the maternal as well as foetal circulation, giving rise in a woman already somewhat so affected, to grave renal symptoms, also the facts, previously impossible to obtain, of the large foetal head and the mechanical hindrance to an otherwise normal birth, by a tightly constricting and unyielding cord. No better case could be presented by the writer to illustrate the thought presented in this paper.

The appreciation of the facts here presented has more than once helped the writer immensely in his conduct of labor cases and has allowed him to see clearly the boundary lines between dynamics on the one side and pure mechanics on the other. To the former Homeopathy relates most intimately, to the latter secondarily only.

New York City, N. Y.



CONTRIBUTED



This Department is Open To All

"A KICK."

R. del Mas, Ph. D., M. D.

In the January issue of the *American Journal of Surgery*, we read an able article contributed by Dr. M. E. Van Meter of San Francisco. It treats of "stamping out hereditary diseases by sterilizing the sexes." It's well worth reading, and the doctor has accomplished something, in a "surgical" way, which might be termed a prowess. No doubt the talented man has devoted more time to surgery than to medicine; if not he has realized the latter—from an allopathic point of view—was a rotten plank, and of no use to cross the Rubicon. There are others in the regular ranks.

Concerning the use of his procedure to stamp out hereditary disease, I wish to register a "kick." "Pure blood" is a very rare thing among mortals; but from this belief it follows not that all human males and females should have their oviducts and vasa removed sectionally. That is, I think a true homeopathic treatment can make human kind better. The doctor believes the day will come when the law will discriminate between the "fitted" and "unfitted" human creature before he or she be allowed to enter marriage for a generative purpose. That may occur. There is nothing impossible under the sun with regards to framing up statutory laws; and such law as that will be evaded, unless it is altered in this way: "You may marry, but you must first submit to an operation—Van Meter—that will prevent you from inflicting upon coming generations the taint that is within you as the result of the misfortune or folly of yourself or your ancestors."

But will our honorable confrere tell us what will become of those boys and girls that before thinking of raising a family have fallen in love, and perhaps by the wayside? Why should those

tainted ones wait until they marry to be operated upon? They may do a lot of harm before that day which may never occur.

If all men and women having "venereal taint" to-day were to be "castrated," I doubt if Van Meter's knife would leave a world more thickly populated than after the general flood. For, be it well remembered, we, homeopaths know more about syphilis, sycosis and other hereditary disease—in their minute recesses—than the brethren of the other side of the house give us credit for; and it is this little knowledge that helps in stamping out hereditary disease without resorting to castration. But "heredity" should be treated in early life; and the earlier the better. The honest and true physician that visits families, sees often a "tainted" child and gives him a "homeopathic specific." Every remedy fitted to a patient is a "specific." He need not hook up their vasa or oviducts and cut.

Go to-day in all the slums in the world, in all the families where debauchery, degradation, crime, dissolution, or poor health reigns, and make a general castration of their inhabitants; and tell me where you'll be in ten or twenty years from now? In the slums again; and low types of mankind will still flourish in their decrepitude the world over.

To destroy the race in order to better it, is indeed a poor policy. To believe that health and morality will accrue from and be conquered with castration of the tainted is poor philosophy. Before the knife of the materialist surgeon, came the thinking physician, the well-minded sociologist and economist, and the ever-alert moralist. And it would be a good thing for mankind if all doctors were required to study sociology, political economy and philosophy, and graduated in such courses previous to studying medicine. And again, some mortal beings would not lose much, if some physicians were in a state of general lethargy when they consult them.

Lady Cook recently uttered that all United Senators are as bad as Smoot; and I am willing to add that in the past, present and future nine men out of ten living were and will be as bad as senators. And he who thinks I am too crude or cruel, and is free from sin, let him cast the first stone.

Indeed the world is "queer," and syphilis, sycosis, tuberculosis, criminals, drunkards, and thieves and liars, and fools and knaves, and debauches and prostitutes, will be present on earth until the judgment general.

If Dr. Van Meter wants to make our race "larger, stronger, healthier, happier and better" he need not mutilate it, but teach it hygiene and moral principles, and have it live up to them. Immorality is the daughter of ignorance and poverty, and the mother of all evils; and he who thinks he can make a human being moral by rendering him or her "sterile" has side-stepped common sense.

The law governing the "survival of the fittest," takes care every day of eliminating the "scrubs" from the "arena." But the greater the knowledge of one's duty, the stronger the bent of one's will towards virtue, the larger, stronger, healthier, happier and better will one be. Virtue begets brain and muscle.

The world, the race is not a bit of clay (flesh) that the potter (surgeon) can mould to his taste. No, let us well remember Hahnemann—his teaching, his precepts. Let us not forget that we are alienists, moralists and philosophers, more so than doctors when we try to eradicate "taints" out of our clients. We must have a full knowledge of psora, syphilis and sycosis, and remember that we deal with patients and not with diseases. We must abandon the compound tablet, the ointment, the crude drug. How can we reach the sphere of simple substance with a material dose? And are the miasms to be be-headed with $\frac{1}{4}$ -gr. morphine, 2 oz. of castor oil and a compound tablet of iron, arsenic, strychnine and aloin?

If virtue should spring out of a section of the oviducts and vasa, I, for one, would take the knife and help my confrere that this world—while it lasts be a paradise. But, it being otherwise, I will use my potencies and help make the race larger, stronger, happier and better; and I know I can cure "human scrubs" and fit them for the "arena" without having fed their dogs on vasa and oviducts.

Centerville, Minn.

THE DOCTOR AND HIS DISTINGUISHED PATIENTS.

The following true story is related of an eminent Chicago physician: He was called into court one day to testify, and the lawyer took particular pains to emphasize the prominence of the witness; he brought out the fact by asking the following questions:

"Now, doctor, are you not the physician for the Armour family?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Are you not the physician for the Pullman family?"

"Yes."

"Are you not the physician for the Palmer family?"

"Yes."

"You number among your clientage the Swifts, the Fields, the Keiths, etc.?"

"Yes."

"After a dozen or more of the most prominent families in Chicago were enumerated, he was questioned as to his knowledge of the case in court.

When it came to the turn of the opposing lawyer to cross-examine the doctor, he surprised every one by asking precisely the same questions that the first lawyer had asked; and after he had emphasized the prominence of the doctor, he suddenly said:

"By the way, doctor, where is P. D. Armour now?"

"He is dead."

"Where is Potter Palmer?"

"He is dead."

"Where is Geo. M. Pullman?"

"He is dead."

"Where is Mr. Field."

"He is dead."

Then the lawyer calmly said:

"I believe I have no more questions to ask the doctor."—

Exchange

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MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

HIAWATHA HARD HIT.—The emotional sub-editor of *Progress*, has, ere this, no doubt, discovered that it does not pay to trifle with the Hiawatha brand of hysteria unless one has the proof reader under complete control. What he intended for a touching first editorial page, leaded, tribute to his chief, on the

occasion of the aforesaid chief's connubial celebration, turned out a little short of Longfellow's original ideas.

Were it possible for the gentle (so reputed) maiden to appear once more in the flesh and war paint, it would not be an unwise move on the part of ye dreamer to take to the tall timber until the clouds rolled by. 'Twas ever thus, however. M.



IS THE CRITIQUE A QUITTER?—Some facetious friend writes to inquire if THE CRITIQUE may be classed as a "quitter" and, if not, why it's pages no longer carry crusade communications?

Partially to answer the foregoing, but more for the purpose of opening the conversation, as Mrs. Maloney remarked, I will say that THE CRITIQUE claims, and justly, too, the distinction of having offered certain individuals who were anxious to "purify, preserve and promote homeopathy," (which, they assured me, they were in a position to do, hands down) an opportunity to carry out this commendable enterprise when no other publication in the country would have touched the troublesome topic with a ten-foot pole.

I am none the less of the opinion, now, that such a move possesses merit than I was then, but when the warriors shot all their ammunition away at one opportunity, i. e., the more or less famous Cook County Hospital explosion, and were forever afterward unable to produce anything more effective than a repetition of the story setting forth the sadness of this sanguinary slaughter, I decided this was either a mighty ineffectual piece of crusade ordnance or else the "man hehind the gun" was lacking, so these articles were discontinued, so far as this publication was concerned, and if the friends of that movement desire any further information as to our motive for "quitting" they are at liberty to communicate with Dr. Waring and he, in turn, has our permission to publish the letter sent him at that time, as it was not marked *private*.

I believe, as I wrote Doctor Waring at the time, that the Cook county exhibit was a "ringer" and am still of that same

opinion, and, further, I also believe it did a vast amount of good in the way of starting several to thinking who had not indulged in this effort for some little while; but to continue a cause, as this one has been, merely drawn out under a "re-statement of the case," etc., is like attempting to continue a business on the reputation of a dead man; unless you succeed in putting some originality into the effort it is sure to prove a failure.

Referring again to the repetition of the castor oil, calomel, epsom salts episode, as outlined in the aforesaid Cook county complication, I notice that one J. B. S. K. in the last issue of *Medical Advance* occupies several pages in an editorial way discussing "The Arrogance of Medical Reformers" and if any one will put me wise as to what he is driving at, unless it is to show his venom for one Dr. Frank Kraft, I will be much obliged until they are better paid. He says, among other lucid things, that "Reformers are generally men of few ideas" and I am at a loss to know whether he is taking a toss at some of the Chicago crusade colony or is repeating something Kraft has uttered, anyhow the article—to be appreciated—must be read and reflected upon before one can comprehend even a fragment of its pointlessness.

Frank Kraft has been a sick man for the past year and the uncalled for attack, by the foregoing writer, is one that will be repudiated by every one who reads it. Notwithstanding his infirmities I feel sure that if Kraft ever undertook to take the gentleman to task that there would be so little of his Kingly mantle remaining that it would be wise for him to remain indoors or else lay himself liable to the law for indecent exposure.

No, dear inquirer, THE CRITIQUE is not a "quitter;" fact of the matter is it hasn't begun, yet. M.





COMMUNICATIONS



By Members of the Editorial Staff

HAHNEMANN NOTES.

By A. H. Grimmer, M. D.

Dr. E. H. Rascke, '06, began recently his service as interne at Hahnemann hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. W. W. Sherwood, '08, reports a most extraordinary case of appendicitis (diagnosis by the patient) which turned out to be twins.

Dr. S. M. McLauren, '06, is now installed in her new office, 3229 Prairie avenue, Chicago. It is most inviting and accords with the doctor's well known artistic nature.

Dr. J. T. Kent still continues to delight us with his instructive and interesting lectures on materia medica and homeopathics. That his days may be as long and happy as they have been useful is our sincerest wish.

Thursday, January 10th, '07, the flat occupied by the Alpha Sigma Fraternity was visited by fire and the occupants had a narrow escape with their belongings; only one of the members, however, losing anything of real value, which consisted of a trunk filled with tender and endearing missives, any one of which would melt the frost of seventy winters and start the sluggish streams of life bounding afresh with all the fire and strength of impetuous youth. Dr. Carr, '07, could, if he would, furnish a more detailed account of the case.

2908 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

Norman M. Smith, M. D.

Dr. C. E. Page of Elk River visited recently in Minneapolis.

Dr. C. Arthur Dawson has for the second time become the father of a daughter.

Dr. O. K. Richardson fell on the icy pavement recently and sprained his left knee badly.

Mrs. Norman M. Smith will spend the winter in Carbondale, Colorado, having left Minneapolis, January 16th.

Dr. H. C. Leland of Duluth recently operated on for appendicitis, was able to leave a Minneapolis hospital on January 10th.

Dr. O. H. Hall and Dr. Charles F. Griswold of St. Paul have been ill and absent from professional duties for two or three weeks.

Dr. O. E. Stewart who recently removed to Hastings found his former location a better one and returned to his first choice, Briceyn.

Dr. E. L. Mann, dean of the Homeopathic Medical College, University of Minnesota, is spending the winter in St. Augustine, Florida.

The senior homeopathic students, University of Minnesota, are visiting the Fergus Falls Hospital for the Insane. Their troubles are only temporary, however.

Dr. J. D. Wilkins of Arcola, Illinois, who has been practicing in Arkansas for several years, finished recently a post-graduate course in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and expects to locate in Mound, Minnesota.

Dr. A. E. Ahrens of Merriam Park; Drs. Leach, Hubbell, Hutchinson, Briggs of St. Paul; Dr. Clark of Stillwater and Dr. E. C. Newton of Boston, visited the last meeting of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson of St. Paul was reappointed members of the state board of health. If the doctor would only wake up and not permit the allopathic members to shelve him his homeopathic friends would like him better.

A "few" removals of the Northwest are as follows: Dr. A. M. Crandall, Fairmont to St. Paul Park; Dr. D. M. Graham, Le Sueur to St. Paul; Dr. J. T. Leland, Tintah to Herman; Dr. G. Schmidt, New Ulm to Sleepy Eye; Dr. L. W. Saterlee, Clearwater to Alexandria; Dr. E. C. Abbott, Black River Falls to Omaha, Nebraska; Dr. Stella E. Perigo, Pipestone to Denhof, North Dakota; Dr. Frances Peake, Alexandria to Valley City, North Dakota.

The Elliot bequest to the University of Minnesota, will insure a modern, well equipped hospital, and ground will be broken near the campus just as soon as the legislature provides a maintenance fund. The regents plan to purchase land adjacent to the campus, south of the university near the Mississippi river, and with the \$125,000 given by the late Dr. Elliott will erect a number of cottages which in toto will be all the departments of the hospital.

At the January meeting of the Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. H. H. Leavitt was elected president; Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, vice president, and Dr. Norman M. Smith, secretary and treasurer. Dr. G. P. Mendell gave a most interesting stereopticon lecture on the

abnormal occlusion of the teeth and its effects on the contour of the face in contrast with normal occlusion. It is certainly wonderful how nature will improve one's looks if the teeth are only permitted to grow as they should.

Minneapolis will be the seventh city in America in which the great exhibit gathered by the National Association for the Study and Control of Tuberculosis will be shown. The exhibit was first opened in New York and then sent successively to Baltimore, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Mexico City and San Antonio, where it is at present. From Minneapolis it will go to St. Paul and Cleveland. It will be open every day, including Sunday, in Minneapolis, from February 2d to 13th, in the assembly room of the court house and city hall. While the exhibition is in progress the Western Conference of the Anti-tuberculosis Societies and the Minnesota State Association for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis will hold their annual meetings in the same hall.

Sanitary, like military science, has its instruments of war and this is particularly true of that branch of it which combats the white plague. This exhibit, which fills an ordinary freight car, is more interesting than might be supposed. It consists of models of modern sanatoria, models of tents, shacks and other homes for consumptives; statistical charts and maps, showing prevalence of the disease in different localities; colored photographs of tuberculosis camps; sun bath rooms; appliances for the comfort and convenience of the victims of the disease, and some highly interesting stereopticon views of the bacilli and their effects upon the system. Prof. E. G. Rontzalivy, who is in charge of the display, is an expert on tuberculosis and will give nightly illustrated lectures which will be open to the public. Among the other speakers from out of town will be Dr. John S. Fulton, health commissioner of Baltimore; Dr. John H. Lowman of Cleveland, Dr. J. M. Bffel, health commissioner of Milwaukee, and Earnest Bicknell, general superintendent of the Chicago Associated Charities.

In addition to the traveling display the Minneapolis health department, the university medical school, and the local anti-tuberculosis committee will have displays showing their works in the study and prevention of diseases. Delegates from Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois will attend the conference proper. All communications and requests for information should be addressed to the secretary of the local committee. Edwin D. Solemberger of the Minneapolis Associated Charities, office in the court house.

3000 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.





Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Medical Advance, Chicago-Batavia, Ill., appeared in a very fetching new title page effect January, 1907, issue.

New York advices assure us that The Crusader is meeting with much approval in the Empire state, especially among the laity.

A **Vancouver, British Columbia**, doctor died recently and left an estate valued at \$366,000. Don't get that location mixed with Deaver, please.

December issue of The Crusader has been received and presents a decidedly improved appearance over the former number to come under our observation.

Dr. J. P. Willard was elected president of the Denver Homeopathic club at the meeting held the 21st of last month. Dr. Vinland recaptured the secretarial prize.

Dr. L. E. Strode, Girard, Kansas, writes that there is a splendid opening for a homeopathic physician at Claremore, Indian Territory. Write O. S. Webb at the latter address.

Pueblo people got real put out because someone suggested that the hospital for the insane, a state institution, be removed from that town to Denver. This occurred in January.

An **Illinois man** declares he does not give a darn if they do change the way of spelling kissed, just so they adhere to the old-fashioned way of doing it. Wise guy, that Illinois individual.

John Chapin Saunders, A. M., M. D., LL. D., a highly respected member of the homeopathic profession in Cleveland, Ohio, died very suddenly in that city December 22d of last year.

Clinical Case Reports will occupy the time of the members of the Denver Homeopathic Club at the forthcoming meeting. Doctors Peck, Kinley and Dunkley will contribute to the program.

The **H. D. Martin Undertaking Company** of this city has issued the handsomest calendar for the new year that has been received at this office so far. H. D. is nothing if not strictly up to date.

Hahnemannian Monthly commenced its forty-second year with the January, 1907, issue. Clarence Bartlett, M. D., and G. Harlan Wells are the editors and the Journal improves with each issue.

Dr. Sharpley's report of the Denver Health Department for the year 1906 shows a decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis to be a trifle over four per cent. over that of the previous year.

He sipped the dew from her dewey lips, as under the tree they sat; and wondered how many other men had drunk from a mug like that.—Shannon (Ill.) Weekly Reporter. Think it would make him dizzy, if not drunk.

Medical Century, with its customary far-sightedness, is advocating the employment of a salaried organizer for the A. I. H. That is all right, but don't wait until an Institute Journal is established—if you do there'll be no organizer.

Drs. Smythe and Anderson spent the last two or three days of last year on their ranch, where threshing was in progress. Rather late in the season, but outfits of this sort were scarce out their way, on top of which were abundant crops of all kinds.

Some doctors, somewhere, in operating recently for appendicitis found two organs of this character. If it gets to be a common occurrence suppose the price for this game will be multiplied by two. What a beautiful sinch this operation is, anyway.

An unsolicited appointment was that of the business manager of The Critique to a position on the surgical staff of the county hospital. We have not learned whom the other homeopaths are on the staff, but no doubt the club and college have a generous representation.

Mrs. Nathan Levi is a staunch supporter of the Rochester, New York, Homeopathic hospital. This year her annual solicitation and collection of cash donations amounted to \$1,228.50. She deserves a crown of glory in addition to the thanks of the Rochester institution.

In a neat card, issued the first of the New Year, President Hooker of the A. I. H. wishes all a happy New Year and hopes to have the happiness of holding hands with a large majority of the membership thereof at the Jamestown meeting, June 17th. We hope so, too, doctor.

Dr. Emily Shedd, Benham, Texas, has been an inmate of the Park Avenue hospital, this city, where she sojourned during the month of December of last year. We are glad to say she was able to take a trip to California, starting for that point the fore part of last month.

Texas has come to the front recently in the way of homeopathic organization. The Southwestern Texas and the Baxter County Homeopathic Medical Societies being the names of the new organizations. The A. I. H. should seek shelter in the South at its 1908 meeting.

Progress for January, 1907, appeared in a somewhat enlarged form and in a new gown. It is now the same size and style of its office companion, The Denver Medical Times and Utah Medical Journal which will make it easy to exchange advertising and other material, "unless each without the other."—Hiawatha.

"A-K" tablets were given the credit for the death of a bride-to-be at East Las Vegas, New Mexico, recently, but it turned out that she had taken a sufficient amount of carbolic acid with suicidal intent to have accomplished the result without any assistance from other sources. Collier's missed a great opportunity in not "mentioning" this "A-K" incident before the coroner's inquest.

Mrs. Dr. Norman M. Smith, Minneapolis, Minnesota, wife of The Critique's associate editor at that point, was a pleasant visitor to the editorial office on the 18th of last month. Mrs. Smith expects to spend the winter in Colorado and we hope our sunshine will do its usual stunt so that she may take pleasant memories of our climate back to her home in Minnesota—whenever she returns.

The District Court of Appeals, California, has dealt the state board of medical examiners a body blow wherein it orders the issuance of a license to Dr. James T. Arwine of Long Branch, that state, without examination. If Southern California Practitioner is correct the doctor's five years' service as a surgeon in the army was what saved his bacon. There are lots of crimes committed in the name of patriotism.

Anti-Tuberculosis Congress, comprising Western Conference on Tuberculosis will meet in assembly room, city and county building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, February 5, 1907; Minnesota State Association for the relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis, February 6th, and American Tuberculosis Exhibition, February 2-12, 1907. Doctors Aldrich, Roberts and Hurd represent the Homeopathic Medical Society at the meetings.

It does not take much to make some people change in their loyalty to the homeopathic faith. An editorial in the Medical Advance says Kraft was changed in the twinkling of an election to the secretaryship of the A. I. H., from a genuine to a weak, rotten, knock-kneed, ramshackle sort of a practitioner. In case the A. I. H. and I. H. A. should consolidate wonder if King is afraid Kraft will beat him out of his "yob." Sir and Sirrah?

Physicians who are interested in the study and legitimate practice of the physical (drugless) therapeutic methods, notably electro-therapy, photo-therapy, mechano-therapy, hydro-therapy, suggestion and dietetics, are invited to join the American physio-therapeutic Association. Address the secretary: Dr. Otto Juettner, No. 8 West Ninth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. H. H. Roberts, Lexington, Kentucky; secretary, Dr. Otto Juettner, Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, Dr. George H. Grant, Richmond, Indiana. Executive council—Drs. W. F. Klein, Lebanon, Pennsylvania; James Hanks, Brashear, Missouri; J. W. Unger, West Point, Mississippi; Charles S. Northern, Talladega, Alabama; R. W. Gibbes, Columbia, South Carolina; S. J. Crumbine, Topeka, Kansas; F. L. Keeler, Perry, Okla.

It is a well known fact that the homeopathic physicians actuated by the progressive spirit that actuates them as a class, are good customers of the manufacturers of apparatus used for physical therapeutics. It is undoubtedly true that at least a thousand homeopaths daily use one or more of the therapeutic measures which range themselves under this department of medical practice, and every one of them should be enrolled in the National Society of Physical Therapeutics, the one organization that has stood for the development of this line of work among homeopathic practitioners. The dues are but one dollar a year, and this entitles the member to a printed report of the business transacted, and of the papers and discussions offered at the annual meeting. Anyone interested in this line of work is bound to get many a hint, each of which is worth much more than the membership fee. Membership is open to all practitioners who are members of any local, state or national medical society. Applications, accompanied by the first year's dues, can be sent to any member of the executive committee; Hills Cole, M.D., president, 1748 Broadway, New York; Rollin H. Stevens, M.D., Detroit, and W. H. Dieffenbach, M.D., New York, vice presidents; Annie R. Higbie, M.D., treasurer, 153 W. 76th St., New York; John D. Boileau, M.D., secretary, 804 Lehigh ave., Philadelphia; W. H. King, M.D., and J. Oscoe Chase, M.D., New York. It may perhaps be added that the National Society of Physical Therapeutics is the outgrowth of the National Society of Electro-therapeutics, the scope of the latter organization having been enlarged and its name changed at the annual meeting held in Niagara Falls.



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y

HAGEE'S CORDIAL OF COD LIVER OIL—As the colder weather approaches certain diseases and remedies will be more on the mind of the profession. Among the remedies will be cod liver oil. Hagee's cordial of the extract of cod liver oil compound is not only one of the most popular cod liver oil preparations on the market, but one of the very best, if not, indeed, the best itself. All the nutritive properties of the oil are retained and the disgusting and nauseating elements are eliminated. Combined with hypophosphites of lime and soda, it offers to the profession a reconstructive of great value. The writer has for some years prescribed it freely and with great satisfaction.—Massachusetts Medical Journal.

WHERE SHALL WE SEND OUR NERVOUS PATIENTS?—We are fortunate in having a successor to the lamented Talcott. An unexcelled success warrants the belief that at Dr. Givens' sanitarium at Stamford, Connecticut, we may have hopes for a cure of our patients—a real cure, and more promptly than anywhere else in the world. Dr. Talcott, at Middleton, and now Dr. Givens, at Stamford, have won for themselves and for homeopathy the respect of the old school. Our illustration in Dr. Givens' advertisement fails to do justice to the extent of his grounds and buildings; they have been increased about fifty per cent. since that was drawn.—From the Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal, January, 1907.

OUR CONFIDENTIAL FRIENDS.—We would not banish opium. Far from it. There are times when it becomes our refuge. But we would restrict it to its proper sphere. In the acute stage of most inflammations, and in the closing painful phases of some few chronic disorders, opium in galenic or alkaloidal derivatives, is our grandest remedy—our confidential friend. It is here also that the compound coal-tar products step in to claim their share in the domain of therapy. Among the latter, perhaps, none has met with so grateful a reception as "antikamnia and Codeine Tablets," and justly so. Given a frontal, temporal, vertical or occipital neuralgia, they will almost invariably arrest the head-pain. In the terrific fronto-parietal neuralgia of glaucoma, or in rheumatic or post-operative iritis they are of signal service, contributing much to the comfort of the patient. Their range of application is wide. They are of positive value in certain forms of dysmenorrhoea; they have served well in the pleuritic pains of advancing pneumonia and in the arthralgias of acute rheumatism. They have

been found to allay the lightning, lancinating pains of locomotor ataxia, but nowhere may they be employed with such confidence as in the neuralgias limited to the area of distribution of the fifth nerve. Here their action is almost specific, surpassing even the effect of aconite over this nerve.

THE ANEMIAS OF CHILDHOOD. The anemias of early life are usually sequels of the acute diseases common to this period. The exanthemata are especially liable to be followed by a depreciation of blood quality, and a protracted convalescence often depends on this one condition alone. Moreover, the frequency with which physical stigmata or infirmities actually date from an attack of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria or any of the other similar diseases of childhood, can often be properly laid at the door of insufficient or improper care during the very important stage of convalescence from these diseases.

It should be recognized that the hematogenic function, while exceedingly active in childhood, is yet very susceptible to all inhibitory influences, among which the toxins generated in the course of the acute diseases are most common. When a storm infection of measles, scarlet fever or any of these similar ailments is passed, there must follow a period of reconstruction. If the damage has been slight as a result of a light storm or an unusually strong structure, the reconstructive process places little demand on the resources of the individual. But if the storm has been unusually severe and the structure ill-prepared to meet its fury, the rebuilding process is certain to be long and laborious. Deficiency in the quality of the blood is one of the greatest handicaps at this time, and the clinician should recognize this as one of the most important indications for therapeutic assistance.

The action of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is always very marked in these cases, and it is interesting to note how rapidly children respond to its upbuilding influence. A marked increase in hemoglobin at once follows its use, and the red cells multiply rapidly. With improvement in the blood constituents there is a corresponding increase in the whole bodily tone, and it only takes a few days to carry the average patient safely away from the dangers of a trying period.

Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is, therefore, a very valuable tonic in childhood, and unlike so many of the ordinary hematinics, it can be given with impunity to the youngest infant. It has marked alterative properties, and in strouous or marasmic conditions it is especially valuable. It is absorbed rapidly, and is never rejected by even the weakest stomach.

In early life its administration is best effected by giving it in milk, and the dose should range from ten drops to two teaspoonfuls, depending, of course, on the age of the patient.

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Denver, Colorado, March 1st, 1907		

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

LAC VACCINUM DEFLORATUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor Materia Medica, Hahnemann
Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The untrained mind naturally rebels at the idea of giving skimmed milk to sick people as a remedy, but when potentized like any other substance it becomes one of our most useful remedies. Every physician has seen a few cases in his practice: men, women and children who cannot drink milk. They say they are made sick by drinking or using milk, and that milk is poison to them.

It is the work of the true physician to study these cases and ascertain in each case what symptoms are observed after taking milk. These symptoms constitute a proving of it and it is the best kind of a proving as it is produced upon sensitive persons.

The writer has made it his duty to study each and every one of these cases until the image of the sickness produced by milk *has dawned upon him* both from the individual symptoms and from a collective view.

Much can be learned by meditating upon the milk constitution; some may think there is a difference of importance between milk skimmed and new milk, but for all practical purposes the skimmed milk is sufficient and cures the oversensitiveness to milk, if used in a high potency. It is useless in low potency.

It is a useful remedy as it may demonstrate to the unbeliever the wonderful power of the high potency. It has aggravated during the whole twenty-four hours; some cases manifest symptoms only during the daytime, and amelioration comes with the going down of the sun—but this is uncommon.

The chronic milk subject is very cold and bloodless and cannot get warm even in a warm room and by warm clothing; she is so chilly and so sensitive to cold that she feels the air blow-

ing on her in the room as if she were fanned, even where there is no possible draft and others feel the room to be very warm. She is very sensitive to wet weather. She is subject to neuralgic and rheumatic pains all over the body but more especially in the head. The pain in the head is better from cold applications, but the pains elsewhere are better from heat. The sufferings are all worse by motion and better by rest; pains are better by pressure. The bones are sore to touch. Great lassitude and even weakness, can endure no exertion. There is marked restlessness and she is unable to hold up after loss of sleep; extreme weariness from a short walk. She looks and acts as though she had been suffering long or as if she were going into a decline. The skin all over the body is violently sensitive to cold objects and touch of cold sponge. There is marked periodicity in the nature of the remedy, most noticed in the recurrent headaches. This remedy has had a reputation for curing diabetes and this is not to be wondered at when it is known to have cured the weakness, anemia and copious, watery urine and great thirst; also copious, dense urine. Many invalids cured by this remedy have appeared to the writer much like the typical diabetic patient; but it can cure only where the peculiar symptoms agree. It will not cure simply when the common symptoms are present. Let all observers faithfully and minutely study all patients who have an aversion to milk; all who have diarrhoea, nausea, vomiting, sick headaches, eructations, foul stomach after drinking milk and in time the general idea of the milk sickness will be known.

It is a most useful and frequently needed remedy for infants and children who cannot take milk, not always as their specific remedy, but as one of the remedies that will help many infants to grow up; some grow morbidly fat and others become lean when fed on milk.

It has been useful in dropsy from weak heart; from liver complaints and from suppressed malaria. People who drink milk habitually become anemic and catarrhal; fatty degeneration of muscles, of heart and liver. Malassimilation is the most marked feature of milk poison.

The pains become violent in many parts; in the spinal cord; in eyeballs; in supra-orbital nerves; in forehead and through

the head; in the stomach; in lower part of the abdomen. Many people are made sick by milk who use cream with safety and delight. Lac defloratum is often the remedy for such patients and after a careful examination their symptoms appear like the proving of skimmed milk.

MIND:—Loss of memory, listlessness and aversion to mental work; sadness, desires death and meditates upon the easiest method of self-destruction; sadness with weeping and palpitation; aversion to seeing and talking to people; weakness and vacillating mind. He is sure he is going to die. She imagines that all her friends will die and that she must go to a convent; a horror when in a small closet lest the door will be closed and she will suffocate. She becomes faint and dizzy when rising her hands high to thread her needle; vertigo on turning in bed; on moving the head from the pillow; on opening the eyes when lying; in the act of lying down. Faintness and nausea when stepping upon the floor in the morning. Vertigo when reaching up with the hands; tendency to fall to the right when standing or walking

HEAD:—In sickly, pale, careworn women, when the headache is over the eyes and through the frontal region and the pain is violent; is better from pressure and tight binding up, is better lying down in a dark room; is better from cold applications; is better from perfect rest; is worse from least motion, worse from light, noise, and conversation; when the headache comes on from drinking milk and is attended with *copious, pale urine*; with nausea and vomiting of food, mucus and bile. Violent pain in occiput, vertex and sides of the head; marked pulsation in the head with all the headaches; during the headaches the face is pale and cold. There is also marked congestion with heat of the head and flushed face; the headache often comes with marked periodicity though sometimes not with regularity. Weekly headaches are the most common. Great soreness all over the head on jarring or coughing; sensation as if top of head was lifted off: pain first in the forehead extending to occiput, making her nearly frantic. Intense headache in forehead and through head, worse in vertex—afterwards head felt bruised. With all the frontal headaches there is strong pulsation in temples. It has cured many

violent, periodical, sick-headaches. that have been present since childhood and said to be inherited. During these violent headaches there is sometimes a sensation as though the head were expanding; it has cured headaches that come before and after menses. Morning sicknesses during pregnancy.

EYES:—Dim vision before the headache; can only see light, not objects; sensation as if eyes were full of stones; *extreme photophobia*; dull pain in eyes, worse in left, even while lids are closed; better by cold applications, better by closing eyes, in a dark room; drawing pain in eyes when reading—could only read a few minutes at a time; great pain in eyes on first going into the light; pain in and above eyes, worse by heat and motion. Lids feel heavy, sleepy and dry. Pain most marked over left eye with lachrymation.

NOSE:—Painful pressure or tightness at the root of the nose.

FACE:—Deathly paleness of the face; wasted, thin and excessively sallow, with dark stains beneath the eyes. Sallow complexion with eczema. Flushes of heat in left side of face; sensation as if flesh was off the bones of the face, and edges were separated and sticking out.

TEETH:—Grinding teeth during sleep, with pain in stomach and head, with vomiting.

MOUTH:—Taste insipid, sour; mouth dry; breath offensive; mouth clammy and frothy, especially during conversation.

THROAT:—Globus hystericus: sore throat, worse when swallowing. The mucous membrane of the throat is very pale.

STOMACH:—Entire loss of appetite; great thirst for large quantities of water; eructations empty or *sour*; distention from gas; nausea after drinking cold water in the evening—worse after lying down; nausea from a recumbent position or from motion or on rising in the morning; deathly nausea, but cannot vomit, with groans and cries and great distress; great restlessness and sensation to coldness although the skin was hot and pulse normal. Vomiting first of undigested food intensely acid, then of bitter water and, lastly, of a brownish clot which in water separated and looked like coffee grounds. Incessant vomiting which has no relation to her meals; vomiting of bile, with head-

aches; violent pain in stomach. It is a very useful remedy for vomiting in pregnancy in woman who loath milk. Cramping in the stomach.

ABDOMEN:—Chronic gastro-enteritis with chronic diarrhoea and vomiting; tenderness of abdomen; flatulence and distention. Heaviness and feeling of stone in abdomen. Severe pain across the umbilicus, with headache.

RECTUM:—Chronic constipation where rectum seems paralyzed and injections and cathartics have failed; the stool is large, hard and difficult; after prolonged straining the stool recedes. It has cured after silica failed. Constipation in very chilly patients; constipation with periodical headaches and vomiting; frequent but ineffectual urging to stool; diarrhoea from drinking milk.

URINARY ORGANS:—Frequent scanty urination: profuse, pale, watery urine with headache; urine very dark and thick; *albuminous urine*. It cured involuntary urinations when walking in cold air, or when riding on horseback and when hurrying to catch a train; it cured dribbling after urination; it cured a lack of sensation when the bladder was full.

FEMALE:—It cured a yellow-brown leucorrhoea, worse before and after menses; it cured a profuse yellow leucorrhoea. Bearing down in ovarian region; menses too late and scanty; menses too late, pale and watery. Pain in back and ovarian region during menses; sudden suppression of menses after putting hands in cold water; pains all over, especially in head; when the milk is diminished or fails it is of great service. The breasts are dwindling.

RESPIRATION:—Asthma with bloating of stomach; cardiac dyspnoea.

COUGH:—Short, dry cough; worse in a cold room or in cold air.

CHEST:—Soreness of chest with oppression; rheumatic pains in chest in cold, damp weather; tubercular deposits in apices of both lungs.

HEART:—Pressure in the region of the heart with dyspnoea and a feeling that he must die; cutting as with a knife apex of the heart. Pulsation of the heart and flashes of heat

in the left side of face and neck; palpitation from least exertion or excitement.

BACK:—Heat up and down the back and across from shoulder to shoulder; extreme sensitiveness of back to cold sponge. Herpes on side and neck; itching and burning after scratching; hard pressive pain at fourth cervical vertebra; chills creeping along back between scapulae; intense burning pain in small of back and sacrum; constant pain in small of back.

LIMBS:—Ends of fingers icy cold—rest of hand warm; numbness and loss of sensation over outer and anterior surface of thighs; pain pressing down sciatic nerve and heel; morning on rising, with nausea and faintness; weakness and aching in the swollen ankles. Skin thickened on edges of foot; feet cold as ice. Aching pains in wrists and ankles; cold hands and feet during headache.

SLEEP:—Great restlessness; extreme and protracted suffering from loss of sleep at night; sleepy all day; extreme insomnia.

FEVER:—Fever at 9 p. m., until morning; wakes in profuse sweat, which stains linen yellow. Hectic fever. Sensation as if sheets were damp.

SKIN:—The skin is so very sensitive to the touch of a cold hand or sponge that the prover could bathe only in very warm water. The skin is cold and pale and veins look blue and very prominent. Herpatic eruptions; itching of the skin; burning, after scratching.

92 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

NEIGHBORS WHO WERE NOT NEIGHBORLY.

By Frederica E. Gladwin, M. D., H. M.

There were two neighbors living over the way, one was Apis and the other Rhus Tox. They so closely resembled each other that a careless observer would easily mistake one for the other. Because of this resemblance, one would naturally suppose they would be congenial friends and be often found together, but contrary to expectation they were at enmity with each other.

If Rhus went anywhere, Apis would, under no consideration, follow him, and if Apis started for a place Rhus would not fol-

low him. If, by accident, they came into the same house they quarreled and quarreled and it was almost an impossibility to find any one who could act as peacemaker between them. They seemed determined to disagree and they fought to the detriment, if not the destruction of the house in which they met. Apis was nervous, irritable, restless, hysterical, restless at night, thought he would die. Rhus said he should think anyone would die whose children were always shrieking out at night; he never before heard such sharp shrieks as the children of Apis gave; if they belonged to him they would get spanked out of it.

His own children were just as restless as Apis' children. They would rise at night, throw the covers off and even get out of bed, but they had been taught to keep their voices quiet and not disturb the neighbors. The truth of the matter was the Rhus children cried just as much as the Apis children did but no one ever hears the noise of his own children.

Rhus at times became so despondent that he would have drowned himself if he had not been afraid of death.

Apis was afraid to die, dreaded death and no thought of suicide ever came into his head.

Apis' children were inclined to brain troubles, hydrocephalic enlargement of the head, fontanels re-open. The child bores its head into the pillow, throws head back and rolls it; eyes are red, head hot, hands cold and blue; urine suppressed, and with it all the sudden, shrill cries.

Rhus congratulated himself that his children did not have hydrocephalus, and said if Mrs. Apis had treated her children properly through their attacks of summer complaint, eruptions of the skin and eruptive fever, they too would have escaped.

Apis and Rhus were susceptible to about the same diseases and what one had the other had, much to the disgust of both. When Apis had sore eyes, Rhus had sore eyes also. Apis' lids were swollen and oedematous, so were Rhus'. Apis had scalding hot tears, so had Rhus. Apis' lids were swollen shut and hung over the face like sacks; Rhus' lids were also swollen shut. Apis' lids were dark, bluish-red or purplish-white; Rhus' lids were fire red. Apis had erysipelas of the lids, the smooth-swelling extending to the face; Rhus' erysipelas of the lids also extended to the

face but small, watery vesicles were scattered over Rhus' erysipelas. Apis thought Rhus was foolish to use warm applications when cold water made the eyes and face feel so much better. Rhus thought, if Apis were not such a coward he would endure the first unpleasantness of hot applications for the sake of the relief that followed.

Apis and Rhus were both a little hard of hearing. They each had otitis after scarlet fever, then Rhus' ear discharged a bloody, excoriating pus. Each, also, had a dropsy after scarlet fever. Both had nose bleed in the morning, though Rhus had it at night. Apis was subject to erysipelas of the face. It was intensely hot, pink, red or livid, puffy, shiny; sore to touch or burning, stinging pains; it came on only one side of the face or it began on the right side and went to the left. Rhus' erysipelas was hot, greatly swollen, dark or bright red, shining, and covered with vesicles, burning, stinging, itching; but Rhus' erysipelas began on the left and went to the right side.

Rhus said, "if you want to see *vicious* children just go and see the young Apises snap their teeth," while Apis declared that his children were not vicious, 'twas an involuntary snapping, which they could not help and added: "if you want to see dirty children, go and look at Rhus' offspring. Their sore heads are too offensive to permit of inspection; they are so vile that the hair is eaten off."

Rhus responded: "If you do inspect them you will not find any pediculi, which is more than can be said of Apis' children. Whatever else may have happened to the young Rhuses, their heads have never been shaved because they *were so full of lice.*"

Apis said "Rhus feels so aristocratic that meat is not good enough for him to eat; but he must have oysters and dainties to live upon, and he would not touch beer or tobacco."

Rhus accused Apis of imitating him in every way possible, saying he had even copied his red tip of the tongue. Rhus said: "Apis is jealous or he would not make such remarks, but it is no wonder that any one so clumsy and awkward as Apis should be jealous of others less so."

Rhus was prone to rheumatism; if he got wet or strained his muscles, rheumatism was sure to follow. It attacked his muscles;

it attacked his joints, but seemed to take the most diabolical pleasure in settling down in the tendons or where the tendons are fastened to the muscles or bones. These were its strongholds, for in these places vital action is too sluggish to easily drive it out. It usually chose the left side, but sometimes it tried the opposite.

Rhus abhorred stormy weather for the rheumatism always selected rainy days for carnival occasions. As the storm approached, the jollification began and in spite of Rhus' greatest efforts, he could not subdue it while the storm lasted. Whenever Rhus moved it asserted itself but if he persisted in moving it would leave him in peace until he dared to rest again.

As Rhus was pacing the floor like a caged lion one day during an approaching storm, he glanced out of the window and immediately became angry at Apis for mocking him. Sure enough, there was Apis groaning with rheumatism, though he was nursing his right side instead of his left. Apis looked over at Rhus and thought: "He couldn't be walking around like that if his pain were as severe as mine," and Rhus glared back at Apis and said: "His suffering can't be as much as mine or he couldn't keep still like that." Wet weather did not seem to affect Apis as it did Rhus; Rhus rubbed his painful fingers and hoped his hands would never become distorted by gouty nosodities as Apis' were. He should have known it was a vain hope, for all of his ancestors had gouty nosodities. Rhus said it was no wonder Apis was clumsy and dropped things with those hands. Apis knew that his clumsiness was due to his threatened paralysis which had a spinal trouble behind it. Rhus thought Apis could tell him nothing about spinal trouble, he had had inflammations of the spinal membranes once himself after sleeping out on the damp ground, but it did not give him paralysis. He could tell Apis all about that also, for he had had it once after overtaxing himself and catching cold.

Rhus awoke one morning to find his heart palpitating violently; he had been overexerting himself the day before. Rhus has an organic heart and had to be very careful about overexertion or getting wet. He looked out of the window to see if, as usual, Apis was imitating him and sure enough there sat Apis in the open air trying to get his breath; the expression of great

anguish upon his face proclaimed the cardiac distress. Every contraction of the heart shook the whole body. He looked as though each breath would be the last. Even Rhus could see that the imitation was rather overdrawn, but he was not surprised, for, Apis being hysterical, was liable to carry his imitations to almost any extent.

Rhus thought Apis a fool to make such a fuss over the new vaccination law, but Apis had had an experience—his children were the kind that didn't take kindly to vaccine poison. Instead of having arms like the fortunate unvulnerable children, their vaccinations were followed by swelling of the arm and shoulder, which were sensitive to the touch. Red spots appeared upon them with red streaks to the axillary glands; erysipelas appeared, an abscess formed which discharged great quantities of pus; before this healed, mortified cellular tissue appeared in the opening. Apis was thoroughly convinced that it was too much like blood poison to please him and he did not believe he had any right to endanger the lives of his offspring in any such way.

The fact that his children had died of confluent smallpox in spite of having been vaccinated, did not increase his desire to have it tried again in his family. Apis denounced it as a barbarous practice and Rhus accused Apis of having a prejudiced mind.

Rhus and Apis each had a child sick from diarrhea; both were in a low and dangerous condition. The Rhus child had dysentery with a tendency to typhoid condition. The Apis child had cholera infantum and had gone into the hydrocephaloid condition. Each had an offensive, painless, involuntary stool. The Apis child had an involuntary stool with every motion, with constant oozing from the anus of which the patient was unconscious. The Rhus child was worse at night, worse after drinking ice water. The trouble appeared after getting wet, and after a strain, and was worse in cool, damp weather. The Apis baby was worse in the morning, worse in a warm room, worse from acid drinks and worse from motion. Each had a pain before stool, each had urging and tenesmus during stool, but Rhus had tearing pains down the thighs and little Apis had a bruised feel-

ing in the intestines during the stool. After stool, Rhus had a remission of the pain and urging. Apis had rawness of anus, heat and throbbing in rectum with it all. Rhus had a dry, rough tongue with red edges and tip. Apis, dry tongue, shiny, cracked and sore, with little or no thirst. Rhus had a great thirst for cold water or milk. Apis had a bruised, sore feeling of the abdominal wall with excessive tenderness felt on least pressure. Rhus had tearing pains down the thighs with necessity of changing position for relief. The Rhus child had restless sleep, troublesome, vivid dreams of hard work and difficulties, while the Apis baby lay in a stupor which was occasionally interrupted by shrill, sharp screams. Rhus and Apis took care of the children so well that each recovered.

Rhus had taken cold. He had been out in the rain three or four days before and remained wet for several hours. As a result, there appeared oppression of the chest, restlessness at night, acute pain in the chest, could not take a deep breath, respiration was hurried, very short at night, dry teasing cough with tearing pain in the chest. Apis had a cold at the same time. He had a dry, spasmodic cough morning and evening, worse at night. Deep inhalations started the cough. Rhus chuckled to himself that for once Apis had not succeeded very well in his imitation.

Rhus spent a day in the park, and one morning, two or three days afterwards, he awoke to find his face and hands red and swollen and covered with vesicles filled with clear, yellow, watery liquid. The vesicles coalesced into blisters. When the blisters broke and the fluid touched the skin, new vesicles formed. The burning and itching were intense; any touch caused the itching which rubbing ameliorated a little during the rubbing, but caused the eruption to spread as it was almost impossible to rub much without breaking the blisters. After the rubbing, the burning and itching became almost maddening. The application of hot water caused first an aggravation, then an amelioration. Rhus thought at last he had something that Apis could not imitate as Apis had not been among the poison, but there was Apis covered with red spots which were covered with small vesicles which exuded moisture. The itching, stinging and burning was intolerable. Apis scratched until it bled. The eruption was

worse from the slightest breath of air, but was equally sensitive to the warmth of the room or bed. Apis did not often have such an eruption. He was more likely to have urticaria like bee stings. Small white spots with red areolae, itching violently, worse at night or it would come in isolated elevations, painful and tender to touch, assuming a purplish or livid color, but for once, as Rhus said, just to imitate him, Apis had the vesicular eruption on an inflamed base.

Rhus sometimes had urticaria, but it was brought on by getting wet; then Apis wanted to know whose imitation that was.

Apis had a nervous irritability greater than that of Rhus. Apis was restless at night from nervousness—so was Rhus, but Rhus was more likely to be restless from pain. Apis had great weakness in all the limbs and wanted to lie down; so had Rhus. Apis was sleepy in the morning, you could hardly waken him, his sleep was so heavy. Rhus was sleepy after eating. Apis had a general aggravation in the morning. Rhus had a general aggravation in the morning. Rhus had a particular aggravation in the evening. Apis had a particular aggravation in the morning. Both were worse at night. Apis was better in the cool, open air; Rhus was better in the warm air. Apis was worse from motion; Rhus was better from *continued* motion.

Apis was made sick by mental emotions, severe mental shocks, punctured wounds, dissecting wounds, suppressed eruptions. Rhus was made sick from suddenly checked perspirations, damp weather, overstraining muscles, and from getting wet.

The Apis family was subject to effusions. They had effusions of the arachnoid, of the pericardium, of the pleura, of the peritoneum, and cellular tissues. No matter what diseases they had, dropsy seemed to develop. They had dropsy after scarlet fever, dropsy with chronic rheumatism, with angina pectoris, with marasmus. The women of the family had dropsy during pregnancy, puerperal convulsions, prolapsus uteri, amenorrhœa, cancer of mammae.

Rhus looked out one day and saw his neighbor Apis sitting on the porch in a chair, swollen from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. There was dropsy everywhere—his arms, abdomen, feet, legs, all had been attacked. The skin had burst on

the legs in several places and water was oozing from them. It was impossible for him to lie down. Rhus remembered the time when he, too, had dropsy, but he was so bad that he was obliged to stay in the house propped up in bed. "Apis could not, certainly, be very ill if he could be out in the open air." Unfortunately for Rhus' prognosis, Apis had an organic heart and compensation had given out, so all that could be done for Apis was to relieve his sufferings while he lived and give him euthanasia.

Rhus did not long survive him; for some unexplained reason, smallpox developed. The eruptions turned livid, there was burning fever, burning thirst, lips and teeth covered with tenacious brown mucus: suppressed urine; diarrhea with dark, bloody stool and great prostration. For once Rhus has followed Apis and no one knows if they agree.

1708-10 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

CALENDULA.

By Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D.

The homeopathist in general practice would be at great loss without such vulneraries as calendula, arnica, hypericum, rhus toxicodendron, etc., to aid him in his daily work. In these days of aseptic and antiseptic surgery one is very apt to overlook the tried remedies of our fathers and resort to some one or more of the numerous antiseptic dressings, in the treatment of external wounds. It will no doubt be conceded by all, that asepsis is the ideal we should strive for and nature, under aseptic conditions, does her best work, unhampered by powerful and poisonous external dressings. We have only to look to the wonderful technique and resulting success of our surgeons, to verify this statement. Antiseptics no longer play the important part they formerly were assigned, but strict surgical cleanliness, in a word, asepsis, is the rule of procedure in surgery to-day. To be sure, septic wounds come under a different technique and here it is that the patient is often lost sight of in the endeavor to rid him of his septic incubus. In other words, the sepsis and not the

patient, is treated, with disaster and death as an all too frequent climax. Here it is that the potentized lachesis, bufo, crotalus, tarantula cubensis, pyrogenium and a host of others exhibit their wonderful life-saving powers, when prescribed upon the symptom totality, for the sick patient, and not with any preconceived ideas of supposed blood purifying powers. In the early years of his practice, the writer had more than one demonstration of this truth, until he learned in this class of cases to dispense with all but simple sterile dressings and to rely upon the simillimum alone. The case of a strong laborer comes to mind, who had injured his thumb by a slight scratch. The injury was followed by a suppurative tendo-synovitis, ending in palmar abscess, and was treated by multiple incisions, both dorsal and palmar, with ample provision for free drainage, and wet bi-chloride dressings. Dioxygen was used as a cleansing fluid for irrigation, followed by a one to two thousand bi-chloride solution and this by a one to four sterile water solution of calendula. The case did badly, suppuration keeping up, night-sweats, diarrhoea, alarming pallor and excessive debility supervening. Although in accordance with good surgical principles the ineffectiveness of this treatment very soon impressed itself upon the writer. All local treatment but Dioxygen cleansing and calendula irrigation was now stopped, the patient's simillimum, silicea, a few doses of the five hundredth potency, was given and an almost immediate improvement became manifest, followed by rapid recovery with perfect usefulness of the hand. Those who have met with these injuries will readily acknowledge their serious nature. This was the writer's last experience with antiseptic treatment, and bi-chloride as well as carbolic acid have long since been banished from his surgical armamentarium.

The case of a boy of about eleven years, who was badly burned and scalded, will be of interest in this connection. During a game of "tag," played in an open lot behind a factory, this patient stumbled and fell into a shallow pit full of hot ashes, and surface water from melting snow. Both legs, from knees to ankles and one thigh just above the knee, were severely burned and scalded, the injury varying from the superficial burn of the first degree to that of the third, with loss of tissue substance. Flour had been freely sprinkled over the burned area by the boy's parents, so that upon the writer's arrival, quite a formidable task had been prepared for him, in order to remove this crusted and pasty mass. With some trouble this was accomplished, the wounded surfaces cleansed of dirt and ashes, and gauze compresses saturated with a sterile calendula

solution in the strength of one to ten, applied. As the parents were poor and hospital treatment objected to, the mother was instructed to dress the burns twice a day, with boiled-out old linen towels and table cloths, saturated in the above-named calendula solution, and the dressings kept wet by frequent libations of the same solution, whenever necessary. Granulations rapidly formed, followed by the gradual closing in of the surrounding skin surfaces.

As skin grafting was refused, the boy was kept on his back or in a semi-recumbent position, and the treatment continued without variation. The boy's nourishment, so far as circumstances permitted, was made as rich as possible. At no time was there *the least sign of the presence of pus*. In about three and a half months the legs were practically healed, one or two small spots the size of a silver quarter, remaining, which also closed in due time. Some slight loss of tissue substance was apparent, but no loss of function or contractions resulted. At first there was some stiffness of one knee, due to the long continued recumbent position, but this passed off in a short time with passive motion and massage at the mother's hands, and subsequent exercise when the patient became strong enough to stand and walk about. During the long weeks of treatment, nothing but an occasional dose of calendula, 200th, internally, was given. In the court proceeding, during a suit for damages against the factory proprietors, which followed, the boy was exhibited before the jury and several physicians and surgeons, all of the old school, called upon as experts. All admitted the excellent results of treatment in the case.

In lacerated wounds, the writer frequently employs a solution of calendula in glycerine in the proportion of one to eight and with uniformly good results. Where constitutional symptoms appear or where wounds are the result of internal constitutional disorders, as e. g., in the case of ulcers, all local external treatment is dispensed with, a simple protective dressing of tried-out mutton tallow, cocoa butter or lanolin cold cream being employed, together with the usual dry sterile gauze and bandages. Here, the similar remedy, homeopathic to the patient himself, is alone relied upon. In this manner, not only do we avoid suppressions and the inevitable train of bad effect resulting therefrom, but we heal the local manifestation of his disease by curing the internal disorder of the patient. In calendula, as a dressing for simple external wounds, we have however, an agent given by nature herself and one of unquestioned value to the physician and surgeon.

Hoboken, New Jersey.



SPECIAL ARTICLE



SOMETHING SPECIALLY TO HOMEOPATHIC STUDENTS.

By A. H. Grimmer, M. D.

Because so many students are among your subscribers and that every day sees an addition to your list from this source, is my principal excuse for addressing all such through the medium of your pages.

My remarks are especially addressed to students, because I realize that most of the older men are too wise to acquire knowledge from one younger in years and experience than themselves, and it may seem presumptuous, in one of my years, to criticise the old gray-beards of the profession who are heralded as authorities whom we should not question; it would be, were we measured simply by the standard of experience.

But since we acknowledge law as the sole guide for our methods of practice, we are entitled to pass judgment on our fellows, regardless of our disparity in years, whenever their methods of practice do not conform to the law.

Whenever we ignore similars as *the* law of cure we are without a guide or a fixed point of reckoning in the firmament of medical knowledge; adrift and hopeless on the boundless ocean of empiricism; buffeted about by every changing breeze of so-called scientific discovery that blows; carried hither and thither on the ebb and flow tides of opposing theories, until, at last, wrecked and broken in spirit we sink beneath the fathomless depths of oblivion and despair, hence it behooves us to recognize the law, and how best can we accomplish this desirable end?

By doing as Hahnemann did when he smote the adamantine breast of nature with the mystic rod of knowledge, and the stream of healing burst forth in all its sparkling freshness to succor and to save.

Test some drug upon yourselves, record the symptoms carefully and minutely, and when you meet those symptoms in the sick give a very small dose of that same drug and note the effects.

Then will you bow down and acknowledge the law.

Then will you know that drugs are powerful agents either to destroy or to cure according to the intelligence that administers them.

I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that the most bitter opponents of homeopathy never made that simple test; and if one refuses to make such a test and still has the temerity to scoff at the claims of homeopathy, he brands himself as a bigot and a fanatic who is desirous of remaining in ignorance and error; however learned such a person may appear to be, his opinions are worthless to the lover of truth.

Once recognizing the law, any infraction thereof appears inexcusable. No fine spun sophistry about lack of ability to find the remedy, or insufficient time to obtain and compare the symptoms of the patient with those of some one of our proven drugs, can ease your conscience for prescribing a compound tablet or alternating several medicines in a given case, if you are thoroughly convinced of the truth of similars; for, drugs being powerful, it follows that any wrong use or any over-use of them works a positive injury to the patient, and it were a hundred-fold better that no drug at all be given than that the wrong one be administered, or even the right one in poisonous doses.

But these alternation of remedies and the prescribing of compound tablets are not the only perfidious acts that are practiced in the name of homeopathy; and these fake teachings are not the worst errors taught in colleges because they are so apparent that even informed laymen can detect the deception, and these doctrines for the most part are taught by men who do not pretend to be spotless in teaching and practice, but who admit of their inability to apply the law accurately at all times and who from force of habit have become too indolent to fit themselves to pursue the better way.

The other fallacy taught is more subtle but not less reprehensible because it comes from a class who arrogate to themselves all knowledge relating to homeopathy in its purity; some of these men are authors and teachers of wide repute, and many of them measure one's homeopathic ability by the potency he uses—their conception of perfection being those who revel in the D.M.M. potencies. They profess to follow the "Master" in

all respects and are fond of quoting him on all occasions, but especially to substantiate their absurd dogmas and teachings which are as far from the teachings of Hahnemann as the poles are apart.

This heresy, which is repugnant to every homeopathic mind because of its variance with anything in the "Organon," is the prescribing of drugs for the diathesis or constitutional taint of an individual without the necessity of symptoms or even in spite of them, constitutes as great a crime against the law as that of shooting compound tablets into a patient.

As if tuberculinum were the only remedy related to the tubercular diathesis; or psorinum the only drug that contained an image of psora in its symptomatology; or syphilinum the only medicine that has cured syphilis, or medorrhinum alone corresponds to the nature of and symptoms of sycois.

Such pernicious doctrines can be equaled only by the one published recently in one of the prominent homeopathic journals concerning thuja and purporting to come from a very eminent London authority. The article was entitled: "When in Doubt, Give Thuja," and it would seem, on reading the same that even these self-styled Hahnemannians are sometimes in doubt, yet they are thrown into hysterical spasms of indignation when some brother, whose faith fails to reach the D.M.M. state of perfection, unable to find the similar remedy, alternates several drugs in low dilutions or tinctures in his anxiety to bring relief to his patient.

Perhaps if he gave sulphur, or thuja or psorinum, not because of the symptoms present but because he was in doubt, or because the indicated remedy failed to act, he would be voted a most progressive and up-to-date homeopath.

The indicated remedy never fails to act in spite of the assertions of some of its champions to the contrary; even in incurable sickness it is the most effective palliative known, and the homeopathic physician who models his practice after the teaching of the "Organon" is never in doubt.

But to return to the article in question, which in substance contains what the author calls the three legs of the thuja stool:

Leg No. 1 is obtained in an equally scientific and easy way,

the world has become saturated in the miasm of vaccina through compulsory and voluntary vaccination, but is thuja the only antidote to the vaccine poison?

Leg No. 2 is obtained in an equally scientific and easy way, viz.: because of the prevalence of the tea habit in the last two hundred years in our midst, but selenium, china and ferrum have been as often indicated as thuja for the bad effects of tea and these are by no means the only remedies that have been or that may be useful for the trouble.

The third leg is built up after the manner of the two preceding, because "it is well known that the gonorrhœal taint is very widely distributed and persists through several generations. The possibility of this, the sycotic element, being present in every case constitute the third leg—or possible leg—for the thuja prescription, but admitting it were present, if the patient were not a thuja patient, what benefit would accrue to him by the use of thuja? Surely these mighty champions of Hahnemannian philosophy, these wise teachers of the law and immaculate practitioners do not admit that vaccinia and sycosis and tea, or any other drugs produce their effects or symptoms in the same way on all who come under their influence.

Whenever we lose sight of the patient and prescribe on diathesis, or diagnosis, or miasm, we violate the law and launch out into the wilderness of chaotic medicine, and it makes little if any difference to our patients whether we prostrate them with toxic doses of drugs or undermine their health with an insidious poison which is more lasting and harder to get rid of than the crude drug is—they both tend to destroy life.

So I will close exhorting the student of homeopathy to hew to the line and remain steadfast by the law, and it will serve him in the hour of his greatest need.

Take no man's dictum, "but prove all things."

Be not misled by spacious arguments about insufficient time to find the remedy, for if you have a science, as you most assuredly have, a little time and practice will soon enable you to find the one single, similar remedy; you will never need to alternate or prescribe compound tablets, nor will you need to resort to the equally false and empirical method of giving partially proven substances simply because of a certain constitutional taint or tendency; both are alike harmful, unscientific and un-homeopathic, and as such should be avoided if you would rise to the enviable and honorable plane of a true physician, "whose sole duty is to heal the sick."

2908 Lake Park avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

A CLINICAL CASE.

By R. del Mas, Ph. D., M. D.

Charles R., aged 53. August 12th, 1905. Three weeks ago perspiration was suppressed; cold sensation in stomach since then. Cough began one and one-half weeks ago; worse walking in the morning; wore during the day. Cough comes from pit of stomach. Urine feels cold in urethra while passing it; (This symptom has been noticed for a week.) Cold water drank chills him through.

R. : Capsicum, 1m.

Patient was well after five days.

In the above symptoms I could readily see that he really was the father of a family of Capsicums all through, and still he never drank liquor in his life. "Heredity," however, *was* there just the same. Patient has been "feeling out of whack" for the last twenty years; capsicum renewed him. He is still well.

Centreville, Minn.

A BOVISTA CASE.*

By Lawrence M. Stanton, M. D.

Bovista cases are not common, not in my practice at least, so it seems to me that almost any case in which the remedy clearly cures is a case worthy to be reported.

The case in point is one of amenorrhœa, occurring in a young anaemic woman, and presenting the following symptoms: The menses have been entirely absent for the past five months. The patient is very nervous, is depressed and cries a good deal. Nat-

* Reported to the New York Materia Medica Society at its January meeting, 1907.

urally dexterous, has become very awkward in the use of her hands and lets things fall from them.

Frequent palpitation of the heart. Occasional nose bleed. The tongue is indented, showing the imprint of the teeth on its edges. The patient feels very much worse in the morning—all the forenoon and better as the afternoon and evening come on.

Bovista 9 c., acted very beautifully in this case. The menses reappeared very soon, within a week, I think, and remained regular. The nervous state and indeed the whole condition promptly cleared away. The patient came through her winter's work with unwonted strength and energy.

The case seems an interesting one in several ways. Bovista, I had been in the habit of thinking, was particularly indicated in menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. Here was a case of amenorrhea that had been cured by its use.

The morning aggravation was a marked feature and was entirely covered by bovista.

The patient's clumsiness with her hands and the disposition to let things drop from them were genuine symptoms—not mythical, nor to be relegated to the shelf of homeopathic absurdity, so-called.

The only symptoms on the patient's part that did not seem to fall into line with the remedy was that of the tongue, the indentation, the tongue taking the impression of the teeth. It did not occur to me at the time, but I have since thought that this, after all, might be in keeping with the drug's action. That if the classic bovista fingers take the impression of blunt instruments, seissors, etc., why should not the tongue, by analogy at least, take the teeth's imprint. Unfortunately I do not remember whether this was changed by the remedy.

New York City, N. Y.

CONFINEMENT SURPRISES.

By V. A. Hutton, M. D.

A woman, thirty-six years old, was awakened from sound sleep at 11 o'clock p. m., by discharge of amniotic fluid—no pain. Labor came on at once and baby was born (breech pre-

sentation) without help, at 1:45 a. m.; no lacerations of any kind; placenta delivered at 2:05 a. m., without help. Placenta and membranes complete, with good involution.

At 2:15 a. m., a sudden and dreadful hemorrhage, which was quickly and easily controlled; twenty minutes later another hemorrhage which came on just as suddenly and unexpectedly, because of good condition of patient, as the first. In thirty-two hours another hemorrhage came on but more slowly and less severe. Thirty-two hours later another hemorrhage, and following that in exactly thirty-two hours, still another.

On the fourth day fever appeared and the uterus was explored but nothing excepting small clots was found. On the fifth day temperature reached 104, also on the sixth.

Two physicians were called in consultation and all agreed that the temperature was caused from retained clots and that the patient could, possibly, live.

The temperature commenced to drop on the sixth day, coming down slowly for several days, until it reached about 97½ and there it remained, most of the time, for more than a week. There was no chill, no more hemorrhage after the fifth one; nothing but clots ever passed and there was a good flow of milk after the second day.

In health this woman always had a scanty menstrual flow, without pain.

This is her second child and no miscarriages. This particular labor was easy, quick, no lacerations, no instrumentation, no manipulation, no desecidual retention and baby weighed only six and one-half pounds; tongue and pulse were never septic in character.

This lady was in unusually good health and was able to do her accustomed work, also to ride out each day up to the very day of confinement.

Then, I ask, why should I have expected hemorrhages? Why expect such a temperature? Why should the last three hemorrhages appear just thirty-two hours apart?

Baby is two and one-half months old; both mother and child are doing well.

Florence, Colorado.

ALUMINA SILICATA.

By W. H. Freeman, M. D.

C. F. M., age 35, had syphilis about twelve years ago, treated allopathically; has been treating with me for about two years with indifferent success.

The prominent symptoms have been chiefly, if not entirely, mercurial and mercurius has been given him in high potency, after failure of other drugs, but without effect. Hepar sulphur has been of much benefit in the 1 m. potency but only as a palliative, and raising the potency of no avail. Nitric acid, given empirically—after hepar—failed as was to be expected. Syphilinum, 200, for headaches with 4 to 8, p. m., aggravation, helped considerably once, after which hepar again acted beneficially. Phosphorus, arsenicum and pulsatilla have palliated at times; mezereum and lycopodium have been useless. Several drugs have been given at times on various hypothesis after failure of symptomatic prescribing, but without benefit.

After reading "*Alumina Silicata*" in November CRITIQUE the realization came to me that here was the long-looked-for similitum for the case.

The symptoms noted November 28th, 1906, were as follows:

HEADACHE:—Occiput, temples, post-auricular, vertex, forehead; throbbing; throbbing in occiput when urging to stool; aggravated ascending stairs; least jar; open air; exertion; afternoon and evening, 4 to 9 p. m.; excitement; stooping, rush of blood to head; rising from stooping; left side.

Oedema of face, hands and wrists; worse mornings, wearing off as the day advances.

Ascites.

Stomach pain: soreness; aggravated by jar, motion, pressure, bloating; fullness, worse after eating; craving for sweets.

Sleepiness afternoons, after mid-day meal; sleep unrefreshing; tired mornings on waking; vexatious dreams.

Catarrh greenish, thick—often thin—whitish, bloody.

Cough worse from tickling air-passages; worse mornings; soreness in chest with expectoration greenish, thick, sweetish; swelling promum Adami, pronounced painless and not interfering with respiration.

Vertigo, rising from stooping.

Very sensitive to cold air and drafts.

Dandruff and falling of hair, which is now quite thin.

Sweating easily, sour odor; worse when warm in bed, left chest, axilla, feet.

Pains in wrist come and go; lameness as if sprained, changing sides; shooting to fingers occasionally; worse mornings.

Cracking of finger tips and chapping of hands in cold weather; worse getting hands wet.

Lumbar pains: worse rising mornings and first motion; worse heavy lifting; ameliorated by continuous motion.

Eruption right thigh, scrotum, right buttock; dry, vesicular, rough, papular. Aggravated sweating, warmth, becoming overheated, summer evening, undressing, night when warm in bed; after scratching, moisture; burning, smarting.

Urine: Albuminous; 2,000 c. c.; spec. gravity 1026; heavy flocculent deposit; urea 45 grammes; an occasional hyaline cast.

Diagnosis: Renal irritation with possible interstitial nephritis.

R., Alumina silicata, 30, (B. & T.), four powders twelve hours apart; one week later, December 5th, very much better. R., sac lac.

January 19, 1907, has not reported for six weeks because he has been so well. There has been a slight return of headache, swelling of face and cracking of finger ends this last week—no other symptoms. R., alumina silicata, 30, four powders, twelve hours apart.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASTHMA. ELECTRICAL TREATMENT.—The *Medical Review* publishes an article outlining the following electrical treatment of asthma. This applies more particularly to the care of the essential form rather than cardiac asthma, which is seldom relieved by these measures. It consists in galvanization of the cervical parts of the vagus. The active pole formed of a circular carbone pad $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in width, covered with chamois skin and moistened in warm, clear water, is placed first on the mid-lateral part of the neck, and then on the lower attachments of the sterno-mastoid muscle. The indifferent pole, consisting of a 3x6 in. plate, chamois-covered and moistened, is placed on the nape of the neck, or in the case of tuberculous, pseudo-asthma, over the lung apex. A current of 10 to 15 ma continued for 10 to 15 minutes is repeated two or three times a week.—G. L. B., *Clinique*.

The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

“*EXPERT EVIDENCE.*”—No incident of recent occurrence has been the means of placing the medical profession, especially that class known as specialists, in such ridiculous company as the effort of a certain Pittsburg physician to show, by actual demonstration, how absolutely ignorant of the minor details of his occupation a “specialist” really can be. This particular brand of evidence is becoming so pliable that it is put down in the catalogue with other purchasable commodities and has been the subject of numerous highly uncomplimentary comments from the secular press. As Mr. Hennesy inquired of his friend Mr. Dooly: “What’s th’ diff’rence between that kind iv tistymony and perjury?”

I wonder what the real difference is, anyway?

M.



"Death and the Doctor"



Matchan, G. W.; father of Dr. R. D. Matchan of Minneapolis, died Tuesday, February 5, 1907, at Red Wing, Minnesota.

Gray, Thomas J., M. D.; Sunday, January 20, 1907, at Tonopah, Nevada; typhoid pneumonia. Dr. Gray was president of the St. Cloud, Minnesota, Normal School for a number of years, and later superintendent of a like institution at Greeley, Colorado. He then studied medicine and practiced in Chicago, Minneapolis and Berkeley, California, where his remains were taken for interment.

Rutledge, Samuel W., M. D.; Sunday, February 3, 1907, at his home, Grand Forks, North Dakota. Nephritis. Dr. Rutledge was born December 31, 1852, at the village of Bellefontaine, near Cincinnati, Ohio. When two years of age he came to Minnesota with his parents, settling near Rochester, where he passed his boyhood and young manhood. He studied medicine while still a young man and graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, in 1876. He practiced at Cresco, Iowa, where he married Marian Fuller; later, in 1881, he removed to Grand Forks. There have been born to them three children, one of whom, an only son, died in infancy. One of the daughters is the wife of Dr. J. F. Roberts, Cardo, North Dakota. Dr. Rutledge was the first Homeopathic physician in Grand Forks, and held an honorable place among all physicians throughout the state. The burial services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Grand Forks, at 2 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday, February 5, 1907.

Shipman, Louis Dwight, M. D.; Tuesday, February 5, 1907, at the family residence, 4024 Sheridan avenue, South Minneapolis. Diphtheria and septic pneumonia. Dr. Shipman was born in New York in 1875 and moved to Minneapolis in 1890. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota in 1897 and immediately thereafter practiced his profession for four years in Canton, Minnesota. He then took up special work and graduated from the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. Later he studied in the Royal Ophthalmic College of London, the London Throat Hospital and the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital. He has been practicing his specialty in Minneapolis since 1902. Dr. Shipman was a member of the University faculty. He was on the staff of the University of Minnesota Free Dispensary and Chairman of Bureau of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute. The funeral of Dr. Shipman was held at the Lakewood cemetery chapel at 5 p. m., February 5th, in the presence of his wife, two children, aged parents and twelve or fifteen physicians and students. The pall-bearers were members of the University faculty and representatives from Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society.



SOCIETIES and CLUBS



MINNESOTA STATE HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

The forty-first regular annual session of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute occurs in St. Paul, Minn., May 21st to 23rd, 1907. Have you a paper? If not, why not? You can help yourself and many others by preparing a practical paper about that case you had not long since, which impressed you so strongly; the one you can never forget. Write to the chairman of one of the bureaus as indicated below, giving him the title of your paper:

Gynecology, Dr. J. H. Trunstead, Minneapolis.

Homeopathics, Dr. H. C. Leonard, Duluth.

Sanitary Science, Dr. A. J. Hammond, Winnebago.

Pathology, Dr. W. C. Roberts, Owatoma.

Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. O. E. Stewart, Bricelyn.

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Dr. H. H. Leavitt, Minneapolis.

Materia Medica, Dr. W. E. Leonard, Minneapolis.

Pedology, Dr. Geo. B. Hamlin, Minneapolis.

Obstetrics, Dr. H. O. Skinner, St. Paul.

General Medicine, Dr. H. M. Lufkin, St. Paul.

Surgery, Dr. A. E. Comstock, St. Paul.

Electro Therapeutics, Dr. Eugene Hubbell, St. Paul.

NORMAN SMITH, Secretary, Minneapolis.

LOUISIANA HOMEOPATHS.

The Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana met in annual session with good attendance from the city and country.

Dr. C. R. Mayer presided.

The secretary's report showed progress and interest along medical lines.

The chairman on Medical Transactions, Dr. E. Harper, reported all papers read before the society had been published.

The clinical committee reported all departments working at the dispensary, good results had been accomplished and that the Department of Dentistry had been added, with Dr. Belden in charge.

Drs. E. Harper and G. Aiken were elected delegates to the American Institute of Homeopathy and Dr. R. Moth to the Southern Homeopathic Medical Association.

The president delivered his annual address and the following papers were read:

"The Use of Dental Antiseptics"—Dr. E. Belden.

"Electricity as an Adjunct in Treating Diseases"—Dr. R. D. Voorhies.

"A Plea"—Dr. Jno. T. Crebbin.

The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. C. R. Mayer, New Orleans.

Vice President—Dr. Edward Harper, New Orleans.

Secretary—Dr. John T. Crebbin, New Orleans.

Treasurer—Dr. R. D. Voorhies, Lafayette.

The chair appointed Dr. E. Harper on the committee of Medical Transactions and Dr. R. Moth on the Membership Committee.

It was unanimously decided to assist the Anti-Tuberculosis League in every way possible.

New Orleans, Feb. 9, 1907.

GENERAL CLUB NOTES.

The After Dinner Club held one of its monthly meetings December 20, 1906. A most delightful repast was served and enjoyed by the members at the Carrie Abbie Shop, No. 6 Madison street, Chicago, Illinois, after which the members discussed the subject of "Influenza" to their hearts' content, and then went home happy—we hope.

The Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society held its 103rd meeting at the Northwestern University building, January 17, 1907. Among the important events of the evening was the appointment of a committee to arrange for a dinner to be given in honor of Dr. E. B. Hooker, president of the A. I. H., which event will, no doubt, be one of the swell social doings of the medical colony in the windy city at a not far distant date.

About fifty physicians attended a meeting of the Clinical Society of Hahnemann College and Hospital, Monday evening, December 3, 1906. Mr. S. G. Pandit, a high-caste Brahmin, graduate of the University of Bombay, India, was present and gave a very interesting and instructive talk, comparing the Oriental and Western methods of medical practice.

Report of Committee of the O. O. and L. Society on Drug Proving.—Your committee appointed to take action upon the final report and publication of our drug proving by its director, Dr. Howard P. Bellows submits the following:

Resolved, That the work of drug proving which Dr. Howard P. Bellows has for six years been directing is of paramount importance;

That his work has been of such an incessant and laborious character as to demand more than passing notice;

That it is bound to last forever, and must profoundly affect the whole science of medicine;

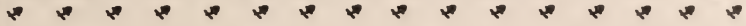
That the thanks and appreciation of this society are hereby extended to Dr. Howard P. Bellows for his self-sacrificing, original and painstaking care of the work done for and in the name of the O. O. and L. Society;

That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and sent to the Homeopathic journals for publication.

C. Gurnee Fellows, Herbert D. Schenck, R. S. Copeland.



MEDICAL BOOKS



Homeopathic Therapeutics. By Samuel Lilienthal, M. D. Fourth edition. 1154 pages. Cloth, \$6.00, net. Half-morocco, \$7.00, net. Book expressage extra. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1907.

Notwithstanding that the homeopathic profession in general is more abundantly indebted to Boericke & Tafel, publishers and pharmacists, than to all other influences in the whole country for the furnishing of everything absolutely necessary to a busy practitioner's numerous needs in the literary and drug line, there does not appear to be any let-up in their efforts to compound the multiplicity of favors extended in the past by repeating the offense whenever opportunity presents itself.

The latest example of their watchfulness and wisdom is the printing of a fourth edition of Lilienthal's Therapeutics which it was their intention to allow to remain out of print; but a demand for the work became so urgent this edition is now ready and will, no doubt, meet a most hearty reception by homeopaths priding themselves upon deserving such title. It is one of the most beautifully gotten up works that this ever capable firm has issued for some time, and no one should be without a copy of this grand old work and expect to sleep soundly at night after having been advised of its appearance. The binding is beautiful and substantial; the print is plain; the paper is of the very best and the worth of the book cannot be estimated otherwise than by securing a copy all for yourself and reviewing it as opportunity permits.

M.

PRACTICAL DIETETICS WITH REFERENCE TO DIET IN DISEASE.

By Alida Francis Pattee, Graduate Department of Household Arts, State Normal School, Farmingham, Mass.; Late Instructor in Dietetics, Bellevue Training School for Nurses, Bellevue Hospital, New York City; Former Instructor at Lakeside, St. Mary's, Trinity, and Wisconsin Training School for Nurses, Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Special Lecturer at Bellevue, Mount Sinai, Hahnemann, and the Fowler Hospital Training School for Nurses, New York City; St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brookville, Ontario, Canada. Fourth edition. A. F. Pattee, publisher, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 32 W. 39th St., New York. Price, \$1.00.

Here is a work which has established a home in every training school of any importance in the United States by sheer force of merit alone. Besides this it has been considered of sufficient value to be used as a text book in the public schools of the city of New York; the medical departments of the army and navy have recognized it to the extent that it is an authority therein; numerous state institutions have placed it in their curriculum and we hardly think it necessary that we should say much about it on our own behalf. It is beautifully printed and arranged with such absolute precision as to preclude the possibility of criticism in regards to its make-up. It contains a portrayal of the practical knowledge necessary to the making of a thorough nurse, and every one intending to follow that profession should possess a copy.

H.



COMMUNICATIONS



By Members of the Editorial Staff

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

Norman M. Smith, M. D.

Dr. Paul A. Higbee of Minneapolis has removed to San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. B. H. Ogden of St. Paul has been visiting in Chicago.

Dr. E. A. Goldsmith of St. Paul has removed to Seattle, Washington.

Dr. A. W. Miller, coroner of Ramsey county, Minnesota, fell on February 11th, fracturing his left knee.

Dr. W. B. Roberts of Minneapolis has been attending clinics at Rochester, Minnesota.

Dr. Willis J. Vaupel of Allison, Iowa, has removed to Rochester, Minnesota. A wise move.

Dr. Robert R. Rome and Dr. Margaret Koch have been ill with la grippe. Dr. A. L. Wilcox had an attack of congestion of the lungs. These physicians should take a high potency of Minneapolis weather. It's a cinch, gentlemen; try it.

A St. Paul paper claims that the city really has a modern epidemic of rabies. Seven residents have been bitten recently. One of these, our friend Dr. E. L. Penny, left a few days ago for treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Chicago. The paper also states that the other victims are waiting until symptoms of the disease appear, then they will hasten to Chicago for treatment. Why wait, gentlemen? We can assure you in advance that the bite of a St. Paul dog is rabid.

Dr. Ethel E. Hurd of Minneapolis gave a lecture before the Western Conference on Tuberculosis Friday evening, February 8th, on the subject, "The Mother's Responsibility on the Prevention of Tuberculosis." She advises the selection of a home in the suburbs with large yard and shade trees; plenty of ventilation, and absolute cleanliness in the house; avoidance of the bake shop; plenty of wholesome, home-made food, chosen with due regard to its value as tissue builder and force producer; outdoor life. Dr. Hurd believes that marriage should be regulated, not by legislation, but by home training; that temperance in ALL things is necessary; that right thinking, right living, right acting, are conducive to healthy offspring.

3000 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



SANITARY SCIENCE



o o

PURIFICATION OF SEWAGE.

A valuable contribution to the literature on the disposal and purification of sewage has just been issued by the United States Geological Survey, as Water Supply and Irrigation Paper No. 185. Investigations on the purification of Boston sewage with a history of the sewage disposal problem, by C. E. A. Winslow and E. B. Phelps. The volume of sewage discharged by modern communities is so large and the character of all kinds of sewage is always so objectionable that the so-called sewage disposal problem becomes, from the economic as well as the sanitary point of view, one of the most serious with which American cities have to deal. It is of vital importance to every community to secure such a disposal of obnoxious sewage as will avoid the creation of any insanitary focus or foci in the environment, or any infringement of the laws of hygiene and sanitation.

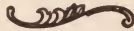
The investigations described in this publication were made at the Sanitary Research Laboratory and Sewage Experiment Station of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the direction of Prof. William T. Sedgwick. The station at which the work was carried on is situated on the line of the main trunk sewer of the South Metropolitan district of Boston, at a point where it contains the sewage of about half a million people. At this station pumps were installed and tanks were constructed for tests of the various methods of sewage purification. The results of this work and the practical conclusions that have been drawn are given in Water Supply Paper No. 185, which may be obtained on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. These results are by no means applicable merely to large cities, but contain lessons of practical value to all communities having to deal with the ever-present sewage disposal problem. The description of the experiments is preceded by a careful and elaborate historical review of the whole sewage disposal problem from its origin in the wide adoption of the water carriage system up to the present time, when that system has become practically universal. This interesting review cannot fail to be of the highest value to expert engineers, sewage commissioners and cities all over the United States, especially to those numerous small communities that are confronted, perhaps for the first time, with a problem that means so much for the health as well as the finances of the citizens.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally



Governor Folk, of old Mizzoo, was sick a few days last month, which gave a certain doctor in that state some public mention in the press dispatches.

Dr. William Duffield, formerly of Phoenix, Arizona, announces his removal to Los Angeles, California, with offices in the Auditorium building, corner of Fifth and Olive.

A partial list of deaths and injuries resulting from vaccination has been published by the Connecticut Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League and printed in pamphlet form.

Dr. B. F. Crummer, former president of the Physicians' Casualty Association of America, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, died in that city January 24th, of the present year.

Dr. Denslow Eggleston, a Denver doctor who was sent to the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, for counterfeiting, is gradually growing insane, so the prison authorities declare.

\$1,565.00 was the amount donated to the current expenses, training school and birthday union, Rochester, New York, Homeopathic hospital for the month of December, 1906. We like to talk about it.

Four births within twelve hours was one of the recent records in the maternity ward of the Rochester, New York, Homeopathic hospital, the capacity of which department is often inadequate to supply the demand made upon it.

The medical director of the Keystone Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, is a very prominent homeopath of New Orleans, Dr. John T. Crebbin. Who says homeopathy is not recognized by the insurance companies of the country?

Hahnemann hospital of San Francisco has an indebtedness of \$70,000 on the building, which, at last, is completed and being used for hospital purposes. The good grit these Pacific coast people possess will provide for the money all in good time.

The Denver Homeopathic Medical College, so we are told, will graduate the largest class at the forthcoming commencement it has

been its good fortune to send out in a good many years. There is, evidently, "something doing" at the old stand.

Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, Grand Junction, Colorado, was a welcome visitor to the editorial sanctum the 13th of last month. It is never an "unlucky 13" when Hedges calls and we always like to join the jawfest when he is around. Come often, L. C.

A Brooklyn man had the very unpleasant experience, recently, of being poisoned, almost fatally, from eating tomatoes taken from a vine upon which some paris green had been sprinkled. Those Brooklyn people are peculiar, to say the least—and very susceptible.

We want five or six copies of the December, 1906, and January, 1907, issues of *The Critique* to complete our files. Notwithstanding the extra copies we order every issue, we invariably find ourselves short before the month ends, after filling orders for back numbers.

The New England Medical Gazette was not so modest but that it copied our recent remarks anent its improved appearance, but was so shy that it omitted the source of the compliment. Come, come, don't be a quitter right where the interesting part of the story comes in.

Dr. E. H. Merwin, a prominent member of the homeopathic profession at Kansas City, Missouri, was assassinated in his office in that city one of the early days of last month. He was secretary of the Hahnemann college in that city and highly thought of by the profession at large.

Doctor and Mrs. L. A. Walker, accompanied by Master Brant, returned to Denver the latter part of January from a rather extended trip which included points of interest in Ohio and West Virginia. We are glad to note that all are able to sit up and take nourishment since their return.

Dr. Porter Wales, formerly of Carroll county, Illinois, where he practiced medicine as a homeopathic physician for over forty years, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, New Year's, 1907. Editor of *The Critique* has many pleasant recollections of Dr. Wales and regrets to learn of his death.

Among the heavy-weight and hustling delegates to the Cattleman's convention in Denver the latter part of January, none were more in evidence than Mr. Frank Anderson, Sioux City, Iowa, brother of the handsome business manager of *The Critique*. May his shadow never grow less. Selah.

The *New England Medical Gazette* regrets, editorially, that philanthropists who devote so much money to educational purposes are not more partial to the medical side of the aforesaid educations. Perhaps they have been forced to take Peruna and other pharmaceutical preparations and consider that sufficient.

Secretary Kraft, A. I. H., with his customary alertness and energy is informing homeopathic publications of much that will interest the membership regarding the forthcoming meeting at Hampton Roads. He has a whole lot of new ideas concealed about his person, which he hopes to spring in the near future. Let 'er go.

By the provisions of Mr. Shipman's will his estate, valued at \$1,400,000, is divided between five charities of the city of Chicago. Hahnemann hospital thereby becomes the possessor of nearly a quarter of a million dollars, which is good news to the homeopathic profession in general and the Chicago contingent in particular.

Dr. P. W. Shedd has assumed charge of a very important department on the editorial staff of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, which insures that publication the services, almost exclusively, of one of the brightest and brainiest homeopaths in the country. We congratulate the readers of the *Journal*.

On a recent trip to the "ranch" **Dr. J. Wylie Anderson**, business manager of this publication, killed a "golden" eagle which measured seven feet from tip to tip. Besides being connected with the best publication in the country the editor also feels somewhat "swelled" up over the sure shooting of the business manager.

Eva Mary Allerton, the great pioneer superintendent of the Rochester, New York, Homeopathic hospital, died at that institution December 5th, 1906. She was beloved by all who knew her and the institution she served so long and faithfully has met with an almost irreparable loss. She was fifty-three years of age at the time of her death.

Dr. Wm. L. Morgan, Baltimore, Maryland, has favored us with a copy of his capable paper, "The Vital vs. Organic Germ of Disease." It is well worth your while to read and the Doctor, no doubt, would be pleased to send it to all inquirers. We would reproduce it in these pages were it possible for us to devote so much space to any one article.

Dr. C. C. Wiley, an alleged alienist of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who testified at the Thaw trial, was not wiley enough to escape a trap set

for him by public prosecutor Jerome; as a very natural result the latter gentleman made a monkey out of the former in short order. This expert testimony business is getting to be about as strenuous as prize fighting and other perilous pursuits.

Representative Kelly, Denver, has presented a bill before the Colorado legislature making it a punishable offense for "any person, association, society, * * * to circulate, disseminate, spread, print, * * * any notice or information of the treatment of any sexual, menstrual or rectal disease, weakness or condition," etc. But would that prevent the sharks from doing business, Mr. Kelly?

Two doctors at Trenton, New Jersey, by the name of Ill, made Senator Dryden of that little dinky state think he was not well enough to be a candidate for re-election. You can get an opinion upon most any subject you desire from the medical profession, but in this particular case it is quite evident that the people had convinced the foxy senator that he was a sick man long before the Doctors Ill had diagnosed his case.

Dr. John T. Crebben, secretary of the Louisiana State Homeopathic society, writes us that that section of the country offers an excellent field for graduates of our school, with greater opportunities presenting themselves day by day as New Orleans forges to the front and other interests in the state are constantly receiving new life. Louisiana has a homeopathic board of medical examiners. We hope to hear from this section often.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scammell, 102 West Ninety-third street, New York City, announce the marriage of their sister, Miss Ada Lowe Parke, to Doctor Daniel Parish Maddox, the event occurring the evening of January 23rd, 1907. Dr. Maddox is located at Chester, Pennsylvania, and was a class-mate of Dr. J. Wylie Anderson of The Critique, who takes great pleasure in wishing the happy couple all of the joys and pleasures of married life.

The trustees of the Louisiana State university have voted to remove the medical school of that institution from Baton Rouge to New Orleans. The latter city will raise \$90,000 for new buildings, and other necessary paraphernalia, and as the clinical material in the Crescent city is ample, this department of the state university will be greatly benefited by the move. The only objectors are the owners and promoters of the other medical mill at New Orleans.

Dr. William K. Knowles, business manager of The New England Medical Gazette, died at the Massachusetts Homeopathic hospital the

7th of January, 1907. His surviving colleagues on the Gazette paid a glowing tribute, editorially, to this good man and physician; he was beloved alike by professional friends and patients. He went to his death with a brave heart and perfect trust, and his memory will be cherished by all who knew him in life. Peace to the ashes of all such.

The Hahnemann Periscope, that peerless publication issued by the student body of Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific coast, put in an appearance the latter part of January after what seemed an interminable period. It is just as full of good things as ever and shows that students as well as officers and professors of this institution, which was so recently subjected to a most trying ordeal, are made of the right sort of stuff. May the Periscope and the college it represents live forever.

The health committee of the Chicago city council appointed 250 additional medical inspectors the first of last month, to aid those already at the public pie counter in stamping out the epidemic of scarlet fever which has prevailed in that town for the past two or three months. Another suspicious move was the passing of resolutions exonerating the health department from charges of inefficiency and neglect of duty. People continue to die at a rapid rate in the windy city notwithstanding all these "precautions."

Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox, at a recent meeting of the Corning, New York, Medical Society, simply convulsed the members thereof with a paper which he called a "Report of a Meeting of the Guild for the Development of Gullible Guzzlers." We have never met Dr. Wilcox, but shall hold that event as one of the pleasures which we constantly keep in reservation; the printing of portions of the paper, as space permits, will also be among the future events to which we look with a great deal of delight.

The Denver Chemical Manufacturing Co., of New York, has displayed most excellent taste in the front-page decoration of the February issue of *The Bloodless Phlebotomist*. Besides the beautiful young lady's picture which adorns this conspicuous position the booklet contains much interesting matter which is of interest not only to the profession at large but to the laity as well. *The Critique* takes great pleasure in acknowledging receipt of this number and hopes it will not be overlooked when future editions are to be distributed.

The Critique has been called a "syndicated monopolistic" journal; the publication guilty of the offense being the *Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter*. The cause of all this is that Kraft declined to have

his paper which we published last month, "My Big Four," published in the official journal of the Ohio State society. "To all of which," remarks the Reporter man, "neither we nor any one else, so far as we know, seriously objected." It was a mighty good article, by the way; the only thing we regret is that we had to keep it three months before we could find room for it.

Pennsylvania Raises the Requirements for Admission to Medical Schools. Recognizing the advantages of a broader general education and the growing necessity of the prospective student having in addition special preparation for the study of medicine, the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania has decided recently to raise the requirements for admission to its medical school. These requirements include two years of general college training and in addition a certain knowledge of biology, chemistry and physics. According to the plan which has been adopted, the standard will be raised gradually, beginning with the academic year 1908-1909 and reaching the maximum 1910-1911.

The Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, offers unusual opportunities for clinical research and practical experience in treatment. Its 1,300 beds provide abundant material for study in all departments. Medical, Surgical, Pathological, Gynecological, Genito-urinary, Obstetrical and Pediatric. Examination of candidates for the twelve vacancies on the Interne Staff, which will occur during the current year, will be conducted at the Hospital on Friday, April 5th, 1907, commencing at 10 a. m. The service is for twelve or eighteen months, divided between medical and surgical departments, and entitles the graduate to the diploma of the Hospital. Application should be addressed to Edward P. Swift, M. D., No. 170 West Eighty-eighth street, New York, chairman of the Examining Committee, and should be accompanied by three letters of reference.

A Kentucky woman, wife of a Polish miner living at Middleborough, gave birth to five children—three girls and two boys—the 21st of last month. You will note please, this occurred in Kentucky!

Mrs. Margaret A. Allen, wife of Dr. W. Carey Allen of Colorado Springs, died in that city the 18th of last month. Grief over the death of a daughter was attributed as the cause of her demise. Body was cremated in Denver the 18th. The Critique extends deepest sympathy to Dr. Allen.



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y

AN EFFICIENT MEANS OF RELIEVING PAIN.—The pain which accompanies the intestinal diseases resulting from grippe colds is often severe and requires the use of an effective anodyne. Papine is peculiarly adapted to such needs, as it represents all of the pain relieving properties of opium without its narcotic and nauseating effects. It is apparent that such a remedy has a wide range of usefulness, and that Papine is well appreciated by the medical profession is shown by the place it has occupied in the medical armamentarium for so many years.—The International Journal of Surgery.

GRAY'S GLYCERINE TONIC.—Fothergill, one of the highest English authorities on medicine, says that no treatment of respiratory affections is complete without appropriate tonic treatment. This explains why Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. is so uniformly effective in both acute and chronic forms of bronchitis and laryngitis. It relieves the symptoms because of its local antiphlogistic properties and eradicates the disease because it antagonizes the ever-present element of systematic depression.

The unique therapeutic value of Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. can be best proven by a trial in those cases of general debility that have resisted all other tonic and reconstructive medication.

THINGS GOOD AND BAD.—Dr. Uriel S. Boone, formerly Professor of Pharmacology and Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis, says: "There is **one thing bad** about the grippe. Its victims instead of being rendered immune by the first attack, seem to become more liable to its recurrence. There is one disconcerting feature about it. Its symptoms resemble those of so many far more serious maladies. This country is full of people who are going about darkly ruminating, because of evidences of heart trouble, nervous prostration, dyspepsia, liver complaint and old age, 'together with a plentiful lack of wit and weak hams.'

"There is **one thing good** about the grippe. It yields rather readily to the 'antikamnia and quinine tablet' treatment. This remedy given in one or two tablet doses, every three hours, with plenty of rest in bed, and among pleasant and quiet surroundings, will work wonders.

"If suffering from nervous headache, nervous exhaustion, general nervousness, muscular aches, irritability or insomnia, administer one

'antikamnia and codeine tablet' three or four times a day at regular intervals. Nothing equals this remedy in relieving the organic pains of women, and this without unpleasant after-effect. In these particular cases, prescribe one tablet every hour until three are taken."

A SHEET ANCHOR IN PNEUMONIA.—Two years ago I began to use Antiphlogistine in the treatment of pneumonia, and it has proved my "sheet anchor" ever since. My custom is to make daily applications, and by using it in this way I am able to hold the disease in check. Antiphlogistine reduces the inflammation without reducing the patient's strength, and owing to its many virtues, is strongly to be recommended as an adjunct in the treatment of pneumonia. A few cases follow:

Mrs. G.—Was called January 28th, 1905. An examination proved lobar pneumonia, in the upper lobe of the right lung. I applied hot Antiphlogistine and the cotton jacket. Next day the patient was doing well. I renewed the dressing daily for four days when it was discontinued, as the necessity for its use had passed away. The recovery was uneventful.

Mr. K.—Was taken ill April 12th, 1905, with his second attack of double pneumonia. I at once applied Antiphlogistine and a cotton jacket, and renewed the dressing daily. In two weeks he was sitting up, and he made an uneventful recovery.

Mrs. D.—A woman with a tubercular diathesis, was stricken with pneumonia of the right lung, December 4th, 1905. Antiphlogistine and the cotton jacket were used as in the preceding cases. I discontinued my calls in twelve days, after a complete cure.

Mrs. S.—Was called February 22nd, 1906, and found double lobar pneumonia. Applied Antiphlogistine, hot, then daily until the eighth day, when the crisis was passed. Antiphlogistine was of inestimable assistance in his case.

Mr. A.—Forty-five years old. I first saw the case April 22nd, 1906; found a double lobar pneumonia with pleurisy of the left pleura. I at once applied Antiphlogistine as hot as could be borne, and used it daily for twelve days. On the sixth day the evening temperature registered 105.8°. The temperature dropped by lysis and he made a good, although slow, recovery.—S. W. Umstat, M. D., Hagerstown, Maryland.

"SPINAL CORD COMPLICATIONS OF ANEMIA."—With increased knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the brain and spinal cord, there is a growing opinion among careful clinical observers that many of the nervous phenomena accompanying general

anemia can be directly attributed to resulting changes in the nervous system. The spinal cord complications of pernicious anemia have been recognized for some time, and it is no uncommon thing in these cases to find pronounced degenerative areas throughout the cord. The posterior columns and occasionally the lateral are most often involved, the nerve fibres being chiefly affected, without, however, the extreme shrinking usually observed in locomotor ataxia. While there can be no doubt that these conditions depend to a certain extent on the blood changes incident to the anemic process, it is more than probable that the toxins resulting from the attending hemolysis exert direct injury on the nerve cells.

Fortunately the ordinary anemias are not attended by such extreme changes, and the resulting symptoms, with their speedy control under appropriate treatment, point to a functional rather than an organic origin. These symptoms, while extremely variable, usually consist of constant and pronounced backaches, especially in the cervical and dorsal regions, sensitive areas along the spinal column, variations in the spinal reflexes, paresthesias generally, and often times irritability of the anal or vesical sphincters. Headache is frequently complained of, although the patient is usually able to sleep. The symptoms referable to the sexual function are also extremely variable, especially in the female, and range all the way from absolute frigidity to positive nymphomania.

Frequent reference is made to the heart of these anemic patients, and while their symptoms may be somewhat due to the changes in the blood current, there can be no question that the sympathetic nerves suffer in the general involvement of the nervous system, and may therefore be directly responsible for the arhythmia, tachycardia, etc., so often complained of.

The great therapeutic value of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is well shown by its rapid and pronounced action in these cases of anemia complicated by nervous derangements. With the rise in hemoglobin and the blood count, which immediately follows the administration of Pepto-Mangan (Gude), the backaches and headaches cease, the sensory disturbances disappear, and the patient's nervous system rapidly returns to the normal. The comparative ease with which these cases are restored to health when thus treated, will be exceedingly gratifying to the zealous practitioner. He, more than any one else, realizes the danger of letting young females thus afflicted drag along indefinitely; for he knows that the psychic influence of long continued sensory disturbance is extremely prone to develop and magnify any hysterical tendencies however latent. Early and efficient treatment is therefore not only desirable but urgently necessary, and Pepto-Mangan (Gude) will never prove disappointing.

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Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

OXALIC ACID.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

This remedy has been greatly neglected. It will cure many heart complaints that are treated with vague, crude, unproved remedies with indifferent results. The violent action upon the heart racks the whole system. Trembling, convulsions, loss of sensation: numbness of the body and limbs; blueness of the lower limbs, fingers and lips; paralysis of the limbs are symptoms showing how violently this remedy takes hold of the body, affecting the heart, spinal cord and brain. Symptoms are worse from exertion and motion. The patient is sensitive to cold air. Symptoms come on in paroxysms. Palpitation alternates with loss of voice. No remedy produces more violent pains; cutting, shooting, stitching, tearing pains in many parts; sores and bruises all over the body; burning in forehead, stomach, abdomen, throat, urethra, hands and feet; painful spots on the scalp, sore to touch, also in other places. The body is mottled in places. Complaints come on from eating sour fruits, such as strawberries, cranberries, apples, rhubarb, tomatoes, grapes; also from eating sugar and starchy foods. Wine and coffee disagree. The symptoms, and especially the pains, come on or are worse when thinking about them. At times there is great excitement and exhilaration—again there is loss of memory and dejection; maniacal conduct; aversion to conversation. Fainting during stool. There is marked hyperaemia of the brain and surging of blood from body to head; flashes of heat mount upward; he becomes dizzy and there is vanishing of sight. The head feels empty; dull aching in the head; in forehead and vertex; the brain burns; *head ache in spots*; pressing pain in

small spots; pressing pain behind ear; the headaches are worse from wine, lying, after sleep, and on rising and better after stool. *Sore tender spots on the scalp.* Type blurs when reading; vanishing of sight; small, especially linear objects seem larger and more distant; pain in eyes, especially the left; bleared eyes. Epistaxis with vanishing of sight. Face is pale and blue; sunken expression; heat in face; face covered with cold sweat; drawing pain with rigidity near the angle of lower jaw—first in left, then in right. Ulcers on gums; gums bleed and are painful in spots; sour taste in the mouth; tongue sore, red, dry, burning swollen, with white coating; there is loss of taste; aphthæa in the mouth; much thick mucus compels him to constantly clear the throat; swallowing is painful in the morning; pain in throat; chronic sore throat.

Appetite increased; wanting, with loss of taste; thirst.

Pain in stomach better after eating; gnawing in stomach better after taking soup. After eating, eructations, nausea, pains at the navel, colic, rumbling in bowels, urging to stool, weakness. Sugar increases the pain in stomach; wine makes headache worse; coffee acts violently on the heart and causes diarrhoea; heartburn worse in the evening; eructation, sour, tasteless, after eating. Nausea and vomiting; nausea during pregnancy; thirst and colic after diarrhoea; nausea and cramp in calves after stool. Paroxysmal pains in abdomen in the night, relieved by passing flatus; burning in stomach and throat; extreme tenderness of stomach; inflammation of stomach and intestines; empty feeling relieved by eating. Cramping pains in abdomen. Burning in the abdomen. Stitching pains in abdomen and in the liver. Great pain in the region of the umbilicus, worse evening and night; worse from motion. Sore pains about the navel. The pains in abdomen come on or are worse when thinking of them. Obstructed flatus in the splenic flexure of the colon, causing pain in left hypochondrium. Stitching pains in liver, relieved by deep breathing.

Cramping pains in abdomen, worse at night with vomiting; worse from motion and from eating sugar. Chronic inflamma-

tion of the bowels. Extreme tenderness of the abdomen; chronic morning diarrhoea with cramping about the navel; tenesmus, renewed urging on lying down. Coffee brings on diarrhoea; stools watery; of mucus and blood; stools involuntary. The tenesmus during stool cause pain in head; constipation with difficult stool and the straining cause headache.

The renal region is painful and tender. Frequent urination; copious urine containing oxalate of lime; soreness of whole urinary tract; the urine causes soreness and burning of the urethra; when urinating there is pain in the glans penis; incontinence of urine in sleep; all the urinary symptoms are worse when thinking about them.

Tearing pains in the spermatic cords, worse from motion; marked tenderness in testes which become painful when walking. Strong sexual desire and erections when in bed; seminal emissions and sexual weakness; shooting pains along the spermatic cords.

Loss of voice with cardiac complaints; palpitation alternating with loss of voice; larynx sore, raw, with tickling and clutching; mucus forms in the larynx when talking; must constantly clear the larynx when talking; white mucus in the larynx; hawks up thick, yellow and white mucus.

In complaints of the heart there is most difficult breathing. In feeble, nervous women there is paroxysmal breathing; violent rapid respiration with intervals of normal breathing; jerking inspiration and sudden, forced expiration in *augina pectoris*; dyspnoea with constriction in the larynx that is very painful; with wheezing and oppression of chest worse thinking of it.

Cardiac cough on slight exertion; choking feeling in larynx; tickling in larynx while walking in cold air.

Sharp, shooting pains in left lung, heart and left hypochondrium, with inability to breathe during perfect rest; soreness in chest; pain in middle of chest through to the back. Dullness in lower part of left lung.

Stitching, tearing pains behind the sternum going to shoulders and arms; worse on left side, with blueness of nails

and lips; cold sweat; paralysis of lower limbs; spasmodic respiration (compare *lotroductus mactans*). Violent palpitation in rheumatic subjects, worse when thinking about it. Pulse irregular, intermittent, fast; cold sweat, blue nails, great weakness. It cures many cardiac complaints; endocarditis, pericarditis, valvular insufficiency, etc. *Fluttering heart.*

Pain under point of scapula, between shoulders, extending downward to small of back; stitches in chest, extending to scapula; violent aching pain in back and down the thighs, relieved by change of position. This symptom is an exception as the pains are generally worse from motion. Benumbing pains in the small of back better after stool. Numbness, pricking, causing a cold sensation with weakness in spine; weakness in loins and hips extending to lower limbs; pains shoot up back to head. Cold chills in lower part of back followed by evening fever, coming every day. Motion brings on many pains in spine with much drawing in muscles of back; paralysis from inflammation of spinal cord; limbs stiff; paroxysms of dyspnoea.

Numbness in shoulders to finger tips; sharp lancinating pains in arms; right wrist feels sprained; pain in right metacarpus and fleshy part of right thumb with heat and numbness; hands almost helpless; hands cold as if dead; fingers and nails blue in heart complaints; pains in the points of flexed fingers. Twitching of muscles of shoulder, arm and fingers. The legs are stiff, numb and weak; lower limbs cold, blue and paralyzed. Violent pains in lower limbs. Burning in feet and hands. Rheumatism of joints.

Frightening dreams; wakens with palpitation, cold sweat and pain in limbs; sleepy during day but distressing sleep at night; feels better after passing flatus. Violent pains in stomach keep him awake.

Chilliness; shaking chill, cold body. Heat from slight exertion; flashes of heat then cold sweat; shaking chill in evening followed by internal heat and external sweat, hands cold. Cold sweat of face, hands and feet.

92 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

FATHER HOMEOPATHY'S VISIT TO THE PRISON HOSPITAL OF
THE ENEMY.

By Fredrica E. Gladwin, M. D.

The rays of the setting sun fell upon the white tents which constituted the prison hospital of the enemy. Outside, in the fresh air, the enemy's surgeons were resting for a brief space ere the call to dinner was sounded; they had worked hard all day and though not satisfied with the result of their labors, they reassured themselves with the fact that they had done their best, whatever the results.

Within the prison hospital suffering men tossed and moaned and longed for home and friends. Among the tired surgeons appeared a white-haired stranger who asked permission to visit his friends in the prison hospital. One glance at the quiet, benevolent face of the kindly-faced old man convinced those in charge that no wrong was intended, so when he showed them a case filled with bottles *containing sugar* and asked if he might give them to his friends, they laughingly answered: "Give them all the candy from home that you please, we've no objections." Thus it came about that Father Homeopathy visited his friends in the prison hospital of the enemy.

As he stood at the entrance of the surgical ward his heart ached with pity for the unnecessary suffering he was forced to witness. On a cot almost at his feet lay a great big, robust-looking fellow who, you would imagine, could stand almost anything in the line of pain without a murmur; he had been operated upon a short time before and a rapid inflammation of the wound had followed, with high fever. He was intensely nervous, was sure he could not stand that dreadful pain—was sure he would die; kept glancing at the clock to see if the pointers had reached a certain hour as he was sure he would not last beyond that time. He tossed and moaned, fretted and fumed and was full of excitement and fear. He could think of nothing but his great distress and impending death. He wasn't glad, even, to see Father Homeopathy, his sufferings were so great and he was so sure he would die. Probably he would have died if Father Homeopathy had not recognized Aconite, placed a little *sugar*

upon the tongue of the sufferer and thus conquered the fever, the inflammation and the anxiety.

On the next cot lay a man who would have been disgusted with the fuss Aconite was making if he had not been so sluggish that he was indifferent to everything; nothing disturbed him, he did not care to take the trouble to think about the things he heard and saw. This man did not seem to have any recuperative powers. His wound did not seem much at first, but the surgeons had great difficulty in stopping the bleeding; there was no active hemorrhage but a constant oozing of dark blood. In spite of everything the surgeons could do, the wound, instead of healing, turned black and sloughed. The surgeons operated, only to go through the same thing over again. His face was very pale, cold, death-like; he looked as though he were dead when asleep and he lay there too sluggish to care whether he died or not. Father Homeopathy called Carbo-Vegetabilis and the man began to improve at once.

On the next two cots lay twins; even Father Homeopathy had difficulty in discovering which was Hypericum and which Ledum. Each was in danger of lock-jaw if something was not done for them immediately. Examination showed that Ledum had stepped upon a thorn which had punctured his foot—pierced to the bone, the surgeons said. The wound was cold to touch and he felt sore and bruised all over. Hypericum had, also, stepped upon a thorn, but in his case the thorn had punctured a nerve and the pain was well-nigh unbearable. The pain extended up the leg, through the spine, to head and face.

Across the aisle from Carbo-Vegetabilis lay his cousin, Strontia-Carb; he had such an extensive wound in the first place that it required much cutting to save his life at all. Father Homeopathy found him much prostrated and cold, he wanted more covers; the blood was oozing through the bandage just as his cousin Carbo-Vegetabilis' did and his breath was almost as cold as Carbo-Vegetabilis'.

A little farther down was a man with his eyes tied up and Father Homeopathy was not quite sure whether he was Staphisagra or Symphytum, but closer examination showed that the cornea had been lacerated by a blow, nor was this all that the

investigations revealed. For some reasons the surgeons had opened Staphisagra's abdomen and the walls of the abdomen had taken on an unhealthy look and there were stinging pains. As soon as Father Homeopathy discovered this, he knew that a few pellets would start up the process of granulation for Staphisagra immediately, and he gave them.

Phosphorus, also, was in the surgical ward. Father Homeopathy was sorry to find him there, as he was such a hemorrhagic fellow even his small wounds bled much; after his wounds had once healed they were quite likely to break out again and bleed. Here he was in the surgical ward and just off from the operating table. The chloroform had nauseated him exceedingly. He had great craving for cold water but he vomited it as soon as it became warm in the stomach. The nurses were afraid to let him vomit for fear of starting a hemorrhage, but did not know what to do to stop it. They were surprised and delighted to see the nausea disappear when Father Homeopathy put a little *sugar* upon Phosphorus' tongue.

A little farther on was a man with a broken leg. The bones would not unite and the surgeons had concluded to suture them as soon as they could find time for the operation. Symphytum did not make much fuss about the fracture, but he complained bitterly of the pain caused by the pressure of the bandage upon the seat of an old wound upon the knee. He also complained of severe pain in the eye. There was no visible injury upon the eye-ball, but the nurse accidentally dropped a knife, the handle of which had struck him full in the eye, hence the pain. A powder from Father Homeopathy's case quieted the pain before the surgeons had found time to operate; the bone had united.

Down in the other end of the tent was a man who should not have been in the surgical ward, though he belonged there originally. He had been badly wounded and the surgeons could not find the ball though they had hunted faithfully for it, cutting, probing, etc. A few days after the operation he was taken with a violent chill, mingled with heat and sweat. His temperature went up but his pulse went up much faster in proportion. He was sore all over, he felt better upon moving, therefore he kept moving and talked much faster than he moved.

His face was pale and sunken though his cheeks were red and hot. His mouth was foul, breath offensive, tongue coated brown; he had a rapid, irregular, fluttering pulse and was threatened with heart failure. He imagined he was one person when he lay on one side and another when he turned over to the other side. Father Homeopathy thought he might be Arnica, Bap-risia, and Rhus tox. all in one, but he *knew* he was Pyrogen.

Near Pyrogen was another fellow suffering from fever; Arnica was just as sore all over as Pyrogen and he had just as many aching pains. He was restless, also, kept moving because the bed was too hard, but he was *worse* from motion; worse from talking and worse even from sound. He could not bear to have anyone come near him for fear they might hurt him; he wanted to be let alone. He was stupid, would speak and then drop off into a stupid sleep.

The sun had disappeared behind the distant hills and the moon and stars had full possession of the heavens when Father Homeopathy completed his visit to the surgical ward. The surgeons returning from dinner, soon after, noticed the quiet of the place and wondered if the old man had murdered all the inmates but when they entered the tent and saw all the patients resting quietly, they said: "That proves the effect of mind upon the body; just one visit of someone from *home* has quieted those homesick fellows. Wonder what the old man said to them?"

A nurse who had watched the old man's progress through the ward said: "'Twas the Homeopathic sugar," and just as the surgeon was about to scoff at the idea, an owl in the tree hard by said: "True, true."

1708-10 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STUDY OF MATERIA MEDICA.

By Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D.

The question is often asked of the teacher, which is the best way to study the materia medica? The student, for the first time brought face to face with the enormous mass of symptoms

which compose the provings of drugs, is overwhelmed by the apparent magnitude of the task and fails to see how he can ever master such a difficult problem.

The methods of teaching *materia medica* employed by some, are beyond any doubt greatly to blame for this state of mind, for instead of clarifying and elucidating a most fascinating subject, they hopelessly befog it in a cloud of monotonous detail; hence each drug becomes a subject easy or difficult to master, according to the brevity or length of the list of symptoms appended thereto, and the ability to memorize this list is in indirect proportion to its length.

Symptoms are the language of disease, the cry of the suffering organism for aid. "The totality of these symptoms," says Hahnemann in paragraph 7 of the *Organon*, "this outwardly reflected image of the inner nature of the disease, i. e., of the suffering vital force, must be the chief or only means of the disease to make known the remedy necessary for its cure; the only means of determining the selection of the appropriate remedial agent."

The study of symptoms, is therefore, the study of disease itself and is of far greater importance to the physician than the study of pathology, which represents, not so much disease itself as disease results. Provings are the records of drug effects, expressed in symptoms experienced by those engaged in the testing of drugs upon themselves, since by virtue of the law of similars, the symptoms produced by drugs must and do correspond exactly to the symptoms felt by sick subjects; drug symptoms and disease symptoms are interchangeable; the study of one is at the same time the study of the other. The more we know of the language of sickness, the greater is our knowledge of *materia medica* and vice versa.

Patients when ill with the same disease, speaking of disease from the diagnostic or labelling standpoint, are frequently ill in different ways. In three cases of typhoid fever, for example, the first patient lies perfectly still, for the slightest motion increases his sufferings and pains. Though knowing nothing of his numerous particular symptoms, this one observation alone,

practically determines the number of remedies from which *his* remedy must be chosen. The further characteristic symptoms of much thirst for large amounts of water infrequently; of dry parched lips which must be moistened often by the tongue; of delirium in which the business of the day is lightly prattled of, or a desire to go home, though in his own bed, expressed, now show the simillimum to be *bryonia*.

In the same manner the second patient may show the characteristics and peculiarities of *baptisia*, while the third requires neither of these remedies, but in his intense aching and restlessness, with relief to his pains from moving about the bed, his peculiar triangularly red-tipped tongue, his thirst and diarrhea calls plainly for *rhus tox*.

Although many more symptoms may be present in each of these three patients and although close study will show these symptoms to correspond to each remedy selected, enough have been given to enable the physician to pick out without hesitation, the suitable medicine for each case. These *guiding symptoms*, then, are those which characterize and individualize not only each remedy, but also each patient as well. They are the blaze-marks which point out the sure and direct path to the goal.

Remedies have individualities or personalities just the same as patients to whom they are applied. Their characteristics, their peculiarities, their likes and dislikes, loves and hates, their conditions of aggravation and of amelioration, their illusions, hallucinations and fears, all go to make up this unmistakable individuality or *genius* of the remedy. The *genius* of the remedy once grasped, all else follows quite naturally, is explained most readily, and that which before seemed but a dreary stubble-field of meaningless symptoms now becomes an enticing, refreshing grove, wherein further knowledge may, with little effort, be almost unconsciously absorbed.

In the pursuit of this knowledge it is well to commence with such works as *H. C. Allen's Key-Notes and Characteristics*, and having mastered these, our good old *Nash's Leaders* furnishes most fascinating reading. Next, *Farrington's Clinical Materia*

Medica may be studied with profit and especially that unrivaled work, *Kent's Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica*. Dunham's classical *Lectures on Materia Medica* will present the subject in another way and so aid in the acquisition, until in this manner, step by step, the large storehouse of drug-provings itself, the materia medica is reached. Study of this, hand in hand with practical experience, using either *Hering's Guiding Symptoms*, most valuable as a work of ready reference, and containing verified clinical as well as pathogenetic symptoms, or *Allen's Handbook of Materia Medica*, which contains none but the positive symptom-effects of drugs, will round out this self-imposed course of study and give the student an excellent working knowledge. This will then embrace the polychrests, i. e., those common remedies which are in almost daily use; second, the deeply acting antispasmodics, antisiphilitics and antisycotics, many of which to be sure, are included in the polychrests; and, lastly, the many little remedies often but partly proved, but whose few characteristics, verified by clinical experience, cause them to be both important and easily remembered when most wanted.

Repeated clinical experience will then serve to permanently fix the remedies in mind and enable the physician to differentiate with facility, drugs whose symptomatology in great part is similar.

New York City, N. Y.

"HOMEOPATHY AND SERUM THERAPY."*

By Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher, M. D.

If you are truly a Homeopath it must be very evident to you that the relationship that exists between Homeopathy and Serum Therapy is identical to that which exists between saw-mills and Sunday schools or race horses and rattle snakes and yet so persistent has been the determination to force a kinship.

*Read before the Kansas City Homeopathic Society.

between these alien theories that we are justified in giving the matter serious consideration. It must also be evident to you that in this reckoning the defense of the one or the condemnation of the other need not be attempted except as is necessary to refute the claims of the purported friends of Homeopathy who insist upon a marriage of convenience between these mismated parties. In other words we shall not treat of either theory separately save so far as is necessary to prove lack of affinity.

It has been said that the amount of charity necessary in a community is a safe guide to the amount of economic injustice practiced in that community and while this is true in economics, it is just as true in medicine that the amount of Serum Therapy (or other methods alien to Homeopathy) practiced by the Homeopath is a safe guide to the degree of ignorance of the Homeopath in matters homeopathic, and this statement is prompted by the consciousness that in the main the Homeopath would be honest.

Or perhaps it would be better stated thus: Let the sum total of serum therapy and other alien methods practiced by the Homeopath, be supplanted by an equal amount of knowledge in Homeopathy and let this be added to the amount of knowledge in Homeopathy already held and practiced by the Homeopath, and you have a finished practitioner in Homeopathy. Knowing this, just why the Homeopath refuses to swap is mystery and probably it will so continue.

The danger line to Homeopathy is reached when the excuse is offered that these alien methods are after all Homeopathic and may be consistently employed by the Homeopath. Who of you has not heard the contention that vaccination is homeopathic; that in its own particular way it conforms to the "Law of Similars," and now we have exponents of the idea that anti-toxin in any or all of its aspects is homeopathic and it were difficult to name any one of the experimental measures adopted from time to time (and discarded in time) by old school medicine, that has not found in the homeopathic profession some one that could see far enough and deeply enough to detect in it the ear-marks of Homeopathy. His observation has penetrated even to the depths of the Hall method, counter irritation, Schussler

nonsense, the mud bath, hot air (which he finds a serviceable accompaniment to all these methods), electricity, (with its innumerable and most pleasing appurtenances), radium ("homeopathic" because it was discovered by a woman who was a Homeopath) and now sufficient unto our day is serum therapy. Who knows but mayhap even now he has his optics turned toward Concord, New Hampshire, to determine whether the "Lydia Pinkham of the soul" who resides there has not, after all, simply made an addition to the common stock of knowledge in Homeopathy.

But these things are in no wise homeopathic and the deplorable fact is that he who makes that claim is possessed of a different and more accurate idea to which he fails to give expression because it were more convenient to make Homeopathy carry his hypocrisy than it is for him to take on more Homeopathy.

Our eyes have recently fallen upon a report by a well-known Homeopath, of a number of cases of diphtheria treated by him all of which he says "received the indicated remedy and antitoxin." In other words from his statement we must conclude that the patients received one remedy that was indicated and one that was not, and if by "indicated remedy" he meant homeopathic remedy, then the other remedy was not homeopathic else he would have said two indicated remedies, and if the homeopathic remedy was curative, the other was not, and on the other hand if the non-indicated remedy cured where was the wisdom of giving the indicated remedy.

Then this is the meat of the contention and in conclusion let it be said with emphasis that if serum therapy is necessary to Homeopathy, then Homeopathy is not necessary to humanity.

524 Shukert Building, Kansas City, Mo.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

A CASE OF VOMITING OF PREGNANCY.

By Lawrence M. Stanton, M. D.

The patient's condition was becoming serious. The nausea had increased from having been marked in the morning and evening only, to an all-day duration, and now frequent vomiting had set in. The patient retained little food. If she kept absolutely quiet the nausea was hardly noticeable, but any moving about, even crossing the room, increasing it decidedly and perhaps vomiting would be brought on. Going into the air relieved the nausea decidedly—so much so that she could walk outdoors very comfortably, the aggravation from walking being entirely abolished by the amelioration afforded by the air.

Drinking water increased the nausea. With the nausea occurred a feeling of clutching at the throat, as if it were grasped by a hand. Ropy, thick saliva was expectorated in quantity. A sinking "goneness" at the stomach was a strong symptom, not relieved by eating or only bettered for a short time. The patient was cold and chilly beyond her normal condition. Gas, discharging up and down; bloating of the abdomen in the evening; dry lips with fever sores on them; thirst with inability to drink water on account of the increased suffering entailed; nose bleed once—these were minor discomforts and rounded out the patient's plight.

The case in its relation to the remedy is so plain that there would be little reason to relate it if it were not for the very convincing cure. Tobacco (10th potency) was the remedy. The relief was prompt, the patient continuing her pregnancy, now in the sixth month, a well woman.

I have given the case full-blown, but only after much questioning did the symptoms in their entirety show themselves. The importance of endless patience and a searching diligence in "taking the case" cannot be too often stated. In the end time and trouble are saved. The essentials develop out of the details,

and while details in plenty may be in the patient's story the essentials seldom are. There is true significance in the saying that "if a patient comes complaining of his head prescribe for his heel."

With three such symptoms as the case presented—nausea worse on least motion and distinctly better in the air, the empty sinking at the stomach, the discharge of ropy saliva from the mouth—with three symptoms of this rank you can be morally certain of a cure. With a fourth, such as the clutching at the throat, you may be a prophet if you wish. Hahnemann was a prophet when he foretold the remedies for the Vienna cholera epidemic. The patient's coldness, although there was no cold sweating, was a corroborative symptom.

I regret not having examined further into the symptom "clutching at the throat, as if it were grasped." Was it a sensation only, or a true spasm of the throat muscles or of the oesophagus? On the side of the drug you have only to glance at the proving of tobacco to see how full of muscular spasms it is. It is interesting to find this symptom in connection with vomiting of pregnancy.

New York City, N. Y.

REPORT OF CLINICAL CASES.

PHOSPHORUS.—Mrs. B. T. had gastric ulcer, with usual symptoms, pain and haematemesis quite severe; family doctor had treated her for several months and finally said there was nothing left but surgery. The patient protested and, later, absolutely refused to submit to surgical measures.

Thinking there might be something for her in homeopathy she called at my office January 7, 1907. After proper consideration I asked her to give me a month's trial. At the end of three weeks I dismissed her. She gained almost from the start; weighs ten pounds more than when she commenced treatment; eats well, sleeps well, does all her own housework and works in her husband's store at odd hours. Phosphorus gets the credit.

* * * *

SULPHUR.—Baby H., seven months old, bottle-fed, very poor, does not grow, had bowel trouble from birth; has had calo-

mel every few days and sometimes every day during whole seven months.

On careful study I found more sulphur symptoms than anything else, so gave sulphur in the 200. In a few days an eczematous rash appeared on the scalp and about the face and neck, with some small patches on the body. Bowel trouble cleared up and now baby is getting fat and growing. Eczema still shows itself occasionally in small areas here and there, but mother says it is better than the bowel trouble.—*V. A. Hutton, M. D., 118 East Second Street, Florence, Colorado.*

* * * *

AURUM.—Mrs. E. D., age 81. Came to me March 20th, 1906, with following history:

Her husband had died suddenly, January, 1906; has been brooding over it ever since. Sad, tearful, restless, sleepless, moaning, sighing; great sorrow and grief; oppression of chest in heart region, aggravated by grief and motion. The stethoscope reveals aortic regurgitation. Lower legs slightly œdematous. Sanguine temperament; very active and lively before—now despondent and indifferent to surroundings. R., *ignatia*, 1m.

March 24th.—Oppression of the chest same as before; speaks of death; would like to be with her husband; gloominess of mind. R., *aurum*, 50m.

Within a week after taking *aurum* patient's mind became more "sensible and reasonable"; oppression of chest vanished and oedema also. Patient is still well and can walk as well as any woman forty years old. Here we see the relation between *ignatia* and *aurum*; the latter in complementary of the former. Still *ignatia* was not the "case remedy." The "unphilosophical mind" of *ignatia* is not like that of *aurum*. Will the "Virchow Homeopath" tell us if the remedy and the dose were in conformity with the "cellular" derangement in the case? And what "pathological changes" were there present in her brain cells to cause her to be "temporarily insane?" And, how much "gold" is to be found in one dose of *aurum*, 50m.?

* * * *

CALCAREA CARBONICA.—M. L., age 15, came to me June 26th, 1906, with the following history:

The lad had brain fever when a child two or three years old, and had received allopathic dosing therefor; has been constipated ever

since. Choreic twitchings for over a year; spasms begin in the neck and extend to right arm, turning face toward right. Heat does not agree with him; sweats very easily. Sleepy after dinner; waking mornings; as tired on waking mornings as on going to bed. Aversion to fats, buttermilk and milk; desire for sweets, and especially hard boiled eggs. Masturbation. *R.*, *calcareo carbonica*, c. m.

July 10th, 1906, the boy reports "it stopped right out." *R.*, *sac. lac.*

July 19, 1906, slight twitchings have returned, noticed while eating. *R.*, *calcareo carbonica*, c. m.

July 26, 1906, twitching gone; feels sleepy or sleeps readily; constipation gone; masturbation gone. (No desire for it any more, he says.)

The lad was discharged on September 3d, 1906. Symptoms of chorea, craving for masturbation and constipation have not returned to this date. This case illustrates the necessity of prescribing for the patient and not for the disease. The "naughty habit" is not moral obliquity, but perverted stimulus in the higher centers instead, and when we materially see that the similar remedy can implant or restore morality in a human being, one can but guess at what the preacher and legislator would obtain were they Hahnemannians. From a homeopathic standpoint morals and health hinge upon the vibrations of the cerebro-spinal axis; any departure from the normal in said axis is the cause of weakness and disease. Therefore, the criminal should not be killed, but cured instead, and since the cell is not responsible for the disorder in the principle back of it that sets it (the cell) into activity (pathological) one should aim at the employer and not the employe to re-establish a normal (physiological) traffic along the lines "congested, deficient, impaired or wrecked."

Our so-called homeopathic magazines and confreres would honor and save their pretensions better by studying and developing our principles of practice than through discussing the proper technique to remove the uterus, to flush the colon, to douche the vagina, to swab the nose and throat, to sterilize the wound, to lance the abscess and to remove a tonsil or an appendix. Whenever I read an article written by a "Homeo" in which he gives us the true and scientific name of the disease he treated, without writing out the characteristics of the case; and then his adjuvants and display of surgical skill and his trying

this and that remedy, right then and there I make an effort upon myself so as not to say, with the poet of Sulmo:

“Verbo et voces, praetereaue nihil.”

and my opinion that the man is a hypocrite and a mongrel, a fool and a knave, a man who, under the shield of homeopathy gets money under false pretenses, I keep it closely to myself.

The world need not know what we think of homeopathic degenerates, the cerebro-spinal axis is not out of “wack” and there is not moral obliquity, but false training and true conceit, and nothing but a good and high potency dose of the “Organon of Hahnemann” will be able to perfect a cure, which, I pray to God, they may get.—*R. del Mas, M. D., Centerville, Minnesota.*

TWO UNUSUAL CASES.

By Rita Ehrmann Dunlevy, M. D.

In the Organon we read: The human body appears to admit of being much more powerfully affected in its health by medicines (partly because we have the regulation of the dose in our power) than by natural morbidic stimuli, for natural diseases are cured and overcome by suitable medicines.

The inimical forces, partly psychical, partly physical, to which our terrestrial existence is exposed, which are termed morbidic noxious agents, do not possess the power of morbidly deranging the health of man unconditionally; but we are made ill by them only when our organism is sufficiently disposed and susceptible to the attack of the morbidic cause that may be present and to be altered in its health, deranged and made to undergo abnormal sensations and functions, hence they do not produce disease in every one, nor at all times.

But it is quite otherwise with the artificial morbidic agents which we term medicines. Every real medicine, namely, acts at all times, under all circumstances, on every living human being and produces in him its peculiar symptoms (distinctly perceptible if the dose be large enough) so that evidently every living human organism is liable to be affected and as it were, inoculated with the medicinal disease, at all times and absolutely

(unconditionally) which as before said, is by no means the case with natural disease.

If the foregoing truths were taught, studied and understood in our homeopathic colleges, would it be possible to find two cases like the following occurring in a homeopathic hospital connected with a homeopathic college? Who is to blame? How can the fault be corrected? It seems about as difficult to bring about the proper state of things in our colleges as to produce a state of order in the sick human family; but to return to the text, which I cite as in part illustrating the truth of the above paragraphs, and also as showing the susceptibility of some patients to external use of drugs.

One of the interns of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, a rather delicate blonde, of nervous temperament, together with her associate, had been sterilizing her hands by washing them in bichloride of mercury, 1 to 5,000 solution, after having scrubbed them with lime and soda. Hands were excoriated and bleeding in places.

One night three hours after having used a stronger solution than usual, a troublesome itching of neck and face developed and the chest and upper arms were found covered with a scarlatina-like rash; throat neither red nor sore. Next day she felt peculiar aching and soreness in small of back; urine frequent, scanty, voided without pain; analysis showed negative results. Temperature 99.6° F. Slept well that night, next morning still more soreness in the back; face pale, puffy and swollen and so oedematous that eyes could scarcely be seen. Patient was salivated, tongue coated white, indented; bad taste; foul breath; no thirst; is usually thirsty.

Throat now became sore and showed oblong yellow patches on both tonsils; expectorated yellow bloody matter from throat with relief of soreness. Bowels constipated, usually regular; limbs and shin bones ached a good deal and there was much restlessness. Patient was kept in bed and given apis, 6x, followed by hepar sulph, 6x, and told to drink eight glasses of water daily, and on third day took citrate of magnesia by order of the visiting staff physician. Condition lasted three days, back ache was the last symptom to pass away.

CASE II. My own patient, a young, nervous, anaemic brunette, was operated upon in the same hospital for a lacerated

cervix and perineum and had an Alexander operation at the same time for prolapsus and retroversion of the uterus. The surgeon ordered daily douches of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 5,000 solution; other patients of his in the same ward were having similar douches. The patient progressed nicely until about the seventeenth day, when I was telephoned for and found her with a temperature of 100.6° F., said she thought she had taken cold during the night; was chilly, mentally depressed, had frontal and occipital headache, sore throat, fluent coryza, aching in back and limbs, sharp pains in abdomen, with tenderness to touch and rumbling of gas. Patient was thirsty, tongue pale, flabby, indented, moist but with dryness of mouth. Not knowing about the douches, I prescribed mercurius sol., 30x. The symptoms of the cold improved but the headache, backache and abdominal soreness became more severe, gas more annoying and an afternoon aggravation from about 2 to 8 o'clock developed with a temperature of 102.8° F. This was followed by a loose, brown, offensive diarrhoea with much offensive flatus and an occasional involuntary stool; a blood count showed negative result. Upon examining chart closely, I saw that the bichloride douches were still being given. I felt this was the solution of the trouble, and ordered them discontinued, and the surgeon notified.

Dr. A. E. Austin, to whom I related the case, at once confirmed me in my diagnosis and as no remedy was clearly indicated advised me to give her sac. lac. She was kept on sac. lac. the remaining ten days of her stay in the hospital, as she improved steadily; temperature was normal on the third day. What a boon to humanity if our surgeons would read nature's warning in the above and see the futility of trying to kill the bacteria at the risk of inflicting a drug disease on our patients; why not join those in the advance guard who cry out, "Bacteria are the result, not the cause of disease?" The Japanese in the management of their wounded, during their late war, demonstrated to the world that absolute cleanliness or asepsis not antiseptics is the great desideratum. All these needed truths, so essential to physicians can be gleaned from Dr. Kent's invaluable works.

328 West 57th St., New York City.



A MONTH AT THE ELLIOTT RANCH.

By Rev. Millard Brelsford.

I came from Cleveland with my family to spend my vacation in Colorado, so sought to gain the advantages of the climate and combine with it some features of recreation. I had expected to spend a month in some quiet retreat in the mountains, but the editor of *THE CRITIQUE* advised the plains in preference; accordingly we left Denver August 1st, to spend the month, if conditions were suitable, on the Elliott Ranch, 40 miles southeast of Denver. Outwardly we were obedient to the physician's counsel, but inwardly felt that a dull and dreary month was before us. In this, however, we were happily disappointed, for life on a ranch proved to have many diversions and the conditions were in many ways ideal for rest and recuperation.

We were met at Byers station by Mr. Elliott, and the ride across the plains was begun, and although fifteen miles seemed a long distance to be away from railway and mail and telegraph, good roads and a good team made the trip a pleasant one, and but little over two hours in length. One was reminded, however, that he was getting away from the centers of activity, for we passed but one house on the way, and for miles the prairie dog seemed to hold undisputed sway; when we reached Wolf Creek, on which the Elliott Ranch is located, houses were found to be more frequent.

We found at the ranch a comfortable home, and two cottages of three rooms each, which were for the accommodation of the guests. The cottages are covered with 'dobe roofs to protect them from the heat, each room is separate from the others and has a door opening to the south.

Mr. Elliott does not have accommodations for those whose condition is such as to require medical attention, but for those who are convalescing, or in need of rest, the place presents some distinct advantages.

The Moral and Social Surroundings.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are people of high ideals, and while giving large liberty to their guests, would frown on any thing that would shock the moral sensibilities of any. It soon became a subject of comment among the guests that none of the men working on the ranch used tobacco in any form. The half-dozen guests were sufficient to form a congenial society without giving the impression of being crowded.

The Sanitary Conditions.

The cottages were well kept and thoroughly ventilated. The closets, as well as water supply, were at a distance from the cottages; the water was excellent and there were no evidences of danger from imperfect sanitation. The soil is sandy and no surface water stands about.

The Climate.

Most of the days were clear, and while the sun shone hot during the middle of the day, there was usually a good breeze stirring, and the cottages were quite comfortable even in the heat of the day. Three hundred yards from the house were large cottonwood trees where shady nooks could be found—even on the hottest days in August it would grow cool by five o'clock in the afternoon and the nights were invariably cool enough to require blankets for sleeping. I found the nights much cooler than in Denver, both before and after the trip to the ranch.

The Food.

An irrigated garden furnished a good supply of fresh vegetables; eggs, strictly fresh, were served in any quantity and style one desired; rich milk was put on the table, direct from the well, but it was not watered; the young chickens, served once or twice a week, were so palatable as to make one wish they appeared oftener.

Conditions for Rest.

The ranch is peculiarly free from the noises that are so distracting in the city. There was no clatter of hoofs on paved streets, no street cars running late in the night, nor the "toot-toot" of the automobile. One lone machine struck the ranch during the month (the first, by the way, that had ever been there), and as the lights appeared on the road about eight o'clock in the evening, it raised a serious discussion among the boarders

as to whether the search light from Pike's Peak had broken loose and wandered from its course, or the arch-fiend himself, with his eyes of fire, was stalking abroad.

By nine o'clock all was quiet, usually, and conditions were most favorable for nine hours' refreshing sleep; indeed, about the only noises to disturb the tranquil air were an occasional bark of a dog or coyote, the melodious bray of a burro or the ever welcome ring of the dinner bell.

***Diversions.**

To me the most pleasant surprise on the ranch was the opportunity for diversion. "What shall we do for a whole month?" was the question we asked when we went. I found in a good saddle horse a great delight, and to ride at will across fields without being held down to the monotony of a roadway was a new experience for an Ohioan; those who wished milder exercise took the burros and rode (or stopped) at the animals pleasure. One felt in touch with nature when he would ride to a hill top and find a bunch of antelope in the next valley. Once I was successful in riding on to a herd of fifteen, and to see them bound across the plain was a fine sight. It was inspiring to look across the prairie for miles with here and there a drove of cattle, and then to look to the west to the snow-clad peaks of the Rockies with their ever changing scenery. I enjoyed riding on the free range, helping to cut out cattle, or talking with the lone shepherd, who spends seven days in the week with his flock of two thousand sheep. But the most exciting time of all came when we took the pack of grey-hounds and started out for an early morning chase; to start a jack rabbit was to see a fine run, but the climax came when the dogs sighted a coyote and after a half-mile chase were upon him. The coyote showed some fight, but six to one did not give him a fair chance, and in a few moments the sly enemy of the sheep and fowls submitted to the inevitable.

The next morning our four weeks were up, and we packed our baggage and started on our drive to the station and back to the noise and whirl of city life, taking with us a liberal coat of tan, several pounds of extra flesh, and pleasant memories of a month on the Elliott Ranch.

OF INTEREST TO AMERICAN INSTITUTE ATTENDANTS.

The executive committee of the American Institute of Homeopathy have secured from our company rates for accommodations for the members of your organization at the "Inside Inn" during your convention, June 17th to 22nd, inclusive, and which are as follows:

Two persons in a room, two dollars and a half per day (\$2.50), for each person, European plan, which includes breakfast.

One person in a room, three dollars and a half (\$3.50) per day European plan, which includes breakfast.

Two persons in a room, three dollars and a half (\$3.50) per day for each person, American plan, which includes breakfast, luncheon and Table d'hote dinner with wine.

One person in a room, four dollars and a half (\$4.50), American plan, which includes breakfast, luncheon and table d'hote dinner with wine.

Outside rooms with bath, facing the Pine Grove on the west, the sea on the north and the War Path on the east, one person in a room, eight dollars (\$8.00) per day, American plan. If a second person occupies the same room, he will pay in addition only for his meals, two dollars (\$2.00) per day, American plan.

Outside rooms, located as above without bath, one person in a room, six dollars (\$6.00) per day, American plan. If a second person occupies same room, he will pay in addition only for his meals, two dollars (\$2.00) per day, American plan.

For outside rooms, located as above, on European plan, which includes breakfast only, a reduction of a dollar and a half (\$1.50) per day for each person will be made.

All of the above rates include privileges of the Inn and admission to the Exposition Grounds each day. Under these terms said guest will be allowed to use a pass permitting him to leave the Exposition Grounds and return to same without charge.

To secure the above rates you must notify the Jamestown Hotel Corporation on or before June 1, 1907, but in your own interest I would advise you to reserve your accommodations as soon as possible.

Jamestown Hotel Corporation,

By J. ST. CLAIR.

* * * *

The above rates for accommodations were secured by a special agreement with the Jamestown Hotel Corporation by the executive committee acting with the local committee of the

American Institute of Homeopathy. I would personally urge you to pay particular attention to the fact that these rates can only be secured by notifying the Jamestown Hotel Corporation directly on or before June 1st.

The "Inside Inn" will be the official headquarters of the Institute during its meeting, and it is the desire of the local committee that all the members shall obtain accommodations at the "Inside Inn" as far as possible.

Yours very truly,
 C. EDWIN VERDIER,
 Chairman Local Committee,
 American Institute of Homeopathy.

TAKEN FROM THE MAGAZINES.

Dr. H. W. Schwartz has received his license and been registered as a practitioner in Japan. He is at present located in Hirosaki, and is the first homeopath to be registered in the flowery kingdom.—*Medical Advance*.

* * * *

According to the statistics that have recently appeared, the year 1906 shows an increase in the death rate of Boston of about 400 over that of 1905, the total figures for 1905 being 11,007 and for 1906, 11,412. Small pox has been the least fatal of any of the serious diseases, not a single death having occurred, although seven cases have been reported. Scarletina and typhoid fever both show decreased mortality. The principal diseases to show an increased death rate are diphtheria and measles, the former claiming in 1906, 149 victims as compared to 132 in 1905. Measles was reported as the cause of death of 72 people this last year instead of 53 in 1905.—*New England Medical Gazette*.

* * * *

Women Food Inspectors.—Women may take the civil service examination as food and drug inspection chemists, to qualify for appointment in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, under the new national pure food law. The orig-

inal announcement limited the examination both for chief inspector, at \$3,000, and for ordinary inspector at \$2,000, to men, leaving scientifically educated women out in the cold. The candidates will be examined in general and analytical chemistry, including the examination of foods or of drugs and translation of chemical French into English, and will be rated on education and experience.—*Washington, D. C., Letter to The Hahnemann Monthly.*

* * * *

Be a Man.—Every now then an editor, or the publisher receives a copy of his journal scribbled all over by some one who has not the decency to put his name to what he writes. If a man is afraid to put his name to what he writes he will get no attention in any respectable journal. No journal objects to criticism from men who come out in the open and sign their names, but to those who are afraid to give their names and write anonymously no attention can be paid. Fortunately it doesn't often happen—we have experienced it twice in twenty-one years.—*Homeopathic Recorder.*

* * * *

The Sexual Function.—“The physician is responsible for a sane understanding of the normal sexual functions among his own clientele. He can impart his knowledge to the individual, male and female, either in his office by word of mouth or through literature; but if necessary he has the lecture room at his elbow. One or the other method should be employed. The fanatic notions and ignorance of otherwise intelligent adults regarding the normal sexual phenomena and the proper care and respect for their genital apparatus is not a high tribute to our supposedly unremitting thought for their welfare.”—*R. N. Wilson, M. D., in Critic and Guide.*

* * * *

Hints From Burnett.—One of Burnett's teachings that has led to great results is, that vaccination can only be protective and continue protective, by more or less permanently modifying the health of the vaccinate; and that this latent morbid condition (practically an induced chronic disease), which Burnett calls “vaccinosis,” is answerable for a vast deal of indefinite ill-health

amongst us, and may show itself as inveterate skin trouble, neuralgia, etc., extremely intractable unless met by such drugs as *Thuja*, *Vaccinium* or *Malandrinum*. Moreover, he has found this state of "vaccinosis" to block the way of action of such drugs as *Tuberculinum*, which may be useless till *Thuja* has been given, and then act brilliantly afterwards. According to his doctrine, several vaccinations, or any unsuccessful vaccination or vaccinations, constitutes a cry for *Thuja*.—*Hom. Recorder*.

* * * *

Valley View Hospital of Radford, Virginia, celebrated its first anniversary on the evening of February 1st. Dr. C. E. Fisher, the superintendent, was the generous host and the occasion was a social success. The program consisted of music, candy-pulling, corn-popping and dancing, and the affair was known as "The Yankee Party." Refreshments consisted of apples, nuts, mince and pumpkin pies, doughnuts and cider. Among those present were Dr. C. E. Fisher with his brother, J. W. Fisher, his nephew W. D. Fisher, ex-Governor Tyler of Virginia, Mr. Dennis Madden, general superintendent of construction for MacArthur Bros.; Mr. David Sloan, chief engineer and wife; Mr. Robert Iverson, auditor; Drs. J. C. Darden, M. B. Linkous, C. E. Sears, Granville Eastham and J. H. Williams, all line physicians for MacArthur Bros., besides nearly 300 others. The hospital is owned by Mr. MacArthur and Dr. Fisher at present and is used for the benefit of those working on the Tidewater contract. Dr. Fisher announced that on the completion of this contract in next June, Mr. MacArthur and himself would donate the hospital and equipment, valued at over \$5,000, to Radford, provided the people would undertake to run it for a term of years. This generous offer was received with applause and ex-Governor Tyler in responding warmly commended the generosity and interest of Dr. Fisher and promised that the matter would be favorably considered by the common council. A vote of thanks was enthusiastically given to Dr. Fisher and Mr. MacArthur.—*N. A. Journal of Homeopathy*.

The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

“OPPORTUNITY”—

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door,
And bid you wake, and ride to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away,
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;
Each night I burn the records of the day,
At sunrise every soul is born again.

—WALTER MALONE.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—One of the most, if not *the* most, important event in annual homeopathic history is the yearly meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the only exception to this well established rule as regards the forthcoming session is that the one we all have in anticipation will be just a shade more interesting and important than any previous event of this character within the history of the oldest medical society in the United States. I hope it will be possible for a great many from the great and growing West to attend, inasmuch as extensive arrangements have been made by President Hooker and his able assistant, Secretary Kraft, whereby any and all of the unpleasant features of the Atlantic City meeting will be eliminated, besides many novel features added, outside the scientific program, which will make it well worth one's while to include this as a special number in their summer's program away from business cares.

STATE BOARDS OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.—I take great pleasure in printing section 10 of the proposed new medical practice act of the proud and prosperous state of Pennsylvania. In it are the list of subjects which it will be necessary for applicants to pass upon before being permitted to act as expert witnesses in future Thaw and other tedious trials:

"The Board of Medical Examiners shall, not less than one week prior to each examination, submit to the Medical Council of Pennsylvania questions for thorough examination in anatomy, physiology, chemistry as applied to medicine, hygiene and preventive medicine, pathology as applied to medicine, symptomatology and diagnosis, surgery, obstetrics and medical jurisprudence and toxicology. From the lists of questions so submitted the medical members of the council shall select the questions for each examination."

If this is to be the future standard of requirements it is plain to be seen that one will not need to know anything of either materia medica or therapeutics, and just how the world is to wag along without these two topics as applied in everyday practice is beyond my ken. This act is indebted to the old-school for its inception and its sole purpose, if passed, is to wipe out entirely homeopathy from the Keystone State. In Texas and New York the "regulars" have, already, secured legislation whereby the three-board rule has been broken and a return to the old order of old school oppression has been accomplished, but "What are you going to do about it?"

The Hahnemannian Monthly says, editorially, "Only the united effort and by an appeal to the sense of justice and fairness of the representatives of the citizens of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg can homeopathic physicians succeed in maintaining their right of equal representation in the State Board of Medical Examiners."

The trouble with homeopaths is they depend too much on "justice and fairness" whereas the old-school, like the Pinkertons, possess "the eye that never sleeps" and are ever watchful for the opportunity to do others and to do them good while they are at it. I do not apprehend that in ten years from now it will be my pleasure to publish much concerning "homeopathic" societies, provided I am in the publishing business, unless the "homeopaths" put on their fighting things and stand up for their rights.

M.

CONCESSIONS.—Dr. Richard C. Cabot, of the Harvard University, has discovered but recently that there were homeopaths both "honest and intelligent," and for the purpose of getting more closely in touch with this new discovery suggests that both "regulars" and homeopaths make a few "concessions." He admits the previous animosity of the old school for the homeopaths, but in consideration of the cordiality of the contempt the former has always shown for the latter, now that they propose to be good, it is suggested that the homeopaths simply throw up their hands and submit to being relieved of everything they possess without resistance.

That is what the great Cabot would call a "concession."

Before doing this, however, I would suggest that homeopaths in general read what the *Homeopathic Recorder* has to say re this subject:

"Homoepathy is the Law by which drugs are to be intelligently, and scientifically, administered. You cannot make 'concessions' in science. An asserted thing is true (science), or it is false. Hence Homeopathy must stand or fall by this standard.

"That it is the all in medicine not even the most ardent homoeopathist claims. First look for 'a removable cause of disease.' In case none can be found then the homoeopathic remedy is the only true remedy.

"Hahnemann got on the track of disease in his *Organon* and *Materia Medica Pura*, but he ran it to earth in his wonderful work *The Chronic Diseases*.

"Hereditv occupies the centre of the stage in most cases. Surgery and all the other adjutants of medicine are most useful indeed, but when a drug cure is needed it can be accomplished by the law of *Similia* only—and there must be no 'concessions.'"



COMMUNICATIONS



By Members of the Editorial Staff

HAHNEMANN NOTES.

By A. H. Grimmer, M. D.

Dr. H. P. Fairlie, of Edinburg, Scotland, is another who has sought far and found the higher ideals of Homeopathy in "Old Hahnemann."

Dr. Merrill, of Denver, honored us with a very pleasant visit; he is having a most profitable and enjoyable time. We hope to see the doctor frequently.

Several of the class of '07 have requested me to ask the editor of "The Critique" to communicate to them through his valuable journal, any likely locations he may know of where a homeopathic physician is wanted.

We are sorry to report the death of Mrs. Mabelle Puffer, wife of Dr. M. Puffer ('07). She died Tuesday, March 12th, at 7:30 p. m., after a prolonged illness of over three months, of endocarditis. We extend our sincere sympathy to the doctor in this time of sorrow.

Dr. Kingsbury of Butte, Montana, spent several months taking special work in Homeopathics and Materia Medica and departed well pleased with his reception from both the medical and surgical side of our faculty. The methods and philosophy as taught by Dr. J. T. Kent were especially pleasing to the doctor and presented Homeopathy to him in a new light.

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M. D.

Dr. A. E. Goldsmith has recently removed from Greenfield, Ohio, to Cannon Falls, Minnesota.

Dr. A. E. Comstock of St. Paul was married recently to Miss Minnie Berkley, at the home of her parents.

Dr. R. D. Matchan left on the 26th inst. for a two weeks' vacation. He refused to tell us where he was going.

Dr. Albert W. Cummings, who graduated in 1884 from the Boston College of Physicians and Surgeons, died at Sauk Centre in February, after having practiced there continuously for over twenty years.

Dr. George W. Roberts of New York City has recently been visiting friends and relatives in Minneapolis. This eminent surgeon operated on one or two cases at Asbury Hospital. Those who saw him work say he is a wonderful man.

Dr. O. E. Linjer was recently appointed City Physician of Minneapolis to succeed Dr. E. H. Beckman, resigned to accept an excellent position at the Mayo Brothers' Hospital, Rochester. Dr. F. A. Knights was appointed by Governor Johnson to fill Dr. Linjer's place as member of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Henry C. Aldrich gave a dinner on the 13th ult. at his residence on Hennepin avenue, in honor of Dr. George W. Roberts of New York. Among the other Minneapolis surgeons present were Dr. Rob-

ert R. Rome, Dr. William B. Roberts, Dr. Oscar K. Richardson, Dr. Asa Wilcox, Dr. John E. Moore, Dr. Knut Hoegh, Dr. George G. Eitel and Dr. W. G. Rochford.

On the 15th ult., the following Minneapolis physicians began a four months' service at the City Hospital: Asa S. Wilcox, M. D., Surgery; Robert R. Rome, M. D., Gynecology; Hugh Tenstead, M. D., Obstetrics; Margaret Koch, M. D., Pedology; P. M. Hall, M. D., Contagious Diseases; H. H. Leavitt, M. D., Eye and Ear; C. H. Neill, M. D., General; Norman M. Smith, M. D., Internal Medicine. M. D. Cooper, on the 1st ult., began a fifteen months' service as interne; Mr. Cooper will graduate from the Homeopathic Department, College of Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, in June.

St. Paul, as usual on the retrograde, has decided to dispense with Dr. Justus Ohage, who, during the past eight years has proven to be the most efficient health officer in the West. Dr. Ohage made himself locally famous by providing the Harriet Island baths, where thousands of people bathe daily during the season. But this is the least of his accomplishments. Every department of the St. Paul health office has been run as it should have been, and the greatest good has been done for the greatest number at the least expense. Dr. Gustav A. Renz, his first assistant, has been appointed in Dr. Ohage's place.

The Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute will surely have a great meeting this year. The headquarters hotel will be the Ryan at St. Paul, where the three days' meetings will be held during May 21st to 23rd. Two Chicago men and one or two other easterners will be there to fill us up with enthusiasm. As many papers will be provided as the institute can digest. There will be practical clinics of interest to the general practitioner; things to eat, if we have time, and visiting when there is nothing else to do. Get your papers ready, give the secretary their title, secure your room in advance and let nothing keep you away. It is going to be great; don't miss it.

The Legislature of Minnesota is certainly trying to pass the time away when it attempts to enact such bills as the one recently presented providing a penalty for any physician who induced a mother not to nurse her child. If a doctor is without judgment, no law will suddenly make him wise. If a woman has no mother-love, who can make her nurse her child, and if she has true mother-love who can stop her? Most mothers of illegitimate children do not wish to nurse their offspring, and who would expect them to? What folly it is, then, to rush to the Legislature after a child is born and ask the members thereof to make the mother nurse the baby. This reminds us of a woman who rushed into an insurance office crying "Give me some insurance, quick, my house is on fire!" Nay, nay, legislators; it cannot be done. Go back to the starting point, to the foundation of the trouble. If a child is not being trained rightly, punish its parents. If the young scholar is not learning what he should and is learning what he shouldn't, discharge the teacher. If the curfew ordinance is not enforced, reorganize the police department. Solomon certainly was right when he said: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." We hope this bill will be killed in a creditable way, for it is unnecessary and ill-advised and cannot be made effectual. Supposing it does pass, does anyone think that just because any Minneapolis dairyman with a strong, shallow well, can make cows' milk that the Legislature of Minnesota can make mothers' milk?

3000 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally



We regret very much to learn of the serious illness of Dr. B. A. Wheeler.

Will someone kindly inform us as to what has become of American Physician? Nothing doing so far this year.

From among some 7,000 cases of typhoid in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, during 1906, more than 500 were fatal.

Dr. E. P. Miller, of Olathe, Kansas, member of the Kansas Board of Health, will locate for practice in Utah, some time soon.

"Life is real, life is earnest, but it might be more sublime,
If a man were not kept busy, dodging microbes all the time."

Begin saving your dollars and attend the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. H. at Norfolk, Virginia, June 17th. Not long to wait.

The Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital treated 4,352 patients during the year 1906, an increase of 632 over the preceding year, 1905.

Dr. Henry C. Rose has been renominated for mayor of Leadville by the Democrats. He has made a most excellent official for the Cloud City.

Dr. James M. Blaine, Steele block, has refurnished his reception room in a very neat and substantial manner. J. M. is always a la a looloo.

The next regular annual meeting of the Minnesota State Institute of Homeopathy will be held at St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 22, 23, 1907. Go.

Dr. R. S. Davenport and Dr. John D. Harper were nominated for aldermen of the Fifth ward of the City of Trinidad, Colorado. They are Republicans.

A country preacher in Arkansas is the father of twenty-two children. Please do not forget that this is a preacher and that the location is Arkansas.

Mr. Thomas McAndrews, member of the firm which has printed The Critique for several years, died in this city of typhoid fever the latter part of February.

A big Republican politician in Illinois by the name of Small has been converted by the Rev. "Billy" Sundy. There is some good in Illinois politics after all.

A brief note from Dr. Lilburn Merrill advised us that he is having the time of his life in Chicago attending Murphy's surgical clinics and Kent's materia medica lectures.

The Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics will give a special night course of three weeks, beginning April 8, 1907. Take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

We are pleased to say that Dr. C. C. Rowley is back in the ranks again after a siege of sickness which has kept him closely confined to his home for the past three months.

The man who calls you "Doc." usually has Dr. written after his name on your ledger. The embarrassing feature of the matter is that the opposite page is invariably a blank.

The American Journal of Surgery says that "inflamed areas and abscesses about the knees of creeping infants should be examined for foreign bodies." That is, look out for "creepers" on the creeper.

According to newspaper statements the weight of a certain Massachusetts man's soul was estimated to be equal to two silver half-dollars. The scientific side of the observation looks like 30 cents.

The State Board Journal of America, publication office Atlanta, Georgia, Hansell Crenshaw, M. D., editor, is a very valuable addition to our exchange list, and should be in the hands of every physician.

Dr. Lilburn Merrill says after a lecture engagement that will keep him in Ohio, Geneva Lake and Kansas for about three weeks in July, he hopes to return to Denver. Will be glad to see the young man.

Medical Century tells of a Dr. C. S. Eldridge of Chicago, who received quite a windfall in the shape of a bequest from a patient whose family physician he had been for many years. Chicago against the world, "sez I."

The Shannon, Illinois, Weekly Reporter man asks: "What is a fellow to do when the telephone girl is continually calling him up and his wife is everlastingly calling him down?" Try "cutting out" the telephone girl for a while.

After paying all expenses the Rochester, New York, Homeopathic Hospital had a cash balance of \$5,208.41, January 1, 1907. Who says the name "Homeopathic" has anything to do with the lack of success of an institution of this sort.

Homeopathy is very "strong" in the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, according to Medical Century, and more practitioners of this faith are needed there. That Pennsylvania law is stronger than the strongest homeopath in the country and is sure to get the decision.

The "expert" testimony in the Thaw trial has cost, already, a fortune. Jerome has sent in a requisition for \$15,000 for his own special experts, and this amount is a mere bagatelle compared with what the Thaws have spent. Wonder how much that Pittsburg man got?

According to secular press dispatches the "regulars" of New York City are plotting to down the "quacks" of that burg. We always supposed, under the stringent laws of the Empire state, that it would be impossible for impostors or "quacks" to gain even a toehold there.

Mr. Fred D. Anderson, son of the business manager of The Critique, was one of three successful aspirants for a Rhodes' scholarship. We hope he may succeed in securing the appointment as it is no slight distinction for one to proceed so far even as he has toward its attainment.

Secretary Vinland never overlooks an opportunity to "boost" the Denver Homeopathic Club. On his postal card announcement of the meeting for last month was the following observation: "Papers limited to fifteen, and discussions to five, minutes." They are getting down to business principles at the old stand at last.

Some learned scientist has declared recently that woman, lovely woman, will soon be provided with wings in place of arms, owing to the fact that the present attachments are becoming dwarfed from disease and are likely to take the form of wings or fins. If that is a fact it is either fly or swim for the fair sex in the near future.

Reed & Carnrick announce that Dr. W. von Riedel of the University of Berlin, former assistant in the laboratories of Professors Koch

and Virchow, and late first assistant to the department of medicine in the University of Heidelberg, has been appointed pathological chemist and chief of their pathological and bacteriological laboratories.

"An Attempt to Destroy Homeopathy and Its Lesson" is the title of a very able editorial in March issue of Hahnemannian Monthly, which should be read by every member of the Homeopathic faith who thinks he may be able to promote the cause of scientific medicine by joining old-school societies. No punctuation needed, but read it slowly.

Dr. Emily Shedd, formerly of Benham, Tex., and quite recently a patient at Park Avenue Hospital, this city, has located at Whittier, California, a thriving city of some four thousand population. The doctor should score a success right from the start inasmuch as the community in question desired a lady homeopathic physician and in her they have, no doubt, secured all that the people wished for.

The Critique tries, always, to be correct, but if not correct to be careful. We published a paragraph recently telling of the death of Dr. Luther J. Ingersoll, so one can imagine our great and agreeable surprise to meet the doctor in the flesh at Dr. Anderson's office not so very long ago, whither he had gone to have a badly injured leg treated. We are glad to say that the good doctor's general health is first class.

Mr. John Krone, a Chicago medical man, and, strange as it may appear, a millionaire as well, has pugilistic propensities which will not be placated until he has pushed the phiz of some pug with his strong right, which, the papers say, has a wallop that would wind a mule. He has held the amateur heavyweight championship of the state of Illinois for the past year, but now longs for larger and more lucrative game. Go to it.

"A man may be called a thief, a liar and dead-beat and yet prosper, but once let him be called 'Doc,' and his professional success is at an end" is one of the many bright things Dr. H. E. Beebe of Sidney, Ohio, told the students of the Cleveland, Ohio, Homeopathic Medical College, in a lecture delivered at that institution recently. "'Doc' means disaster. "'Doc' is the hand that points to the next town," were some more good ones right hot off the bat.

According to press dispatches a pair of five-inch scissors were taken from the thigh of an Oklahoma lady at the Wichita, Kansas, hospital the 16th of last month. She was operated on for tumor four

years ago and the scissors were left in the abdominal cavity by the operating surgeon. Some of these moneyed men in the medical profession are mighty careless about checking up their tools after an operation, but this woman has no kick coming, she had the use of the scissors four years free of cost.

Miss Margaret Hutchinson, for some time past the very efficient head nurse at the Park Avenue Hospital (nee Denver Homeopathic), in this city, resigned her position the fore part of last month and is once more doing good work in her line outside the institution. Miss Marian Cessna of Nashville, Tennessee, a graduate of the Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Institute, of which Miss Hutchinson was also a graduate, has assumed the duties of head nurse. The Critique hopes the young lady may become a permanent fixture at the Park Avenue.

The New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second avenue, corner of Nineteenth street, announces that Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley will close his clinical course with four special lectures on the following dates: March 27, April 3rd, 10th and 17th. The subjects to be discussed on these occasions will be, in order as to dates, "Practical Points in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Skin," "Errors in Diagnosis and Treatment;" "Don'ts in Dermatology;" "Danger Signals From the Skin;" "The Significance and Treatment of Itching." On April 24th Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge will lecture on "Some Phases of the Cancer Problem." This lecture will be illustrated by a series of cases. These lectures will be free to the medical profession.

Dr. Charles Woodhull Eaton, Des Moines, Ia., in an able paper on "A Look Toward the Future," read before the International Homeopathic Congress, referring to the talking of homeopathy with a view of securing students for our colleges, got off the following paraphrase, which is better than good:

The man who has something good to tell
And goes and whispers it down a well,
Is not so likely to collar the scholars
As he who climbs a tree and hollers.

The good doctor suggests that instead of talking about it to ourselves in society meetings and other places where we are merely telling it to one another who are supposed to know all about it, that we seek a more fertile field for furthering the cause, and talk about it to high school scholars and others who may be just starting out to look for a vocation in life. Eaton is all right in any man's country.



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y



Sanmetto in Prostatic Irritations, Urethral and Bladder Troubles.—

I have used Sanmetto extensively in my practice in prostatic irritations, urethral and bladder troubles, and am well pleased with the results obtained. In cases where the drug is indicated I always feel confident of obtaining good results.

J. A. DOWNEY, M. D.

Logansport, Ind.

Sanmetto in Enlarged Prostate and Chronic Cystitis, Irritable Bladder and Urethra.—I have used Sanmetto in enlarged prostate and chronic cystitis in old men, with marked good results, and observed that there was decided aphrodisiac effects; also in irritable bladder and urethra in the early months of pregnancy, with very happy results.

Anderson, Ind.

M. A. RUSH, M. D.

Sanmetto in Prostatitis, Chronic Cystitis and Enuresis.—I have had a very large experience with Sanmetto in prostatitis so common in old men, also in chronic cystitis in both sexes, and find it prompt, efficient and reliable in these and in all other cases of irritability of the genito-urinary organs. Have also used it with great satisfaction in enuresis; in fact, I think it will cure any case where no mechanical cause exists.

EDW. J. LIBBERT, M. D.

Aurora, Ind.

SANMETTO.—Thomas W. Forshee, M. D., of Madison, Ind., writing, says: "It is a pleasure to me to add my testimony to the hundreds of other physicians in attesting the merits of Sanmetto. I have used it extensively in my practice since its inception, and without any failures where it was typical. For vesical irritation in both male and female I find it perfect. Not that every case is cured by it, but when I make failures I find them due to some mechanical displacement, or to tuberculous conditions. For prostatitis I have never found any remedy that approximated it. I have used it myself with remarkable success. It is not necessary for me to say that I shall continue its use where indicated."

"Liquozone" Barred from Registration in United States Patent Office as Unlawfully Interfering with the Trade Mark "Glycozone."—Notice is hereby given that in a proceeding in the United States Patent Office, which is entitled *The Drevent Manufacturing Company vs. The Liquozone Company*, the name "Liquozone" was barred from registration in the United States Patent Office as unlawfully interfering with the trade mark "Glycozone."

The individual or corporation in any way infringing upon the trade mark "Glycozone," which is a lawful trade mark (Glycozone being a thoroughly scientific and legitimate preparation for the treatment of germicidal diseases, etc.), and duly registered under the new trade mark law, or selling of any merchandise labeled with any mark or name infringing upon the trade mark "Glycozone" or in any manner resembling the same, will be prosecuted for damages to the full extent of the law."

PERTINENT THOUGHTS.—The epidemics of la grippe which have made their annual onslaughts for some years, have taught us that this disease, once considered of no serious consequence, is so dangerous and difficult to treat, that any suggestion regarding medication is always gratefully received.

With each succeeding visitation of this trouble, we have found it more and more necessary to watch out for the disease in disguise, and to treat these abnormal manifestations; consequently we have relied upon mild nerve sedatives, anodynes and heart sustainers rather than upon any specific line of treatment. Most cases will improve by being made to rest in bed and encouraging action of skin and kidneys, with possibly minute doses of blue pill or calomel. We have found much benefit from the use of Antikamnia and Codeine Tablets in the stage of pyrexia and muscular painfulness. This tablet, containing $4\frac{3}{4}$ grs. antikamnia and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. sulphate of codeine, is a sedative to the respiratory centers. In the treatment of la grippe and its sequelæ, its value is highly esteemed. In diseases of the respiratory organs following an attack of la grippe, pain and cough are the symptoms which especially call for something to relieve. This combination meets these symptoms, and in addition controls the violent movements accompanying the cough. To administer these tablets in the above conditions, place one tablet in the mouth, allowing it to dissolve slowly, swallowing the saliva. Exhibited in the grinding pains which precede and follow labor; in the uterine contractions which often lead to abortion; in the various neuralgias; and in all neuroses due to irregularities of menstruation, this combination affords immediate relief. In these last conditions, always instruct that tablets be crushed before taking.

The Care of Growing Girls.—One of the most responsible tasks of the family physician is to advise parents of girls entering upon their teens as to the diet, mode of life and hygienic measures best calculated to preserve the health of budding womanhood. In dealing with these cases the practitioner is often called upon to treat the anemia which in such a large proportion of instances characterizes the unfolding of the growing girl. Full well does the family doctor grasp the meaning of this anemia, and the vast importance of combating it before it is too late—before the impoverished condition of the blood of puberty has left its imprint upon the powers of resistance of the adult organism; has done permanent damage to the future woman and the future mother.

Unsuitable diet, an overindulgence in sweets or spices, over-study, lack of fresh air and physical exercise, indulgence in late hours and abandonment to novel reading, to tight lacing and other abominations of dress, contribute their quota to the causes of anemia in the growing girl. Each of these factors is, of course, removable by good common-sense advice to parents and by proper exercise of discipline. Still, when the damage has been done we must assist nature in its generous work of restoration, and here it is that we are obliged to give that sovereign cure of impoverished blood, iron, in such form as may best be suited to these cases.

The question as to what form of iron we should give to produce the best possible effects has been solved by both experimental and clinical researches conducted during the past twenty-five years—ever since Bunge and Hamburger experimentally demonstrated the inferiority of inorganic preparations (Morat and Doyen, *Traité de Physiologie*, Paris, Masson, 1904, I., 467). Iron, in the anemia of puberty, produces the best effects when given in a form that will stimulate digestion and increase assimilation, i. e., in the form of the peptonate. With it should be combined that second hematinic which has been shown to enhance the value of iron—manganese—and the two are best given in the form of the well-known solution, styled "Pepto-Mangan (Gude)."

With this may be given, in the anemia of growing girls, minute doses of Fowler's solution, or else equally small doses of strychnia, which may be incorporated with Pepto-Mangan as indicated in individual cases.

Pepto-Mangan has a great advantage over other forms of iron medication in that it does not constipate. Girls at puberty, however, are notoriously prone to constipation. Therefore this should receive proper attention, chiefly in the regulation of diet, including a sufficient amount of fruit, raw and cooked, and of cereals giving a large residue of cellulose.

With this method of treatment many a physician has achieved success which was rewarded tenfold by the sight of rosy faces and bright eyes.

VOL.
XIV

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

No.
5

Denver, Colorado, May 1st, 1907

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

GRATIOLA.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

It is a great remedy for nervous prostration; marked lassitude, with mental and bodily weakness. It is closely related to *coffea* and *nux vomica* and especially useful for the weakness of the will and neuralgic pains in coffee drinkers. In hypochondria and in the female it has melancholia and nymphomania. Convulsive conditions without loss of consciousness. Complaints are better in the open air, but he is chilly in a warm room (like *pulsatilla*); complaints predominate on the left side; constant vaporous exhalations from the body. Catarrhal conditions of the stomach and intestines with spasmodic ailments. There is a lack of will power and aversion to work; mental depression and capriciousness; he is very irritable and hypochondriacal; fear of the future. Complaints from pride. Bad effects from coffee and alcohol; nervous complaints associated with stomach and bowel troubles. Vertigo during and after eating; on closing the eyes; while reading; on rising from a seat; on motion; vertigo with cerebral hyperemia. Heat and fulness of the head; sensation as though the head grew smaller; pulsation in head; in temples; rush of blood to head, after rising from stooping. The head symptoms are better in the open air and worse or come on in a warm room. Pain in the occiput in the morning on waking, better rising or lying on the face. Sick headaches, nausea, vomiting or disgust for food, with vertigo, better in open air.

Pain in occiput from sneezing. The head feels cold and is sensitive to cold air. Cold sensation of vertex. Corrugated forehead during the headache. Itching of the scalp; itching of the eyes and ears. Mist before the eyes while reading and green objects appear white.

Pain in eyes as from sand; itching in the nose. There is a sensation of burning heat in the face, but it feels cold to the hand.

Swelling of the upper lip in the morning. There is a sensation of tension of the face and tingling and it feels swollen. The face is red; the teeth ache from cold things taken in the mouth. Grinding of teeth in brain affections.

Pain in the throat, compelling constant swallowing; much mucus in the throat, which he cannot eject. Violent thirst; *emptiness in the stomach after eating*; emptiness when he does not need or desire food. Craves nothing but bread.

Nausea better after eating and by eructations. Vomiting of bitter, sour water and mucus. A feeling of anxiety in the stomach. Cramping in the stomach after food and a heavy load that seems to go from side to side as he turns from side to side, with nausea and eructations. Distension after eating. Pressure in stomach, after eating. *Marked coldness in stomach*. Cramp and hard aching in stomach, pain grows rapidly worse and seems to extend to back and kidneys.

Cold feeling in abdomen. Cramping like colic with nausea. Rumbling in abdomen with distension in afternoon and evening. Swelling of mesenteric glands. Pinching in abdomen, better by passing flatus. Diarrhoea, with copious gushing, yellow or yellowish-green, frothy, watery stools; copious watery vomiting and purging, like cholera morbus; copious green watery stools. The diarrhoea is brought on from drinking large quantities of water, due to the violent thirst. During the diarrhoea he is often sensitive to draft and open air which give him urging to stool. It has cured fully developed, rapid Asiatic cholera. Green stools and green vomiting, unconscious stools.

Before stool, nausea; rumbling, cutting; tenesmus. During stool, nausea; burning in rectum; straining. After stool, burning in rectum; tenesmus; pain in coccyx; creeping chills; pain in abdomen. Protrusion of stinging, burning, hemorrhoids. Tearing and pricking in anus. Constriction in anus; itching anus. Ascarides. Burning in the urethra during and after urination; scanty urine becomes turbid on standing; unconscious dis-

charge of urine. Stitching in left spermatic cord to abdomen and chest.

It is a most useful remedy in the female when there is marked irritability of the sexual organs, if the sexual desire is greatly excited; it is one of our best remedies for nymphomania. When the desire is so violent that it drives her to secret vice the remedies are: gelsemium, *gratiola*, *origanum*, *nux vomica*, phosphorus, *platina* and *zincum*.

The menses are too early and profuse; darting pain in right mamma when stooping and during menses worse on rising; leucorrhoea with pains in sacrum.

Violent palpitation after stool (conium) with oppression of chest; heat in chest, head, hands, with red face.

Rheumatic pains in upper limbs; sore bruised pains in lower limbs, after walking; tearing in the tibia while sitting, better while walking.

Sleepiness after eating; deep sleep.

Itching and burning of the skin, after scratching.

92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

SOME TRAUMATIC REMEDIES AND THEIR INDICATIONS.

By J. M. S. Chesshir, M. D.

In the preparation of this paper I claim but little originality. It is chiefly a compilation from Dr. J. T. Kent's writings.

Only a few of the most prominent remedies, with their most salient indications, are given.

Dunlison defines traumatic as anything relating to a wound or injury. Traumatism, the condition of the organism occasioned by a grave wound.

Gould defines traumatic as "Pertaining to a wound. Traumatism; the condition of one suffering from an injury"

From the above we may conclude that traumatism is any injury interfering with the normal bodily functions or resulting in a derangement of the "vital force."

For simple bruises, where the skin is unbroken, or for soreness or stiffness as the result of overexertion, such as bicycle riding, playing ball, tennis, or over indulgence in any other ath-

letic sports, there is no better remedy than arnica. Make solution of arnica, twenty drops to the pint of water, and bathe the injured parts freely. In addition to this give a few doses internally.

Arnica should never be used on open wounds nor its use continued very long where the skin is broken as there is danger of developing an erysipelas. Bruised parts tingle, feel numb or as if dead. Sprains with much swelling, bluish redness with intense soreness, and contusions without lacerations are some of the symptoms calling for its use.

There are some bruised conditions where arnica is not the remedy. Suppose you have a patient who has been pretty badly injured. Beams have fallen on him, he has been pounded here and bruised there, and his head has been hurt. The soft tissues and the vascular tissues will be greatly restored by arnica. But you will be surprised to find that injuries of the periosteum have occurred in that same patient, upon the pericranium, upon the femur or other bones, and caries threaten to develop. These pains and aches will go on for days, unless you know that ruta follows arnica and clears up the bruises of the periosteum. For bruises of the bone and bruises of cartilages, bruises of tendons, of the insertions of tendons, and bruises about joints, ruta is better than other medicine.

Rhus-tox is another remedy to be thought of in sprains. As rhus-tox acts chiefly upon the fibrous tissues it is of great service when the tendons or ligaments are the seat of the sprain. Sprains, soreness and stiffness of the back, as the result of over-lifting or from getting wet while perspiring, are also conditions calling for rhus-tox.

Calendula is useful in open wounds, lacerations, and severe burns. It promotes healing and prevents the formation of a contracting scar. Other symptoms calling for its use are neuritis from lacerated wounds, exhaustion from loss of blood and excessive pain. Rupture of muscles or tendons, wounds, penetrating articulations with loss of synovial fluid.

In case of burns, if the skin be unbroken, apply an alcoholic solution of cantharis, any potency, and cover with gauze; this will promptly relieve the pain and often prevent vesication. If

the skin be broken, use in boiled or distilled water, and in either case give potency internally. A waiter had the misfortune to spill a bowl of hot soup, thereby scalding her hand and arm; the author being present was called upon to treat the case. The injured member had been hastily wrapped in a napkin, the removal of which was attended with no little difficulty on account of the liability of lacerating the epidermis. The part was freely bathed with a solution of cantharis, then covered with absorbent cotton, a bandage applied and a dose of the two hundred potency given. The parts were redressed the next morning and the patient continued with her work.

Ledum is extolled for punctured wounds by sharp instruments as awls, nails, stings of insects, especially mosquitoes. Long remaining discolorations after injuries; black and blue places become green. Another indication for ledum is nail punctures in horses' feet. If a nail be in certain regions of the foot it is bad enough; but if it is in the outer margin of the coffin bone, and sometimes up near the frog, it will soon produce tetanus. The horse will commence to jerk and twitch, and will die. The common treatment is to have the blacksmith burn it out and fill it full of tar. Dr. Kent says: "When I did not know anything better I had to have such things done, but after I learned my *Materia Medica* I did not have any such trouble. Always put a dose of ledum on the tongue of the horse after such an accident, and you will have no lameness, you can go right on. You will not have to dress it, but be sure you give your dose of ledum early, otherwise you will have a lame horse, perhaps, for weeks and you may lose him with tetanus." This will impress you with the fact that when one of your patients, walking about the house barefooted, steps on a tack, or if any one of them happens to run an awl into the hand or into a finger, the remedy is ledum.

Hypericum has complaints from punctured wounds also, but they come on later than ledum, when rending, tearing pains commence to shoot up along the nerves. If you give a dose of ledum soon after the injury there will be no trouble. In punctured wounds, poisoned wounds, bites of animals, where the wound is jagged; cat bites, bee stings, etc., ledum is a wonderful

remedy. It is also useful in black eye from the blow of a fist. Echymosis and discolorations remaining after the use of arnica; black and blue spots from blows or bruises.

Hypericum is also a remedy of great importance in traumatism, where there is inflammation along the course of nerves, with rending, tearing pains; ascending neuritis. Injuries to sentient nerves; pains going toward body. Local congestion that comes on suddenly from wounds on extremities, with a great amount of nervous erethysm, where wounds bleed much, and after bleeding extensively the hemorrhage stops very suddenly, and it is followed by suffering, by rending, tearing pains traveling upward from the extremities toward the centres. Lacerations of nerves and tendons, also injuries to the coccyx.

There is another remedy you will want to know about; if you have a clean cut wound, made with a sharp instrument, or if you have made such an opening with your knife as a part of a surgical operation; if for instance, you have opened the abdominal cavity and the walls take on an unhealthy look, and there is much stinging and burning pain staphisagria in the remedy that will stimulate granulations immediately. Again if you happen to be called in the next day after some "doctor" has dilated the sphincter, staphisagria is the remedy. Or you have lacerated some tissue when dilating the neck of the bladder or dilating the urethra for stone, and the woman—as it is sometimes a woman—almost goes into convulsions and lies all night with rending, tearing, burning pains, and she is sick all over with fever; a dose of staphisagria will make her go to sleep in a few minutes, will relieve that congestion, that tearing sickening pain in the bladder.

Sometimes, after a surgical operation, where there has been a great deal of *cutting* and *slashing*, you will have great prostration, coldness, oozing of blood, and cold breath, and strontium carb. will be needed.

Sometimes after a surgical operation the patient becomes as cold as death. The body feels as if he were a cadaver; he is blue, yet wants to be uncovered. No sweat, but skin as cold as ice. You will find that he will quickly rally under a dose of camphor; and if you have not got camphor potentized, ask for the camphor

bottle quick. A few whiffs from the camphor bottle, if you have not the better preparation, will rouse him. Ammonium carb. is very similar to camphor in shock, after surgical operations.

But when you have cold, blue, purple legs with shriveled body, after an operation in one who is much emaciated, when in spite of the fact that the body is red, it is cold, and he wants to be uncovered, then secale will relieve, and he will have rest.

Peabody, Kansas.

THE NOSODES IN HOMEOPATHY AND SERUM-THERAPY.*

Julia C. Loos, M.D., H.M.

Such medical men as have attempted to use drugs, according to the empirical, allopathic method of dosing (drug-forcing), disappointed at their failure to accomplish curative results or obtain reliable, practical modification of the course of various disorders in sick humanity, have turned enthusiastically to what they term serum-therapy, or, as Pasteur calls it, vaccine-treatment.

With those not correctly trained in the science of dynamics and the role of the vital force (in order and disorder) there is conceived a theory that sickness consists in the altered metabolism in tissue cells. This metabolism they demonstrate by the use of microscope and chemical reagents. To such, who recognize no pathology until it is ultimated in material tissue change, the constituents of the altered blood and the structure of tissue cells form their basis of diagnosis, also their guide for drug-forcing treatment. Many theories, of causative influence and related effects, are formulated upon the observations of these microscopical and chemical changes, results of previous disorder.

Bacteria.

As a result of such study with the microscope, the presence of definite, foreign organisms has been demonstrated, which these investigators have strenuously endeavored to demonstrate are peculiarly coincident with definite variations from normal.

*Read before the Philadelphia Hahnemann Round Table.

From the preceding facts, the bacterial organisms are *theorized* to constitute the specific cause of the disturbance in functions and cell formation, occurring in their presence. Thus, owing to incorrect education the result is viewed as the cause.

In all their investigations of drug action on living animals, students of this type of theorists have sought to determine the influence of each drug on different cells and cell metabolism, not having been educated in knowledge of normal and abnormal vital force and its resistance. In their *experiments*, in the midst of varying, individual, modifications and counter influences, they obtain such varying results from administration of drugs on this plan, that they conclude the action of their drugs to be unreliable, indefinite, uncertain. Their foundation being imperfect, all theories based thereon are imperfect, as the history of their efforts, to the present time demonstrate.

Observing a more constant relation in the co-existence of cell alteration and bacterial forms, these theorists are led to the conclusion that bacteria have more influence on cell activity and formation than drugs and, according to their premise, consequently more influence in sickness. In fact, they enthusiastically declare that these minute foreign bodies within the disordered being are the causative agent of the existing disorder, the means of its transmission to others, and, furthermore, that cure depends upon modification of these forms and their influence on living tissue. Owing to their incorrect education they entertain no thought of these organisms as results of disorder and do not recognize that what they call cure, is in reality suppression.

Serum-Therapy.

Thus, through half a century of enthusiastic laboratory experiment with bacteria, their culture in various media, their activity in living animals (not comprehending that the human animal and the lower animals differ in the vital force) and all these, under innumerable modifying influences, the theory of serum-therapy has developed and undergone countless changes of detail. No conceived variation of procedure in these experiments has been too trivial to receive consideration from one or many theory progenitors and demonstrators.

Without entering into exhaustive explanation, this theory, in its recent presentation, may be briefly summarized thus:

The specific form of bacteria, distinguishing a certain form of disorder (which is characterized by peculiar inflammatory or other tissue changes) produces, in process of metabolism in that part, an irritation in the tissues. (It may be noted that this irritation is more or less unreliable).

Stimulated by such irritation, the theory says, the tissues offer defense (by the activity of their cells or the production of counteracting, metabolic products), to destroy the bacteria and their toxic irritants.

Non-susceptibility to the action of a given form of organism or its toxic product, the theory designates immunity.

This theory-immunity is elaborately classified: artificial, natural, acquired, passive. The theory further elaborates explanations of resistance of the tissues, measured by the ability of the cells to destroy the bacteria. This measure is expressed in a so-called, theoretical, opsonic index.

To create such theorized immunity in the tissues, a serum is prepared, consisting of the toxic products of the particular form of bacteria associated with such disorder, modified in virulence by culture in *other animals*. Collected from these animals in pathologic discharges or from the blood plasma, this serum is mixed with other substances: glycerine, carbolic acid, etc. The advocates of this sort of preparation, in their prejudice, fail to consider that these added substances have their individual toxic effects.

By injection or scarification, the serum is inoculated into the system of either unaffected or affected persons, to stimulate the theoretical defensive, destructive powers of the tissues against the bacterial invasion. Thus disorder and prevention are conceived as virtually warfare of attacking and defending forces. (The vital force, however, must suffer from both combatants, similarly to neutral parties amid the forages of opposing armies). Immunity is theoretically conceived as prophylaxis or, after infection, as curative.

Such serums have been prepared from bacteria for septic disorders, syphilis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, variola, hydropho-

bia and other disorders. Those who have been educated along the lines of nature's laws, detect in these theories, on investigation, only absurdity, without relation to real *cures*, relating only to theory suppression or palliation.

Homeopathic Use of Remedies.

The confidence in and success with remedies, employed homoeopathically upon fundamental knowledge of truth and laws, is in strong contrast to the conclusions of unreliability in action, resulting from observation of allopathic drugging. Among those trained in principles of the art of healing, who direct remedies to the vital force, to *the dynamic disorder of the patient*, (not to the ultimate tissue results of disorder), the results obtained are justifiable warrant for the certain and absolute confidence in proved, potentized remedies.

Convinced that all curative effects are the result of the working of the Law of Similars, investigators in Homoeopathy also recognize that the disturbing influence in vital control is continued into the ultimates (altered tissues) of such disturbance. From these premises, they have been led to test the influence of pathologic discharges, potentized into remedies, to ascertain their effects on such disorders of which they are the (results) ultimates. Such investigations are in accord with the principles and methods proved most efficient in drug manipulation; dynamization and testing on the healthy. Thus the image of each substance is observed and noted.

Nosodes for Homeopathy.

Thus were the nosodes created for Homoeopathy. The term nosode indicates the source of the substance. It is a product of disordered vital force (from old superstitions, named disease). The proving indicates the basis of its homoeopathicity in practical application.

Such preparations and provings have been made of anthracinum, (from anthrax); lyssin (from hydrophobia); malandrinum (from malander pustule); medorrhinum (from gonorrhoea); psorinum (from psora); pyrogen (from septic pus); syphilinum (from syphilis); tuberculinum (from pulmonary tubercle); vaccinum (from vaccine pustule); variolinum (from

variola pustule). By their provings these remedies have definite places in the *Materia Medica* of Homoeopathy and their administration, on selection by the homoeopathic indications, has many times proved an inestimable blessing to humanity.

A few other nosodes have been prepared, which, though lacking complete proving at present, are expected to be definitely studied and comprehended, not to be relegated eventually to the shelf of neglect, but to be used as these others are used, according to nature's laws.

Contrasts.

Distinct differences are to be emphasized in these two courses of development of medical armementaria. Careful, unprejudiced, study will reveal that Homoeopaths need not, in abundance of enthusiasm, abandon our tried and true methods to rise and applaud and welcome the conclusions of those working along opposing theoretical lines. There is no occasion, in the light of facts, to adopt with joy, the goal they have apparently attained by opposite, theoretical routes, because of its remote resemblance to the goal which our knowledge can always truly demonstrate, viz., cure by similars.

It may be that those who, through their prejudice and imperfect education, have systematically denied our rational explanations and persistently scoffed at the applications of clear principles, in the course of their investigations (as they are freed from old superstitions, through better education and demonstrations of truth), may be forced to adopt, successively, the methods advocated by Hahnemann and employed by his disciples. By whatever route they reach such conclusions, it nevertheless remains that the easily comprehended principles and prompt, mild and permanent, curative results of these applied, in the use of nosodes, will ever be more rational and satisfactory than the cruder plan of serum-therapy, based on theory, opposed to nature's laws.

As employed at the present period of developments, the dynamic exposition merits more careful study than the theory methods, based on false or unproved premises. Those trained in principles have nothing to gain by abandoning their stand-

ard to rally round that raised by the diverging theorists, even though it be strenuously advertised as the long-sought power.

The following brief summary epitomizes the two methods:

Nosodes for Homeopathy.

Bacteria disregarded, discharge selected for use.

Substance potentized, eliminating the bacteria.

Nosode employed alone, unmixed with chemicals or drugs.

Method of preparation, simple and direct.

Tested by dynamic influence on healthy human beings as a vital unit. Effects on all functions and tissues scientifically observed.

Administered according to proved action on the healthy according to proved laws of dynamization and Homeopathy.

Introduced through natural channels to the vital force.

Doctrines absolutely, not theoretically, confirmed by every application of nosodes in conformity therewith.

Administered for dynamic effects.

Results demonstrably curative, not theoretical nor suppressive.

Serum-Therapy.

Bacteria selected for use.

Bacteria cultivated and retained to use the organisms or their direct products.

Serum, a prepared **compound**, expensive and theoretical.

Method of preparation, complex and elaborate; possibility of many errors and accidents.

Tested by crude influence on local disordered tissues and animals whose temperaments and idiosyncrasies often differ from those of human organism.

Administered according to theorized action. Observations aim to conform to formulated theory, worked often to the detriment of patients.

Injected directly into the tissues in opposition to natural protective provisions. Forced upon the healthy and unhealthy by man-made laws.

Theory repeatedly modified to conform to facts observed in applied use of serum. **Practical use of the theory reveals its errors.**

Administered for local effects, frequently with resulting constitutional derangements.

Results uncertain, frequently harmful, even fatal.

705 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa.

THE MAN AND HIS HOUSE.

By J. E. Huffman, M. D., H. M.

In traveling through a country, when you come to a well kept farm, upon which there are good buildings attracting your

attention on account of their convenient arrangement and neat style of architecture, you at once picture to yourself an orderly and industrious man as its occupant; on the contrary if there be a general appearance of dilapidation about the farm you think of the man as a sloven. Why do you form your opinion of the man when you see only his farm buildings? Because they bear the relation of cause and effect.

The same relation exists between the spirit, or man, and his body, or house; like man, like house.

This is made manifest by death. The man leaves the house; the cause is gone, but the effect remains; all life processes or functions cease; there is no more building up of the body, the changes are now all post mortem. There are forces at work, but they belong to the elements that go to make up the body and are not presided over by the life force or man, he is gone and there is no one to repair the body or house.

Let us observe how the spiritual man builds and repairs the body and we then will know better how to aid him when we find that he needs help.

When he is in health he takes food into the mouth, where it undergoes certain changes, after which a process is set up by which it is carried further along the alimentary tract and more changes are made, till finally, after passing through this wonderful laboratory its nature is so changed that the man can use it for the repair of his house. Each tissue of the body is given the proper amount so that it may perform its peculiar office, and the residue is thrown off by this wonderful builder as unfit to be incorporated into his house.

Organs are built up and maintained for all of the functions necessary for the building up of the body and for expelling of waste.

We learn that this building up of the body is carried on from material taken into the stomach; all injuries from outside influences are repaired from within as long as the spirit like man is free to work. New tissue is built to replace that that is lost by sloughing if replaced at all; it can not be replaced from without except by grafting and even this depends upon the action of

the internal man; all material to be grafted must have been built by the action of some other life force and must be taken while life yet remains. It must be similar in construction to the part upon which it is to be grafted. Not one cell is built into the body except from the action of the life force or the man.

From this we learn that all treatment should be directed to the man himself and not to the body or house in which he lives, and that after he is put in order he will put his house in order provided that the disorder is not too far advanced.

The occupant of a house can easily keep it in order when he is in good health, but suppose he is sick, the house soon falls into disorder; first one room, then another and the disorder in one part of the house is not due to that in some other part, but all derangement in the house is due to the fact that the man is sick and unable to perform his work.

This is all true of the spiritual man and his house. Patients often say that manifestations of disease in one organ are due to the condition of some other organ, but here it all refers back to the derangement of the life force just as the sickness of the man is the cause of the disorder in all the rooms of the house.

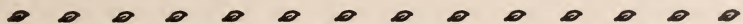
You find a patient confined to her bed and the house deranged because of her inability to give it her attention; there are two ways for you to aid her; the first is to put her house in order for her, which is a temporary relief, and corresponds to palliative treatment in case of sickness for it leaves the spiritual man deranged and the body soon falls into disorder again. The second and only genuine relief comes from curing the patient and she will then put her own house in order and will keep it in order for she is in order herself.

Thus in both cases for permanent benefit the relief must be given to the man and he will then put his house in order.

Healdsburg, California.



SPECIAL ARTICLE



THE ANOPHELES.

R. del Mas, Ph. D., M. D.

Everybody knows that the anopheles are the malaria-bearing mosquitoes, according to the latest scientific researches and discoveries.

In 1880, Laveran, a French physician with a lachesis gab, discovered the plasmodium malairiae in the blood of malarial patients. As malaria was not contagious from one individual to another, and as the mosquito was held, in swampy and malarial districts, as an object of disgust and hatred, scientists turned their eyes toward the little, disgusting and impertinent bug, and began to accuse him of causing the miserable sufferings and death of thousands of honest and innocent people that yearly filled our hospitals and graves. The criminal procedure of scientists of our enlightened and brilliant century, that rivals the Spanish Inquisition in its rapid and effectual course, had soon shown the world, the world alone, how much contempt and criminality were to be found in the microcephalic head of a mosquito; and you know the rest.

In Spain heretics were exterminated; in France, and soon everywhere, means were devised to kill the bug or render it harmless. And the manufacturers of mosquito netting sent forth to heaven a harmonious *Te Deum* that filled the swamps and cesspools with fright and awe; and, curiously enough, the anopheles that were there united their buzz-buzz with the harmonic wave and some of them, quite a few, Elijah told me, went to kiss the angels in heaven that they might shake with delight, and a horde of them thought it advisable to descend into Lazarus' mansion, and went; and, lo, through the magic touch and prick of the proboscis Lazarus opened his eyes, rubbed his nose, stretched his limbs and yawned, and soon was seen walking into the city of Marseilles (France).

This is no fiction; the author being a Frenchman, knows whereof he writes, as he learned all the last details from an uncle of his born in Gascogne, but raised in Marseilles.

So much on the side-track. Let us get on the track for Veropolis. I see Laveran and a party of insecto-phagi desirous of joining us, very likely with a view to poking fun at us.

Since we are reactionary, and reaction means ignorance and conceit in the eyes of the laboratory prophets, we will put our reactionary wheel into motion and ask our *compagnons de voyage* a few silly (?) questions:

1. You say a mosquito is "malarially inoculated" after having fed on blood containing gametes; and the bite of said mosquito will cause the development in the patient of malarial symptoms. Then, tell me, were there no cases of intermittent fever, where would the anopheles get the gametes?

2. As prophylactic means you advise the use of insecticides, the screening of windows and doors, and water supplies, but is it not historically proven that many malarious districts have been freed from fever and without touching the anopheline element, nor using mosquito-gauze? Would not that tend to prove that there is another prophylaxis besides that which you favor?

3. Kelsch has proven that malaria has been present in France and in seasons where no anopheles did exist. But in France and in England, large districts, once hot beds of malaria, have seen the paludine fever leave them before the progressive steps of intelligent and refined culture of the soil, and without exterminating the anopheline enemy. Kindly tell me, Dr. Laveran & Co., if a mosquito is the only agent causing malarial symptoms, why did the insect not continue to propagate intermittent fever where the insalubrious soil became salubrious through the intelligent toil of man, since science (?) teaches us that infected mosquitoes retain sporozoites in the salivary glands *indefinitely*?

4. How do you explain the sixty cases of malaria that broke out unexpectedly in February, 1904, and were reported by Cioffi in *Il Tommasi* (June 20th, 1906, page 481-483), since not one anophele was present there? If you contend there is an anopheline malaria, would you not admit there is also a malaria without anopheles?

5. But since you confess the mosquito must be "inoculated" previous to being harmful, you proclaim also that, had

there never been a case of intermittent fever on earth, the mosquito would have never been "inoculated." Consequently the mosquito is not such a *monstrum horrendum* as you pretend to make it; and the *prima causa* of the trouble lies within the insalubrious soil, and not within the celom and salivary glands of the "scapegoat" anopheline, as practical (not laboratorial) experiments have demonstrated it in France, England, Prussia and elsewhere (soil ameliorations). Have you ever known that in the Amazon valley Kelsch has found districts full of anopheles, but no malaria; and districts full of malaria, but no anopheles?

Please take off your masks and gloves and send your mosquito gauze to the first country Dante visited when he wrote *La Divina Commedia*, for indeed you are lucky Moliere is dead. I am afraid he would be flattered to see you act so naturally like Tartufe.

Prayer:—My God, give us medical men with common sense and self respect, that love truth and seek for it in the right way. Too many of them, undoubtedly unselfishly, have already caused many errors and superstitions to be born in the mind of man. Have them see that microbes and insects are harmless *in se*; and, if they become harmful *per se*, it is because they were "inoculated," or else like "potential" seeds they fell upon a soil favorable to their germination. And have them, too, try the process of experimental therapeutics, inaugurated by Hahnemann.

Uncle Sam:—Do not be afraid of mosquitos; but, out of love for your children, have money forthcoming in sufficient quantity to render salubrious the insalubrious districts where malaria is flourishing and many of your children die from it or are made miserable and useless as a result from it. Teach your children how to cultivate, drain, marl and lime the soil, and life and health will be theirs.

Malaria cannot resist drainage. It is its first and last enemy. And again, we need canals and woods; and desolate and ruined spots where intermittent fever is enthroned will become a thing of the past; and you will see, Uncle Sam, that intelligent agriculture makes a country grand, healthy, sturdy, sanguine, prosperous and happy, even for the anopheles.

Centerville, Minnesota.

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RICHARD C. CABOT, M. D., AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

To The Editor of THE CRITIQUE—There has been brought to our attention recently an article entitled “Mind Cure: Its Service to the Community,” by Richard C. Cabot, M. D., which is published in *The Colorado Medical Journal* of December last, and which is therein announced as having been read at the annual meeting of the Colorado State Medical Society at Denver, October 10, 1906, and published in *Colorado Medicine*. You are requested to give space in THE CRITIQUE to the following brief reply to the introduction of this article wherein the author classes Christian Science with “various other sects of mental healers,” and attempts to limit its cures to “nervous disorders.”

In the first paragraph of this introduction, the author says:

“I do not suppose I need to say at the outset that I am not a follower of Mrs. Eddy, and that I think a great deal of pitiful nonsense has been spoken and written by that lady and her followers as well as by various other sects of mental healers. Much of what they say is neither Christian nor scientific, neither instructive nor inspiring.”

Again, he says, speaking of Christian Scientists:

“To refute their cures of cancer, infections, degenerations, fevers, or epilepsy, is too easy,”

and this refutation seems so easy to the learned materialist that he would sweep aside the testimony of thousands upon thousands of cases of such cures with the simple statement, “Of course they don’t cure these things.” Why “of course?” Because he does not understand the first thing of the principle of Christian Science or its *modus operandi*, and would limit infinite Intelligence to the conception of so-called mortal mind.

The Mind Cure called Christian Science, and than this there is none other in reality, is just as limitless in its possibili-

ties as the one infinite God who spake and all things were. It has cured every so-called incurable organic disease known to *materia medica*; and these cures have been wrought from Canada to Mexico and from San Francisco to the Orient—unless the world's leading medical practitioners are wholly incompetent to diagnose any case and announce the verdict of mortal mind.

It is a solemn thing to advise the head of a family or the mother of a large family of children that a few days or a few weeks mark the end of his or her life mission, and we do not believe such a thing is done lightly, or ill-advisedly from a material point of view, by an honest medical doctor. Nor do we doubt the testimony of the thousands who to-day stand in public places and testify that years ago the physicians gave them up to die, from some organic disease.

This is not said boastfully, nor in disparagement of those worthy physicians who have labored and are still laboring, in their way, to relieve suffering humanity; but the time has long since passed in which the medical profession had the right to question the healing power of God as demonstrated through Christian Science.

Neither is a failure on their part to understand how the light of divine Intelligence dispels the illusions of mortal material existence longer an excuse for characterizing the writings of Mary Baker G. Eddy and her followers as "pitiful nonsense." Look at the two word pictures recently drawn from life by Sibyl Wilbur, the far-famed Boston writer, who is not a Christian Scientist—she says:

"What about this infant, that woman, this man, who died under Christian Science treatment?"

Here I confess I should falter, were it not for two pictures that rise in my mind. The one is of a great physician whom I knew well; loved, trusted and revered. The wife of his best friend died under his care and he came to sit with me awhile and hold his head in his hands and grieve. He confided to me that such moments were the agony of a physician's life. The world does not condemn the profession of medicine because people die and continue to die under its wisest, sanest, most devoted ministrations. It thinks

rather of the glorious service it performs in society.

The other picture is of the convention of Christian Scientists last June, when in an audience of about 5,000 people, I sat an amazed listener to the outpouring of testimony from every part of the great auditorium. Men and women rose in their places on the floor, in the second and third balconies; they called the names of their city and waited their turn to tell of the miracle of health wrought in their lives. 'Liverpool,' 'Galveston,' 'St. Petersburg,' 'San Francisco,' 'New York,' 'Atlanta'—the names of the cities called up the far and near of the civilized world. There were negroes among the witnesses, and the accents of Germany, France and Scandinavia in the speech of the testifiers. There were army officers and day laborers, titled personages, teachers and clerks. It was like the verberation of an army with banners. It was not only of cancers, consumption and broken limbs that the listeners heard—but of drunkenness, morphine, and immoral lives over which the victory was proclaimed."

If Christian Science claimed mortal mind as the healing power, as do the so-called mental scientists, it might properly be classed with them, and its healing limited to "nervous disorders;" but its very mission is to destroy this so-called mortal mind and its sense of limitation. It sustains the same relation to so-called mental science as light sustains to darkness, and is infinite in its scope—unlimited in its possibilities.

Everything Christian Science teaches is both Christian and scientific, instructive and inspiring, and it points the only direct way from discord to harmony, affords the only permanent remedy for sin and the results of sin.

Very truly,

BRET HARRIS,

*Christian Science State Committee on Publication.
Denver, Colorado, April 12, 1907.*



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

A VERIFICATION AND AN AGGRAVATION.—Little Helen, aged eighteen months, had been having a cold for several days, but not too ill to play about the room. Her nights were disturbed, nose obstructed; thick, purulent discharge from the nose; cough occasionally; slight waving of wings of nose and slightly frowning; is worse late in the afternoon.

R., lycopodium, 43m.

Next day I found an anxious mother, who greeted me with "baby is very sick doctor." I found all the symptoms of the day before markedly worse and in addition there was short, rapid respiration, rattling in chest and fever. She wanted to be constantly in her mother's arms and rocked. There had been a marked change for the worse from 4 p. m., on the day before. The case was more clearly lycopodium than it had been on the previous day, but the patient was worse instead of better. The trouble, which had only been a cold for several days, had, within the past twenty-four hours, made a great stride towards pneumonia; what would the next twenty-four hours bring? What should be done? Did the case need more lycopodium? Did it need a higher potency or a lower potency?

It is not in the nature of disease to change its pace without a cause of the change. Disease that comes on with a rapid pace, keeps up that pace, unless interfered with, until the end; and disease that comes on slowly, continues the slow pace unless something interferes. What had been the cause for the change of pace in this case and what should be done about it?

I told the anxious mother not to worry, for baby would be better in the morning and left the child on one dose of lycopodium, 43m, same as it had received the day before, giving no other medicine.

The next day the mother met me with a happy face and told me that baby was "all well."

An examination of the child showed that a slight discharge from the nose was the only symptom left to indicate that the child had been sick, and that discharge was gone in a day or two, yet there are those who hold that an aggravation from a high potency is the product of imagination.—*Frederica E. Gladwin, M. D., 1708-10 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.*

* * * *

CASES AND COMMENTS—Mrs. D., a sufferer for years from chronic gastritis gets occasional intense headaches from slight indiscretions in diet. Eminently neurotic, many unavoidable causes contribute to keep her in a state of invalidism. Recently a severe attack presented the following picture: Great anguish and restlessness; moving about the bed constantly; clenching her fingers; indescribable pain in a small area the size of the palm over and above the left eye and temple, somewhat aggravated by pressing the head firmly against a *hot water bag*; blood vessels on left side of head stand out quite prominently and face is dusky red—turgid; expression depicts great suffering. Frequent retching and vomiting of intensely *sour water*; finally vomits *sour tenacious mucus*. Tongue *scalded*, mouth feels as though she had been drinking *lemon juice*; tongue red and cracked transversely, but this condition is chronic.

Iris versicolor, 1000 (B. T), in water, was given every fifteen minutes.

After each dose, sour mucus and water were vomited. After the fourth dose the patient fell asleep and awakened in the morning only, free from pain. A slight dullness of the head remained during the day. These attacks usually last from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

From the fact of the prompt relief, it is fair to presume that iris was the simillimum in this case.

The headaches of this remedy are, however, right sided, as a rule and commence with blurring of the vision; the modality, amelioration by *hot applications*, is found in iris and is given in Kent's Repertory page 147, second column. The acid vomit

is, of course, characteristic; robinia resembles it closely here. To be sure, the case is an illustration of homeopathic palliation, only, than which there is none more rapid or satisfactory.

In a recent case of acute catarrhal conjunctivitis, where, with much injection of the sclerotica, nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids and amelioration of all symptoms from cold air or cold washing, one dose of *argentum nitricum*, 10 m. (Skinner), produced a prompt cure, there remained a sensation as though air were *bubbling* under the *right* upper lid, on reading. This was interpreted as a *twitching* of the eye, not of the eyelid. One dose of *ratanhia*, 10 m. (F), removed the symptom within two days. The symptom is found in Allen's Handbook of Materia Medica and on page 266, first column, under "twitching", in Kent's Repertory.

Prescribing on single symptoms is not good prescribing and seldom admissible. This occasion appears to have proved an exception.

R. F. Rabe, M. D., 616 Madison Ave., New York.

* * * *

SOME RHEUMATIC TROUBLES.—The spring of the year affords many opportunities to test the science of homoeopathy, especially in treating our rheumatic friends. There are few of these sufferers who have not been on the "medical merry-go-round" which includes all patent medicines that have a hint toward rheumatic cures, and the only change they know of is loss financially, presence of scars, blistered limbs and back, and a disgust for the doctor who believes their pains can be cured by internal medication.

Case 1.—"Made happy taking sugar." Was called to see a baby suffering with pneumonia and while watching the child for symptoms and quizzing the mother regarding the little one's condition, I noticed the mother moved about with great difficulty. After putting up a few powders of the 30th of phosphorus, which, by the way, cured the baby, I visited with the mother and in a short time had obtained from her unconsciously, a nice line of symptoms that called for one of the rheumatic favorites. Lady, thirty-seven years old; mother of five children;

had suffered for past twenty years with the following symptoms:

Trouble was worse in winter; worse at night; was relieved by moving; by heat; was worse before a storm or upon getting wet. The joints were all more or less stiff and swollen; the pains were sometimes sharp and cutting but mostly **drawing** pains, which caused her to be restless nights. Feet were cold most of the time; could get no mental symptoms; no headaches and no stomach trouble.

You all know what I gave her. I asked her if she would take a few doses of "sugar" if I left it for her and she so promised. I put up a few pellets of rhus tox and two weeks later she sent me the following message: "I am made happy by your 'sugar,' I suffer no more pains and the stiffness and swelling have left my joints." I charged nothing for the medicine as she had tried everything and nothing would help her, so I made her a present of it, and am getting good interest on my investment through her recommendations.

Case II.—"No faith in medicine." Mr. B., a cattle buyer, who one week would be plowing through snow drifts of the Dakotas and the next suffering from the intense heat of Texas' plains. "Few storms ever checked me from my work," was his favorite expression. His habits were good, with the exception that he had tried all nostrums found in drug stores; he used neither coffee, tobacco or whisky. He had treated with many rheumatic specialists, but had obtained no relief until he met a certain Osteopath, who relieved him to some extent. This trouble was of five years' standing and I never saw a human being suffer more pain than our patient did on my first visit; I could hear him scream long before I reached his home. I found him entirely helpless with a specially bad condition of his left knee. His muscles would jerk so one could see the covers move, and this would cause him severe pain. He could not bear to be touched; he was irritable; he was thirsty; his joints were swollen and hot; his muscles were sore and painful; he would call for things and then refuse them; he was better from warm applications. Could not get any history of stomach or kidney trouble. I put hot salt bag to his joints and gave him three doses of bryonia alba, 1m, potency, to be taken one hour apart, and followed with placebo.

The bryonia aggravated the case very much for about four hours, when he began to get relief; in twelve hours he could move, slightly, his most painful joint and in three days he got out of bed without any assistance. He continued to improve until his closest companions, his crutches, were exchanged for sugar pills.

“The first time medicine ever helped me doctor,” is his continued comment.

Case III.—One of my latest puzzlers. This case is different from any I have ever seen and I fear for results. If any brother physician can give me some good advice I will gladly pay him for his knowledge and experience. This case came over one hundred miles to see me and he gave me the following description of his ailments:

Patient is 32 years old; has fair skin; is freckled and has red hair. Trouble came over him gradually, many years ago; cannot trace the trouble to sickness or neglect on his part. Commenced in right arm and spread gradually to all joints, except back, which is, apparently, in excellent condition. No specific history; first noticed trouble after pitching off a load of hay; at present has no pains when quiet; **weakness of joints** is principal complaint; worse mornings; cannot straighten elbow or knee joints as pains are worse from this effort; flexor muscles of thigh and arm appear to be short. At times finds it difficult to open mouth and cannot raise hands to face. Has soreness in abdomen; is slightly constipated; has hard nodes on neck and back of knees; is worse after continued motion, yet better after a slight effort; worse in winter, never could stand cold; feet and hands get cold easily. Could get no special mental symptoms. He can eat anything and has no kidney trouble, yet he likes considerable salt on his food.

I sent him medicine about two weeks ago and do not know what the results are. This man has been all over the United States, at Hot Springs, has tried electricity in all its forms—magnetic healing—many noted specialists, and all they have done is to take his money. I guaranteed him nothing, but told him the following lines (partly quoted) represented my position:

“Lives there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said:

Of all the sciences I did ever see, the truest and best is ho-me-op-a-*thy*.”

R. C. Fisher, B. S., B. Pd., M. D., Kechi, Kansas.

The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC STATE SOCIETY.

—I was very much gratified to receive a personal letter from President Faust of the Colorado Homeopathic Society in which he advised me, for publication, that the forthcoming meeting of the association would be held in Denver the 16th and 17th of the present month, otherwise readers of THE CRITIQUE at all interested in the affair, might have been compelled to seek otherwheres for this information.

Judging by the very optimistic view of the matter taken by the genial president in question, this meeting will be one of intense interest and importance to the profession in this state and promises to be a record breaker so far as attendance and other attractive features are concerned.

THE "AGE LIMIT" ON RAILROADS.—Nothing has given so much conspicuousness to the complete collapse of the "Osler idea that men are unfit to participate in the affairs of life after a certain age, as the action recently taken by several railroads whereby the "age limit" of new employes has been extended from in the thirties to forty-five years, and it only remains for time to tell the tale when even this liberal concession will be lengthened to such period as men persist in making good from some other view point than that of the theorist and pencil manipulator.

I do not recall, just at this writing, who the cheerful idiot was who prevailed upon railroad managers to place the charge of trains and engines in the hands of young men with rich, red blood in their veins and a limited amount of practical experience to their credit, but I do know that since such a system was established the number of desperately destructive accidents, both to property and life, have increased about one-hundred per cent.

* * *

MINNESOTA HOMEOPATHS:—In looking over the program of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, which convenes in St. Paul the 21st, 22d and 23d of the present month, and which appears in this issue of THE CRITIQUE—one cannot but wonder, if it is an *incomplete* indication of what may be expected on this occasion, what the possibilities of the *completed* scientific bill-of-fare might be.

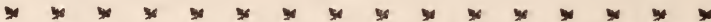
I take great pleasure in calling attention to this event, inasmuch as a majority of those participating in the proposed program have done noble work for the promotion of homeopathy in the great Northwest, both in public institutions and their private practice.

THE CRITIQUE trusts that many of the papers presented at this meeting will find their way to the editorial department of this journal, in which event I can assure my readers of a record-breaking run of reliable and readable homeopathic material.

I have no doubt but that THE CRITIQUE'S capable correspondent and associate editor, Dr. Norman M. Smith, of Minneapolis, will have a very full report of this meeting for the June issue of THE CRITIQUE, and it will prove a paying investment for members of the Minnesota Institute to leave their names, likewise a dollar, with the secretary of the Association and thus insure themselves a reliable record of this important event. M.



SOCIETIES and CLUBS



MINNESOTA STATE HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE.



DR. R. B. LEACH,
President, St. Paul.



DR. MARGANT KOCH,
Treasurer, Minneapolis.

The forty-first annual meeting of this society occurs in St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 21st, 22nd and 23rd. The headquarters will be at the Ryan hotel, where all sessions are to be held and promises to be the most instructive and helpful meeting in the history of homeopathy in Minnesota. A partial list of the more important papers is given below, but this is not all. Dr. H. V. Halbert, Dr. Jos. P. Cobb and Dr. D. D. Richardson, of Chicago, are to be present. Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and the State University of Iowa may be represented by good men. One or two men outside of the profession may speak in bureau of Medical Jurisprudence. The bureau of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat will have a stereopticon lecture by a Minneapolis dentist with an unpronounceable name, who specializes in orthodontia. The bureau of Electro-Therapeutics will have a demonstration of the Finsen light. The bureau of Sanitary Science has something special not yet announced; the bureau of Surgery will give a clinic at the St. Paul City and County Hospital. On the second night of the Institute a banquet will be given to members by the St. Paul local committee. The University of Minnesota alumni expect to dine together on the first evening of the Institute; every member who attends this great gathering of northwestern Homeopaths will have an opportunity to READ HIS PAPER; to hear all others read theirs; to see the demonstrations; to attend the clinics; to enjoy the fellowship—and to pay his dues. Come early, stay through every session, be accompanied by your note book and take advantage of every opportunity to imbibe inspiration and instruction. Be able to look back upon the forty-first annual meeting of the State Institute as a stepping-stone to higher and better things in Homeopathy.

The following is the program—incomplete, we regret to say:

Bureau of Gynecology.—Dr. H. Tunstead, Minneapolis, chairman.
man.

Paper, Dr. B. H. Ogden, St. Paul.

Bureau of Homeopathics.—Dr. H. C. Leonard, Duluth, chairman.
“The Simplicity of the Homeopathic Law,” Dr. G. E. Clark, Still-

water; "Homeopathy," Dr. H. C. Leonard, Duluth; "Homeopathy vs. Pathology," Dr. R. del Mas, Ph.D., Hugo.

Bureau of Sanitary Science.—Dr. A. J. Hammond, Winnebago, chairman.

"Practical Results Following Exhibition of Arsenization Prophylaxis vs. Yellow Fever at New Orleans, La., Aug.-Sept.-Oct., 1905," Dr. R. B. Leach, St. Paul; "The Walker Sanatorium," Dr. Geo. F. Roberts, Minneapolis; Paper, Dr. A. J. Hammond, Winnebago.

Bureau of Medical Jurisprudence.—Dr. O. E. Stewart, Bricelyn, chairman.

"The Annulment of Marriage for Insanity, or Other Diseases," Dr. O. E. Stewart, Bricelyn; "Medical Jurisprudence from Lawyers' Standpoint," Mr. G. A. Lyon, Minneapolis.

Bureau of Pedology.—Dr. G. B. Hamlin, Minneapolis, chairman.

"Tuberculosis in Infancy and Childhood with Special Reference to the Added Liability of this Age," Dr. Jos. P. Cobb, Chicago; Paper, Dr. A. P. Williamson, Patton, Calif.

Bureau of Obstetrics.—Dr. H. O. Skinner, St. Paul, chairman.

"When to Operate for Retained Placenta," Dr. F. C. Spates, St. Paul; "Emergency Obstetrics," Dr. Theo. Schlesselman, Good Thunder.

Bureau of Materia Medica.—Dr. W. E. Leonard, Minneapolis, chairman.

"Kreosote Is a Cure for Many Diseases," Dr. L. G. Wilberton, Winona; "The Umbelliferæ," Dr. H. C. Leonard, Duluth; Paper, Dr. Geo. S. Balcome, Lake Wilson; "Veratrum Vir.," Dr. W. E. Daniels, Madison, So. Dak.; "Chelidonium in Gall Stones," Dr. W. E. Leonard, Minneapolis.

Bureau of Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.—Dr. H. H. Leavitt, Minneapolis, chairman.

"Abnormal Occlusion and its Effect on Contour of Face in Contrast with Normal Occlusion," (a stereopticon lecture), Dr. Guilhermena P. Mendell, Minneapolis; "The General Practitioners as Conservators of Chronic Ear Diseases," Dr. E. L. Mann, St. Paul; "Surgical Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids," Dr. H. H. Leavitt, Minneapolis.

Bureau of General Medicine.—Dr. H. M. Lufkin, St. Paul, chairman.

"The Local Examiner for Life Insurance," Dr. Thos. Lowe, Pipestone; "Empyema," Dr. Chas. M. Cooper, Chatfield; "Dementia Præcox," Dr. Franklin S. Wilcox, Fergus Falls; "Infectious Diseases," Dr. Asa Wilcox, Minneapolis; Paper, Dr. H. V. Halbert, Chicago; "Exophthalmic Goitre," Dr. H. M. Lufkin, St. Paul.

Bureau of Surgery.—Dr. A. E. Comstock, St. Paul, chairman.

"Pneumococcus Infection of Clean Wound with Lung Involvement," Dr. J. H. Beatty, St. Cloud; Paper, Dr. H. C. Aldrich, Minneapolis; Clinic at St. Paul City and County Hospital, Dr. A. E. Comstock, St. Paul.

Bureau of Electro-Therapeutics.—Dr. Eugene Hubbell, St. Paul, chairman.

"Laboratory Treatment," Dr. Margaret Koch, Minneapolis; "Leucodescent Lamp," Dr. O. H. Hall, St. Paul; "X-Ray in Exophthalmic Goitre," Dr. E. E. Hurd, Minneapolis; Paper, Dr. D. D. Richardson, Chicago.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

To The Homeopathic Profession:—With the next session of the American Institute of Homeopathy drawing near—June 17, 1907—it seems fitting to issue an earnest appeal for every homeopathic physician to take an active part in making this sixty-third session a success, not alone from a social and numerically-attended standpoint, but also from that of the School of Homeopathy. Although the Institute in its more than half century of existence has numbered among its members some of the best homeopaths that have been in the practice, there have always been those who held aloof. This is to be deplored, for the American Institute of Homeopathy has ever been in the front rank of progress in matters of medicine and surgery; it is neither narrow nor dogmatic in its tenets, philosophy or practice; it is broad and liberal in an honest and homeopathic way; and it extends a hearty welcome to every homeopathic physician, promising a fair equivalent for his time, attendance and attention. For it stands to reason that the annual mingling of the most advanced men and women in the school—the teachers, authors, writers, editors, practitioners and specialists—must make for the betterment of all partakers. And this is true whether that member hails from the densely populated city, or from the quieter but nevertheless strenuous life in the interior of the state. The institute of Hering, of Farrington, of Hel-muth, of Lillenthal, of Allen, of Deschere, of Waite, of Dake, of Talbot, of Holcombe, of Sawyer, of Ludlam, of Kinne, of Doughty, of Dudley—and the many other famous men and women who have gone before, still lives; it keeps abreast of the day. It especially welcomes the younger and newer members of the profession who bring the latest and best from the schools together with their enthusiasm and younger blood. From all parts of the habitable globe came testimony at our Atlantic City sessions of the admirable status of Homeopathy everywhere. The bureaux and allied societies are sending in programs from which it is evident that the sessions at Jamestown will be of the highest order; while the efforts of the local committee in the line of recreation and entertainment, and the success of the Exposition management in providing for our comfort and habitation all give promise of making this a banner session. The details of hotel, railway, and other matters not already communicated in the Exposition literature, will be embodied in the official program to be mailed at an early date.

By order of the President,

FRANK KRAFT, M. D.,

Secretary American Institute of Homeopathy.

* * * *

The following changes, corrections and omissions in the published list of committees of the American Institute of Homeopathy are submitted:

Conference with American Medical Association: A. B. Norton, M. D., New York, chairman; with Drs. C. E. Walton, J. B. Gregg Custis, R. S. Copeland and B. F. Bailey, associates.

Institute Journal: George Royal, M. D., Des Moines, chairman; with Drs. J. H. McClelland, B. F. Bailey, Chas. E. Kahlke, R. S. Copeland, and the Secretary, as associates.

W. A. Paul, M. D., Center Dorchester, Boston, is chairman of the Committee on New Members, vice H. E. Spaulding, M. D., resigned.

T. H. Carmichael, M. D., Philadelphia, is chairman of the Committee on Homeopathic Pharmacopœia, with J. W. Clapp, M. D., Boston, as secretary. Dr. Chas. Mohr of Philadelphia continues an active member.

Chas. E. Walton, M. D., is chairman of Intercollegiate Committee.

FRANK KRAFT, M. D., Secretary.

* * * *

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER, MARCH 5, 1907.

Whereas, many old line life insurance companies have reduced the fee for medical examinations from \$5.00 to \$3.00, and

Whereas, the success of life insurance companies depends upon the thoroughness, honesty and skill of its examiners, and

Whereas, in view of the responsibility entailed by such examination, a fee of \$3.00 is manifestly unfair and unjust, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver, in session assembled, do hereby bind ourselves:

- (1) To make no examination for any old line life insurance company for a fee of less than \$5.00;
- (2) To make no examination for life insurance requiring a microscopic examination of the urine for a fee of less than \$10.00;
- (3) To make no examination for fraternal life insurance companies for a fee of less than \$2.00; and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this society, and that a copy of the same be furnished every member of this society, and be it further

Resolved, that any violation of either the spirit or the letter of these resolutions be, and hereby is, declared unethical; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the committee on insurance of the American Medical Association.

* * * *

COLORADO STATE HOMEOPATHIC MEETING.

Editor Critique:—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society will be held in Denver, May 16-17, 1907, at the Masonic Temple.

The different bureaus are headed by the best men in our school and we are assured papers of scientific and practical value. The papers are to be short and ample time is to be given for thorough discussion of each.

Every homeopathic physician in Colorado should attend this meeting, thereby gaining a stimulus in his work and at the same time helping along the cause we represent.

Very respectfully,

FREDERIC A. FAUST, M. D., President.



CORRESPONDENCE



By Members of the Editorial Staff

HAHNEMANN NOTES.

By A. H. Grimmer, M. D.

What is so attractive to Dr. Ives, '08, at the Palmer House?

What germicide does Dr. Cleminson, '08, prefer for sterilizing purposes?

Why don't Dr. Burlingame, '08, have his photograph on his professional cards?

Why does Dr. W. Rogers fail to recognize his friends while walking in the moonlight?

The end of the school year is drawing near and students and professors are preparing for this important event; the students, many of them noted broncho busters, have their ponies saddled and groomed and in fine form for the last race in their college career.

But the race-course at Hahnemann is beset with new and more formidable obstacles each succeeding year until it will not be long before the "Ancient Order of Broncho Busters" will be a matter of history.

A couple of years ago there arose in the midst of the student body a few men and fewer women, who had the audacity to denounce the time-honored custom of riding fast ponies through the college course; they were simple enough to believe that the spirit of fair play for all should prevail.

Their petition to the faculty, though signed by but a few, had the ring of sincerity to it, and it made a deep and lasting impression.

Since that time a consistent and strenuous watch has been maintained for the capture of fiery steeds, much to the discomfiture of certain jockeys who sought to obtain honors to which they were not entitled.

The most pathetic thing about this unfair practice is the deplorable showing that some of these professional jockeys make when they are compelled to write before the state board of medical examiners, and though they may have their steeds ready for the occasion, they are unable to manage them under the changed environments, and, as a result too many times, these knights of the "Ancient Order of Broncho Busters" see their college laurels of victory change to willows of defeat after their tilt before the state board.

The graduating class of '07 is one that any college may well feel proud of; there can be no doubt concerning their future because they possess the qualities that make for success. To their ability as students they have added the rarer and sweeter virtue of kind courtesy. It has been a pleasure and an inspiration to mingle with them and they will leave many a pang of regret behind, though our highest hopes for their success go with them.

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M. D.

Dr. Louisa M. Hayes, Minneapolis, is very ill.

Dr. C. W. Wilkowske, of Faribault, visited in Minneapolis early in April.

Dr. W. S. Briggs, St. Paul, has removed from the Emst to the Pittsburg building.

Dr. N. G. Richardson has decided to remain in Minneapolis for a month or two longer.

Dr. J. H. Beatty, of St. Cloud, will leave in a few weeks for six months' study in Europe.

Dr. C. A. Dawson will take the surgeons' examination for entrance into the United States Army.

Dr. Paul A. Higbee has returned from San Antonio, Texas. He prefers Minneapolis in summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Tunstead entertained a large company of friends and neighbors on April 16th.

Dr. R. D. Matchan, Minneapolis, returned from a recent trip to Chicago much refreshed in health and spirits.

Dr. J. S. Renninger of Marshall, Minnesota, expects to remove to a warmer climate on account of ill health.

Dr. P. M. Hall and Dr. G. E. Dennis, of Minneapolis, have been ill. Dr. Dennis is still unable to attend to professional duties.

Dr. W. H. Leonard, the oldest and most respected Homeopathic practitioner in Minnesota, is dangerously ill at his home in Minneapolis.

The University of Minnesota now has over forty-one hundred students registered, two hundred of whom are in the Medical department. The Legislature will probably pass the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for enlargement of the campus. If the growth of the University continues we will have, in ten years, an institution twice the size of any in the United States. We now rank third.

The Twin City members of Delta Chapter, Phi Alpha Gamma Fraternity, enjoyed their tenth annual banquet on the 3rd ult. at Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis. The well-served dinner was thoroughly appreciated by the twenty men present. Dr. A. E. Comstock of St. Paul, who is by nature a poet, but by profession a physician, presided as toastmaster. The doctor is an adept at repartee and made those who responded to toasts look sharp to keep even. Dr. E. L. Mann spoke on "The All-Seeing Eye"; Dr. W. E. Leonard on "The Little Pill"; Dr. R. D. Matchan on "At the Consultation"; Dr. B. H. Ogden on "Medical Tact"; Dr. W. H. May on "Behind the Scenes in Fraternalism"; Dr. S. B. Pond on "The Way We Beat the Prof's." The last two named gentlemen are senior students at the University. After the toasts, and other speeches by Dr. F. M. Gibson and Dr. C. W. Wilkowske, Mr. Fred Dore, a junior student, highly entertained the company with violin selections. Among the others present were Dr. A. E. Booth, Dr. H. J. Tunstead, Messrs. Geo. McCuen, H. R. Smith, M. D. Cooper, W. J. Rand, A. Sinclair, Kenneth Wilder and Howard Diesner.

One wing of the main building of the Minnesota State Sanatorium for Consumptives will be completed about July 1st. In this wing there will be temporary offices, kitchen and dining room, with two wards of fourteen beds each. About \$75,000 has been appropriated by the State Legislature; part of this has been used in purchasing the eight hundred acres upon which the completed group of buildings will stand. The main structure of the group will be situated on top of a knoll one hundred feet higher than the surrounding timber, and about one-half mile from the new Northern Pacific railway station called Sanatorium, two miles from Walker. In a few weeks three cottages will be built each to cost about \$3,000; these will accommodate sixteen patients and will stand directly in front of the Sanatorium proper. On either side of a very large living room there will be a porch of sufficient size to sleep eight persons; canvas curtains will afford protection from storms and in the cool weather of spring and fall the big stove in the dining room will do good service. Each person will have a dressing room and locker. A complete water works and sewer system will be built. This Sanatorium is in charge of an advisory commission, consisting of Dr. H. L. Taylor, St. Paul; Dr. G. B. Weiser, New Ulm; Dr. J. L. Camp, Brainerd; Dr. Geo. F. Roberts, Minneapolis, and Dr. G. S. Watteau, Warren. The undoubted success of this institution will be due largely to the untiring efforts of Dr. Roberts.

The following homeopathic physicians have been appointed to examine patients who may desire admission to the Sanatorium: Dr. M. W. Smith, Red Wing; Dr. W. E. Leonard, Minneapolis; Dr. L. M. Roberts, Little Falls; Dr. C. C. Lick, Austin; Dr. A. B. Williams, Wilmont; Dr. A. B. Cole, Fergus Falls; Dr. Thos. Lowe, Pipestone; Dr. E. L. Mann, St. Paul; Dr. J. H. Beatty, St. Cloud; Dr. L. G. Wilber-ton, Winona.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Some one has sent us copies of The Crusader for February and December. Thanks, awfully.

The Colorado State Homeopathic Society will meet in the Masonic Temple, Denver, May 16th and 17th.

"Modern Eclecticism" is the title of a new candidate for exchange favors which is very much appreciated.

The Minnesota State Institute of Homeopathy meets at St. Paul the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of this month.

Isn't it about time you were making preparations for your trip to the American Institute? June 17th is the date.

Hills Cole, M. D., has been boosted to the position of managing editor of the North American Journal of Homeopathy.

Dr. George E. Brown has finally decided to locate permanently in Denver, which will be good news to his many patrons and friends.

Dr. N. G. Burnham and wife were to leave for an extended trip to California the first of this month. A European trip follows later.

Nearly one hundred patients were received at the Hahnemann hospital, San Francisco, during month of January. It is still **homeopathic**.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory are becoming "hot beds" of homeopathy. The homeops. are organizing there in nearly every county.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland's address "Has Homeopathy a Scientific Foundation?" was much appreciated by East End Medical Club, Pittsburg.

The way the Homeopathic World, London, England, has of talking up homeopathy in the old country, should be patterned after in the new.

Dr. J. H. McClelland of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his graduation from Philadelphia Hahnemann, March 2nd.

The Critique desires to acknowledge receipt of reprints of several papers published in different periodicals recently by Dr. W. C. Bane. All first class.

Mr. Theodore D. Buhl died at his home in Detroit, Michigan, April 7th of the present year. He was the highly respected head of the

Parke, Davis & Company corporation and great grief is expressed by his business associates over his loss to them and the public at large.

It is really refreshing to read what The Medical Counselor has to say about the weight of the soul. Photographing the breath, too, is so scientific(?).

A man by the name of Brown in Revenna, Ohio, is the father of eight sets of twins, and a son, living in St. Louis, has six sets to his credit. Beat it.

Dr. Frank E. McCurtain has made many friends for Borden's milk in Denver, during the time he has been representing this product in our community.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley, one of the most prominent homeopathic teachers and writers in the United States, died at his home in Philadelphia, March 26th.

Miss Della Drew, one of Denver's popular nurses, has concluded to east her lot with other gold seekers in Tonopah, Nevada, and left for that point in March.

Iowa is all right. The allopaths tried to throttle the growth of homeopathy in that state by cutting out teachers in the University, but got left at the game—Good!

The Jewish National Hospital, located at Denver, has adopted the opsonic method of fighting the great white plague. according to a recent article in the Evening Post.

Dr. Helene C. Byington, a former physician of the city of Denver, where she was well and favorably known, died at Montrose, Colorado, the early part of last month.

Just look over our advertising pages and read the new railroad information contained therein. The Critique advertises none but the best in this as in all other matters.

Dr. A. M. Moore, Brighton, Colorado, was one of the unfortunate Adams county citizens to contract smallpox during the recent epidemic in that section of the country.

Mrs. Mary R. Black, graduate of Denver Homeopathic Training School in the good old Durant days, is now located at 920 Ogden. Mrs. Black is one of the very best in the profession.

The many friends of Dr. Floyd Nutting, Denver Homeopathic, '97, will be pleased to learn that his mining interests in Nevada have put him beyond the practice of medicine. The Critique congratulates.

Dr. A. F. Swan, Brighton's energetic health officer, was an agreeable caller at the editorial office the latter part of last month. He was

looking up some "measly" smallpox business in connection with State Board of Health officials.

Dr. Parker of Grand Junction was a pleasant caller in Denver the latter part of last month whither he brought a prominent young attorney of his city for an operation, which was performed by Drs. Smythe & Mastin at Mercy hospital. The patient in question claims to have been the first patient treated in the Denver Homeopathic after it was opened as a homeopathic institution.

Dr. Harriet Horner, one of the associate editors of *The Critique*, formerly Castine, Maine, has opened offices at 803 Boylston street, Boston, Massachusetts, according to the *New England Medical Gazette*. Success to her, say we.

Dr. H. Emoline Williams, formerly located at 152 South Roby street, Chicago, Illinois, has moved to Fairhope, Alabama, and *The Critique* is pleased to say to the people of that place that they have a thoroughly capable physician of the homeopathic sort in this most estimable lady.

To show our readers how curious, contrary and cantankerous Colorado weather can be we will say that after having the most beautiful sort all winter a regular blizzard struck these parts the 19th of last month. Anyone who would kick about a small matter of that sort, however, deserves to be snowed under all year 'round.

The Critique (Hom.), Denver, Colorado, keeps its ear closely to the ground in matters pertaining to the school it represents. It is a live, attractive publication, and its business manager, Dr. Anderson, was recently honored by an unsought appointment to the surgical staff of the County Hospital.—*American Medical Journal*.

Personal: Dr. Kraft is neither dead, paralyzed, helpless nor bed-fast. An injury received some months since made it advisable to refrain for the time from outside work; but with the exception of a month at Mount Clemens and a fortnight in bed at the beginning, he has been in his office every day working professionally, editorially and in general literature. He will be at Jamestown.—*American Physician*.

Governor Lea has signed the bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery which was passed by the Legislature recently, despite vigorous opposition from the Christian Scientists. By its operation the new law will prohibit Christian Scientists from practicing their treatment for compensation, gift or reward. As their practitioners have been accustomed to accept compensation for their services, they will be barred to that extent, though not prohibited from practicing their healing method free. The new medical law raises the standard by requiring an academic preliminary education and four years' study of medicine.—*Smyrna* (Del.), *Times*.

The ever popular Colorado Midland route has added to its service in this city by the appointment of Nelson M. Drew as city passenger agent. He is a winner in any position wherein ability is required. Success to the Midland and Drew.

Kraft says that The Medical Counselor (Detroit, Mich.), has developed an editor who edits. Just what we have been going to say for some time, and now our Cleveland contemporary comes along and captures all the credit. He is a wise guy, this Kraft.

The Critique desires to acknowledge receipt of three copies of The American Physician, which reached us recently "all in a bunch." This is the first evidence we have had, so far this year, that such a publication existed, and the sight of it once more was good for sore eyes. It contains the customary and capable product of the Kraft pen which has made The Physician one of the best medical publications in the country, and we hope there will be no further interruption in its mailing and that we may have the pleasure of perusing it regularly hereafter. Sir?

J. Wilford Allen, M. D., '95, corresponding secretary of the Alumni Association of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, advises us of the annual reunion and banquet of the alumni of that college which takes place the evening of the 16th of this month at the Waldorf-Astoria. Dr. Charles Francis Adams, president of the association, and Dr. L. L. Danforth, toastmaster, are arranging for an unusually fine program and if we were a member of that association we would walk to "Newyok" rather than miss that time. This association now numbers over seven hundred members and it is confidently expected that nearly this number will attend the coming event. The Critique hopes for a happy and hilarious time for all.

Dr. F. E. Gladwin (male or otherwise?) of Philadelphia, has on several occasions contributed some of his interesting materia medica papers to the homeopathic journals, his latest on Plumbum is to be found in the current Critique. Dr. Gladwin "families" his remedies—makes them take on male and female habiliments and characteristics—and shows up their virtues as well as their vagaries. It is most certainly a happy way of studying a remedy. It is almost like a story that is told; you can always re-tell the story though you may not remember the exact verbiage. A writer of the originality of Dr. Gladwin ought to occupy a professional chair; he would be a grateful change in place of the readers of dry and musty, moth-eaten manuscripts.—American Physician.



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y

SEND FOR A COPY.—With their March, 1907, pamphlet, Battle & Co., commence the issue of a series of eighteen illustrations of dislocations, the first being bilateral dislocation of the jaw. These illustrations will complement their illustrations of long bone fractures, and the two series will make a valuable collection of the busy practitioner. Physicians who are not on their mailing list can get them, free, by application to Battle & Co., St. Louis.

AN ANNUAL VISITOR.—We have just passed through our annual epidemic of la grippe, which, as usual, claimed its victims among all classes and conditions; mainly, however, among the classes where the resisting power was below par, or among sufferers from some chronic ailment. While the sequelæ and complications of this disease may assume almost any phase of acute inflammatory character, its primary effect is upon the nervous system. Therefore, we have no hesitancy in saying, no matter what the local inflammation may require as a medicine, by all means give antikamnia tablets as a nerve sedative and to relieve the muscular pains always present. We have seen a violent cough of bronchitis treated upon the general plan, with the cough as distressing at the end of twenty-four hours as at the beginning, promptly yield to six antikamnia tablets during an interval of six hours. La grippe usually requires a double treatment, one directed to the influenza and the other devoted to the complications present, be they of the respiratory organs or digestive tract. In all cases antikamnia tablets will be found to perform a prominent and successful part and purpose.—Medical Reprints.

NEURASTHENIA.—To-day it is generally recognized that neurasthenia is a real morbid condition. It is not the result of modern civilization, as many writers would have us believe, but an actual disease that has probably existed as long as society. The name is not a generic term, and when so used implies ignorance of the real condition it describes. Instead, it represents a specific malady with a definite etiology, pathology and symptomatology. There can be no question but that the trend of modern life, particularly under certain conditions, tends to aggravate and multiply cases of the disease. Overwork is unquestionably one of the principal causes, coupled with anxiety, worry or persistent excitement. It is a fact that the nervous system or the mental economy of any person can stand only about so much. When overtaxed the results are bound to be disastrous, just as muscles will suffer from excessive work. Add to overwork individual habits, including excesses of all characters, and neuropathic tendencies which are all too often the result of hereditary influences, and it can be readily seen that nerve tire is of prime importance in the development of neurasthenia.

Within later years certain toxic states such as syphilis, rheumatism, malaria or the auto-intoxication of chronic constipation, have been recognized as important factors in the etiology of the disease. At any rate close study points to this important fact, that not one, but several causes, unite to produce the group of symptoms ascribed to neurasthenia.

The prime object in treating this distressing condition is to restore nerve balance. Change of scene, regulation of the diet and correction of habits and faulty hygienic conditions are desirable features. But something more is always needed, and without the administration of some efficient tonic the neurasthenic will make little or no substantial

improvement. The principal desideratum is to choose a tonic that goes further than mere temporary stimulation, one that will assuredly impart vigor to the nervous system and at the same time assist each weakened organ in the reestablishment of its functions. Such a tonic is Gray's Glycerine Tonic Compound. Clinical experience has proven the therapeutic value of this well known product and under its administration the various conditions incident to neurasthenia are corrected and overcome. The nerve balance is restored, the digestive organs take up their work, normal elimination is promoted, and the various symptoms characteristic of nerve exhaustion are dissipated without the slightest evidence of undue stimulation.

Gray's Glycerine Tonic Compound, moreover, has this very important advantage; it not only aids worn-out, tired cells and organs to do their work, but it does more—it helps them to help themselves. The results obtained, therefore, are permanent, not transitory.

ANÆMIA AND ITS RELATION TO CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION.—No disease is more common than chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes. Doubtless many causes contribute to the prevalence of this malady, which spares neither the young nor the old, the rich nor the poor, the high nor the low. Prominent in its etiology, however, are sudden climatic changes, the breathing of bad or dust-laden air, bad hygiene in personal habits and bad sanitary surroundings. These factors all, singly or collective, tend to lower the vitality of the whole human organism, and as a consequence the cells throughout the body perform their various functions imperfectly, or not at all. The quality of the blood becomes very much lowered, with the result that tissues that have important work to perform, do not receive sufficient nourishment and so falter from actual incapacity. The red blood cells are reduced in numbers and the hemoglobin is likewise diminished. Because of the blood poverty the digestive process is arrested, nutritive material is neither digested nor absorbed, and a general state of inanition ensues. It is not surprising under these circumstances, therefore, that chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes is produced. These highly organized structures with very important duties to perform naturally suffer from insufficient nutritional support, and the phenomena of catarrh follow as a logical result. Perversion and degeneration of the cells in turn takes place, and more or less permanent changes are produced in the identity and function of the tissues.

Appropriate treatment should consist primarily in correcting or eliminating all contributing factors of a bad hygienic or insanitary character. The individual should be placed under the most favorable conditions possible and every effort made to readjust the personal regime. Local conditions of the nose, throat, the vagina or any other part should be made as nearly normal as possible by suitable local applications or necessary operative procedures. Then attention should be directed immediately to improving the quality of the blood and thus increase the general vitality. For this purpose vigorous tonics and hematics are desirable and Pepto-Mangan (Gude) will be found especially useful. Through the agency of this eligible preparation, the blood is rapidly improved, the organs and tissues become properly nourished and accordingly resume their different functions. Digestion and assimilation are stimulated and restored to normal activity, and the various cells and organs start up just as would a factory after a period of idleness. In fact Pepto-Mangan (Gude) supplies the necessary elements that are needed to establish the harmonious working of the whole organism. When this result is achieved, the catarrhal condition is decreased to a minimum and distressing symptoms are banished, a consummation that is highly gratifying to every afflicted patient, and every earnest practitioner.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

No.
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Denver, Colorado, June 1st, 1907

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

GRAPHITES.

By James Tyler Kent, M.D., Professor Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The complaints of graphites are worse *morning; evening* and during the NIGHT, especially before mid-night. It is useful in people who are morbidly fat, or have been and are now emaciating; with constipation more commonly than diarrhoea; in women in these conditions whose menstrual habit is pale, late, short and scanty; catarrhal discharges that are albiminous and viscid represent to the mind some peculiar general states of the sick man not explainable and not common to diseased conditions nor to many remedies; hence, strong, rare, and peculiar. Raw surfaces upon the skin are generally marked by such viscid glutinous discharges.

It is a very deep acting medicine, like all carbons, and is accompanied with induration and burning in the base of the ulcers, inflamed tissues and old cicatrices; hence, its great usefulness in cancerous growths and ulceration. Cancerous development in old cicatrices is a strong feature of this remedy. Contraction of tendons, especially behind the knee. It has hemorrhagic oozing of pale blood. In the higher sense the patient is anæmic and chlorotic. From eruptions, catarrhal discharges, menstrual flow, ulcers, breath and perspiration there is marked offensiveness (like *carbo-v.*, psorinum kali-phos., kali-ars.) When eruptions or discharges have disappeared suddenly from any cause and grave chronic phenomena have followed *graphites* is one of the medicines to be studied. Scrofulous conditions and swelling of glands; *recurrent herpes* upon all parts of the body and especially about the anus and genitals; burning in many parts and especially in old cicatrices; general dropsical tendency; weakness in muscles and tendons after straining them by overlifting.

The patient is very sensitive to cold and needs warm clothing; he is sensitive to the cold in winter and to the heat in sum-

mer; he is sensitive to a warm room and desires open air which is grateful. Worse in a warm bed; complaints come on from becoming cold or heated; the headaches are worse in a warm room and better in the open air. Graphites has cured deep seated spinal complaints, and in such cases the patient delights to lie heavily covered in a cold draft from an open window. It is easy to see in this, the resemblance to *carbo-veg.*, which often cures when the patient wants to be fanned. *Craving for air is strong in the carbons*, yet often easily chilled and just as *easily overheated* and complaints that come from overheating are related to the carbons. This one becomes ill from being overheated; exertion make all symptoms worse. Motion increases all symptoms except the *numbness* and general feeling of stagnation which come on during rest. Extreme weakness. Weakness and desire to lie down. Paralysis in any part but especially in the lower limbs; sensation of paralysis or stagnation creep over the body and limbs. He is made sick by bathing and is sensitive to cold, damp weather. What there is in general life to cause eruptions to come out in the bends of the joints must be left for others to explain, but such is the case with this wonderful remedy. The same may be said of rawness and excoriation in the same regions. Cataleptic conditions are very marked in which the patient is conscious but without power to move or speak; tremulous sensation throughout the body; sudden sinking of strength; sudden weakness. Constriction in many parts. It has cured many kinds of convulsions. It is not the remedy for convulsion, but in chronic sickness where the convulsion is but one of many elements it is often suitable. It has cured epilepsy and hysterio-epilepsy and elpiletiform spasms many times when the totality of symptoms furnishes the basis for the prescription. A careful comparison of the symptoms shows that this remedy acts predominantly on the left side of the body. The patient is oversensitive to pain and outer parts are very sensitive.

The pains are *burning*, drawing pressing. Soreness. Stitching and tearing. Numbness is more characteristic than pain. The formation of fissures in all the commissures and in the anus with cracked and bleeding skin in many parts with much hardening; the tendency to grow wens on the scalp and elsewhere are

features of this remedy not to be overlooked, and when coupled with the mental symptoms form such a strong and striking image of perverted vital action that the neophyte should not overlook graphites. It is as broad and deep as sulphur, showing the great similarity to this great remedy in chronic cases.

This patient becomes very restless when attempting close mental work and there is a marked dread of mental work. The mental depression is extreme, and it is made worse by music; her sadness is so great that she thinks only of death and salvation. Grief and vexation cause a recurrence of all her distressing mental sufferings. Her moods are constantly changing; while she may recall all the events of youth, recent events are forgotten; slow of thought and weakness of mind worse in the morning; often excited, hurried and exhilarated in the evening; extremely fretful and impatient; irritable about trifles and very critical. Irresolution is a marked symptom. She cannot make up her mind to do or not to do. Extreme activity of mind in the evening and first half of the night, which prevents sleep until midnight; apprehensive and depressed in the morning and excited in the evening; extreme anxiety even to desperation.

Vertigo in the morning on waking; in the evening; on looking upwards on rising from stooping; compelled to lie down; with inclination to fall forward.

When the above general symptoms strongly predominate in any given sickness the following particulars will also be cured by this remedy.

Hyperæmia of the brain in the evening in a warm room; frequent moments of congestion to head and face with faint feelings; numbness felt in whole head; burning spot on the vertex; drawing, pressing and tearing in forehead over the eyes; stitching pains in the temples; pain from temples to side of face and to shoulders; one-sided headaches in the morning on waking; tearing in one side of head extending to teeth and side of neck; pressing pain on the vertex and occiput; compressing, constricting pain in occiput and back of neck; pain as though the head were numb; violent headaches during menses. The headaches are brought on from becoming cold and from looking into a bright light; are worse in a warm room, and better in the open air.

There is marked soreness in the scalp; itching of the scalp with or without eruptions; eczema of the scalp oozing a glutinous fluid; eczema behind the ears; fissures that bleed behind the ears; scaly eruptions on scalp; falling out of the hair; bald, shiny patches on the scalp.

Extreme photophobia in the the sunlighth, with copious lachrymation. No remedy has photophobia more marked than graphites. Pain in the eyes and over the eyes by looking long toward a sunlighted window; complains from eyestrain. Letters appear double when writing, letters run together when reading; flickerings and fiery zig-zags just outside the field of vision in the evening; misty vision; vanishing of sight during menses. Burning, pressing, stitching pains in the eyes. It has cured ulceration of the cornea. Recurrent pustular inflammation of the cornea. Keratitis pustulosa in children with fissures in the canthi, extreme photophobia and eczema on the face. Marked congestion and injected veins of the conjunctiva. Chronic lachrymation in open air, tears acrid. The fissured canthi bleed easily and itch violently. Purulent discharges from the eyes; the lids are stuck together at night; the eyes feel hot; the lids are much swollen and the margins are red, raw and bleed easily—sometimes hard; ulcers on the margins of lids; the lids are covered with crusts; eczema of the eyelids and about the eyes; dry mucus in the lashes, stys on the lids, with drawing pain, especially when they recur frequently. Cystic tumors on the lids.

Discharge from the ear. of sticky, viscid pus; bloody, offensive. Noises in ears; cracking; humming; hissing; ringing; rushing; roaring; reverberations. Violent roarings at night and the ears feel stopped; thundering, rolling sounds in ears. Deafness in various degrees and he hears better in a noise. He can hear better when riding on the cars in the roaring of the train. Deafness with eczematous eruptions on and behind the ears. Stitching pains in ears in cold air. Marked swelling of the ears.

Smell very acute; she cannot tolerate flowers; loss of smell with dryness in the nose; with coryza. Discharge from nose bloody mucus or pus, very offensive, viscid, thick, sometimes yellow. It is a most useful remedy in chronic nasal catarrh.

Very painful dryness in the nose. The bones and cartilages of the nose become very sore to touch. Sneezing and fluent coryza as marked as in *carbo-veg.* Frequent attacks of coryza all winter, worse in cold air; the coryza extends to larynx, like *carbo-veg.*; the excoriated, sore, cracked nostrils are plugged with scabs and hard mucus far up in the nose. Ulcers in the nose. Fissures in the nostrils that burn and indurate.

The face is pale, waxy and sickly. Eczema and herpes are found on the face with glutinous moisture. Itching with or without eruptions. A sensation as of a cobweb on the face. The commissures of mouth are fissured and the fissures ulcerate and the edges become hard and there is great burning in them. The skin chaps and cracks and often becomes excoriated and bleeds. Erysipelas of the face, spreading from right to left. The beard falls out. Crusts form on the lips and the chin is covered with eczema. The submaxillary gland is swollen and indurated. The gums are setting away from the teeth; the teeth burn and sting; drawing pain in teeth in cold wind; tearing in teeth worse from warmth. Taste in the month is bitter, salty, sour and like spoiled eggs; nauseating taste in the morning; sour taste after eating. The tongue is coated white; burning blisters on lower lip and on tip of tongue, painful ulcers on under surface of tongue, putrid odor from gums and mouth; breath smells like urine. Dryness of the mouth in the morning on waking, also in the night on waking; saliva flows from the mouth during the night. Chronic sore throat with ulceration and swelling; swollen tonsils; nightly pain in throat; copious white, viscid mucus; a continuation of the nasal and post nasal catarrh. Constant choked feeling or constriction in the throat that makes swallowing difficult. Constant spasm in the throat compelling swallowing.

Ravenous appetite. Violent thirst in the morning with dry mouth and internal fever. Aversion to meat; to cooked food; to fish; to salt, to sweets. He is driven to eat to relieve a feeling of suffocation and burning gnawing in the stomach. *Pain in the stomach, relieved by eating.* Eructations bitter; sour; putrid; tasting of food eaten; of greenish water. Rancid heartburn after eating; nausea much of the time; during menses, with

trembling; vomits all she eats; vomiting, purging and cold sweat. The stomach feels constantly in a spoiled state or as from indigestion. Flatulence is as marked as in *carbo-veg.*, and the relief from belching is just as great. Burning, constriction, pulsation and cramping are frequent symptoms. Fulness, distension, pressure are constant features of graphites. Retching on swallowing food (like *merc e.*). Gastric catarrh with internal heat drive him to eat and drink. Gastric pains worse from cold drinks and better by warm milk; periodical gastralgia with vomiting of food soon after eating. It is a wonderful remedy for old drunkards when the gastric symptoms agree (like carbon-bisulphide).

It is a most useful remedy in hard, swollen, sore liver with weight and distress in the liver; stitches in both hypochondria, burning in left hypochondrium when lying on it; sensitive to clothing in the liver region. Great suffering in the abdomen from flatulence; incarcerated flatus causes cramping pains, distension, and is a continual source of distress. Everything eaten seems to ferment and turn to gas; rumbling and movements felt in the abdomen; there is great burning and griping; cramping in the abdomen soon after eating; the clothing distresses the abdomen. The slightest indiscretion in eating causes increased flatus, rumbling and diarrhoea; the abdomen is distended with dropsy. Herpes zona on the side of abdomen; herpes over lower abdomen and groin; hard swelling of inguinal glands; oedema of the abdominal walls.

From the anus there is copious discharge of very offensive flatus day and night. While diarrhoea is not so common as constipation, yet it is a marked condition in some patients. The diarrhoea is painless with much flatus, with watery, brown, putrid, lienteric stools; excoriating stools, extreme soreness of the anus; fissures of the anus; great burning. Chronic diarrhoea; from the slightest indiscretion in eating on comes a renewed attack. With the loose stools, and with the constipated stools copious white jelly-like mucus is often found. Discharge of mucus from anus and a constant moisture about the outside parts. Large hemorrhoids extremely sore with fissures.

Constipation with large, hard, knotty, difficult stools

passed with extreme pain from soreness and fissures of the anus. Long narrow stools (like phos.). Violent burning in the anus prolapsus of the anus. It has cured many cases of bleeding piles of long standing where there was extreme soreness and fissures and great burning. Violent pains during stool. No desire to go to stool for many days. It requires a long time with hard straining to pass the stool. It often suits patients who have no stool except by injection or cathartic. Violent itching of the anus; eczema and herpes near the anus or involving the anus. It has cured the stomach and abdominal conditions that favor the tapeworm.

Nocturnal emission. The urine flows in a feeble stream; the urine becomes very putrid after standing and deposits much red or white sediment; after standing the urine is covered with an iridescent cuticle. After urination there is some dribbling; burning in the urinary passages and neck of the bladder when not urinating; pain in the sacrum and coccyx when urinating.

Violent sexual excitement and nightly emissions; the excitement is so strong that ejaculation comes instantly after intromission. The opposite state is also found where there is aversion to coition and erections are wanting. It is a most useful remedy for impotency following secret vice and sexual excesses. Emissions with feeble erections. Herpes on the prepuce; excoriated and fissured glands penis; dropsical swelling of the scrotum and penis hydrocele in small boys and baby boys. Itching and moist eruptions on the scrotum. It has cured gleet, viscid discharge from the urethra. It has cured swollen testes.

In the female it causes aversion to coition; enlarged, hard ovaries; great tenderness in uterus and ovaries. It has cured ovarian tumor. Pain in the uterus when reaching high with hands; bearing down in uterine region. It cures cauliflower excrescence of the uterus; it has restrained the growth of cancer in the cervix uteri, when there was burning and putrid bloody discharge; in this it resembles carbo-an. Menses late, irregular, scanty, pale or pale mixed with scanty dark, small clots, short duration. Menses six or eight weeks apart. Menses suppressed or very late in chlorotic girls. First menses delayed. Leucorrhoea instead of the menses (cocculus.) Oedema of the

vulva. Leucorrhoea in gushes day and night. Dryness and heat in the vagina; coldness in the vagina. Extreme lassitude during the menses. Many symptoms come during menses; dry cough, copious sweat; oedema of feet; hoarseness; coryza; headache; nausea; morning nausea. Violent itching of the vulva before menses; marked excoriation of the genitals and between the thighs during menses; excoriating leucorrhoea before menses. Leucorrhoea white; yellowish-white; thin; viscid; offensive. Sore cracked nipples in nursing women. Cancer of the breast coming in the cicatrix of an old cancer.

Larynx sensitive to touch. Hoarseness in the evening (like carbo-veg). Dryness in the larynx in the night; copious glutinous mucus in the day time.

He suffocates when falling asleep and often wakes up in the night gasping for breath; constriction of the chest.

Paroxysmal cough like whooping cough, cough is followed by expectoration of copious white viscid mucus; paroxysms come at any time. It has cured whooping cough. Cough from tickling in the larynx or trachea; violent night cough; deep inspiration causes cough. Rawness in the trachea; stitching pains in the chest. Constriction of the heart; electric shocks in the heart; palpitation on motion or exertion with strong pulsation all over the body and in the extremities, pulse full and hard, slow during day but fast in the morning; fast pulse in evening after eating, with fever. Itching herpetic eruption on the chest; herpes zona on left side of chest with pain. It is a useful remedy to ward off phthisis.

Enlarged hard painful glands of neck. Painless swollen glands of neck. The spine is very sensitive to the jar of the bed; pain in lumbar region as if "spine were broken:" pain in sacrum with numbness down the limbs; pain in sacrum and coccyx while urinating; itching and moisture over the coccyx. Drawing and tearing pain in limbs; weakness of all limbs; sensation of paralysis of limbs; herpes and eczema on the limbs; marked numbness of the upper limbs, during rest and when lain on; numbness and coldness of fingers and hands. Rheumatic and tearing pains in shoulders, worse in left. Herpes in axilla and bend of the elbow; horny callosities on the palms; skin of the hands

hard, fissured, hot and bleeding. Psoriasis of the hands and fingers; raw moist places between the fingers; the finger nails thick and brittle; the finger nails become black and fall off. Great heat of palms.

Smarting and sore between the nates; excoriation from walking. Many eruptions on the thigh, but especially herpes and eczema; eruptions that ooze a glutinous fluid. Numbness of lower limbs during rest; the legs are weak and heavy as if paralyzed; oedema of the legs and feet. Herpes in the groin and hollow of the knee. Cold feet in evening in bed; copious, offensive sweat of the feet; ulcers on the feet and legs; tearing in thighs, legs, feet and toes; burning heat in soles and heels; gouty tearing in the toes; spreading blisters on the toes that become ulcers; the toenails become black; thick and crippled toenails; the nails are painful; ingrowing toenails.

Dreams vivid; anxious, horrible, vexatious. Sleepless before midnight; sleepiness during the day. Nightly pains in sleep. Frequent waking. Unrefreshed in the morning.

Graphites should be used more frequently in chronic recurrent intermittent fever. Chill in the evening with tearing in the limbs; chill intermingled with the fever; wants to be covered in all stages; chill worse after eating, better after drinking and in open air. Nightly fevers with chilliness but no sweat; dry heat evening and night especially before midnight; anxiety and restlessness during the fever, hands and soles very hot; even burning heat. It has chill with fever followed by sweat; sweat from slight exertion; sweat on front of body; the sweat is offensive, cold, and stains yellow; copious night sweats in weakness and during phthisis; entire inability to perspire in many chronic complaints.

Itching of the skin all over the body with or without eruptions; itching worse at night in the warm bed; itching and burning with eruptions; the skin is very hot at night; excoriation of the skin in the bends of joints. Every injury festers. Fissures on ends of fingers, on nipples, labial commissures at anus and vulva, between the toes. Itching blotches. Erysipelas beginning in face and spreading to other parts; erysipelas beginning in face and going from right to left. Itching over varicose

veins; itching piles. Herpes and eezema oozing a glutinous moisture. Crusty and scabby ulcers. Hard, painful cicatrices; old ulcers with proud flesh and burning, itching and stinging. Ulcers with indurated base and margins.

92 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

***NATRUM MURIATICUM: SOME CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS.**

By Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D.

This Hahnemannian antipsoric has often been passed by with suspicion, by homeopathic physicians, and regarded as entirely inert. It is, however, one of our deepest acting constitutional remedies, without which we should often be at great loss to cure our cases. Re-proved by the Vienna provers, in the thirtieth centesimal potency, it verified all that had been said of it by Hahnemann and his co-workers.

Sodium chloride is vital to our very existence, its absence productive of a profound cachectic, scorbutic state. The patient requiring natrum muriaticum as a homeopathic simillimum frequently has a decided craving for crude salt. This is a guiding symptom many times. The abuse of salt may demand phosphorus. Temperamentally the natrum muriaticum patient is greatly depressed, melancholy and very easily brought to tears, particularly before the menstrual period. Though very sad and hopeless, sympathy is vigorously rejected, and unlike the tearful Pulsatilla, aggravates the sufferings. Irritability of temper is a constant accompaniment and leads the patient to seek solitude, in which to recall past unpleasantness, wherein gloomily to revel.

The headaches of natrum muriaticum are hammering in character, often seated in the forehead between the eyes. Stooping increases the pain. Natrum mur, though anæmic, pale and chilly, desires cool, open air, which has a gratefully revivifying effect.

The natrum woman menstruates very scantily as well as painfully, cramps in the pelvis predominating. The menses are usually late, though may be too early and occasionally profuse.

*Read at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society, at Newark, May 7, 1907.

The leucorrhœa is acrid and excoriating, greenish in color and causes much smarting. Bearing down pains in the morning are often present. The coryza of this remedy is acrid, excoriating and watery, with much sneezing, frequently with loss of taste and smell, and worse in the morning and forenoon. Morning aggravation and excoriating, albuminous or watery discharges are characteristic.

About the lips we find an unsightly herpetic eruption, often the concomitant to the natrum mur. fever. The middle of the upper lip is painfully cracked; pulsatilla has the same in the lower lip. Great and unquenchable thirst is typical of natrum mur. and is always present during the chill and heat of its intermittent fever. In this disease the remedy is of paramount importance, and, unlike quinine, works true cures; abundant personal experience justifies the statement. The natrum chill takes place from 9 to 11 a. m., begins in the hands and feet, and is accompanied by intense frontal headache and thirst; as already mentioned, heat with thirst and continued headache follows, which is relieved after profuse perspiration only. The remedy should be given at the close of the paroxysm, and its action once established, should not be too soon repeated. Frequently a single dose of a high potency is all sufficient.

Marantic infants sometimes require this polychrest. Old in appearance, withered and wrinkled, the progressive emaciation is most marked or begins about the neck; that of abrotanum commences in the legs. Of course its use in marasmus must accompany proper percentage feeding. The chlorotic natrum girl not only craves salt, but also desires pickles and acids in general; lycopodium has craving for sweets. The desires of the sick patient are most important, being characteristic of the patient himself, hence uncommon, peculiar, and aid greatly in the selection of the remedy.

Natrum mur. is slow to fall asleep, and then has anxious, horrible and vivid dreams, often of burglars in the house. During sleep there are sudden startings or jerkings of the body and limbs, loud talking and screaming; sleep is unrefreshing, as in magesia carb., and others. During the day the patient is drowsy.

The natrum mur. complexion is oily and shiny; eruptions

often group themselves about the hairline; on the fingers, hang-nails are prone to form. The face is also pimply.

Like rhus tox., natrum muriaticum cures backache in the lumbar region when it is relieved by lying flat on the back or on something hard; causticum and kali carb. are similar, and staphysagria has a backache which is felt more in bed, especially in the morning before rising; cobalt aches more when sitting and is not felt when walking, usually the result of excessive seminal losses.

Natrum mur. is typically constipated, stools being hard, dry and crumbly, causing tearing and smarting at the anus, even fissures. The rectum is very inactive, and great effort is required to pass the difficult stool. I do not recall ever giving natrum mur. in diarrhoea, although the remedy produces such a symptom.

Sepia and natrum mur. are complementary in action, following each other well; one is often required to complete the cure, initiated by the other.

Natrum mur. frequently also follows ignatia, of which it is the chronic and in the long-lasting effects of grief should always be consulted.

Natrum mur. is one of the remedies having involuntary micturition during cough; squilla, pulsatilla and more especially causticum, are others.

The urine is clear and copious, and its emission frequent and followed by cutting or smarting.

Reading is often difficult for the natrum patient, inasmuch as the vision becomes blurred, the letters run together and the eyes smart and burn; the edges of the lids may be red and inflamed. In asthenopia, ruta is to be compared.

Fluttering of the heart I have frequently verified, also palpitation; worse when lying on the left side or when ascending steps. Calcarea carb., also, has this latter symptom; lilium tigrinum is to be compared in the fluttering sensation. Palpitation of the heart, from the slightest mental excitement or from any emotion, calls for calcarea arsenica. I have verified this modality twice. Lithium carb. is similar, though the constitution is different. In nephritis, either interstitial or parenchy-

matous, this remedy has done excellent work, relieving the intense headaches and the visual disturbances. It has, of course, been prescribed for the totality of the symptoms as represented in the patient, entirely regardless, therapeutically speaking, of the pathological condition. Homeopathy relates to patients only, whose illness is outwardly manifested by symptoms and signs, not to pathological states, which are to be regarded as end-products of disease; not as disease in its essence. More could be said of *natrum mur.*; enough has been presented to show its wide application and great usefulness.

New York City, N. Y.

CALCAREA—PHOSPHORICA.

By **Frederica E. Gladwin, M. D.**

Once upon a time years ago, you will remember, I told you all about the wedding of Mr. Phosphorus and Miss Calcarea. Since that time, a little child came to bless their home.

He was tall and slim like his father and had the light brown hair and fair complexion of both parents; in most respects, however, Calcarea-Phosphorica was his mother's child.

If anything he rather outdid his mother in slowness of development. Like her, he had large, open fontanels, but his reopened after closing while hers did not and the bones of his skull were soft and thin. His mother had been a big, fat baby, so there was some excuse for her bowed legs, but Calcarea-Phosphorica, a little emaciated fellow, was just as bow-legged as she had been; she had also a decided curvature of the spine and he followed her example.

It would be natural to think that bones that bend easily as Calcarea-Phosphorica's bones bend, would never break, but fractured bones came even to him. When his bones do break it seems as though they would never unite again. The little fellow was very slow in teething, had a good deal of trouble in getting them; then after all that trouble was over the teeth decayed rapidly. Here, again, he was like his mother, though his father's teeth decayed rapidly also.

He was a peevish, fretful youngster, stupid and forgetful, so like his mother; he never could bear a bit of grief, disappointment or vexation; they really made him sick. In his inability to bear trouble he resembles his uncle Phosphoric-Acid, who, by the way, is a crusty old bachelor, that in his youth was disappointed in love and had been a lazy, good-for-nothing fellow ever since. Calcarea-Phosphorica is inclined to imitate his uncle in this also, for he never wants to do anything that must be done; this indolence, though, he may have inherited from his mother, who is a fat, lazy woman.

You would not think that such a stupid fellow as Calcarea-Phosphorica would ever be in danger of brain-fag, but it is even so; probably it is an inheritance from his brilliant father, developed by the school push of town life.

Calcarea-Phosphorica is very likely to be hungry at four o'clock in the afternoon and he is likely to want salt meat and potatoes; it is no wonder, however, that he chooses substantial food, for dainties give him colic, vomiting and diarrhoea. It is strange that ice-cream gives him colic, for both his father and mother are very fond of ice-cream and it does not hurt them; then, too, neither of them like meat.

Like his mother, Calcarea-Phosphorica has pressing pains in the forehead, but they are not nearly so severe as hers, which are stupefying. Mental occupation is likely to relieve Calcarea-Phosphorica's headaches unless he thinks about the pain itself, then it is worse. His mother's headache is worse from mental exertion, while his father has terrible attacks of headache from mental work.

Calcarea-Phosphorica has had an affection for warm weather ever since he has had rheumatism. His rheumatism always comes in the fall and lasts until spring. This may be due to the changeable weather of that season; he can't stand melting snows and east winds, therefore, he does not like winter weather. His mother, also, is sensitive to cold, damp air. From his mother he inherits his corneal ulcers and chronic catarrhs, even eczema; from both parents he inherits nasal polypi, which bleed easily.

Calcarea-Phosphorica is troubled with much numbness; there is numbness of the tongue, of abdominal wall, in sacrum,

arms, buttock and back and lower limbs; he complains of the parts going to sleep. He inherits this from his father, but Mr. Phosphorus' numbness belongs to paralysis. Burning pain is another heirloom that has descended to Calcarea-Phosphorica. He has burning in the stomach, abdomen, anus and in the urethra during and after urination. These burning pains come from both sides of the house, but his mother suffers from them to a greater extent than Calcarea-Phosphorica, while the father has them to a much less extent.

Calcarea-Phosphorica is scrofulous; so is his mother. He is gouty; so is she. When a child he had had richitis, but she had already traveled the path before him.

Calcarea-Phosphorica is full of rheumatism. He has rheumatic pains and stiffness in the neck, lumbago; worse on motion; rheumatic pain in the upper arm, in nates, in lower limbs, in joints; aggravated after getting wet and in cold, stormy weather. How could he, born as he was of sycotic parents, possibly escape having rheumatism? With his rheumatism he is quite likely to have a fistula in the anus. He has protruding piles, aching, itching, sore; with oozing of a yellow fluid, and bleeding. His mother is also troubled with hemorrhoids, which protrude and bleed freely. His father also has protruding hemorrhoids, but the bleeding from the father is more profuse than either of the others.

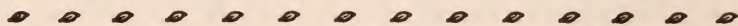
Calcarea-Phosphorica is sleepy enough during the day time, but his sleep is disturbed before midnight. He has vivid dreams, starts from his sleep as in a fright; cries out in sleep, but he can not waken early in the morning.

His mother can not understand why he should sleep so late, for she can not sleep after three o'clock in the morning; but his father understands, for his own sleep is so restless and full of vivid dreams that in the morning he feels as though he had not slept enough, indeed, he is sleepy all day long. If the truth were told the mother would have to admit that she, too, is sleepy during the day, though probably not so sleepy as Calcarea-Phosphorica and his father.

1708-10 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



SPECIAL ARTICLE



PLANES.

By Alonzo Eugene Austlin, M. D.

In climbing a high mountain we not only pass from lower planes to higher and higher ones, but the outlook depends materially on the direction in which we gaze, for the picture which paints itself on the will and understanding.

The man who desires to remain in the valley will find himself lost in the grosser forms of nature, but the man who desires a more beautiful understanding will seek the higher planes that he may come in closer touch with the first causes which brings him back to the beginning of all life which is God. Then if he would make an ideal cure, he must take down his charts that he may enter the aura harbors of the sick patient, through channels whose dynamic depth he has measured with the fathom line of quiet patient research. He may then measure the dynamic forces of his patient, which has to be brought into harmony. He may then cause the distunement to once more vibrate in rational tunement.

Some seem to think that it is only necessary to find a remedy, they do not know nor do they seem to care for the plane of the disease, for they think that if their first remedy fails, it means simply the trial of another. They are traitors and a menace, as they make a complete failure, bringing disgrace upon their brother practitioners and this is not all, they at last make a mixed case of it, which causes the master mind added hours of work to straighten out. I find that many men see only the results of disease found in the pathological conditions. They have been so grossly taught, that they fly at an express speed past the signs and symptoms, which should warn them of fast approaching danger and like the color blind engineer, they are unable to be warned and thus save those under their care from degrees of sickness, lifting them into series of health by the dynamic forces found in the remedy.

How different is the working of the master mind, who as

he gazes sees the great generals standing out, leading the army of symptoms, until it becomes to his mind one marshalled army. A marshalled army with the generals holding always and at all times first rank in the loves and hates, the peculiar manifestations and lastly the well blended particulars, all which show him the strength of the enemy. His generals point him to the strength of shot and shell, which he must use and he bangs away on those planes until no further influx remains as an enemy. Then he drives his gain by going to the next higher or lower plane until the enemy's forces are again vanquished and the influx of opposition has no standing ground. Thus, plane by plane, from series to series, from center to circumference, from above downward and in the reverse order of its coming is disease dispelled.

The deadly influxes are put to flight in a quiet, orderly, gentle and permanent manner and how gratifying are the results. Some one will say that there is not sufficient reward for such careful work! It is too laborious, too hard and the compensation not adequate. The man who reasons thus has soon forgotten the debt of gratitude he owes to his patient mother, who so patiently bore him in her arms of love wrapped in the covering of her patience, nine long months, that he might see the bright morning of this world. I would direct this lazy slug-gard to visit the homes of the spiders, the ants, the bees, that he might gain an inspiration and a lasting quickening. Such a visit would cause him the resolution that no work or earnest endeavor be too great to quench his love for the brother and thus he would consider it the opportunity and privilege of his life to sacrifice even his life blood in the searching for the remedy and its plane. They will be like unto the dying Knight Templar, who had bravely led his comrades through the storm of battle and as he lay dying, bleeding from many wounds, was asked, "what they could do for him." he said, "Oh, for a drink of cold water" and as they placed it to his lips, he heard a brother sighing for the same desire and in his generous heart said, "if you would please me, my soldiers, give this to yonder dying man."

816 Madison Avenue, New York City.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

VERBASCUM IN FACIAL NEURALGIA.

By Rita Ehrmann Dunlevy, M. D.

Mrs. H., a small blonde of nervous sanguine temperament, seven months pregnant, mentally and physically exhausted from prolonged anxiety and watching over a seriously sick child was attacked with prosopalgia.

After two days of futile self treatment she sent for me and gave the following symptoms: severe constant pain of a boring and throbbing character over the entire course of the right facial nerve, worse over the superior maxilla.

The pain would waken her at 3 a. m. and continue with more or less intensity until she fell into a doze at night. Pain was aggravated by touch, motion, cold and lying down and by bending over which caused an intense throbbing—Beladonna 30 mitigated the throbbing and intense pain and changed it from a constant condition to intermitting, usually beginning about 11 a. m.

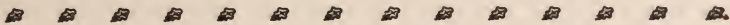
As sulphur is one of her constitutional remedies I gave her a dose of the 10m. This brought about a state of order by quieting mind and body and disclosed a clear picture as factors. Pain right side of face intermittent, came in every morning at 9:30 steadily increased in severity until noon when it began to decrease and ceased at 4 p. m., leaving the affected parts sensitive to touch. During the paroxysm the patient was despondent and tearful. Pain still aggravated by change of air, by cold, by touch, by pressure, by motion of the jaws and by lying down.

Upon consulting Lilienthal's Therapeutics on prosopalgia I found the time aggravations and other modalities given under verbascum and following Professor Kent's advice given in his philosophy, to "use a key note to examine the remedy to see if it has all the other symptoms that a patient has," I was gratified to find it fitted the picture beautifully. Having nothing higher than the 2nd potency this was given at short intervals until the pain was relieved. At the end of the second day every vestige of pain sensitiveness had vanished leaving the patient in freedom.

328 West 57th St., New York City.



CONTRIBUTED



REPLY TO A KICKER.

By M. E. VanMeter, M. D.

Editor of THE CRITIQUE: In your February or March issue you published an article from the pen of R. del Mas, M.D., under the caption of "A Kick," said article being a criticism of an article written by me and published in the January number of the *American Journal of Surgery*, entitled "Stamping Out Hereditary Disease by Sterilizing the Sexes." Since the criticism was given space in your pages, I beg the privilege of replying through the same medium.

Without argument, Dr. del Mas, I grant you that the Homoeopathic fraternity are the only ones who know anything about medicine; that they have introduced every new remedy, and found the cure for every known disease and condition that we lesser lights of other schools are stumbling along in our emperic way, trying to cure; some by medicine, and some by surgery. But I will not admit that all the ideas that emanate from an allopathic or eclectic brain is a "rotten plank," as you choose to term it, nor that every surgical innovation evolved by them is only a "mutilating procedure."

I will beg of you, however, my erudite friend, to let me off this time, and do not send me to the "junk heap" for not being a homeopath, for I have graduated four times from the allopathic school, once from the eclectic school and attended *one term* in a homeopathic school; this last, I hope, being a redeeming feature, or, at least, a mitigating circumstance, I feel that I should at least be allowed to *look through a crack* in the fold, wherein are housed the proud possessors of *all* medical lore.

With what I know of the good in homeopathy, I am well pleased, and only wish I knew more of its principles, but I am liberal and do not believe that any *one* school is *all good*, nor that any other school is *all bad*; nor that any one who does not practice the *cult* of one particular school is a knave or ignoramus. Nor do I feel that all the time I spent in allopathic and

eclectic schools was wasted, nor that all I learned in those schools are "rotten planks." I believe there is good in the allopathic, the eclectic and homeopathic systems; and I also believe there is good in osteopathy, hydrotherapy, electricity and even in the so-called Christian Science—mental healing, but I do not believe that medicine—even though it be administered by a homeopath—can fill the place of surgery, nor *vice versa*; and he who follows either method to the exclusion of the other is the one who has "side-stepped common sense."

In the animal kingdom—minus the *genus homo*—there are hundreds, yes, thousands of births, to every birth in the human race, and while it is true that we see occasionally a case of congenital deformity among animals, how small the percentage when compared with the number seen among mankind?

Why do we not find among animals congenital cases of club foot, bow legs, knock-knees, cross-eyes, pug-nose, deafness blindness, mutes, idiots, hare-lips, cleft-palates, spina-bifida, hemaphodites and other monstrosities; besides weak eyes, bad teeth, sores, skin diseases and other constitutional weaknesses? What makes the difference? Surely, the average woman is as well cared for as the average animal, during the months of gestation. Then we must attribute this difference, which is so strongly in favor of the four-legged animal, to one of two causes, viz., maternal impressions—always a mooted question, or a parental constitutional taint.

My homeopathic friend, can you eradicate these results of ancestral sins, with your high potency pills and powders? Can you do it by preaching morals or teaching hygiene? If you can, in the name of God, quit the practice of medicine and start on a lecture tour.

You say, "If Dr. Van Meter wants to make our race larger, stronger, healthier, happier and better, he need not *mutilate* it, but teach it hygiene and moral principles, and have it live up to them." "Have it live up to them." Ah! there you are. Had this always been done, our blood would now be as pure as the crystal water bubbling from a "spring of eternal youth."

Please tell me, doctor, how to achieve this soul-saving, body-purifying innovation. Have we not been preached to for

thousands of years; and have we not been taught hygiene since we were born; and do you see our morals or our health mounting heavenward at any great speed?

As I said before, if we had always lived up to these divine teachings and hygienic principles, we would not now be contaminated. But we *are* contaminated, and the question is, how are we going to be purified? By *prevention*, or by attempting to cure after the harm is done? If the latter plan be the better, why our vaccination and quarantine laws? Is it solely for the good of those already infected, or is it for the *public good*, that we compel the observance of these laws?

He would be a fool who would even suggest that a person suffering from smallpox, would be benefited by quarantining the house where he might be sick, but we might thus prevent him from inflicting *his* misfortune upon others; and any one with even a smattering of the English language cannot find a word nor even a hint in my article, that the *health* or *morals* of a person sterilized would be improved from having had it done. But I did say and *do* say, it would prevent a tainted person from transmitting a like taint to innocent offspring.

Now, can you not understand that while it took Solomon to build a temple, a hobo could throw mud at its windows; that though a jackass can blow his horn louder than can a thoroughbred, he cannot beat him to the stake? Do you not remember that there is a trite, but true saying, that "when anything *good* is proposed the devil is always ready with an objection?"

Now, doctor, everything you have said, or, at least, every *sensible* thing you have said in your criticism, only goes to prove what I said to be true; and proves the necessity of my scheme, and enforcing the operation I have suggested.

You ask "What about the boys and girls who may fall in love, and perhaps by the wayside (that is, begetting tainted offspring) before marriage?" That question is worse than puerile: it is silly, and not worthy of an answer. However, I will answer it by asking another. Why not do away with all marriage laws, and turn our whole country into a wide-open land of prostitution, simply because a few boys and girls, yes, and older

people, too, fall by the wayside (cohabit) outside the bonds of wedlock?

Again, you say: "If all men and women having a venereal taint to-day were castrated, I doubt if Van Meter's knife would leave the world more thickly populated than it was after the general flood."

Now, my dear doctor, in my article, which is the subject of your criticism, I did not even suggest the *castration* of any one; and though you may be one of the universally (as you claim) tainted ones, my operation will prevent you begetting other tainted ones, without *castration*, so don't be afraid of Van Meter's knife, doctor.

Your fear of depopulating the world if all those already tainted were made sterile, only bears out what I said, viz., "That this evil is rapidly increasing and at a ratio that will soon include the whole human family."

If you had a pasture of thoroughbred mares, and with them a horse of purest strain, and in an evil hour some "scrub" horse would jump the fence and begin tainting the blood of the coming offspring, what would you do? Leave the "scrub" with the others and try to eradicate the resulting evils by high potency food and hygienic stables; or would you, as soon as possible, segregate every one with a possible taint, and fix them so they would not and could not reproduce their kind?

You say: "If we would go into all the slums of the world, in all the families where debauchery, crime, dissolution, degradation and poor health reigns, and castrate the inhabitants that in twenty years from now, we would be in a like condition again."

So, too, if we had the power to kill off or cure every person in the world to-day, who has an affliction, in twenty years there would be sick people again. Is that any reason we should stop our investigation into the causes of disease, or lessen our efforts to stamp out those causes, that we may alleviate human woe?

Again, if we should put to death every known criminal to-day, in twenty years there would be criminals again—unless the criminal tendency is stamped out—but would we be justified in throwing open our prison doors and abolishing every form of

punishment? Or should we go on making laws, electing judges, and paying officers and concurrent expenses for the protection of the public, and the betterment of mankind?

You say: "To destroy the race in order to better it, is indeed a poor policy." Can you point to the place in my article where it is proposed to destroy or even to *injure* the human race now existing? No, you cannot, but I *do propose* to put a stop to the production of more of the same kind, or worse.

Again, you say: "Before the *materialist surgeon*, came the *thinking* physician, the well-minded sociologist and economist, and the ever-alert moralist."

What part is played in the relief of suffering humanity by sociology or political economy—in which branches you think so necessary that doctors should be educated—I know not; though I can see the necessity of *philosophy*, especially, on the part of the patients; when the *thinking* physician stood by and saw thousands of his trusting patients die, who could have been cured by an operation, they were advised to look at their situation philosophically and meet their fate heroically; and when the THINKING physician had closed the eyes of the victim of "*medical*" failure, the "moralist" would step in and say: "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

What was the fate of those having ectopic pregnancy, ovarian cysts, bleeding fibroids, bowel obstruction, traumatic internal hemorrhage and other conditions too numerous to mention, including our new fad, "appendicitis," when treated by the *thinking* physician, as compared with the results achieved by the *materialist surgeon*?

You say: "Heredity should be treated early, and the earlier the better." Would it not be ten thousand fold better to have no heredity to treat?

You refer to what Lady Cook—whoever she may be—says about our United States' senators being as bad as Smoot, and then *you* add that nine-tenths of men are as bad as our senators; and on top of this you further say that "Immorality is the daughter of *ignorance* and poverty"—but you do not tell which is the father and which the mother of this daughter—and if your

statement is true about the *immorality* of our senators, and also your statement about the parentage of the daughter, "immorality;" then what a dandy lot of *ignorant*, (?) poverty-stricken (?) cusses our senators must be.

But you help out a little toward saving this country from the everlasting cesspool of poverty and ignorance by telling us that "VIRTUE" begets brain and muscle.

Since Jeffries, Sharkey, the great John L. and others of that ilk have the *muscle*, they must have the *brain*, the two being offspring of the one and same parent—virtue. And since they have "virtue," the parent, and *brain*, the offspring, they can save our country from being sunken in the maelstrom of immorality, ignorance and poverty, by our senators.

Again, you say: "We must remember that we deal with patients, and not with disease." That is just what *I* propose doing; dealing with patients; and thus prevent the necessity of dealing with disease.

Doctor, the difference between us is this: I *know*, for a certainty, that *my* plan will prevent a multitude of mental and physical suffering and sins; while you *believe* that *you* can cure the most blasting blights, after they have fastened their tentacles upon the vitals of your patients, by your high potencies.

Now, doctor, you say that "the law governing the survival of the fittest" takes care every day of eliminating the "scrubs" from the "arena."

That this law holds good in the case at issue, I admit that it does to a certain extent, and then, only at the sacrifice of innocent human lives. That it does so wholly, I most emphatically deny.

When this law does apply, what does it do? A man, rotten with syphilis begets a half dozen diseased children, who, as the result of the hereditary taint, must *suffer* while they *live*, and *die young* or grow up to become a charge in a "public institution."

But because this law of the "survival of the fittest" kills those children for the sins, moral and physical, of this syphilitic criminal—for I claim it is a crime to beget such children, to be offered as a sacrifice to sexual lust—does it justify this in-

human father in offering his own innocent offspring as the sacrifice?

That this beneficent law only partly does its work of eliminating the "scrubs"—which, in this case means those who are paying the penalty for the sins and follies of their parents—is proven by the overcrowded condition of our asylums for the insane, the blind, the deaf, the dumb; and the "homes" for the feeble-minded, idiots and incurables; our county hospitals and poor-farms; our reform schools, jails and penitentiaries.

Is it not better, if we can not have a healthy child, to have no children at all, than to have a diseased one, simply because we know that nature's law will kill that child after allowing it a short, miserable existence, for conditions for which its father or mother is responsible? Sure, the wrath of God should be poured out upon such parents.

Every time this wonderfully wise and purifying law of nature *eliminates* a "scrub," it *kills an innocent child*. Did you ever think of *that doctor*?

Would not burning at the stake be accounted all too mild a punishment for such a hellish creature, man or woman, who would take an innocent, healthy babe and, purposely infect it with a disease that would make its little life one of misery while it lived, and bring it to an early death; or, what would be *worse*, let it live a life of suffering with a loathsome disease.

We all would mete out a much more dire punishment than submitting to sterilization to any one who would so infect one of our children; and the man with half a dozen tainted children at home, would be in the van of a mob to lynch the person for doing to one child of another person, what he, himself, had done to *all* of his own.

Why should diseased parents be allowed to produce numbers of tainted children, simply because they are *their own*, and because they look to "nature" to kill off those worst afflicted, and our "public institutions" to care for those who are unfortunate enough to live?

Now, my benighted friend, I am not wanting to pick any fight with you, nor to find any fault with your little pills and

high potency powders; nor do I want to take up the valuable space in a medical journal, with a controversy as to the merits or demerits of this or that particular school of medicine, or the superior virtues of him who thinks *he* is "It," and that *his* practice is the only correct one.

I have written this article because I am in deadly earnest in this matter, and want to put every doctor—and every one else—to thinking on this subject; for the more it is thought about, the more will it strike one with its force and truthfulness; and then, will the different phases of the subject present themselves more clearly.

What stirs my heart most in this matter is the great wrongs that are being inflicted upon innocent offspring.

Were we going about the country killing this child and that, and infecting others with a horrible disease, we would deserve and expect to be lynched. But what is being done by the environments of ignorance, poverty and crime—the children of tainted blood—is worse. And if we are justified in lynching a person for the lesser crime, we are justified in forcing a drunkard, a criminal, a syphilitic or tubercular man or woman, to submit to being "sterilized," whether their vasas and oviducts be "fed to the dogs"—as you would have it—or cast aside.

140 Sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE DENVER HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

By **Lilburn Merrill, M. D.**

"A bunch of new-made doctors have been turned loose on the land;
And the cures they will perform will surely traumatize the band.
They will reduce the temperature of a red-hot summer's day,
With a potency, two millionth, of the breath of new mown hay;
And operations wonderful, the world will of them speak—
For they'll remove the corns from the foot of old Pike's Peak."

With the above lines as a finale the thirteenth graduating class of the Denver Homeopathic College received their degrees in the auditorium of the Women's Club Building, Wednesday evening, May 16, 1907.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the class with all the customary congratulations and good wishes. The graduates were: Henry Wilson Averill, Nathan Allen Bolles, Carl De Witt Fisher, F. V. P. Van Landegham, Lida Burgess Russell and Charles Mansfield Worth.

Following the presentation of the class by the dean, Professor Joseph Bauer Kinley, the conferring of diplomas by

Professor James Polk Willard, the Rev. Charles F. Seitter, A. M., Ph.B., acting chancellor of Denver University, delivered the commencement address. It was a scholarly appeal for the larger sphere of moral integrity and social service.

Unless we are greatly deceived, the class will be heard from sooner or later; they have presented many evidences of sterling character and intellectual capacity. Two members of the senior class, because of unfortunate and adverse conditions, were unable to complete their work.

Following the exercises at the auditorium, two hundred physicians, students and friends assembled in the banquet hall of the Adams hotel, where music, wit and good cheer was dispensed with lavish hand under the genial direction of the toastmaster, Dr. Grant S. Peck, until the early hours of the morning.

The prosperity of the college was apparent; the student body during the year was increased seventy-five per cent. above past records; each graduate had taken four years of full eight months each. In this requirement and other particulars the college now occupies a position of the first class with medical schools recognized by the American Institute of Homeopathy and the American Medical Association; recently the Dean received a communication from the New York Medical Board, informing him that the Denver school was now listed in Class 1 A in its educational work. For all of which good work the western homeopathic brethren are more than thankful.

ATTENTION, HOMEOPATHS!

“*CRITIQUE* :—The present Texas Legislature has passed a new medical act which, on July 11, 1907, will supplant our present law.

Till that date, the Homeopathic Board of Medical Examiners will issue certificates of authority to practice in Texas, by what is called the “Reciprocity Act.” That is, we will license any one holding a certificate from a state examining board; the presence of the applicant is not necessary. Write to our secretary H. B. Stiles, M. D., Waco, Texas, immediately and he will instruct you as to what is necessary to do.

This is a rich field for Homeopathic physicians and we want hundreds of them here before it becomes so much more difficult to get in. Yours fraternally,

F. L. GRIFFITH, M. D.

Vice President Homeopathic Board of Medical Examiners.

Final Session of Homeopathic Board at Fort Worth, Tex., July 4th and 5th.

The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

SHARE YOUR JOYS WITH OTHERS.—I am in receipt of some good news from Dr. JAMES TYLER KENT which will be of interest to all homeopaths in any way interested in the materia medica of their adopted faith, and I am just liberal enough to share it with readers of THE CRITIQUE.

DR. KENT has been kind enough to outline the work he proposes doing on this publication for the forthcoming fourteen months, and has prepared a list of materia medica topics to be treated by him during this time, all of which will be in the usual KENT manner.

In looking over this list it may readily be seen that a rich reward awaits all who may wish to keep up to the latest in materia medica matters, inasmuch as from among the entire list of practically new remedies there is scarcely one which has had either a very extensive proving or wide range of clinical comparison placed to its credit by any other author, thus making this entertainment of first-handed value and importance to those fortunate enough to secure the entire set.

It is the intention of the publishers of THE CRITIQUE to index these articles at the end of the year so that all of DR. KENT'S papers will appear under one head; in this way they will be of ready and easy reference notwithstanding they may not follow on consecutive pages of a bound volume.

Here is an opportunity for everyone to become the owner of a lot of advance information, inasmuch as it will, no doubt, be some time before any of these remedies will appear in a regularly compiled book on Materia Medica.

Get in on the ground floor.

Inasmuch as it will be impossible for us to keep a sufficiently large reserve supply of THE CRITIQUE on hand to provide those who may procrastinate with regards to subscribing until after the publication of the articles has been begun, I would advise all desiring the same to send their name, address and dollar before July 1st, at which time the first of the series will be published, in order to insure proper reservation at this feast of homeopathic materia medica.

Here is the list of remedies as they will no doubt appear, *alumina phosphorica* being slated for the initial topic in the July issue, and as all manuscript is now ready for the printer no one need fear the failure of their future appearance. The list:

Alumina phosphorica; arsenicum sulfuratum flavum; aurum iodatum; aurum sulphuricum; baryta iodide, (barium iodatum); baryta muriatica; barium sulphuricum; ferrum iodatum; carbon bi-sulphide; natrum arsenicatum; natrum silicatum; sulphur iodatum; zincum sulphidum.

M.

TO THE HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS OF AMERICA:—Your national society is about to hold its annual meeting at Jamestown. I say *your* society, for it is yours whether you belong to it or not, since it is the standard bearer of Homeopathy and because of its strength and activity your position is stronger and you command greater respect in the communities in which you live.

Are you alive to your duty to the American Institute of Homeopathy and the privilege of belonging to it—you, who are not members or who do not attend its meetings? I am sure you neither realize how much you owe to the institute nor how much you lose in not being of that company which yearly meets for scientific work and friendly intercourse. Both are of great advantage to the physician, since he will never reach his best if he strive alone and does not mix in just this way with his fellows. For the institute is now so large and so strong that here will be found men and women of the highest attainment, standing in the front rank of the profession, leaders in every department, be it general practice, surgery, or any of the specialties. Is it not worth while to know such men and women, to hear their views and learn their methods, not only from their papers, but by personal contact? The institute is a very democratic body, acquaintances are easily formed, and the quiet interchange of ideas is constantly going on, and is one of the best ways of acquiring information.

The social side of institute life is one of its most enjoyable and profitable features. The acquaintances of the first year or two soon ripen into friends, each year increasing in number and becoming dearer. To one who has attended the meetings year after year the friendships thus formed become very precious and the experiences of institute week are counted among the most enjoyable of his life, to which he looks forward with pleasant anticipation. He soon begins to have a personal feeling toward the institute, which ere long becomes a positive affection and he looks upon her as the college man does upon his Alma Mater.

There is still another feature of institute life that should not be overlooked, for it is important and legitimate. It is a valuable professional asset to have acquaintances and

friends located all over the country, for the American people are migratory and frequently change their places of residence and in so doing almost invariably ask their family physician to tell them what physician to employ in their new home. He is far more likely to recommend a man whom he personally knows and whose ability he has measured than he is a stranger, and a man does not attend the institute many years before an accurate estimate of his character and ability is formed.

The Jamestown meeting affords an inviting opportunity to begin or renew institute life, since we meet under favorable conditions both for work and recreation, the details of which have already been published. The reports of annoyances and discomforts of the opening day of the exposition need not alarm us, even if they were not exaggerated. Unquestionably the exposition was not ready to entertain a large number of visitors in comfort on April 26th, but there is no question about our being well taken care of on June 17th. The Inside Inn, our headquarters, is completed and in excellent condition to take care of us in a satisfactory manner. All the sleeping rooms are in the second story, so that danger to life from fire is eliminated. I can state positively that the sanitary arrangements of the Inn are good and that the drinking water is above suspicion. The Hall of Congresses, where we hold our sessions, is completed and its sanitary arrangements are also satisfactory. In fact, there is every reason to believe that the sanitation of the whole exposition, which is under the supervision of a United States government expert, is excellent.

I believe that the institute has never before met under conditions more favorable for work and recreation. It goes without saying that there will be some annoyances and inconveniences—such things are inevitable—but I am convinced that those who go to the Inside Inn will have less annoyance and greater comfort than those who may choose to patronize hotels at a distance from the exposition grounds.

EDWARD BEECHER HOOKER, M. D.
President American Institute.

721 Main street, Hartford, Conn.



CORRESPONDENCE



By Members of the Editorial Staff

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M. D.

Dr. E. L. Hall, Rustall, Minnesota, has recently become the father of an eight-pound boy.

Dr. and Mrs. Asa Wilcox of Minneapolis have moved to their summer home at Lake Minnetonka. The Dr. has purchased a gasoline launch and expects to dispose of his surplus energy in "puffs, puffs."

Dr. S. G. Cobb of Merriam Park is taking the Knight Templars' western trip through California, Washington Oregon, etc.

Dr. B. H. Ogden of St. Paul, who has been ill for several weeks, is recuperating at Redlands, California. He will return about the first of July.

Drs. P. A. Higbee, George F. Roberts and Louisa M. Hayes could not attend the Institute at St. Paul on account of illness.

Dr. Margaret Koch was re-elected, for the seventh or eighth time, treasurer of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute. Any member who can run by her desk without paying dues, must be able to beat the Dan Patch pacing record.

MINNESOTA STATE HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

The forty-first annual session of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute was held at the Ryan hotel in St. Paul, May, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 1907. The meeting was wide awake in every respect, and very progressive. The Homeopathic profession of the Twin Cities and the Northwest proved itself to be up-to-date.

One of the important features of the meeting was the number of excellent papers presented by the young men. The young men are the pillars of the Medical profession, and the success of the future meetings of the Institute, as evidenced by the success of the young men in this meeting, is assured.

This part of the United States is rapidly becoming a strong Homeopathic center, and spirit and harmony prevailed throughout the meeting. Dr. R. B. Leach of St. Paul presided in a very business like manner. The program was full and complete, fifty papers being scheduled, of which thirty-five or forty were presented.

Among some of the important papers are the following: "Hyoscine in Obstetric Anesthesia," by Dr. H. O. Skinner of St. Paul; "Homeopathy versus Pathology," by Dr. R. del Mas; "The Necessity of a Therapeutic Revival," by Dr. W. E. Leonard of Minneapolis; "How I Use Some of the Old and New Remedies," by G. G. Balcom of Lake

Wilson; "The Annulment of Marriage for Insanity and Other Deceases" by Dr. O.E. Stewart of Briscelyn.

The Bureaus of General Medicine, Pedology and Electro-Therapeutics were well received, and very fully discussed. The report of Homeopathic Institutions in Minnesota, was a surprise to all present. Few physicians know that there are ten such institutions in this state, seven of which are in the Twin Cities. The following is a list of these Institutions and the names of those who presented the annual report:

College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, University of Minnesota, E. L. Mann, M. D. Dean, St. Paul; University of Minnesota Free Dispensary, H. H. Leavitt, M. D., Minneapolis; Minneapolis City Hospital, R. D. Matchan, M. D., Minneapolis; St. Paul City and County Hospital, H. M. Lufkin, M. D., St. Paul; Fergus Falls State Hospital, George D. Welch, M. D., Fergus Falls; Walker Sanitorium, George F. Roberts, M. D., Minneapolis; Cobb Hospital, A. H. Aherns, M. D., Merriam Park; Russell Hospital, William Russell, M. D., Minneapolis; Maternity Hospital, Martha G. Ripley, M. D., Minneapolis; Klein Hospital, J. F. Klein, M. D., Anoka.

The Memorial services held on the evening of the first day by Dr. Henry C. Aldrich, Necrologist, were in memory of the following deceased members: Dr. K. C. Bemis, Merriam Park; Dr. A. W. Cummings, Sack Center; Dr. T. J. Gray, Tonopah, Nevada; Dr. W. H. Leonard, Minneapolis; Dr. W. W. Routh, Duluth; Dr. S. W. Rutledge, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Dr. L. D. Shipman, Minneapolis; Dr. G. E. Dennis, Minneapolis.

Addresses and remarks were made at this meeting by Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, Mr. Thomas Gardiner, Drs. H. C. Leonard, D. A. Locke, O. K. Richardson, R. R. Rome, Asa Wilcox, and Archbishop John Ireland.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery University of Minnesota, a number of important questions were discussed, and committees appointed to advance the success of the Medical College.

During the business session of the Institute, Dr. E. L. Mann of St. Paul introduced the following resolutions, which was unaimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute in annual session, do hereby endorse the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States as the sole authority for the preparation of Homeopathic Medicines in the United States."

The publication committee was appointed to have charge of the publication of the transactions. The committee consists of Dr. A. E. Comstock of St. Paul; and Drs. Margaret Koch and Norman M. Smith of Minneapolis.

On the evening of the second day of the Institute the St. Paul Homeopathic physicians entertained the members at a banquet at the

Ryan hotel. The banquet was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Each course from "Mollusea Cum Minimi Services" to "Snipes de la Butts," was a feature and kept the members guessing. Dr. O. H. Hall of St. Paul, presided as toastmaster, in a very entertaining manner. The president's annual address by Dr. R. B. Leach of St. Paul, was the most important communication received by the Institute. "Amalgamation" was the title of this paper and in it Dr. Leach advocated independent Homeopathy according to *similia, similibus, curantur*. We hope to publish this address in a later number of the "Critique."

The following officers were elected for 1908 meeting, which will be held in Minneapolis, beginning with the third Tuesday in May:

President, A. E. Comstock, M. D., St. Paul; vice president, G. G. Balcom, M. D., Lake Wilson; H. H. Leavett, M. D., Minneapolis; secretary, H. O. Skinner, M. D. St. Paul; treasurer, Margret Koch, M. D. Minneapolis; Censors, R. B. Leach, M. D., St. Paul, T. W. Ashley, M. D., River Falls, Wisconsin, R. D. Matchan, M. D., Minneapolis. Executive committee, E. L. Mann, M. D., 1909, St. Paul, O. E. Stewart, M. D., 1909, Bricelyn, Asa Wilcox, M. D., 1909, Minneapolis, Martha G. Ripley, M. D., 1909, Minneapolis, H. C. Leonard, M. D., 1909, Duluth, H. Hutchinson, M. D., 1909, St. Paul, D. A. Locke, M. D., 1909, Minneapolis, B. H. Ogden, M. D., 1908, St Paul, H. M. Lufkin, M. D., St. Paul, A. J. Hammond, M. D., 1908, Winnebago, G. E. Clark, M. D., 1908, Stillwater, O. K. Richardson, M. D., 1908, Minneapolis, R. D. Mateban, M. D., 1908, Minneapolis, W. S. Briggs, M. D., 1908, St. Paul.

Among the new members of the Institute are Dr. J. G. Whittemore of Donnelly, Dr. H. C. Leonard of Duluth, Dr. Glen Robert Matchan of Maywood, Dr. Samuel Schaefer of Winona.

Drs. and Mesdames E. L. Mann, R. B. Lach, H. M. Lufkin and O. H. Hall of St. Paul, G. G. Balcom of Lake Wilson, Charles M. Cooper of Chatfield, H. D. Newkirk and H. J. Tunstead of Minneapolis attended the banquet and most of the sessions of the Institution. We hope more of the ladies will be present at the annual meeting next year.

NECROLOGICAL.

BEMIS: Dr. Corey Bemis—Formerly associated with Dr. S. G. Cobb of Merriam Park, died at Wheaton, Minnesota, April 27, 1907.

Dr. Bemis was born at Evansville, Wisconsin, January 13, 1879. He graduated from the High school of Lodi, Wisconsin, in 1897. He took up the study of Osteopathy, graduating in 1900 from the Northern Institution of Osteopathy of Minneapolis.

Realizing the limitations of Osteopathy and feeling that it was but an adjunct of medicine, he entered Hering Medical College of Chicago, from which Institution he graduated in 1903. He was resident surgeon in a hospital in "Packingtown," Chicago, and later returned to Merriam Park, where he became associated with Dr. Cobb in his hospital.

In July, 1905, he developed an attack of pleurisy. Later he showed unmistakable signs of tuberculosis and went to Arizona in January, 1906. Apparently he was doing well in his combat with the dread destroyer until late the past winter when an unusual effort, or exertion in fact, a long, hard ride in answer to an urgent summons from patient, a child that had been accidentally shot, stirred up the smouldering fires of the disease. He grew rapidly worse; he came home to Wheaton Minnesota and passed into the beyond as stated above.—“Aldrich.”

LEONARD.—Dr. William Huntington Leonard of Minneapolis, died from cancer of the lip and face, at his home on April 29, 1907, after a long and painful illness. One peculiar feature of his latter days, however, being that from April 1st, last, he was free from pain and, too, what was extremely notable was that he took no nourishment for the last four weeks of his life.

Dr. Leonard was known and had endeared himself to us all. He was the oldest practitioner of Homeopathy in the state, having come to Minneapolis in 1855, fifty-two years ago.

He was born in 1825 at Mansfield, Connecticut. His father having been a physician before him, it was not surprising that he should take up medicine for his life work. He was a graduate of the medical department of Yale College at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1853. After coming to Minneapolis he became interested in Homeopathy and took up its study enthusiastically, and became one of the staunchest and best defenders of the faith that it has ever been my good fortune to know.

Coming to Minneapolis so long ago it was but natural that he should be a leader among medical men, and he was, but a charter member of the Hennepin County Medical Society (allopathic); also of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin county, which has become merged into the Minneapolis Homeopathic Society; also a charter member of this society, the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, which he helped to organize in 1867, forty years ago, and I believe he has been three times its president; also a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and with the exception of Dr. H. C. Aldrich the only Minneapolis member of the International Hahnemannian Association. He was the oldest member of Rawlins' Post G. A. R., and the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, having been a surgeon with rank of Major in the Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry during the war of the Rebellion. He was one of the founders of the Athenaeum, now the Minneapolis Public Library, and of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science, being an early president of each.

He was associated with Thomas Gardiner in the early '60s in the drug business. He was the first health officer of Minneapolis after the union of the two cities, St. Anthony and Minneapolis; he was a member of the State Board of Health for nearly twenty years; he was a member of the first State Lunacy Commission for the inspection of the State Hospitals for the Insane; he was also a member of the first medical faculty of our State University.

He leaves a son, Dr. William E. Leonard, a member of this Institute, a daughter and a widow.

Dr. Leonard was right hearted, straightforward, manly, independent and generous, and on the right side of all customers; he was a good man, one of the best men and has gone, leaving a heritage of respect, honor and love that we will all envy and hope to achieve.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Loose methods, my boy, land one in tight places.

Homeopathic physicians are in great demand in Texas.

University of Michigan Summer School, commences June 25th.

"The only Homeopathic journal in the country" means The Critique.

Remember the Rock Island route in thinking of the Jamestown trip.

Dr. Lilburn Merrill is located in Academy of Medicine building. Telephone Main 1104.

It is to be hoped that Denver's mild Italian weather has come to stay with us a while.

Psychology as Applied to Medicine," by David W. Wells, M. D., is on our reviewing table.

We would like a few copies of the January and February issues of The Critique to fill out our files.

"A Practitioner's Handbook of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by Thomas S. Blair, M. D., has been received.

Owing to the resignation of Dr. James N. Downs as president of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, Dr. Mary Elizabeth Hanks has succeeded to that position.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is making a most energetic move towards securing the 1908 meeting of the A. I. H. The Critique hopes that success will perch upon her banner.

The secular press has published some salacious stuff recently relative to divorce proceedings instituted by the wife of a prominent homeopathic physician of this city. He says she is, too!

Mr. J. Warner Mills, a prominent attorney of this city and former professor of medical jurisprudence in the Denver Homeopathic College, died at his home in Denver the 17th of last month.

According to Medical Advance there is a lively scrap on hand in the Examining Board of the State of Illinois. The State and American Medical are trying to oust Dr. Egan. More power to Egan!

The Nebraska Homeopathic Journal, with Dr. Arthur Carr, Lincoln, editor; Drs. Teal and Lankton, Omaha, associate editors, is a new candidate for honors and patronage, and deserves both.

The City of Denver has use for another large hospital building; nearly every institution in the city is full the year round. Why not build one, and call it, sure-enough HOMEOPATHIC hospital?

Kraft is getting better fast, if we are to judge of the matter by the tone of his May issue. That sucker story he got off at the expense of The Critique was—beg pardon, he didn't spell it that way.

The Denver and Gross Medical College of Denver graduated a class of twenty-nine on the evening of May 16th. Exercises were held

in Trinity M. E. Church as usual. Governor Buchtel conferred the degrees.

Lucien B. Wheeler, son of Dr. B. A. Wheeler and a student at Gross Medical College of this city, was married secretly to a Miss Townsend the early part of last month. May joy and prosperity attend them through life.

The many friends of Dr. James M. Blaine will regret to learn that he is at present a guest of Mercy Hospital, whither he has gone to recuperate from a threatened serious illness. Hope to see his smiling countenance at the old haunts soon.

The Colorado State Board of Nurse Examiners held a two days' session at the Capitol building in April. Miss Maud McClaskie is the president of the board and Miss Mary B. Frye secretary. There are 522 nurses registered in Colorado.

"International Homeopathic Review" is the department title in North American Journal of Homeopathy, conducted by P. W. Shedd, M. D., which is one of the most interesting of the many interesting features connected with that publication.

The graduating exercise of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College were held in the auditorium of the Woman's Club building instead of Trinity M. E. Church as has been the custom for years. From what we can learn, the program this year was of unusual interest.

Dr. V. A. Hutton, Florence, Colorado, was one of the few out-of-town doctors in attendance upon the State Society. The doctor had an interesting paper, "Endocarditis as a Complication of Rheumatism," at the first day's session, which was much appreciated by all who heard it.

Drs. Cobb, Kahlke, Halbert, Fellows and Weiland were appointed recently to the staff of the Chicago Baptist Hospital. The appointments were the result of a determination on the part of the trustees to have the Homeopathic school represented in that institution. Good.

Dr. Rae Proctor McGee, a graduate of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, joined the ranks of the benedicts recently. He is reported to have married a very handsome nurse from the St. Joseph's Hospital, and The Critique hopes the couple in question may live long and be as correspondingly happy.

The University of Michigan, Homeopathic Department, Summer School, will commence the 25th of the present month and continue until July 27, 1907. If you are interested in this matter correspond with Dr. Claude A. Burrett, director of Laboratory, Homeopathic Hospital, Ann Arbor, Michigan, with whom registrations may also be made.

Dr. Lilburn Merrill, who has been "doing" Chicago in search of medical knowledge for the past six months, returned to Denver the fore part of last month, just in time to get the benefit of considerable bad weather. Of course this surprised the doctor somewhat but he was glad to get back and his many friends are equally delighted to see him.

Commencement exercises of the Detroit Homeopathic Medical College were held in the Detroit Opera House, Tuesday afternoon, May 14th, but we do not know the amount of amateur ability which was

added to the medical profession at that time. The quality of material at the D. H. C. has always been good, so we suppose the usual unexcelled sort was in evidence on this occasion. *

The graduating class from the Park Avenue Hospital Training School was given diplomas in the auditorium of the Woman's Club building at the same time the thirteenth commencement exercises of the Denver Homeopathic College were held. At this time Mary Judith Clark, Martha Mary Heusi, Esther Hammer, Mary Eva Mitchell, Mary I. Martin and Celia Weeber were given their commissions.

"A Program of Suggestions for the General Practitioner, from the Specialists," is the way the last literary bill-of-fare of the Denver Homeopathic Club read, and from this menu of mind matter we would judge that those who attended were richly repaid for their time and trouble in attending. The mechanical treatment of the program was the most artistic of any that has ever been presented by the club.

The Bowman bill, a product of the Pennsylvania Legislature and members of the "old school," providing for a single Board of Medical Examiners in that state instead of separate boards, as at present, was killed. There is hope for old Pennsylvucky yet, and the president of the Homeopathic State Society and the committee on legislation thereof are deserving of much praise for the earnest efforts put forth to bring about the defeat above recorded.

According to the statement of the Business Address Company, of New York City, there are 1,589 physicians in the state of Colorado, of which number 1,259 are of the allopathic or old school faith; 27 eclectics, and 126 homeopaths. Besides this number there are 177 which come under the head of "miscellaneous," which might mean most any old thing. According to this same authority there are 111,827 allopaths, 3,612 eclectics, 7,944 homeopaths and 17,276 "miscellaneous" medical men in the United States and Canada, making a total of 140,659 in all. The eclectics and homeopaths have got to grow some before they will make much of a showing, so far as numbers are concerned, as compared with the dominant and undetermined class.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society was held in the Masonic Temple, Denver, Wednesday and Thursday, May 16-17, 1907, and from what we can learn was one of the most enjoyable and thoroughly attended of any that have occurred for several years. One unfortunate feature of the event was the absence of President Faust, but his place was ably filled by Dr. Ambrose C. Stewart, who kept the ball rolling so persistently that there was but few uninteresting moments during the entire meeting.

The papers presented were far above the average and were just about numerous enough to avoid overdosing; the different bureau chairmen having everything so systematically arranged that there was no complaint as to either the quality or quantity of the material placed in evidence.

The register showed the largest attendance on the second day that has been accorded any event of this character for some years, there being over forty physicians present.

The election of officers occurred at noon of the second day of the session and resulted as follows:

President, Clinton Enos, M. D., Denver.

First Vice President, E. A. Darby, M. D., Fort Collins.

Second Vice President, J. W. Harris, M. D., Denver.

Treasurer, J. B. Brown, M. D., Denver.

Secretary, C. D. Fisher, M. D., Denver.

Board of Censors—Drs. Swerdfeger, Sadler, Bartz, Vinland, Willard and Walter Joel King.

Administrative Council—Drs. Walter Joel King, Darby, Brown, McCabe, Willard, Greene and Allen.

Among those from outside the city Drs. Hutton, Florence; McCabe and Sadler, Fort Collins; Bartz, New Windsor; Darby, Greeley and Green of Arvada, were perhaps the most conspicuous, all taking an active and interesting part in the proceedings.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Ten and a half years ago Theodore D. Buhl cast in his lot with this house. Throughout that period he has given us the benefit of his large experience, his sound judgment, his great power in the commercial world, his granite credit reared on an unwavering honesty. As president of the house he was the perfect type of integrity and fidelity to the stockholders. His high sense of duty as a trustee pledged to administer the property and guard the interests of others, was ever uppermost in his thoughts. The peculiar responsibilities and hazards of our work—our obligations as purveyors to the medical profession and to suffering humanity, were to him always a solemn appeal. The ultimate triumph of character in business was with him a conviction as deep and strong as instinct. The remote future and the distant prize concerned him more than the present gain.

The strength which he gave this house and all the many enterprises in which he shared, signally exhibits what the world should realize especially at this hour—that rich men of unflinching honesty and sound judgment are of inestimable value to their communities. They are the employers of labor—the authors of new industries, the creators of new values, the pioneers who open up vast avenues of opportunity for their followers. As they succeed or fail, the comfort, the very bread, of thousands is assured or endangered. We hear much these days of unscrupulous, predaceous wealth, but what of the type of Theodore Buhl—what of the men who consider the trust of their fellow men the best of their possessions, who have a horror of stock-jobbing methods, who never seek an unfair advantage, who never lend their names to a dubious enterprise?

As a director Mr. Buhl was the soul of courtesy, kindness and deference. As an employer he was considerate, thoughtful, mindful of the comfort, interests and claims of his employes. For their grievances he gave always a patient and attentive ear. He encouraged the manly expression of honest opinion, and when it differed from his own his effort was to convince and persuade, not to invoke his authority or impose his will.

On behalf of the stockholders, employes and executives of Parke, Davis & Company, we record this testimony to the lasting service rendered us by our lamented president. To the members of the bereaved family we offer our warm and heartfelt sympathy. May strength be theirs to bear their sorrow. May they find much comfort in the memory of a life rich in well-doing and in good repute.

❧	READING NOTICES	❧
O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y		

LAST MEETING.—The last meeting of the Texas Homeopathic Board of Medical Examiners will be held in Fort Worth the 4th and 5th of July, 1907. It is important to all homeopaths desiring to register in the Lone Star state that this matter be taken into consideration. See notice on page 227 of this issue of *The Critique*.

ABOUT THAT VACATION.—A cheap and delightful way in which to spend one's vacation is entertainingly described in a booklet, "Camping in the Rocky Mountains," just issued by the Passenger Department of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. This little book tells where to go, what to wear, what to take, and what it will cost.

MEATOX.—Charles Marchand's new preparation, "Meatox," will be placed upon the market next month. It is a granulated dry beef, free from preservatives, and is to be a food in its most concentrated form, which will not deteriorate with age. The fact that it will bear the Marchand name is sufficient guarantee that it will be up to standard of all products of his manufacture.

THE PASSING OF WINTER.—With the passing of winter, many an individual without being actually sick is still weak and debilitated, tiring easily, with greater or less susceptibility to every changing wind. The intelligent physician promptly overcomes this condition by suitable medication, and no more efficient tonic can be employed than the well-known Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp.

PAGOSA SPRINGS.—Pagosa Springs, or "Healing Waters," is a new hot springs resort in Colorado.

The waters are hotter and the flow greater than at Glenwood or the Hot Springs of Arkansas. A qualitative analysis proves conclusively that these waters are nearest to the famous Carlsbad Sprudel spring of anything found in the United States, or, for that matter, in the world.

The attractiveness of this new inter-mountain resort is set forth in an illustrated pamphlet now being distributed by the Passenger Department, Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

RATES TO A. I. H.—Please make following announcement of rates to Jamestown Exposition in your next issue of *The Critique*:

15-day ticket—One fare plus \$2.25 for round trip.

60-day ticket—One and one-third fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Season ticket—80% of double first-class fare plus 25 cents for round trip.

Tickets on sale April 26th to November 15th, 1906.

Stop-over and change of returning route allowed on 60-day and season tickets. For particulars regarding same, apply to your selling agent. Sincerely yours,

W. O. FORBES,

Chairman, Transportation Committee.

VOL. XIV	ORIGINAL ARTICLES	No. 7
Denver, Colorado, July 1st, 1907		

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

ALUMINA PHOSPHORICA.*

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The symptoms present aggravations, MORNING, forenoon AFTERNOON, NIGHT; before midnight, after midnight. Strong desire for open air; open air ameliorates. Marked general anaemia. Single parts go to sleep. Catarrhal conditions generally; chlorosis. The patient is sensitive to cold and cold generally makes the symptoms worse. He is sensitive to both cold and warm room in a general way; symptoms worse from cold air and from becoming cold; takes cold on slight exposure to cold. Constriction about the body like a band. It is marked for its convulsive action of muscles; its convulsions are clonic; epileptic; hysterical; inclined to fall; with marked stiffness; tonic contraction; convulsive movements. The blood vessels are distended. Symptoms are worse after eating; *marked aggravation from physical exertion*. Faint feeling and frequent fainting; general emaciation. Cold drinks and cold food aggravates; milk, potatoes and *warm foods* disagree. Formication all over the body. *Lack of vital heat*. A general feeling of heaviness. A lack of physical irritability. Symptoms worse by jarring and stepping. Jerking of muscles and limbs. FEELING OF EXTREME LASSITUDE; desire to lay down. Lying aggravates the breathing but ameliorates the headache; worse after lying long, worse lying on the back. Symptoms worse before, during and after menses; most symptoms are worse from motion, but the pains in the back are better from motion. There is a marked aversion to motion and exertion.

There is numbness in the limbs and external parts. Congestion and orgasm of blood. The pains are boring, *bruised, burning, cutting, digging, jerking, pressing, sticking and tearing*. It is destined to become one of our most useful remedies

*Read before The Hahnemann Round Table, Philadelphia, Pa.

in paralysis, especially of the lower limbs. It has paralysis of one side, of organs; the paralysis is painless. There is strong internal pulsation. It has fast, weak irregular pulse. Great internal and external sensitiveness. General amelioration from pressure. The weakness and nervous prostration are as though from sexual excess. Electric shocks are very common and the symptoms are worse after sleep. Standing is a very tiresome position. Tension all over the body. Trembling and twitching, Walking and walking in the open air increase the symptoms, though the open air is grateful to the patient. Great weakness in the morning on waking; from a diarrhoea; from *exertion*; during menses; WALKING; nervous and paralytic weakness. *Extreme weariness*.

MIND:—Aversion to answering questions and to company; anxiety in the morning on waking; evening; night; of conscience, with fear; about the future; about his health. He is absent-minded and it is impossible to concentrate the mind; confusion of mind in the morning. He is discouraged, discontented, contrary and sure he is going to die. Very excitable and forgetful. Fear in the evening; of death, of disease; that something will happen, of insanity, of misfortune, of people, on waking. It is a remedy to overcome the chronic effects of grief and follows ignatia. At times there is great hurry, excitement and his mind is full of ideas and this changes to dullness, heedlessness, deficiency of ideas and indifference much like imbecility; irresolution is very marked and irritability is extreme; insane actions, and speech. Aversion to work and laments constantly over his imaginary misfortunes. Spasmodic laughter, maniacal actions, wildly mirthful; moods change rapidly and mental state alternates; loathing of life; extremely obstinate; moments of reserve and absence of all imaginations; mental prostration is a strong feature of this wonderful remedy. Sadness in the morning on waking also in the afternoon; dullness of the senses; very sensitive to noise; extremely serious at times; inclination to sit in silence. Starting on falling asleep. It is a very useful remedy after sexual excesses and prolonged mental efforts. It is often suited to a mental breakdown at the end of college life. Indisposed to converse with friends; stupefaction of mind; disposed

to dwell on suicidal thoughts. Talking in sleep. Becomes very timid. Thinking of his symptoms makes them worse. Periods of unconsciousness. Weeping in the morning on waking; during the night; alternating with laughter; involuntary; in sleep. VERTIGO in the *morning*, afternoon, evening, *on closing eyes*, lying ameliorates, with nausea, sitting, stooping, walking. Objects turn in a circle, tendency to fall forward.

This remedy will cure the particulars given below where the generals above mentioned strongly predominate.

HEAD:—Coldness of the head, occiput, rush of blood to head; constriction of head, forehead; empty sensation in head. Hair falls out; heat in the head morning and evening, after eating, in forehead. Heaviness of the head in the morning; on stooping. Itching of scalp, forehead; numbness of scalp. Pain in head, morning in bed; on waking, noon, afternoon, evening, night ascending, binding up the hair, *after eating* must lie down; before and during menses, moving head, pulsating, sitting, after sleep, from spirituous liquors, stepping heavily, stooping, walking, *warm room*. Pains are better in open air; better lying, better from pressure. Headaches are periodical, every other day. Pain felt deep in brain, pain in the forehead in the morning on waking; afternoon, evening, above the eyes; pain in *occiput*, *after sleep*, on stooping; PAIN IN THE SIDES OF HEAD; pain in temples, evening; pulsating pain in vertex in afternoon. Boring in temples. Bruised feeling in head. Burning in forehead and temples. Bursting, cramping in the head. Cutting in temples. Drawing pains in side of head. Dull pain in the whole head. Pressing pain in head in evening; worse on pressure; in forehead; pressing outward in forehead, over eyes. Pressing in occiput; sides of head, temples, worse night; pressing inward in temples; pressing vertex; shooting in occiput; vertex; sore pain in whole head; stitching pain in head on coughing; in forehead over eyes, sides of head, temples, right side, vertex; stunning pains in head, tearing in forehead; sides of head, temples, vertex; pulsation in forehead, occiput, sides, temples, vertex. Shocks in head.

EYES:—Lids stick together during the night; cracks in the canthi; yellow. purulent discharges from eyes; the upper lids

are heavy and seem paralyzed; dryness of the eyes. Inflammation of the conjunctivæ; itching of the lids and inner canthi. Lachrymation in the open air. Opening lids difficult from dryness, from weakness of lids and from being stuck together with discharge. Pain in eyes from reading; burning in morning on waking and in *evening*; in the canthi; pain though a foreign body in the eye; *pressing*, as though sand in eyes; sore, stitching. Photophobia and quivering of lids; redness of the eyes, swollen lids, twitching of the lids, styes on the lids. He sees bright colors; halo of colors around the light; vision is dim; exertion of vision causes many symptoms; flickering and foggy vision; atrophy of the optic nerve. It has cured blindness from anaemia of the optic nerve.

EARS:—Purulent discharge from ears; eruptions on ears; sensation of flopping in ears; they are hot and red. Itching of the ears and insides. Noises in morning, evening, with vertigo; there is buzzing, fluttering, humming, ringing, roaring, whizzing. Roaring in the evening. Pain in ear on blowing nose and swallowing. Boring, burning, stitching, and *tearing in ears*. There is pulsation and a stopped sensation in ears; swelling of the ears; hearing is acute, later impaired.

NOSE:—Dry coryza alternating with fluent; with cough; discharge bloody copious crusts, excoriating, *greenish*, offensive, purulent, yellow-green, yellow, viscid, thick. It cures most stubborn nasal catarrh; painful dryness in the nose; the nose bleeds on blowing it; the nose is very red and it itches; one-sided obstruction of the nose. Pain in nose and root of nose, worse on touch or pressure; soreness in nose; burning in nose; *smell lost*; nose swollen; ulceration in nose; frequent sneezing.

FACE:—Dry, cracked lips; sickly, pale, bluish, red; alternating with pallor, red spots. Eruptions on cheeks, chin, forehead and nose; eczema and pimples; pimples on forehead; itching and heat of face. Pain in face worse in open air and from chewing; worse from motion of jaws; drawing stitching and tearing pains; tearing in bones of face. Sweat on face; swollen face and lips; sensation of white of egg dried on face.

MOUTH:—The gums bleed easily and the tongue is coated while the mouth is very dry and the breath is offensive, even

putrid. Pain in gums and palate; sore gums and palate; burning of the mouth; the gums are much swollen and the saliva is abundant. Taste is bitter, insipid, metallic, saltish, sweetish; taste is lost. Burning ulcers in the mouth; pain in teeth in evening, in open air, from masticating, from touch; pain boring, drawing, stitching, tearing.

THROAT:—Constriction from dryness in evening and on waking; much hawking to clear the throat of tenacious mucus; inflammation of the throat; sensation of a lump in the throat; pain in the throat in the morning, on *swallowing*. Burning, pressing, rawness, soreness; worse in morning; stitching on swallowing. Swallowing is difficult; swollen tonsils.

STOMACH:—Appetite increases, even ravenous, without relish of food; hungry even after eating. Appetite wanting. Aversion to his accustomed beer and cigar, to food and meat. Coldness in the stomach; constriction of stomach; desires coffee, fruit and sour things. Distension after eating; emptiness not relieved by eating; without hunger. Eructations in the evening; after milk; bitter, empty, sour, waterbrash; eructations give some relief. He suffers much from heartburn, fullness and heaviness after eating; hiccough after eating. He suffers much from indigestion; nausea, in the morning, evening, night, after eating, during headache. Pain in evening and night; after eating; better after warm drinks; cramping, cutting, drawing, gnawing, pressing, sore, stitching. Retching. Sensation of sinking, extreme thirst; thirstless during fever. Vomiting on coughing, after drinking water, bile, blood, food, mucus, watery.

ABDOMEN:—Sensation of coldness and fullness; flatulent distension; the abdomen feels heavy and constricted; pain in abdomen morning and afternoon, after eating, before menses, when walking; better from warmth. Cramping, like colic; pain in the liver. Burning, cutting and stitching pains; stitching in liver and sides of abdomen; rumbling; sensation of retraction of abdomen; jerking in abdominal muscles; sensation of weakness in abdomen.

RECTUM:—Constipation with very difficult stools; no desire for stool and fruitless straining; constriction of anus during stool. Diarrhoea morning, afternoon, after breakfast, after

eating; during menses. Abscess of the anus; fistula ani. Flatus very offensive. Fornication of anus. Hemorrhoids that bleed and protrude, worse walking. Itching and moisture of anus; pain in anus and rectum. Burning during stool; cutting during stool, pressing pain, soreness during stool; stitching and tenesmus; paralysis of rectum; stricture. Stool black, bloody, dry, *green, hard, knotty*, large, long and narrow, soft, *thin*.

URINARY ORGANS:—Frequent ineffectual urging to urinate at night; tenesmus; retention of the urine; paralysis of bladder; pressure in bladder; urination difficult; *feeble streams, frequent at night*; involuntary on coughing; need wait long for urine to start; must press a long time before urine flows; an unsatisfied feeling after urination; a feeling of weakness in the bladder. Pain and inflammation of the kidneys; enlarged prostate gland; emission of prostatic fluid with stool. Gleety discharge from the urethra. It has cured chronic gonorrhoea with yellow discharge; burning during the flow of urine; cutting during the flow of urine; swollen urethra. The urine is acrid, albuminous, burning, cloudy on standing, dark, *pale, copious*; cuticle on the surface *scanty*, the urinary sediment is red, thick or white.

MALE GENITALIA.—Erections very troublesome during the night; frequent, painful, violent, later impotency, inflammation of glands; itching of the genitals; soreness of testes; swollen testes; sweat on the genitals.

FEMALE GENITALIA.—Aversion to coition; coition without enjoyment. *Lucorrhoea excoriating*, bloody, burning, copious thin, yellow, before menses, after menses. Menses irregular, too soon or too late; painful, pale, scanty, short; prolapsus uteri, ulceration of the os uteri.

AIR PASSAGE.—Catarrh of larynx and trachea; dryness of larynx, mucus in larynx, rawness and soreness in larynx and trachea; itching in the larynx, hoarseness in the evening, with coryza worse from talking; the voice is rough, hollow and finally lost. Difficult breathing at night; asthmatic, rattling and wheezing; breathing arrested from coughing; desire for a deep breath.

COUGH:—MORNING, afternoon, evening, night; before midnight; in cold air; asthmatic; dry evening and night; dry even-

ing and loose morning cough; hacking in evening; from irritation in larynx trachea; loose in morning; paroxysmal; rattling; short; from talking, tormenting; violent. Expectoration. in the morning; bloody and copious; difficult; mucus, bloody; putrid; salty; sweetish; viscid; white; yellow.

CHEST.—Anxiety and constriction of the heart; sensation of heat in chest; inflammation of bronchia; itching of skin of chest especially of mammæ; oppression at night. Pain in chest at night; on coughing; after eating; on inspiring; in sides of chest; aching and burning; pressing; rawness on coughing; soreness on coughing; stitches on inspiring.

PALPITATION in morning on waking; evening; anxious; after eating; during menses; on waking; tumultuous. Weak sensation in chest.

BACK.—The back feels cold; pimples on the back; inflammation of the spinal cord; itching of the back; *pain in the back*, better by motion; rising from a seat; worse while walking; pain in cervical region on moving the head; pain between the scapulæ; pain in the lumbar region; sacrum; coccyx when touched; spine. Aching in lumbar region during motion and walking; cutting pains in the back; *sore, bruised* pain in spine; in sacrum; stitching in back; scapulæ, lumbar region; tearing in scapulæ; lumbar region. Stiffness of back; cervical region; weak feeling in lumbar region.

EXTREMITIES.—When walking he staggers. Old chilblains came back. Coldness of hands, legs and feet. His corns smart and sting. Hands and fingers cracked. Cramps in the calf; boils on nates and thighs; eruptions on legs; formication on upper limbs and feet; the hands are hot. Heaviness of *upper* and *lower limbs*. Ingrowing toe nail. Itching of limbs evening, worse after scratching; upper limbs and hands; *lower limbs*. Jerking in lower limbs; numbness of limbs, upper limbs, lower limbs, legs, feet. Pain in limbs at night; in joints; pain in upper limbs when they hang down; in left shoulder; elbow; pain in thighs, legs, feet and soles; aching in legs; burning in upper limbs; soles; drawing pain in limbs; arm; forearm; thighs; knees; sore, bruised limbs; joints; lower limbs; legs. Stitching pain in limbs; upper limbs; arms; elbow lower limbs; hips;

knees; legs; soles; toes; tearing pain in upper limbs; shoulders; arms; elbow, forearm; hands; fingers; *lower limbs*; hips; *thighs*; *knees*; legs, foot. Paralysis of limbs; *one-sided*; painless; *lower limbs*. Stiffness of lower limbs. Tension of thighs and legs. Tingling upper limbs; hands; fingers; lower limbs; feet; trembling of limbs, hands and knees; twitching of the muscles of limbs; weakness of limbs; upper limbs. *Lower limbs*; *thighs*; *knees*.

SLEEP.—Deep sleep; dreams anxious; of death; of falling; of robbers; of vexations. Late falling asleep; restless sleep; sleepiness in morning; forenoon; evening; after dinner; sleepless *before midnight*. After sleep he is unrefreshed. *Frequent waking*.

CHILL.—Forenoon; noon; afternoon; *evening in bed*; *night*, before midnight. Chilliness after eating; internal chill; coldness predominates. Shaking quotidian chill; chill or coldness one-sided; warm room does not ameliorate the chill; desire for warmth which does not ameliorate.

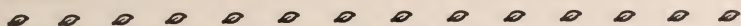
FEVER.—Afternoon; evening; night without sweat; fever alternates with chill; heat goes from below upwards. Flushes of heat.

PERSPIRATION.—Morning and during night; during least exertion; from *least anxiety*.

SKIN.—Biting and burning; anæsthesia. The skin is dry burning or cold; red spots on the skin; yellow, as if jaundiced; eruptions biting; boils; blood boils; burning; coppery, become moist with yellow discharge; dry; eczema. Herpes, burning, corrosive, itching, scabby, stinging; eruptions itch in a warm room. Pimples, rash and scabby eruption; smarting, sore, stinging eruptions; urticaria, nodules after scratching; vesicular eruptions. *Formication*; itching at night in bed; biting, burning, crawling worse after scratching; stinging; worse in warm bed; moisture after scratching. Pain in skin after scratching; hyperæsthesia of the skin; itching, and stinging after scratching a feeling of tension in the skin; ulcers; offensive; with yellow pus; *indolent*, itching, sensitive, smarting, stinging, unhealthy. The skin refuses to heal where injured.



SPECIAL ARTICLE



*PRESCRIBING BY THE AID OF THE REPERTORY.

By Myra R. Hewitt, M. D.

To the careful student of Homeopathic Philosophy a paper entitled: "Prescribing by Aid of the Repertory" might seem to be about as promising as one upon "Breathing by Means of Oxygen," or "Drinking by Use of Liquids"—still I believe we may all gain something by a consideration of this topic.

The use of the Repertory can only be learned by experience.

Repertory prescribing comes immediately under the application of the oft-quoted pedagogical maxim "We learn to do by doing."

The first thought is, what is the Repertory?

It is an index; a concordance of the *Materia Medica*.

There have been many repertories written, including the *Guiding Symptoms*; *Allen's Encyclopædia*; *Hull's Jahr*; *The Gentry Concordance*; *Lippe's Repertory*; the *Bonninghausen Pocket Book and Repertory*, and various condensed repertories connected with monographs upon special diseases; but I believe I am upheld by many successful physicians in my opinion that the most complete and satisfactory of all is the comparatively new work of Dr. J. T. Kent.

The copy now before me has been of inestimable value and I must confess that I feel myself quite inadequate to conduct a severe sickness to a cure without the aid I might obtain from a study of its pages.

The strength and at the same time the weakness of the Homeopathic *Materia Medica* lies in its enormous volume.

No symptom in a proving can be rejected as valueless, and yet once it has been incorporated in the *Materia Medica* it is valueless unless it can be readily found. Everyone knows how tantalizing it is to remember that a certain "wanted" symptom is somewhere in the *Materia Medica* and yet be unable to locate it—and because of such arises the necessity for repertor-

*Paper read before Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical Society.

ies. The use of the repertory in homeopathic practice is indispensable if one is to do careful work. Our Materia Medica is so cumbersome without repertory that the best prescriber must meet with only indifferent results.

Some say the Materia Medica is too large, that it must be simplified, made more concise and easier to use. That is the cry of the lazy man and he has no place in homeopathy. Not a symptom can be spared from the Materia Medica. It must be constantly built up and added to. With all its wealth of symptoms we still hear cries of pain that we cannot translate into known phrases; agonies and sufferings that are not perfectly pictured in our known drug images. We must keep on searching, working and proving until the healing virtues of every curative substance are known. Then we will have a Materia Medica that shall rejoice the doctor's heart and make glad suffering humanity.

No one can begin to memorize the Materia Medica, even as it stands today. We see attempts at it, but it only results in key note prescribing, and that is not practicing homeopathy. The key note may be valuable, but in prescribing, as in music, it gives us only the pitch, and never either melody or harmony. No one can prescribe accurately on one symptom, no matter how prominent that symptom may be. To prescribe homeopathically the whole disease image must be perceived, and compared with the whole drug image. Then may the doctor hope to cure gently, quickly and permanently. Therefore to make the Materia Medica more practicable and bring it within the scope of ordinary comprehension and use, for it cannot be simplified or subtracted from one iota, we have the repertories, the intermediaries between the doctor and the Materia Medica.

I believe even the study of a pocket repertory at the bedside is allowable in cases that are puzzling or out of the ordinary. I am well aware that the common objection to so doing is that people will assume that you are an ignoramus and not so well informed as other doctors who make their boast of never needing such helps, but as a matter of fact you will really gain by so doing if you will face the issue and tell your patients plainly the reason for using the repertory, and the dif-

ference between careful and careless prescribing. But though not all might be willing to carry a repertory for bedside work, it should always be used for office consultation, and indeed. I cannot myself understand how a physician *can* prescribe without its constant use, together with daily study of the *Materia Medica*. To be sure the repertory is but one leg of the tripod for the support of the prescription, the other two being the anamnesis and the *Materia Medica*.

Repertory study must always and invariably follow and be consequent upon a careful taking of the case, whether it be the first prescription or any following one. In no other way shall we arrive at proper conclusions, for as in any other science, true conclusions cannot be deduced from false premises. Let us pause long enough to realize fully the great importance of considering each case on its own merits, without regard to any other case that appears to be similar. It is a solemn duty that we owe to every person coming into our care to give his case individual study with a mind free from prejudice, and capable of close and undivided application. Even a serious case never requires a *hurried* prescription, for if such a prescription is a faulty one, the wrong remedy is powerless to stay the threatening hand of death. Where human life is in jeopardy haste may lose us that which deliberation might have saved. Mistakes must not be made, for no time remains in which to rectify them. By the use of the repertory for the physician finds an immediate counsellor in every case, does not often need to call for an assistant, nor to tax his patient with extra consultation fees, nor to depend upon the opinions of men (for the homeopathic physician should not consult opinions, but facts) he can go to his repertory, find the indicated remedy for the particular case by the symptoms, and then by the *Materia Medica* find every symptom corresponding to the case. In order to do speedy and satisfactory work a knowledge of the *generals* must be acquired. These *generals* form the basis and framework of our *Materia Medica*. They are the very life of a remedy, the bones and sinews upon which are built the multitude of particular symptoms. The *generals* must be carefully studied and inscribed on the mind ready for instant use. When this is done the physician may be likened

to an armed warrior, ready to go forth and do instant battle. The moment he is brought face to face with the great antagonist disease, he does not strike an aimless blow, for this would but rouse the monster's fury, but he stands guard and carefully prepares the thrust that will reach a vital center and destroy the enemy at once.

We find in our *Materia Medica* nearly two thousand remedies which have been well or partially proven. We may calculate two hundred symptoms to each drug, making four hundred thousand symptoms, and each symptom has a special value of its own, and it may be found at any time by examining the sick patient that this one symptom is the key to the remedy that will restore order to the case. It may direct the attention to the only remedy that is known to the *Materia Medica* that will cure the case in hand, and when we see the vast amount of symptoms, the great variety of combinations of symptoms, and the accuracy required in selecting the drug on which the patient's life is depending, as well as the physician's reputation, then can we possibly think that there can be any excuse for the physician neglecting any of the means by which he can readily find that special remedy? Now considering the vast amount of material and the amount of brain work required, and the great responsibility of the physician, and also his great anxiety to cure his patient, would it be reasonable to expect him to succeed properly without some aid to his recollection? Not only his recollection, but an assistance to find a remedy that perhaps he has never known before.

Now when accuracy is required let us consider the other professions where help is needed to keep the mind straight and aid the recollection. The lawyer before the court never pretends to quote law from memory, but always picks up the book and reads it to the jury and court. The clergyman in rehearsing his prayers keeps the book before him in order that every word shall be accurately expressed. The teacher of the class room does not set himself up as final authority and source of wisdom, but keeps always at hand the dictionary and cyclopædia to which pupils may be referred. Why, even the cooks in our kitchens have their books of recipes to aid them in their work.

Then why should a physician, when he has his own credit, his own reputation, and the life of the patient, the happiness of the patient's friends at stake, pretend or represent to the people that he has a recollection of all the resources of his vast *Materia Medica* at hand without the aid of some assistance?

Here comes the great importance of the repertory, which is a collection of material, a storehouse of information, so arranged as to be ready for convenient use. In order to use the repertory to the greatest advantage it is necessary to have the case properly tabulated, and if especially difficult, or of long standing, it is better that the case be *written* out at length. First, write a full description of the patient as briefly as possible, or at least make a mental tabulation, describing all *general* symptoms that belong to the patient, then all the general disease symptoms such as would be necessary to make a diagnosis with locality, direction, and character of symptoms, sensations and modalities, that particularly belong to the case as guides to the individual remedy, the *similimum* in the case. Have the symptoms as nearly as possible in the language and style expressed by the patient. Then go over and carefully study the case, selecting some of the most prominent symptoms in the order of their importance, then examine the section or sections where the symptom belongs in the repertory, and find the one remedy that is prominently indicated, or if two or more remedies stand equally prominent then take the next important symptom in the case and then another until the one remedy is found that goes farthest through the symptoms, then compare that remedy with all the other symptoms and modalities in the case with the repertory, through each section, and the provings in the *Materia Medica* and see that the symptom is expressed or implied in the proving.

Next in order should follow the *particulars*. First, the mental symptoms, then those relating to anatomical locations. This may appear to be a very tedious way of doing business, and to require a great amount of preparation to be able to carry out this method of selecting a remedy, but with practice it soon becomes easy and is quickly done.

Let no physician ever consider that it is child's play, a small

business, or beneath his dignity to study his case carefully; thinking people like to see a physician study the case. Let the physician consider that there is scarcely a book published that does not have an index to tell where to find everything that is in the book. Large libraries have indexes to refer to where every book can be found, and this index adds greater value to the library or the book, and in the same way the index to the symptoms and the *Materia Medica* is really one of the most valuable adjuncts to it, without which no physician can say that he does successfully find a right remedy in all cases. Although the task be greater to accomplish this work the results are just so much more gratifying.

I append a sample case worked out by the repertory :

This acute case is chosen purposely for its simplicity and to illustrate the special value of the repertory in working out a case having few symptoms. Mrs. Blank, abortion at two months :

Mental Symptoms:—Great anxiety.—aconite, arsenicum, aurum, belladonna, bryonia, calcarea, cannibas indica, carbo veg., digitalis, phosphorous, pulsatilla, rhus tox, sabina, secale, sulphur, veratrum, Aggravated evening; before midnight: arsenicum, belladonna, bryonia, calcarea, carbo veg., digitalis, phosphorus, pulsatilla, sabina, sulphur. Fearful and timid; anxious about the future: arsenicum, bryonia, calcarea, digitalis, phosphorus, pulsatilla, rhus tox., sabina, secale, sulphur, veratrum. Restless; worse evening and in bed: phosphorus sabina.

Headache; worse in afternoon: aconite, arsenicum, belladonna, bryonia, calcarea, carbo veg., digitalis, phosphorus, pulsatilla, sabina, secale, sulphur.

Appetite: wanting; desires acids: arsenicum, belladonna, bryonia, calcarea, carbo veg., digitalis, phosphorus, pulsatilla, rhus tox., sabina, secale, sulphur.

Metrorrhagia; thin, fluid blood, mixed with clot; bryonia, sabina, pulsatilla, secale; same, active: belladonna, phosphorus, sabina; same, **painless:** hamamelis, sabina; same, in paroxysms: pulsatilla, sabina; same, profuse: phosphorus, sabina; same, aggravated from least **motion:** bryonia, sabina; same, from placenta retained and **attached** upon entire upper surface.

Sabina detached placenta without further hemorrhage.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin.



WHAT IS THE SUBSTANCE WHICH VACCINE PROPAGATORS
AND VACCINATING DOCTORS ERRONEOUSLY STYLE
"PURE CALF-LYMPH?"

J. W. Hodge, M.D.

Dr. S. Monekton Copeman of London, England, who holds the official position of Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board, has declared that for the purpose of protective vaccination, "the most satisfactory material was found to be vesicle-pulp, obtained in the post-mortem room from cases of discrete small-pox that had died during a comparatively early stage of the eruption." This pulp from the human cadaver is triturated with dilute glycerine after the fashion employed in making glycerinated vaccine lymph. Inoculation of this specially prepared small-pox "lymph," Dr. Copeman tells us, was carried out by means of linear incisions on the previously shaven and cleansed area the back of a monkey, between the shoulder blades.

Here are Dr. Copeman's own words: "After two, three or more passages through the monkey, the now strictly localized disease was transferred to the skin of the calf, farther transference from calf to calf, to the number of two, three or even more being usually required before the most typical vesiculation was obtained." "From the contents of the vesicles raised in this manner on the calf, children were vaccinated," continues Dr. Copeman.

In accordance with this latest device of the vaccinator's art, healthy children are inoculated with virus called corpse-crust, derived originally from the human cadaver dead of small-pox. In addition to "corpse-crust" this vaccine virus contains the impurities picked up in its passage through the monkey, plus additional impurities picked up in its transmission through the bodies of the calves. It should be borne in mind that Dr. S. Monck-

ton Copeman is the great protagonist of the vaccine cult, the chief apostle of the Jennerain doctrine.

For further information on the subject of vaccine "lymph" derived from the human corpse, see "Lecture delivered by S. Monckton Copeman, M. D., F. R. S., to the students at Victoria University of Manchester, England, April 25, 1904." Published by the University Press of Manchester, England.

Wishing to ascertain whether the human cadaver is the original source of the vaccine stock cultivated on series of calves and sold in this country, I addressed letters of inquiry to each of the principal pox-manufacturing concerns doing business in the United States. To the National Vaccine establishment of Washington, D. C., which is conducted by Dr. Ralph Walsh, I addressed on September 29, 1906, a letter of inquiry asking for information concerning the character and original source of the National Vaccine Virus. Having received no reply to this letter I addressed at intervals three subsequent letters to the same establishment, each time repeating my request for information. I even enclosed stamps for the purposes of pre-paying postage on reply. No answer to any of my communications was received, although I was assured by the postoffice department at Washington that my letters had been duly delivered to the National Vaccine Establishment. A full account of this correspondence with the Washington disease factory was printed in *The Homeopathic Recorder* for January, 1907. Being unable after repeated requests to get any information of any sort from the National Vaccine establishment concerning the original source and character of its pox-nostrum, I determined to write to the H. K. Mulford Company. The following is a copy of the text of my first letter to this firm:

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1906.

H. K. Mulford Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—Will you kindly inform me as to the nature and original source of your vaccine "lymph?"

What I particularly desire to ascertain is the pedigree of the seed-virus used in your propagations. Is it of variolous origin, or is it humanized kine-pox?

An early reply will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. HODGE, M. D.

On November 3, 1906, I received the following vague and evasive reply to my letter:

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1906.

Dr. J. W. Hodge,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Dear Doctor:—In reply to your favor of the 21st ult., if you will get the work of C. Monckton Copeman on "Interrelationship of variola and "vaccinia," it will contain probably the most complete article on the subject of vaccination and will give you a great deal of information.

Very truly yours,

H. K. MULFORD CO.

What an evasion! In my letter of inquiry no question was asked concerning the "interrelationship of variola and vaccinia." The "C. Monckton Copeman" mentioned in the Mulford letter probably had reference to S. Monckton Copeman, of London, England. There is no writer on vaccination named C. Monckton Copeman. Being unwilling to accept such a subterfuge in lieu of an answer to my inquiries, I again wrote as follows:

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1906.

H. K. Mulford Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of your reply to my letter of the 21st ult. You refer me to the work of C. Monckton Copeman on "Interrelationship of variola and vaccinia." I have read the writings of S. Monckton Copeman and am familiar with his views on the subjects of variola and vaccinia. While I appreciate your courtesy, your letter does not give me the information I desired to obtain. I, therefore, take the liberty to again write you for specific information as to the character and original source of the vaccine virus used in propagations at the Mulford Company's farms. What I desire to ascertain is whether your seed-virus is of variolous origin or of "spontaneous" cow-pox extraction?

An early reply will be gratefully received and duly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. W. HODGE, M. D.

Having received no reply to my last letter I again wrote as follows:

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1906.

H. K. Mulford Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—On Nov. 4th last I wrote and mailed to your address a letter in which I requested that you favor me, if possible, with a reply to my inquiries as to the character and original source of the seed vaccine used in propagations at the Mulford laboratories and vaccine farm. Having received no answer to my letter I am unable to tell

whether it miscarried in the mails or was overlooked by you. I venture, therefore, to repeat my request. I enclose herewith stamps sufficient to prepay return postage. Being anxious to secure the information asked for I shall hope for an early reply.

I am, respectfully,

J. W. HODGE, M. D.

No reply having been received to this letter or to its predecessor, I again wrote as follows:

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1906.

H. K. Mulford Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—On several occasions during the last two months I have endeavored to obtain from your company some information regarding the pedigree of the particular strain of vaccine "lymph" used in propagations at your vaccine farms. I have addressed to you three letters. To my first letter you made a vague and evasive reply by referring me to the writings of C. Monckton Copeman, probably meaning S. Monckton Copeman. Copeman's writings throw no light whatever upon the points referred to in my questions. In none of your advertising literature do I find any reference to the pedigree or specific character of your seed vaccine. If you are in possession of any definite knowledge pertaining to the ancestry of your "lymph," I cannot understand why you should withhold it from an inquiring medical practitioner; while if you are not in possession of such knowledge I fail to see why you should decline to frankly state the truth. Hoping that you may have no motive for concealing the facts in the case, I ask once more that you favor me with unequivocal answers to the questions submitted to you in my letter of Oct. 21, 1906.

Hoping that I may not again be disappointed, shall await an early reply.

Respectfully submitted by

J. W. HODGE, M. D.

To insure myself that this letter reached its destination I had it registered at the post office department, and mailed it on December 24, 1906. From the postmaster at Philadelphia I received official notification that this letter had been duly delivered to the addressee, H. K. Mulford Company.

No reply to the above having been received, I next wrote the following and final letter:

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1906.

H. K. Mulford Company,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen (?):—On four different occasions during the last three months I have mailed to your address letters of inquiry in which I requested that you give me whatever information you may have regarding the pedigree and original source of the stock of vaccine substance used for vaccinating calves in the Mulford vaccine propagating establishment.

I have been astonished at your persistent refusal to grant so reas-

enable a request concerning the disease-products sent out by you under the guise of "pure vaccine virus."

Am I to infer from your silence that the pedigree of Mulford's vaccine is a trade-secret not to be divulged to physicians? If your vaccine virus is the carefully prepared biologic product which you claim, I fail to understand why you should treat with contemptuous silence all inquiries as to its genealogy and original source.

I presume you are aware of the fact that it is now generally conceded by the world's ablest vaccinologists and pathologists that there is, in fact, no such thing as original or spontaneous kine-pox; that the disease, so-called, invariably arises from infection of the cow's teats from the hands of milkers, or from some other human source of contagion or infection.

In his recent exhaustive work on the Pathology of Vaccination, Montague R. Levenson, M. D., A. M., Ph. D., points out twenty-three different sources from which the various disease-products termed vaccines have been derived. One of the most recent and approved sources from which seed-vaccine virus has been produced is the corpse of a human subject whose death had resulted from smallpox. Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, the world's ablest defender of vaccination, to whom you have approvingly referred me, declares that virus originally derived from the human corpse is the most desirable substance for the purpose of protective vaccination. If the human cadaver is the ultimate source of the H. K. Mulford Company's vaccine, I can readily understand why you might have business scruples for concealing the gruesome fact from physicians and the general public. I regret, however, that you should find it expedient, or necessary, to conceal from physicians information which they are entitled to possess. I am amazed that you are able to sell to medical practitioners your disease-products while refusing to impart to them any information as to their character or original source.

With the hope of insuring some sort of answer to my questions I enclosed postage stamps in two of my letters. As you have obstinately refused to answer my letters, I demand that you return to me the stamps sent you for the specified purpose of prepaying return postage.

J. W. HODGE, M. D.

This letter had the effect of rousing the Mulford Company from its state of feigned unconsciousness. On January 18, 1907, I received the following letter from the Mulford pock-factory:

Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1907.

Dr. J. W. Hodge,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—We have the pleasure of herewith enclosing you two 2-cent stamps, representing the postage which you advise having forwarded us for replies to some letters which you state that you have written.

Very truly yours,

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY.

What are we to think of a concern which in order to escape telling the truth finds it necessary to "take pleasure" in such a transaction as that here recorded? What is one to think of a business firm which resorts to the contemptible tactics which the

H. K. Mulford Company has employed in this instance? Why did this company refuse to answer my questions? Had I written to some patent medicine fakir asking him to divulge the formula of his misbranded dope, I should have expected to receive just such treatment as I have received from the National Vaccine establishment and the H. K. Mulford Company.

The manufacturers of embalmed beef, unscrupulous and mercenary as they are, would hardly be expected to treat an inquirer with greater discourtesy were he to confront them with questions as to the purity and genuineness of their wares.

If the pox-purveyors believe they are engaged in a legitimate business, I fail to see why they feel obliged to skulk in silence when interrogated as to the character and composition of their disease-breeding nostrums.

What is the H. K. Mulford Company's "Vaccine Virus?"

In the January, 1905, issue of *The Liberator* of Minneapolis appeared an article on vaccination in which are some extracts from paper by Zachary T. Miller of Pittsburg, recorded in the Transactions (1904) of The American Institute of Homoeopathy.

In one of these extracts Dr. Miller is quoted as saying: "A representative of the Mulford farm assured me that they were using variolous virus to inoculate a series of animals, and from this source they procure their vaccine virus."

From the above statement it would appear that the stuff misbranded "pure vaccine virus," and sent out as such by the H. K. Mulford Company is a conglomeration of miscellaneous disease-products mixed with small-pox contagion.

This circumstance may explain why it is that the Mulford Company refuses to let physicians into the secrets of the pox-mongering enterprise.

From the *Medical and Surgical Reporter* for March, 1902, I quote the following description of the methods employed by the H. K. Mulford Company in preparing what they style "glycerinized lymph" from a diseased animal. "The vesicle walls are broken open with a Volkman spoon and the vesicular contents are collected and placed in a sterilized vessel. This virus or pulp is then passed between glass rollers for trituration and mixed with a known and definite amount of glycerine

and distilled water." Now, let us examine for a moment the component parts of this "pulp": It consists of the entire contents of the vesicular lesion, viz.: fibrous tissue of the skin, necrosed cellular tissue, blood globules in a state of retro-grade metamorphosis, blood, serum, epithelial cells, hair follicles, hair roots, and pus, besides innumerable bacteria in great varieties which are invariably present in the vesicular contents.

Referring to the complex mass of disease-products, styled "glycerinized lymph" ("pulp" mixed with glycerine), Prof. Charles W. Dulles, M. D., in an article printed in *The Philadelphia Medical Journal* of May 30, 1903, says: "This mixture just described is known as "glycerinized lymph," but it is not lymph at all. It was made by utilizing practically the entire lesion on the heifer when it was in the papular stage and just about to develop a vesicle. Such a lesion was thoroughly scraped with a curette, and the whole of the tissue thus forcibly and roughly torn away, containing pus, serum, epithelia, fibrous tissue of the skin, and any foreign matter in or on it, constituting what is called "pulp." This pulp was thoroughly triturated in a machine especially constructed for this purpose and was then mixed with glycerine and water."

In the course of his article Prof. Dulles says: "An investigation that I made of a 'lymph' advertised as the 'purest and most active ever prepared,' when diluted about one hundred fold yielded, after forty-eight hours, one hundred and thirty colonies on a single petrie plate."

Commenting on this experiment Prof. Dulles says: "Honesty to our patients and to the community requires that we should not blink its important significance."

No Pure Vaccine Virus in Existence.

All stocks of vaccine virus consisting as they do of the corrupt products of diseased animal tissues are necessarily and inherently *impure*. The Standard dictionary gives the word corrupt as the synonym of impure. In defining the adjective pure, the Century dictionary uses the following language: "Free from mixture; unmixed; free from mixture with things of another kind; homogeneous." Now, vaccine virus is always a mix-

ture of disease-products of divers kinds. It is *heterogeneous* not *homogeneous*.

In addition to the morbific principle which gives rise to the disease termed vaccinia, vaccine virus contains the disease products heretofore mentioned, as well as numerous colonies of bacteria of various kinds (some of them pathogenetic) which are always present on and in the skin of the animals used as the media of propagations. These micro-organisms invariably contaminate all stocks of vaccine virus. No vaccine substance is, therefore, pure. It is all corruption, the poisonous products of diseased animal tissues.

From an editorial article on "The Bacteriology of Vaccinia and Variola" in *The British Medical Journal* of July 5, 1902, I quote the following extract: "Pfuhl, writing in 1898 of his experience in the official station at Hanover, says: 'Strictly germ-free vaccine "lymph" will, in my opinion, always belong to the region of Utopia. So-called Vaccine "lymph" is not lymph at all.' Physiologists define lymph as the "transparent nutritive alkaline fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels and thoracic ducts of animals." "Lymph is a colorless nutritive fluid in animal bodies." (Chamber's dictionary.) How grossly erroneous and misleading is the appellation of this term to the complex disease products of a vaccine vesicle! The obvious motive for this gross perversion of truth is a desire on the part of the self-interested advocates of vaccination to delude the gullible public into the consoling belief that vaccine is a harmless substance found naturally in the body of a healthy calf. Vaccine never exists naturally in the body of a healthy calf. It is found only in diseased animals. Doctors who tell their clients that vaccine virus is "pure calf-lymph" deliberately lie in so doing.

Harsh as this language may seem, proof that it is not too harsh to be strictly true will be adduced in this article. I deem it my privilege as well as my duty to speak plainly on this important subject.

Lymph is a normal physiologic fluid of definitely ascertained character and composition. The mixture of disease-produced matter, miscalled "vaccine lymph," is a pathologic and patho-

genic substance of variable composition and of unknown nature and origin. The former is a normal nutrient fluid, the latter a morbid animal poison. To designate this mixture of complex disease-products pure calf milk, would not be more preposterous and villainous than the act of designating them "pure calf-lymph."

In the phrase "pure calf-lymph" is couched a trinity of deceptions designed to mislead the uninformed. Just as the proprietors of dangerous and worthless quack nostrums misbrand their poisonous concoctions with the intent to disguise their real character, and thereby disarm suspicion, so do the purveyors of the vaccine nostrum misbrand their health-blighting, death-dealing virus, by falsely labelling it "pure calf-lymph."

To label the contents of rotten eggs "pure egg-albumen" and then palm them off upon the public as a pure and wholesome article of diet would be a less fraudulent and a far less dangerous transaction, than the device resorted to by the vaccine purveyors, who misbrand the contents of cow-pox vesicles, "pure calf-lymph," and then palm them off on ignorant, gullible or unscrupulous doctors who inoculate them into the bodies of innocent children.

Neither Jenner nor any doctor since his time has ever presented an iota of evidence in substantiation of the claim that he knew anything about the real nature, composition, essential properties, or original source of any strain of vaccine material. In present day text books it is universally conceded by the ablest advocates of the Jennerian rite that "the nature of vaccine virus is a question which has been the subject of repeated theorizing and experimentation ever since the time of Jenner, and even at the present day no consensus of opinion has been reached."

Notwithstanding this acknowledgement of their phenomenal ignorance, the vaccinating doctors charge disbelievers in them and their disease-bearing nostrum with that which is their own most conspicuous failing, viz.: lack of knowledge.

The partisans of vaccination are nevertheless wont to denounce all who oppose their health-blighting, death-dealing practice as "nuisances," "ignorant fanatics," or "troublesome

cranks." In their futile attempts to conceal their incompetence and ignorance the vaccine grafters exhibit their own stupidity or dishonesty.

Cow-Pox a Disorder Not Natural to the Cow or the Calf.

Scientific veterinarians assure us that vaccinia, or kinepox did not originate with the cow, and is not a disease natural to that animal. That cow-pox is not a disorder to which the bovine race is spontaneously subject, is amply demonstrated by the fact that its occurrence has never been observed in bulls or steers.

Who ever heard of bull-pox or steer-pox?

A zymotic disease confined exclusively to one sex would be an anomaly in nature.

Cow-pox being a disease found only in artificially milked cows, is in all probability a malady of human origin which is conveyed to the cow's teats by the hands of milkers having disease. In substantiation of this contention, I here quote from the writings of Prof. Charles Creighton, M. D., A. M., of London England, who enjoys the rare distinction of being one of a very few medical men who have ever given the subject of vaccination an independent rigid and laborious investigation. Prof. Creighton says: "Cow-pox never arises except in milch cows; and it occurs nowhere in the cow, but on the teats, or, by infection, on adjoining parts of the udder."

See article Vaccination in the Encyclopædia Britannica 9th edition, Volume XXIV., p. 30.

It has been remarked by Mr. James Moore, assistant director of the National Vaccine establishment of London, England, that "if the cow could plead her own cause, she might assert that what we call vaccine did not originate with her. She might retort upon us, that it was the contact of man which polluted her pure teats, for no cow that is allowed to suckle her own calf untouched by a milker ever has this complaint" (cow-pox).

(*See Work on "The Natural History of Cow-Pox and Vaccinal Syphilis," by Charles Creighton, M. D., A. M., London, p. 109.*)

Niagara Falls, New York.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

A MONSTROSITY:—Some time ago was called into country about twelve miles to see an infant; objectively I found a well developed child, five days old, seemed well; slept quietly, excellent appetite and would not have noticed any trouble with the child, had I not been informed that its bowels had not and could not bring an action. Examining more closely, found male organs well formed but absolutely no hint of an anal orifice and no mark whatever showing where it should have been; the raphe passed over scrotum and straight across the perineum.

My incision to locate intestinal canal was a guess, but correct and was about one-fourth inch deep. I found a very small caliber, the mucus membranes being moist and clean—no meconium. By means of a small speculum and rubber catheters I was able to open the intestines for about five inches and seemed to strike a stricture or some solid mass of some description. There was a small opening through this stricture, so small that by some pressure I was able to force warm water to pass above; no water returned and saw no signs of meconium.

Having failed to get an action by this method, I told parents that the only chance of saving the child's life was an abdominal operation and if they would bring the patient to the hospital next day I would get assistance and operate. To this they agreed, but the grandfather was sent the next day and reported the baby doing nicely, and passing large quantities of meconium per the penis and that they had decided to wait before operating. This discharge was due doubtless to my liberal use of water injection, moistening the feces so that it would mold and pass through the uretha.

I never heard from the child for a week and on making inquiry found that the baby was dead and buried. Three days following the day set for the operation, passing of meconium ceased, inflammation set in and baby died in twelve hours, suffering much pain. They had concluded it was no use, as "its time had come" so called no physician.

I found that about the fifth month the mother fell down a

flight of of three steps, hurting her side, otherwise the period of gestation was normal.

I report this case because of the peculiar means of defecation.—*L. C. Phillips, M. D., Room 309 Blount Building, Pensacola, Florida.*

* * * *

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?—There was a woman, aged 46 years, who, having been in deep-seated disorder for many years had been in the care of a homeopath for six months, when she received sulfur 6m., on 22nd November. In one week's time a bloody, uterine discharge began; became purulent and then continued as a regular menstrual flow, increasing to a gushing menorrhagia during the month of December, and was finally checked with ipecac 10m. Her general condition and strength improved so that by the middle of January she was able to walk outside the house.

On Jan. 24th she received phosphorus 20m., on the following evidence reported for the day preceding:

Chills, up the back and down the left leg; aggravated uncovering.

Perspiration on neck, during night. Temp. 101.3°; pulse full and rapid.

Abdomen, sensation of soreness about the umbilicus with much tympanitic distention. (Turpentine and lard on the 20th, when pain was first intense.)

Urine scant for 24 hours, dark brown, thick, milky, slimy.

Head pain streaking up sides, resembling hot wires.

Palpitation, ascending steps. Constipation, two days without evacuation. Face yellow. Pains aggravated by a jar.

Then developed the following interesting condition, for which I would ask the reader to say what treatment would you offer and what results would you expect from such treatment?

Jan. 24. Abdomen, intense pain, suddenly at 3.30 p. m., in left side, concentrating later, in hypogastrium, causing weeping, lamenting and restlessness with no relief from any position, or heat applied.

Tympanitic distention intense, flatus from rectum insufficient for relief, cold compresses on abdomen, applied after 4 p. m., occasioned tolerable relief by 5:30 p. m., but caused increased chilliness; during the evening, pain concentrated in right iliac region, where there was sensation of lump, obstructing passage of flatus; tension and rigidity of entire right side of abdomen; sensitiveness to pressure, respiration and heat of abdomen, to touch.

Chills, beginning in feet, creeping up spine in the midst of general heat with dry skin and redness of face and lips; no dark circles about eyes; intense chill with prolonged shaking that shook bed, at 5 p. m.

Anxious restlessness, fruitless efforts to attain a comfortable position, with anxious moaning and soreness through flesh.

Thirst for frequent sips of cold water, to relieve dryness of mouth and throat.

Temp., 103°; pulse, 116; respirations, 26, at 5:45.; after chill,

Temp., 104.4°; pulse, 114; respiration, 40, at 8 p. m., aggravated by motion and jarring.

Uterine discharge of single small clots until last evening, no flow since; no rectal evacuation for two or three days, has had no desire to eat or drink food; urination several times during the day, always arose for it until 6 p. m.

Arseniam alb., 90m., was administered about 6 p. m., and during the evening the patient was closely observed as the above symptoms became gradually more pronounced. By 10 p. m. temp. reached 103.8°, but by 10:30 p. m. all the intensity of the afternoon pain returned and the patient became unquestionably worse than during the early evening and it was apparent that some other interference was imperative.

What course was open and what results could be hoped for or promised? What would YOU do? What was done? The treatment and result will be sent for the following issue.)—*Julia C. Loos, M. D., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.*

* * * *

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:—More or less publicity has been given to the fact that the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College was rated *below* 70 per cent. by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association at its meeting in Chicago, April 29th.

In view of this fact, I would like to state to the medical profession through the medium of your esteemed journal that under date of the twelfth inst. we have been advised by the secretary of the Council on Medical Education that our college "fully deserves being placed in the acceptable list of colleges," i. e., *above* 70 per cent.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE H. QUAY, *Dean.*

The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

HOMOEOPATHIC DOSES.

Do you remember, brother, how we used to laugh at the "crazy" homoeopaths with their ludicrously small doses? We could not conceive that such infinitesimal quantities could produce any effect. But we ourselves are beginning to use pretty homoeopathic doses of some things.

Trudeau, our great authority (practical, not a theoretical authority) is using tuberculin in the treatment of tuberculosis. But in what doses? He begins his treatment with 1-10000 of a milligram and in febrile cases with 1-100000 of a milligram. Now, 1-100000 of a milligram is 1-6000000 of a grain and one-sixth-millionth of a grain is, you will admit, a pretty small dose. And still, Trudeau claims good results. And he is a very careful and very honest man.—Critic and Guide.

If the size of the dose was the only thing necessary to make

a remedy homeopathic there is no question but what the foregoing would occupy a prominent place among the most noteworthy. Its manner of application, however, *upon the sick* without first having ascertained what the results might be upon numerous *healthy individuals*, places it beyond the use of even a "crazy" homeopath. I would caution all who may consider this a triumph of homeopathy not to crow too loudly over this apparent application of the homeopathic principle to an allopathic remedy. They, the allopaths, are merely getting ready to make another "discovery." M.

WESTMINSTER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE:—In June issue of *Progress*, ample space is devoted to giving full details of the death of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College and the raising from it's ashes of the Westminster University College of Medicine.

Laying aside the fact that this move merely carries out the contention made by THE CRITIQUE. during the past year, that matters homeopathic were fast being wiped off the Colorado map, there is no doubt but what considerable benefit will be derived by the school which has given up its distinctive name and, on the other hand, the new university will secure a medical department already organized and ready for immediate action without any effort or outlay on its part.

The faculty as outlined in the publication above mentioned, is a large one, and will no doubt, supply all demands made upon it for some time to come.

The Westminster university is a new aspirant for honors in the educational world and is backed by the Presbyterian church; this fact alone is of sufficient moment to cause one to surmise that a goodly percentage of its matriculants will select medicine as a study and that in consequence this department will flourish as its predecessor has not in the very immediate past.

Personally I am sorry to see the old college consigned to the ash can of oblivion, as it gives the cause of homeopathy a sort of final solar plexus wallop which has not been unlooked for by this publication for some time.

To quote from the alleged mouth-piece of the old college:

“The necessity of standing together, *maintaining our organizations* and working for the general acceptance of similia as the most important therapeutic fact, if we are to reap the credit, has never been more imperative than at the present time.
* * * * Keep the flag afloat! Truth will survive!”

I have supplied the italics in this instance, as this means of *maintaining our organizations* and keeping the flag afloat is somewhat on the order of the chap who accustomed his horse to a diet of one shaving a day; by the time he became reconciled to it he died. I hate to refer to the matter of the “doom” of homeopathy hereabouts inasmuch as the prognosticator has proven himself a prophet of much honor and considerable reliability right here in his own country, and I am somewhat ashamed that I have not shown him more consideration in the past.

M.

ADVERTISING AND “ADVERTISING!”—The secular press has been well supplied numerous times in the recent past with data concerning the deleterious effects of cigarette smoking upon human health. Those who favor any means, no matter how spectacular, of frightening the youth of the land into “being good” have gone to extreme limits on several occasions by printing accounts of more or less vivid accuracy, picturing horrible death-bed scenes wherein youthful indulgers of the vice were the central figures, in the hope that any who might have predilections for the poisonous practice might be made to see the error of their respective ways ere it might be everlastingly too late to pluck them as a brand from the butt end of a burning pimp stick.

Nearly all these “stories” seem simple enough and innocent beyond measure, but the editor of *Medical Councilor* makes it manifest in an editorial under the caption “Cigarette Dope,” that a majority of these romances are but the ingenious invention of the advertising fakir and publicity promoter of the first person, singular number.

This is what I call plain *advertising* inasmuch as there is no pretense to deceive, at least no successful attempt, as nearly everyone both inside and out of the profession is “on.”

There are as many other methods employed as there are different localities in which to employ them, whereby the unwary are enticed to the bear trap of the professional promoter of personal interests, but I have not heard of one more destructive to professional dignity and business integrity than that of a certain surgeon, who, aided by an accommodating and avaricious combination of associates has not only surrounded the source, but has secured a monopoly on the supply of nearly every operation in this community, that is in a certain quarter thereof, through the magic medium of money division. In order to do this and at the same time not deprive himself of any of the reward, to reimburse his "pluggers" it is no more than natural to suppose that he merely adds the divvy to the bill, thus carrying out the contention that the public might just as well be dammed one time as another, and as to whether the profession at large suffers by this form of sculduggery or not—oh well, what's the diff?

That is what I call "*advertising*" inasmuch as any word printed within protecting quotation marks is quite likely to be diverted from its original intention into meaning most any old thing, and in this particular instance I imagine a discriminating public would not look upon the split fee stunt in any more liberal light than that of being merely a mild form of legalized highway robbery.

Just as soon as I can familiarize myself with the facts, I shall endeavor to have something to say regarding the "Divider and *His Dope*." M.

DON'T FALL INTO THIS TRAP.—Under the foregoing heading editor Scudder, of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, hands out a pot of warm editorial porridge anent the subject of "Amalgamation." It is an old and somewhat moth-eaten topic but bobs up from most everywhere and the *Journal* man has hit the head of the nail squarely in his article which is not only well worth reading carefully, but is equally well worth republishing by every journal in the country claiming connection with either the Eclectic or Homeopathic schools of practice. He says:

About six years ago the American Medical Association conceived the bright idea of "absorption." This society decided, in its innermost

council, to reorganize the various county, district and state societies, and to allow each of them to become censors over their own membership, and advised them in very shrewd language that they might admit to membership any Eclectic or Homeopath, **providing** he would renounce his sectarian belief. This scheme has proven to be another case of the lamb lying down beside the lion, but the lamb is inside the lion. Many weak-kneed Eclectics and Homeopaths have fallen into the trap, and some of our strongest men as well.

The following correspondence shows that some of our best men can be wheedled into joining local county societies, and they are being plainly told that they need not renounce their sectarian belief or membership. Lately I addressed the following letter to Chicago:

April 11, 1907.

Editor Journal American Medical Association:

Dear Doctor:—I notice, on page 894 of your issue of March 9th, that Dr. P. D. Bixel, of Pandora, Ohio, had become a member of your Association. Dr. Bixel graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1901, and in his sworn application to the Ohio State Board of Medical Registration asked that he be classed as an **Eclectic** physician. He is a member in good standing of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, and is secretary of the Northwestern Ohio Eclectic Medical Association.

In a letter from Dr. Bixel I learn that he was repeatedly invited to attend and join your local county society. He was neither asked to sign any constitution nor state that he did not practice a sectarian system. Subsequently he was asked to remit five dollars for your Journal, which would entitle him to a certificate of membership.

If I am not mistaken, the printed draft of the constitution, which is issued for the guidance of the local and district societies by your Association, contains the specific clause that an applicant should sign the constitution, stating plainly that he does **not** practice a **sectarian** system.

The question is, do you recognize that Eclectic and Homeopathic physicians are entitled to your membership, whilst maintaining their methods of practice, their school affiliations, and their independent opinions? A reply in the pages of your Journal will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN K. SCUDDER, M. D.

Practically the same letter was addressed to the editor of The Ohio State Medical Journal. Neither editor saw fit to reply in his Journal, but the assistant secretary of the Association in Chicago condescended to write a letter, stating that the entire question of membership lies exclusively in the county society, practically admitting that they would admit into their high and mighty Association any practicing physician of any belief, even if he did not formally renounce his sectarian belief. This is one of the reasons why they now have a nominal membership of over forty thousand.

However, all is not well with them. Many of their foremost men and some of the editors of their strongest journals have been kicking vigorously against this new scheme. They say openly that it is not right or honest to either Eclectics or Homeopaths or the Regulars of their Association to expect them to unite in membership under such a loose system. Some editors, who are more bold than others, and are not fettered by the bonds of the high and mighty council of the A. M.

A., are very bitter in their remarks, and openly concede that unless it had been for the study and advance made by the sectarian systems along the line of research in *materia medica*, they would not have some of the valuable remedies which they have today.

Landis B. Edwards, editor of *The Virginia Semi-Monthly*, in his issue of April 26th, has written a long article on this subject as concerning the Medical Society of Virginia. He says: "In the pell-mell flurry to reorganize a few years ago, nearly all the regular state medical societies of the country, under the influence of a fanaticism which was remarkable in its results, fell into the trap. The plan offered some most plausible features, and these were presented in such a way as to cause some to lose sight of the ulterior effects. Whatever may be said in favor of the general reorganization plan, it yet remains that the time is not ripe for the amalgamation of the different schools of medicine. Where one holds to the tenets of the Homeopathic, or the Eclectic, or other distinctive school of practice, let him remain in his own field of practice, as much as the different denominations of Christians.

"We are not in sympathy with the idea of amalgamation of these different schools of practice into a common fraternity. If one is an honest Homeopathic or Eclectic, etc., let him remain true to his own school. But there are some fields common to all—such as matters of public hygiene, certain legislations, etc.—when it may be proper to hold conferences of all the schools for a common good, just as the denomination of churches may from time to time hold 'ecumenical councils,' etc. But when the purpose for which such conferences is accomplished, let each school or denomination return to its own legitimate work."

I suppose one should endeavor to smooth over matters of this sort as much as possible, but the way in which homeopathic affairs in Colorado have been going for the past year or two it is almost impossible to come to any other conclusion than that it will be but a short space until what little there is left will be handed over to the old school, or that the name designating it will be so completely wiped out that it will be absolutely impossible for one to determine any difference, so far as names are concerned, between what was once a homeopathic institution and what really is one of the old school. For instance: "Park Avenue Hospital and Westminster College of Medicine." In Michigan and Iowa the homeopaths have had the decency to declare their allegiance to the cause by calling their colleges the Homeopathic Department of the Michigan and Iowa State University, but in Colorado?

THE CRITIQUE has never made an assertion regarding affairs of a homeopathic character which it could not substantiate, and it is willing to wager most anything having either a monetary or other value, that it will not be very long before a majority of the Westminster University College of Medicine faculty will have joined the old school societies and that the homeopathic societies which are left at the present time will have joined the silent majority of matters homeopathic gone before,
 Paste this in your hat

M.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Homeopathic doctors are very much wanted in Texas.

Dr. Joseph Bauer Kinley started for the east the 9th of last month.

Denver did not send a very large delegation to Jamestown, and the A. I.

How does Westminster University School of Medicine sound compared with Denver Homeopathic? Better?

One of the Pennsylvania institutions for the care of the insane was destroyed April 8th. It was the Norristown plant.

The word "thousand" is misspelled on the new \$1,000 gold certificates so we are told. Hadn't noticed it up to date.

Final examination of the Homeopathic medical board of the state of Texas, will convene at Fort Worth, July 4th and 5th.

A cyclone in Louisiana damaged the insane asylum at Jackson to the extent of over \$100,000; fortunately no lives were lost.

We regret to learn that Dr. L. E. Walker of this city was called east the latter part of May, owing to the death of his father.

The semi-annual meeting of the Homeopathic Society of the state of New York will be held in Brooklyn, New York, September 24th, 25th, 26th, 1907.

Dr. Anderson, business manager of The Critique, broke away from business for a few days last month to visit his summer home in Indian Creek Park.

One particular thing about The Critique which our patrons seem to appreciate, is the fact of its being published promptly the first of every month.

"Keep the flag afloat! Truth will survive!" While you are working at it, however, wipe out the word homeopathy from every institution in the state. Rats.

We understand that the Park Avenue Hospital will soon be changed to the Westminster and that a large amount of money has been subscribed to enlarge the present plant.

Will someone please tell us why Dr. Ambrose C. Stewart was not elected president of the Colorado Homeopathic Society? He was the logical candidate and deserved the honor.

Dr. O. C. Evans, a prominent homeopathic physician of Montana, is Mayor of Anaconda. He has referred business recently to this office for which the business manager returns thanks.

Dr. Genevieve Tucker, formerly of Pueblo and at present located at Davenport, Iowa, was elected vice president of the Iowa Homeopathic society at a recent meeting held at Iowa City.

There is just one thing that The Critique needs more than any one other and that is more room in which to print good homeopathic matter. We hope to enlarge our space at a not far distant date.

Eighty-one thousand dollars was appropriated by the last New York legislature to provide a home for the nurses of the Middletown hospital. This is the homeopathic institution for care of the mentally sick.

Mr. Frank Anderson of Sioux City, Iowa, brother of the business end of *The Critique*, has been looking over landed interests in Colorado recently, and, incidentally visiting relatives and friends in these parts.

According to Dr. A. A. Cotton, in June issue of *Medical Century*, the people of South Dakota are just pining for a few more homeopathic physicians. Please change their pining into pleasure by proceeding thitherward.

Notwithstanding the fact that the strawberry crop was completely destroyed by frost some time ago, growers of this glorious fruit are grouchy because of a scarcity of cars with which to haul the surplus of the failure to market.

"Progress," a magazine of mental medicine, published in Los Angeles, California, is a new candidate for notice. This seems to be a favorite title for literary ventures of the medical sort, especially in unoccupied fields. How lovely.

The New York legislature proposes that railroads supply each coach with all necessary medical and surgical appliances. Why not compel the companies to employ physicians on every train; it would be more effective and less expensive.

We wish to congratulate the Cleveland Medical College upon the fact of its having added Frank Kraft, M. D., to the faculty membership. Kraft is a homeopath and will teach good, straight homeopathy from his station—that of *materia medica*.

Mr. Fred D. Anderson is at present enjoying a visit in the effete east, having started for Rehoboth, Delaware, the first of last month. Before returning home he will take in many points of interest and we hope will enjoy himself to the extreme limit.

Mr. Frank G. Ryan, formerly vice president and secretary of Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, has been advanced to the position of president, made vacant by the death of Mr. Theodore D. Buhl. We hope to publish a more extended notice next month.

According to the Alumni list of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, Dr. J. Richey Horner of Cleveland, Ohio, is numbered among the dead. Praises be, J. Richey is alive and well; the proofreader of the list is now slated for immediate execution, and deserves it.

Forty years after having been given up to die by forty doctors, so the secular press says, a Chicago man carried out the prediction. A man with no more regard for other people's opinion than that should have lived forever; as it was he remained on earth eighty-six years.

Dr. L. Curtis Phillips, Ph. M., M. D., Pensacola, Florida, has moved recently into one of the finest office buildings in his city, 309 Blount Building is the correct address. Dr. Phillips is a homeopath of the right sort and is building up a large and lucrative practice in his city.

The Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society held its meeting in Chicago, May 14th to 17th inclusive and was very generally attended by the profession of that progressive state. Dr. Alden E. Smith, Freeport, was elected president and Dr. Burton Haseltine, Chicago, secretary.

The Critique desires to acknowledge copies of January and February issues from Dr. Stockdale, Pine, Colorado, and Mrs. Alice Westerman Richardson, Breckenridge, Colorado. Thanks, and it also shows that you can secure most anything you want by advertising in this journal.

Dr. A. C. Woodward, Decorah, Iowa, writes for "copies of The Critique showing 'Legal Status of Variolinum,'" and the only regret we have is that we are circulated so closely that there is not a copy left. Will someone having a copy of this article please accomodate the Doctor?

We understand that Dr. William A. Burr, one of the leaders of homeopathy in this territory, will transfer his residence to California during the coming summer. The Critique wishes him much pleasure and prosperity in his proposed quarters and hopes the change will be but temporary.

The following notice received one day last month was very welcome news to many, including editor of The Critique: "Dr. J. M. Blaine, 3 and 4 Steel Block, having recovered from his recent illness, will resume practice May 28th, 1907." He has "resumed" and we hope will stick to it indefinitely.

"HOMEOPATHY IS NOT DEAD. AND IS NOT GOING TO DIE" screams the editorial eagle of *North American Journal of Homeopathy*. Inasmuch as this was printed in large letters it must be so; do some more of this sort of stuff, Mr. N. A. J.; a lot of us small fry have been "hollering" like this for some time.

Dr. Edwin A. Clark of Worcester, Massachusetts, an eye and ear specialist of that section, was a visitor at the business office of The Critique the fore part of last month. The doctor has registered in Colorado and we may have a real homeopath in that line at a not far distant day. The Doctor's son is located at Canon City.

John McCarthy of Ottumwa, Iowa, so the secular press declares, captured a two-headed snake in his town recently. There was a head at each end of the reptile. Say, Mack, if we were in your place we would secure a blank membership application for the Father Matthew Temperance Cadets and get on the active list right way.

Dr. C. C. Brace, one of the owners of Antiphlogistine and a resident of New York state, was a recent visitor in Denver. Among other souvenirs he took with him a magnificent elk head costing nearly \$300, which will decorate his home in Tarrytown, New York. Business manager of The Critique was instrumental in securing this trophy.

We understand that the State Board has been getting after some of Denver's alleged doctors recently, with a sharp stick, and, as a consequence, several will be known only in memory in the future. There are several advertising outfits on Fourteenth street that need looking after and we hope will not be overlooked in this spasm of reform.

Dr. J. B. Crutcher, the amiable representative of Antiphlogistine, was a welcome visitor at The Critique editorial rooms the 4th of last month. The doctor made many friends for himself and the preparation he so ably represents during this, his initial trip in this territory, and the medical profession hereabouts will be glad to welcome him at any time.

The National Jewish hospital of Denver, an institution where more good is done than in any other home or sanitarium in the state, was formally dedicated one day the early part of last month. Prominent people connected with practical philanthropic work, from all over the United States, were in attendance. Governor Buchtel delivered an address on this occasion.

Dr. Higby of St. Paul, Minnesota, was a welcome visitor at the editorial office the early part of June. The doctor is one of the old timers of that glorious state and has occupied nearly all the important

positions within the gift of the government and the dear public of his adopted commonwealth. He is one of the kind of homeopaths who believes in homeopathy, and it is certainly a pleasure to meet all such.

Editor of The Critique is always happy if able to print anything announcing the prosperity of any of his old college friends. Dr. Walter Joel King, Golden, Colorado, has broken ground for a new residence and office building in his town which will be located at one of the most accessible points in the city. Dr. King is on the right road and we are pleased to know he is prospering in his present location. Success to him.

Most any one who has ever been in the publishing business for any length of time can sympathize with a brother editor when the make-up man mangles some important article by mixing it with some other matter foreign to the topic. Progress has our sympathy for the separation of the Park Avenue article in its last issue; we are not bragging any and will "touch wood" in hopes it will not occur to us very soon.

We take great pleasure in printing an explanatory line from George H. Quay, M. D., dean of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College. Here is another homeopathic institution which has had some pretty slippery sledging, but now since the differences, which have existed both within and outside the college, are all smoothed out, the prospects of a prosperous future for this school is assured. We understand that Dr. Quay is very popular and making a most excellent college official.

Drs. Leland F. and Rachel H. Quantius are two homeopathic physicians who have located recently at McPherson, Kansas, and The Critique takes the greatest pleasure in saying that the good people of that goodly Kansas town have drawn two capital prizes in the medical lottery. The Critique has heard many flattering things about the doctor, L. F., and his estimable wife, all of which we feel will be more than made good by them in not only their professional capacity, but from a social view point as well.

Kraft, of American Physician, will occupy a chair in the councils of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, having accepted the professorship of Materia Medica. The editor of Critique wrote him some time ago that he had accepted a like position in Denver, but there was so much "opposition from the balance of the faculty" that the appointment had to be "held in abeyance." There will be no such appointment, however, inasmuch as the editor of The Critique would, under no circumstances, accept a position in an institution without a distinctively homeopathic name. He believes in keeping the flag afloat, not dragging it in the dust.

A recent letter from Dr. Harriet Horner, formerly of Castine, Maine, and who contemplated locating in Boston, advises us that our esteemed associate editor has been obliged to forego the pleasure of locating in the city of brown bread and beans owing to continued illness. She is at present sojourning at Dr. Patch's famous sanitarium, "Woodside," located at Farmingham, Massachusetts, and as soon as fully recovered will take up her work, during the summer months only, at Castine, Maine. She speaks in the highest terms of "Woodside" and its founder, Dr. Patch, and The Critique takes great pleasure in recommending this retreat to any one requiring a good wholesome rest.

☞	READING NOTICES	☞
O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y		

IMPORTANT.—Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, have in press a book which will be termed "The Lesser Writings of C. von Boenninghausen," and which will include all the hitherto unpublished articles of that old veteran homeopath, and also those books of his which are not out of print. They will all be in one cover and will without doubt prove of great value to the homeopathic physician.

THE MEDICAL ERA'S SPECIAL EDITIONS.—The Medical Era of St. Louis, Missouri, will conform to its usual custom and issue its yearly series of special Gastro-Intestinal numbers embracing July and August. The August issue will be given over entirely to the consideration of every phase of Typhoid Fever. The series will contain about thirty-five or forty practical papers and will contain a large amount of valuable information.

TOXIC DERMATITIS.—In the treatment of the chronic skin inflammations, following in the wake of attacks of toxic dermatitis, attention to the general condition of the health, avoidance of anything irritating to the skin, a carefully selected diet and proper care of the skin are important features which must not be neglected. In addition, Battle's preparation of *echinacea augustifolia* and *thuja occidentalis*, which goes under the trade name of Ecthol, should be used both locally and internally, a drachm should be taken four times a day.—American Journal Dermatology.

THE BEST HYPNOTIC.—A patient who would sleep but cannot sleep should be made to sleep. In the choice of a hypnotic the physician should always seek that one which not alone is most effective but which presents the fewest disadvantages in the way of after-effects. For years Bromidia has been the standard hypnotic prepared at the command of the profession. Through all the time that it has been known it has never failed in composition or efficiency. Its constituents have been of the purest, and, in fact, Bromidia has been the standard by which similar preparations have been measured. That the medical profession have appreciated its worth and thorough reliability is well apparent, from the place it holds in the regard of every physician who appreciates stability and honesty.—The International Journal of Surgery.

MELLIN'S FOOD AND MILK IN TYPHOID FEVER.—The value of milk in typhoid fever is well known, but milk is not a complete nutrient for the adult as it is relatively deficient in carbohydrates; and in febrile processes, especially, are carbohydrates necessary. Toxins capable of producing nervous symptoms or fever cannot be formed from carbohydrates, so that no objection to carbohydrates on this score can be urged. They may produce flatulence and increase the tympan-

ites and this objection may apply to the use of such carbohydrates as bread, rice and potatoes. The milk must then be supplemented with carbohydrates in a proper form, such as Mellin's Food. The value of Mellin's Food in connection with milk in typhoid fever cases is because of its freedom from starch, as by the fermentation of the starchy carbohydrates the flatulence and tympanites are caused, and no such fermentation occurs when Mellin's Food is used.—“Disease in Children,” Eustace Smith.

PROTONUCLEIN.—The Treatment of Inoperable Malignant Tumors—Carcinoma—is the subject of an article by Prof. J. M. G. Carter, which he read before the Illinois State Society and printed in a recent number of the Illinois Medical Society.

He says in part: “Since nuclein contains phosphorus, it is a tonic, and besides its germicidal properties it has other therapeutic value. That it is a rational agent in the treatment of various dyscrasiæ is attested by clinical experience. For a number of years the writer has used nuclein with such success as to lead him to hold it in high regard as an agent for the treatment of malignant growths and other low dyscrasiæ. The particular preparation was Reed & Carnrick's Protonuclein. The dose was twenty-four grains a day. The bromid of gold and arsenic is another remedy which, in my hands, has seemed to prove useful in the treatment of inoperable carcinoma, but I have always used it in connection with other agents. I have had more confidence in the nuclein than in the bromid chiefly perhaps because I had two cures in which I did not use the bromid, while I have had none where nuclein was not used. I have come to consider the administration of nuclein and the bromid of arsenic and gold together as a most rational and valuable treatment in cases of inoperable carcinoma. It is the combination upon which I depend rather than on either agent singly. I have used this method of treatment in many cases with apparent benefit, but I am able to report only five cases in which the treatment was carried out as prescribed from the time the patient came under my observation until the termination of the case. One of the cases died. The other four recovered.”

WHAT IS THE MORAL OF THIS INCIDENT?—Dr. X enjoys the largest general practice uptown. His large automobile is always on the go. He paid me a visit this afternoon. He was in the neighborhood, he said, and he thought he would drop in and make the acquaintance of the editor of the “brightest and most interesting medical journal published.” He evinced some interest in the environment of the C. & G. office. He noticed a large number—over two hundred—of different journals of the current year, neatly arranged in piles. “You read all of them?” “Yes.” “Where do you get the time?” “You can get the time for anything, if you really want to.” “Well, I can't. All I read is the J. A. M. A. and the Critic and Guide. I think they are the best journals published. And you and Dr. Simmons deserve a great deal of credit for the work you are doing with reference to patent medicines and proprietary nostrums. Great work. Time the physician's eyes were opened.” Here he coughed and continued: “Would you please let me have a swallow of water. I have a little cold.” The office boy brought a glass of water. Dr. X took out a tablet from a box

in his vest pocket and swallowed it, washing it down with the water. The tablet was an antikamnia and codeine tablet.

I said nothing.

A life subscription to the reader who will point out the best moral of this incident.—From the Critic and Guide, May, 1907.

THE MORAL.—On page 8 of the January, 1907, Critic and Guide, appears the following editorial with which, no doubt, Dr. X fully agrees:

“When a patient comes to consult me and pays me a fee, then my sole sacred duty is towards that patient and towards nobody else. And I am going to use on him and prescribe for him whatever I consider most useful for him, regardless of all other considerations. Whether the preparation is trade-marked or not, whether it has a fanciful name or not, whether it has a circular around the bottle or not, whether the druggist makes 50 or only 5 per cent. profit on it—for all of these things the patient does not care a picayune; and neither do I.”

THE ANÆMIAS OF CHILDHOOD.—The anæmias of early life are usually sequels of the acute diseases common to this period. The exanthemata are especially liable to be followed by a depreciation of blood quality, and a protracted convalescence often depends on this one condition alone. Moreover, the frequency with which physical stigmata or infirmities actually date from an attack of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria or any of the other similar diseases of childhood, can often be properly laid at the door of insufficient or improper care during the very important stage of convalescence from these diseases.

It should be recognized that the hematogenic function, while exceedingly active in childhood, is yet very susceptible to all inhibitory influences, among which the toxins generated in the course of the acute diseases are most common. When a storm infection of measles, scarlet fever or any of these similar ailments is passed, there must follow a period of reconstruction. If the damage has been slight as a result of a light storm or an unusually strong structure, the reconstructive process places little demand on the resources of the individual. But if the storm has been unusually severe and the structure ill prepared to meet its fury, the rebuilding process is certain to be long and laborious. Deficiency in the quality of the blood is one of the greatest handicaps at this time, and the clinician should recognize this as one of the most important indications for therapeutic assistance.

The action of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is always very marked in these cases, and it is interesting to note how rapidly children respond to its upbuilding influence. A marked increase in hemoglobin at once follows its use and the red cells multiply rapidly. With improvement in the blood constituents there is a corresponding increase in the whole bodily tone, and it only takes a few days to carry the average patient safely away from the dangers of a trying period.

Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is therefore a very valuable tonic in childhood, and, unlike so many of the ordinary hematinics, it can be given with impunity to the youngest infant. It has marked alterative properties, and in strumous or marasmic conditions it is especially valuable. It is absorbed rapidly, and is never rejected by even the weakest stomach.

In early life its administration is best effected by giving it in milk, and the dose should range from ten drops to two teaspoonfuls, depending, of course, on the age of the patient.

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Denver, Colorado, August 1st, 1907		

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

ARSENICUM SULPHURETUM FLAVUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

This is one of our deepest remedies and is to be used against psora and syphilis, especially in old broken constitutions. The Encyclopedia and Guiding Symptoms furnish valuable fragmentary provings. This study is based also upon new provings and extensive clinical observations. It is a most useful medicine in old cases of malaria, in great weakness following the abuse of quinine. When eruptions have been suppressed from local treatment, and there is great weakness and lack of reaction.

The symptoms are worse in *morning*, forenoon, *afternoon*, *evening*, in twilight, *NIGHT*, *before midnight*, *after midnight*. It has a marked tendency to form abscesses. Aversion to open air. Aversion to open air alternating with desire for open air. Extremely sensitive to a draft. Open air makes some symptoms better and some worse. ANAEMIA and PHYSICAL ANXIETY. Weakness and suffocation from going up stairs. Parts feel constricted as with a band. He takes cold from bathing and all symptoms are worse. It is a most useful remedy in combating the symptoms of epitheliama, lupus and scirrhus, even where ulceration is far advanced. The appearance of the face and skin is much like chlorosis. Choreic action of the muscles all over the body. In general the patient is cold, worse from cold air, from becoming cold, from cold, wet weather; takes cold easily. Convulsions, abdomen puffed up; offensive bilious diarrhoea, slimy vomiting. Discharges from all mucous membranes and outlets *very excoriating, offensive, thin and yellow*. Dropsy of the extremities and in abdomen. The symptoms are worse before and AFTER EATING. There is marked emaciation of the body. Slight exertion increases all conditions and symptoms. Faintness from many causes, but *especially after stool*. Worse from cold drinks, sour food, cold food, fat food, fruit and milk. Formication all over the body. The mucous membranes bleeding easily. The body

feels heavy and logy. Sometimes he is too warm and sometimes chilly. Inflamed parts and base of ulcers indurate. Inflammation of organs and glands. Lassitude and lack of reaction. He always desires to lie down. He feels worse lying, worse after lying a while, worse lying on back, yet he feels better in bed. Symptoms all worse during menstruation. Motion in general ameliorates, yet motion aggravates some symptoms. The patient dreads motion and is worse after motion. Old people much broken down, seem to rally under its action. Pains are cutting, BURNING, internal and external, PRESSING, *stitching*, tearing; tearing downward, tearing in muscles. *Thrusting pains*. Periodicity is very marked. Perspiration gives no relief. Complaints after suppressed sweat. Pulsations all over body. The pulse is fast, irregular, intermittent, small, weak. Running or fast walking increases all symptoms. Extremely sensitive to pain. Shocks felt throughout the body; many symptoms worse on right side of the body. Complaints worse sitting. Symptoms before sleep, on going to sleep and during sleep. Standing aggravates. Stiffness in body and limbs. Dropsical swelling and swelling of glands. Affected parts sore to touch. Trembling of body and limbs. Twitching of muscles. Varicose veins. Many symptoms worse after sleep. Walking ameliorates, walking in open air aggravates; walking fast aggravates. Warmth of bed ameliorates. Extreme weakness, weakness in morning, during menses, after exertion, after eating, from perspiration, after stool, from walking in open air.

MIND:—Absent minded and he is greatly affected from anger. Aversion to answering questions and when he does answer his mind works slowly. ANXIETY, *morning*, EVENING, EVENING IN BED, *during the night*. Anxiety of conscience, with fear, during fever, about salvation, after a swoon, during stool, on waking. He is very critical with his friends and desires things which are not useful to him. Confusion of mind in the morning on waking. Over-conscientious about small matters. Longs for death. Delirious and raving during the night. His mind is full of delusions. A general feeling of despair. He is discontented and very excitable. His mind is full of *fear at night*; fear of a crowd, of *death*, of evil, of ghosts, of people, of

solitude. Memory at first active, later he is forgetful. *Easily frightened or startled*, starting on going to sleep and during sleep. It has been useful during fevers when he picks the bed clothing. Hurried feeling and always hasty in actions. Many hysterical symptoms. Impatience, indifference, indolence. He seems to be growing weak-minded. It has been used in insane conditions, in drunkards. *Extremely irritable* during chill; in the morning on waking. Loathing of life. Sometimes he is lamenting and again he is laughing. At times very talkative and again very malicious, almost maniacal like one intoxicated. It has been used in mania-a-potu. Mental work is impossible after eating. Great liveliness, then muttering. Extremely unreasonable and obstinate. Offended without cause and quarrelsome followed by insane fury. Religious affections, remorse. Great mental fatigue. Restlessness evening, *night*, tossing in bed, during fever, during menses. Sadness evening, during heat, during sweat. Extremely sensitive and touchy. Inclined to take all matters seriously. Speech incoherent and wandering. Aversion to being spoken to, indisposed to converse on any subject. Suspicious of all his friends and his family. Periods of stupefaction, vanishing of thought. Weeping at night. Weeping in sleep. Extremely timid, bashful, feeling of weakness in head.

Vertigo evening, as if dancing up and down. Inclined to fall to the right. Vertigo with headache. Looking downward, with nausea; walking in the open air.

Whenever the general symptoms given above strongly predominate in any given case, the following particulars will yield to this remedy.

HEAD:—The head is cold during headache, especially the forehead. A feeling of tightness of the forehead and marked hyperaemia of the brain, moist crusts and scales on the scalp. *It has been very useful in eczema*. Pustules on the scalp. Inflamed patches much like erysipelas. Much heat in the head and especially in the forehead. Great weight in forehead morning and evening. Itching of the scalp. The head is painful in the morning on waking. Pain in the afternoon. Pain at 5 p. m. and 4 p. m. Pain in the head evening and *night*. Pain worse in cold air, on coughing, after eating, from exercising, in bright

light, moving head, riding in a carriage, in a warm room, shaking the head, after sleep, from stimulants, from stooping, from walking in the open air. Pain comes during chill, during menses, comes periodically, every two weeks. Pain is violent and pulsating. Violent pain deep in the brain, in frontal region and right ear. Pain in forehead worse in right side, better after sleep. Waking often with dull pain above the eyes extending to the top of the head. Pain in the occiput extending to sides of head 7 to 11 a. m. Pain in sides of head. Pain in vertex. Sore, bruised pain in whole head, in forehead. Burning in head. Drawing pain in forehead. Pressing pain in forehead, occiput and temples. Dull pain in right frontal region, which increases in severity and becomes a sharp, pulsating and shooting pain extending to occiput on the right side, worse from motion and stooping, 4 p. m. Stitching pain in the head, in temple, worse on coughing. Tearing pain in occiput. Cold sweat on the forehead. Pulsation in the head. Shocks in the head.

EYES:—Eyelids stuck together in the morning. Discharges from eyes acrid, bloody, yellow. Dryness of the eyes. Dullness. Eruptions about the eyes. Excoriation of the lids. Glassy look of the eyes. Gum in canthi. Granular lids. Chronic inflammation of eyes, of conjunctiva, cornea, iris, lids. The veins of eyes are injected. Lachrymation. Half open eyes. Opening lids difficult. Pain in eyes evening, on moving eyes, when reading, aching in the eyes. Burning in evening when reading. Burning in margin of lids. Pains are drawing, pressing, sore, bruised, stitching, tearing, paralysis of optic nerve. Photophobia in sunlight. The eyes feel as if protruding. Redness of lids, of veins, spots on the cornea; sunken eyes. Swollen lids. The tears are acrid. Twitching of the lids. Ulceration of the cornea. In the field of vision there are sparks, flickerings and dark colors. Objects look yellow. Foggy vision. Dim vision.

EAR:—Discharges from ear fetid and offensive. Eruptions on and behind ears. Formication. Heat of ears. Sensation of fullness in ears. Itching of ears and in ears. Noises; buzzing, humming, ringing, soaring, rushing, snapping. Pain in ears in evening. Pain behind ears. Pain in ears; burning, drawing, pressing outward, stitching, tearing. Pulsation in ears. Ears

feel stopped. Tingling of ears. Tensive feeling behind right ear on stroking the hair. Hearing impaired.

NOSE:—Cold nose. Fluent coryza. Nasal discharge bloody burning, crusty, excoriating, greenish, offensive, thick, white, yellow. *Dryness in nose*. Bleeding from the nose. The nose is obstructed with thick mucus. Offensive odor from nose. Burning inside of nose. Smell at first acute, later wanting. *Frequent sneezing*. The nose is swollen. Ulceration high up in nose.

FACE:—It has cured epithelioma of the lip. The face is chlorotic and cold. The lips are cracked. The face is bluish and there are dark circles under the eyes. Earthy, pale or sallow. Jaundiced face. Circumscribed red cheeks. Red spots. Redness of the face. Dryness of the lips. Eruptions, acne, pimples, pustules, rash, scurf, vesicles. It cures eczema when the symptoms agree. The expression is *anxious, sickly*, suffering. Heat and itching of the face. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland. Pain worse in open air and better from warmth; comes on periodically. Pain in the submaxillary gland. Pains of face are BURNING, drawing, *tearing*. Cold sweat on the face. Pulsation in right side of face. The face looks sunken. Swelling of the face and *submaxillary gland*. Twitching of the face. Ulceration of the lips.

MOUTH:—Copious aphthæ in mouth and on the tongue. Bleeding of the gums. Cracked tongue. The tongue is red or coated brown, white or yellow. Mouth and tongue very dry. Inflammation of the tongue. Much frothy mucus in the mouth. The mucous membrane of the mouth and tongue is inflamed and excoriated, offensive odor from the mouth. Burning mouth and tongue. Copious saliva. Scorbutic gums. Shining tongue. Speech difficult. Taste is bad; better in morning on waking; bloody, insipid, putrid, saltish, sour, sweetish, ulcers in the mouth and on the tongue. The mouth is full of vesicles.

THROAT:—Choking in the throat and constriction of the oesophagus. The right tonsil is enlarged. Dryness, redness and heat in the throat. Inflammation of throat and *tonsils*. Sensation of a lump in throat. Much mucus in throat. Pain in throat in evening on swallowing. Burning, rawness, soreness and

stitching. Scraping in the throat, swallowing difficult. The throat is swollen. Ulceration of pharynx. It is a very useful remedy in stubborn syphilitic ulceration of throat with rapid destruction of tissue.

STOMACH:—A feeling of anxiety in the stomach. Appetite ravenous, with easy satiety. Appetite wanting for the evening meal. Aversion to fats, to food, to rich food, to meat. Sensation of coldness in stomach. Constriction of stomach. Craves stimulants. Coffee, fruit, sour things, sweets, warm things, warm drinks. The stomach is disordered from milk. A sensation of emptiness. Eructations acrid, bitter, empty; of food, foul, sour. Gnawing in the stomach. Fullness in stomach after eating, especially after breakfast. Heartburn. Weight in stomach after eating. Hiccough after eating. Indigestion from all heavy food. Loathing of food. Nausea after cold water, after eating, during headache, during stool. Pain in stomach after eating. Burning, cramping, cutting, pressing and stitching pains. Burning after cold drinks, pressing after eating. Extreme tenderness of the stomach. Pulsation. Retching when coughing. Sensation of a stone in the stomach. Thirst morning, evening and *night*. Burning thirst. Thirst after chill. Extreme thirst during heat. Unquenchable thirst. Vomiting worse nights; on coughing, after drinking, after eating, during headache, after milk; vomiting bile, black substance, blood, food, mucus, *sour*, watery substances.

ABDOMEN:—A feeling of anxiety in the abdomen after stool. Bluish spots over the abdomen and thighs. Cold abdomen during chill. Distension after eating. Tympanitic abdomen. Dropsy of the peritoneum. It has cured enlarged spleen. Eruptions on the abdomen. Flatulence, fullness and *gurgling*. *Fullness in the hypo-gastric region*. Itching of the skin. The abdomen feels heavy and the liver is hard. Pain in the abdomen at night. Pain as though diarrhoea would come on. Pain in abdomen from coughing; after eating, during menses, while walking; better by external warmth. Pain in the liver and in the hypogastrium. Burning in the bowels. Cramping before and after stool. Cramping and vomiting. Cutting pain before stool, worse walking, better by pressure. Great tenderness in the abdo-

men. Strong pulsations in abdomen. Rumbling in abdomen; worse before stool. It has cured painful and swollen spleen in old malarial cases. Sensation of tightness in the abdomen. Ulceration of navel.

RECTUM:—Constipation alternating with diarrhoea. Stools hard and knotty. Difficult. Diarrhoea in the morning after rising, daily at 8. a. m., afternoon, NIGHT, AFTER MIDNIGHT. Stools acrid, black, pure bile, bloody mucus, offensive, mushy and yellow, undigested, thin. Diarrhoea after drinking, after eating, after fruit, during menses. The diarrhoea is generally painful, but sometimes painless. Dysentery with bloody mucus, scanty stool. Excoriation of the anus and around it. The anus is fissured. Flatus copious and offensive. Hemorrhoids worse during the night, external, large; worse walking. Itching of the anus. Moisture that excoriates. Pain in rectum and anus DURING STOOL and after stool, during straining to stool. During urination. *Burning during* and after stool. Cutting during stool. Soreness and stitching pains. Tenesmus with dysentery and after a yellow mushy stool. Paralysis and prolapsus of rectum.

URINARY ORGANS:—Fullness of the bladder. Inflammation of the bladder. Pain in the bladder. Paralysis of bladder. Retention of urine. Urging to urinate worse at night, constant ineffectual, sudden, must hasten or will lose the urine. Urination dribbling, painful, difficult, involuntary at night, unsatisfactory. Inflammation of kidneys; urine suppressed. Burning in urethra when passing urine. The urine is albuminous, bloody, burning, cloudy on standing, copious or scanty, offensive, with purulent sediment; thick; specific gravity is high. *Specific gravity low.* Gonorrhoea with terrible pains; discharge copious, yellow, constant burning day and night along the entire urethra with restlessness.

GENITAL ORGANS:—Stitching of glans penis and scrotum, perspiration of genitals, drawing pain in left spermatic cord. Seminal emissions. Ulcers on the prepuce. Itching of the vulva. *Leucorrhoea; excoriating, bloody, burning, copious, thick, yellow,* after menses. Menses copious, dark, too frequent, protracted, burning in the vulva.

LARYNX:—Catarrh with viscid mucus. Itching in the larynx, causing coughing. Dryness in larynx, causing choking. Soreness, burning and rawness in larynx. Hoarseness. Voice lost.

RESPIRATION:—Asthmatic breathing during the night. Dyspnœa evening and during the night. Dyspnœa worse ascending stairs, after eating, from least exertion, while lying. Respiration is rattling, short, singing, *suffocative*, wheezing.

COUGH:—Cough MORNING, afternoon, *evening in bed*, NIGHT, from cold air, open air, asthmatic, on becoming cold, after eating, *lying*. Dry cough from tickling in the larynx. Hacking cough; loose cough; racking, spasmodic cough; suffocative cough. Whooping cough. Expectoration; *bloody*, copious, frothy, offensive mucus; *purulent*, thick, viscid, *yellow*.

CHEST:—Anxiety of the chest. It has been of great service in cancerous ulceration of the breast. It is a most useful remedy in bronchial catarrh. The chest feels cold, sensation of tightness of the chest. Effusion in the pleura and pericardium. Eruptions of many kinds on the chest. Hemorrhage of the lungs. Inflammation of the lungs, pericardium and pleura. Oppression of the chest on ascending, when coughing, after eating, when walking. Pain in the chest when coughing, worse from motion and from breathing. Pain in the sides of chest and in regions of heart. Burning in chest. Cutting in chest, worse from motion; 5 a. m., between fifth and sixth ribs. Cutting *in heart*; worse from respiration. Pressing pain. Sore bruised chest from coughing. Stitching in chest on coughing. Stitching in sternum and heart. *Violent palpitation*; worse during the night and from exertion. It is a most useful remedy in phthisis in all stages, when incurable it is a great palliative. Feeling of weakness in chest, with weak voice.

BACK:—The back is constantly cold. Many eruptions on the back. Pain in back evening and night; during chill and fever; during menses. Pain in back of neck and *between the scapule*. Pain in lumbar region and sacrum. Pain in coccyx to anus, morning on rising. Aching in lumbar region. Burning, drawing and tearing in back. Drawing in lumbar region. Sore, bruised pain in lumbar region. Tenderness of coccyx. Perspiration of the back. Stiffness of cervical region. Weakness of lumbar region.

EXTREMITIES:—Cold hands, legs and *feet*. Cramps in *calf*, feet and sole. Blueness of fingers and nails *during chill*. Eruptions; boils; *pimples*; *pustules*; vesicles. Desquamation of

limbs. Excoriation between the thighs and nates. Formication of lower limbs. Heat of feet. Heaviness of lower limbs; *of feet*. Itching of limbs worse after scratching; of lower limbs at 1 p. m.; of thighs and toes. Jerking of lower limbs. Numbness of upper and lower limbs; of feet; of heel and outer side of foot. Pain in limbs evening; night; *after midnight*; during chill; rheumatic in cold weather; wandering; relieved by external warmth and warmth of bed; in wet weather. Pain in *joints, bones*. Pain in upper limbs, as though in the bones relieved by warmth; rheumatic, worse toward morning; wandering. *lower limbs*; sciatica; right thigh; knee; leg. Pain in lower third of tibia relieved by motion. Burning hands and feet. Bruised pain in limbs. Stitching pains in limbs. Tearing pain in all the limbs; upper limbs; shoulder, arm elbow, forearm, fingers. Tearing in *thighs, legs and feet*. Paralysis of limbs; hemiplegia; painless; upper limbs; right for three days; lower limbs. Perspiration of hands cold; of *feet offensive and cold*. Restless limbs, legs, feet. Stiffness in knees. Stiffness in all the joints after recovering from the poison. Swelling dropsical and inflammatory; joints; upper limbs; hands; fingers; knees; legs; ankles; feet. Trembling of body and limbs; upper limbs and hands; lower limbs and feet. Twitching of thighs. Ulcers on legs. Weakness of all the limbs; of *joints*; upper limbs; *lower limbs*; knees; legs; ankles; feet.

SLEEP: — Deep sleep, even comatose. Dreams; amorous; anxious; of death; of the dead; frightful; of misfortune; nightmare; vexatious; vivid. Falling asleep late. *Restless sleep*. SLEEPLESSNESS *afternoon and evening*. Sleeplessness before midnight; after midnight; after 3 a. m. If he awakens cannot get to sleep again. Unrefreshing sleep. Waking easily and frequently.

CHILL:—Morning on waking; FORENOON, noon, *afternoon*, evening in bed; *night*, midnight. Chill in open air; in cold air; walking in cold air. Chill alternating with sweat. Chill ascending the body; the back. Chilliness with sweat. Creeping chills in the evening. Chill after drinking cold water; after eating; worse from motion. External and internal coldness. Congestive chill. Chill followed by sweat. Quartan, quotidian and tertian chill. SHAKING chill afternoon and evening. Trembling with the chill. Warm room does not relieve the coldness nor the chill, but is grateful. Specific times of chill: 1 a. m., 10 a. m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m., 7 p. m., 8 p. m., 12 p. m.

FEVER.—Morning, afternoon and *evening* heat. Evening fever with chilliness. Fever *during night* with chilliness. Fever

after midnight. Fever alternates with chill and with perspiration. Burning fever afternoon, evening and *night*. Fever without chill at night. Fever and chill intermingled. Continued fever worse during the night. Long lasting *dry heat*. External heat with chilliness. Flushes of heat. It has done excellent service in hectic fever. It should become one of the best remedies in intermittent fever. It has fever with sweat and without sweat. It is suitable in remittent fever as its fevers are afternoon, evening and night and there is a remission in the morning and forenoon. During the fever he wants to be uncovered. It is a strong remedy in zymotic fevers.

PERSPIRATION:—It has morning sweat and again during the night. Sweat from the least excitement or anxiety; from the warmth of bed; on coughing; while eating; from least exertion; on motion; *during sleep* and *after waking*. The sweat is cold, clammy, debilitating, offensive, sour. Profuse night sweat. Sweat of single parts. His symptoms are not relieved while sweating. *If he becomes cooled while perspiring he suffers much.*

SKIN:—Burning of the skin after scratching. Burning in spots. Marked coldness of skin of body and limbs. Discoloration of skin; blotches; blue spots; liver spots; pale, red spots; white spots; periodical dry burning skin. Eruptions; blisters; bloody after scratching; boils; burning; carbuncles; desquamating; *dry*; ECZEMA; fetid; herpes; itching; moist with corrosive yellow discharge; painful petechia; painful pimples; *psoriasis*; PUSTULES; rash; SCABBY *after scratching*; bran-like scales; stinging; *suppurating*; URTICARIA that is nodular and worse after scratching; vesicular, worse after scratching, with yellow fluid. All eruptions *worse after scratching* and the itching without eruption is also *worse after scratching*. Inflammation of the skin like erysipelas. Excoriation of the skin. Formication, inactivity and marked *induration*. Itching, burning crawling and stinging, worse after scratching. Moisture *after scratching*. Pain in the skin after scratching. Purpura hemorrhagica. The skin is very sensitive to touch. Sticking, stinging and swelling of skin in places and spots. Ulcers bleeding; *burning*; CANCEROUS; crusty; DEEP; indolent; inflamed; *painful*; *phagedenic*; pulsating; RED; STINGING; stinging margins; SUPPURATING. Ulcers discharging corrosive, offensive, thin, watery, yellow pus.

No. 92 State Street, Chicago, Ill.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

CASES CURED WITH NATRUM SULPHURICUM.—

CASE I: married woman, aged 37; has grown children. Following were her symptoms:

Has had headache followed by vomiting of bile for several years; face purple; heat relieves the pain; pain begins in the right eye, spreads over the forehead with a dragging feeling in back of head.

Pain in sacrum, extends to thighs; nervous, easily startled, apprehensive; intensely fastidious; had gall stone colic three months ago; cold feet; headache at menstrual period for past sixteen years; menstrual flow thick, clotted, dark and only lasts one day; stool, light colored when sick, darker when in better health; must restrain herself or she will commit suicide; slow pulse at times; tired all the time; condemned to operation by the surgeon for gall stone; fissured tongue.

Natrum Sulphuricum cured.

CASE II: man, actively engaged in business, weighed about 180 pounds; age 40:

Pains in region of gall bladder; gall stone colic; pains come on after indigestion; dull aching in that region; must walk about the room; no position ameliorates; only once has stool become light colored.

Pain in region of kidneys, also through pelvic region and legs, with a cloudy condition of the urine; dribbling of few drops of urine after urination.

Dull, heavy pain in right side behind the lower ribs—continuous pain; pain extends up right side as far as nipple; stabbing pains in breasts.

Pain in duodenum, aggravated after eating.

Natrum Sulphuricum cured.

CASE III: woman; age 64:

Diarrhoea; stool watery, sometimes chalkey; enlarged liver; clawing feeling in gall bladder; gall stone colic. Had been condemned to the operating table.

Sinking spells after stool; cold spells; vertigo, stooping, lying or walking.

Spells of rapid beating of the heart; mental depression; thirstless; temperature, sub-normal.

Sensitive to jar in abdomen; flatulence and rumbling in abdomen.

Cold legs to knees; cold hands.

Much belching aggravated after meals.

Sensitive to weather changes—nervous and sleepless before a storm.

Sore, dragging feeling in the liver, bowels sluggish; slow digestion.

Heaviness of arms and legs; chilliness down the back; unable to lie on right side with comfort.

Urine copious, strong. Late going to sleep.

Natrum sulphuricum made a radical change in her condi-

tion and there are now no signs of gall stones.—*Read before the Illinois Homeopathic State Medical Society by James Tyler Kent, M. D.*

WHAT WOULD YOU DO? (Cont. from July CRITIQUE.)

—Mrs. L., reported in July CRITIQUE, remarked, early in the evening of 24th of January, that she used, frequently, to have sieges of pelvic inflammation, but never had experienced, with any of them, such a sensation of rigidity through the abdomen, as she had with this. This was the final touch to the symptoms observed to determine the case to be one of appendicitis. The creeping chills extending up the spine, unabating in the midst of intense fever which reached 104.2° in the course of the evening, with pulse of not more than 114, offered assurance that suppuration was present, and these latter symptoms associated with anxiety resembling that of arsenicum alb., restlessness, resembling that of rhus tox., and flesh sore to the touch as in arnica, sketched the image of pyrogen.

The patient's critical condition, the *proper* remedy to check the course so rapidly developing, but my bottle of pyrogen cm., was in the office, 33 miles away, whence I could not return with it before 2:30 a. m. The final response to inquiry among several doctors in the neighborhood was a vial of pyrogen, 30x, pellets.

A dose of this was administered at 10:45 p. m., and similar doses repeated every 15 minutes until six doses were used. At the end of the 90 minutes, the pains, chills, thirst and general distress had abated. Temperature at midnight had decreased to 102.5°, when the pulse numbered 114, and respirations 30.

The patient rested quietly, dozing with frequent wakings to change position and expel flatus from rectum. At 1:30 she was roused from sleep by an explosive evacuation of flatus with thin substance which upon examination presented the appearance of the black, muddy ooze of a lily-pond, with shreddy flakes of apparent mucus in brown, offensive water. During the next 48 hours such evacuations were numerous, some containing blood. By 27th small lumps of fecal substance were evacuated with the watery, purulent discharges. During these and during the intervals much flatus was expelled, affording much relief to the abdominal symptoms. The day following the first evacuation, the pain was centered about the umbilicus, and during that day was described as if something inside had broken an attachment from the umbilical region and slipped away from it.

Temperature reached 101.6° at 2 a. m. of 25th, with pulse of 123 and respirations 32. During the next few days temperature ranged from 99.2° to 102.2° without the former characteristic chilliness. During this time the patient slept most of the time, in short naps with a few longer periods, but was averse to food of any sort. Liquid, non-flatulent food was taken, with reluctance. An irritating cough beginning on the 25th persisted with more or less frequency and disturbance until after all the local inflammation symptoms had disappeared.

On January 31st chilliness returned at intervals. From morning of 28th to 2nd of February there was no rectal evacuation except of flatus, but frequent gurgling through the intestines with pinching pains. 7:30 a. m., February 2nd, a large-formed, apparently normal mass was evacuated with ease, sitting. After a small quantity of acid fruit on this day, intense abdominol cramps developed and during the evening became very intense, temperature rising to 103.5°, with pulse 120 and respirations 42; sterterous puffing during dozing sleep associated with twitching of facial muscles.

By the use of Kent's Repertory, the following leading rubrics were studied:

Chills beginning in feet and ascending—bar. c., calc. c., cimex, dig., gels., puls., sabad., sep., sul., (ascending SUL.)

Chills ascend back:—gels., sabad., sul.

Shaking after chill:—bar. c., calc. c., dig., gels. PULS., sabad.

Fever with chill:—dig., puls., sabad., sep. SUL.

Chill followed by heat with perspiration:—puls., sabad., sul.

Stomach sensation as if overloaded:—PULS., sul.

Pulsatilla, 51m., was administered at midnight and changed the entire aspect of the patient, who rested quietly thereafter. At 4 a. m. the gurgling through the entire length of the colon was followed by a watery evacuation and respirations numbered 32 per minute. Later evacuations contained small fecal masses.

From this time the history is of continued improvement with subsidence of all ileo-cecal symptoms, but the patient had to recover from long-continued liver disorder and actual convalescence was aided by several remedies through two months of changing conditions.

This report is to indicate the action of the remedies in the critical and serious acute disturbances in the midst of chronic disorder. The prompt amelioration of the distressing and critical symptoms can be appreciated only by observation but the report may indicate something of the favorable action to those who appreciate the significance of symptoms.—*Julia C. Loos, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.*

The Critique

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MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

“ON TO OKLAHOMA.”—It is the duty of every homeopathic journal in this broad land of ours to “boom” the 1908 meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy which convenes at Oklahoma City, Okla. THE CRITIQUE hopes to present numerous papers between now and the meeting-time, which will give complete and most reliable details of the country to the south of us, to the end that our eastern brethren more especially, may know that the streets of this hustling city are not overrun with wild and warlike Indians and still more wild and woolly animals. Oklahoma City possesses ample hotel accom-

modations, has most elegant homes, beautiful and commodious church and school buildings and may be reached from almost any part of the country over railroads running elegant and fast trains. The citizens are progressive, and the homeopaths thereabouts are not ashamed of their faith and calling. THE CRITIQUE proposes to keep Oklahoma City and the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. H. before the public continually and perpetually, that is, up to the time of the meeting, and I guarantee there will be more good readable and reliable stuff printed anent the meeting place in its pages, during the forthcoming eleven months, than in all the other so-called homeopathic publications in the country.

Another thing may be relied upon, and that is if this publication ever whines about not getting paid for publishing official notices of the Institute, giving as an excuse that they come under the head of advertising, and should be paid for as such, I hope it will suspend publication the following week. I saw something of this sort in one of our ponderous publications some time ago and wondered if the wail was due to weak-mindedness or a want of money.

I hope to see everyone do something for the American Institute during the forthcoming year and the reason I am beginning the game thus early is that I hope there will be nothing left undone when the records shall have been fully written.

On to Oklahoma!

M.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—I am decidedly happy to present readers of THE CRITIQUE with a complete list of the officers and selection of committee and bureau chairmen made at the recent meeting of the American Institute. The election of DOCTOR COPELAND, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is a particularly fortunate feature of the meeting and should be a cause for felicitation on the part of the members inasmuch as the doctor is a young man of brains and plenty of backbone and one of the many who do not believe in giving up our good ship to the professional pirates constantly seeking to “absorb” or otherwise annihilate us. Although but few appointments came Denver way I am of the opinion that we got all that was

coming to us, and as that only appointment refers to the honoring of our dead, most beautiful obsequial exercises may be expected for the homeopathic institutions which Denver once possessed, when this order of business is reached at the forthcoming meeting of the American Institute at Oklahoma City.

While there are many new names in the official committee and bureau roster, the addition of numerous homeopaths who believe in homeopathy leads me to think that a majority of the members present were ready to receive the prophetic handwriting on the wall and concluded that homeopathy and not politics must prevail in the councils of our national association or else there would be one less medical association at a not far-off future.

I believe Dr. Copeland and his official family will "start something" in the way of stimulating the cause of homeopathy up to a standard of the highest endeavor on the part of all, and THE CRITIQUE predicts much prosperity for the American Institute and the largest meeting in its history, when the report of the Oklahoma City meeting shall have been made.

The following is a complete and authentic list of officers elected, bureau chairmen and chairmen of committees:

Officers Elected.—Royal S. Copeland, M. D., Ann Arbor, president; W. E. Reily, M. D., Fulton, Mo., first vice president; J. Richey Horner, M. D., Cleveland, second vice president; Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleveland, secretary; T. Franklin Smith, M. D., New York, treasurer; J. H. Ball, M. D., Bay City, Mich., registrar; Geo. T. Shower, M. D., Baltimore, necrologist; Geo. H. Quay, M. D., chairman board of censors.

Bureau Chairmen.—Homeopathy, R. F. Rabe, M. D., New York; materia medica, J. T. Kent, M. D., Chicago; clinical medicine, A. M. Duffield, M. D., Citronelle, Ala.; pedology, W. B. Hinsdale, M. D., Ann Arbor; sanitary science, A. K. Crawford, M. D., Oakland, Calif.

Chairmen of Committees.—Transportation, W. O. Forbes, M. D., Hot Springs, Ark.; organization, registration and statistics, T. Franklin Smith, M. D., New York; publication, Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleveland; press, W. Rufus King, M. D., Washington; resolutions and new business, J. P. Cobb, M. D., Chi-

cago; international bureau of homeopathy, Geo. B. Peck, M. D., Providence, R. I.; memorial services, D. A. Strickler, M. D., Denver; homeopathic pharmacopœia, T. H. Carmichael, M. D., Philadelphia; Hahnemann monument, J. H. McClelland, M. D., Pittsburg; Institute journal, Geo. Royal, M. D., Des Moines; new members, W. A. Paul, M. D., Boston; formation of a national association for clinical research, Walter Wesselhoeft, M. D., Cambridge; local arrangements, Joseph Hensley, M. D., Oklahoma City.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH ILLINOIS HOMEOPATHS?—In the May issue of our near-namesake, *The Clinique*, there appeared an able editorial from the pen of Associate Editor Dr. Vance Rawson, wherein he bewailed the fact that homeopathic physicians in the great and growing state of Illinois could not be prevailed upon to take sufficient interest in practical homeopathy to furnish their *official organ* with even one available article a month wherewith to emphasize the application and truth of the law in which they claim to believe—and what makes it still more noticeable is the fact that Illinois is credited with having the fourth largest number of physicians of this faith of any state in the Union.

You all remember the time when *The Clinique* contained, in each and every issue, more clinical correspondence than all other journals combined; everyone can recall that saffron-colored cover page and will remember, too, that when one opened the same they were confronted by an array of articles, all bearing upon *practical homeopathy*, which, had they been one-half less numerous, would still have made the appearance of the combined contribution of its competitors look extremely effortless.

At the present time about the only homeopathic journal in the country to make a pretense of printing anything in this line, or of maintaining a department devoted to this particular feature, is THE CRITIQUE, and even with our following of homeopaths who practice and preach the faith of Hahnemann I find it extremely difficult to draw out any such an amount of material as I would like “wherewith to emphasize the application

and truth of the law which we claim to believe in," but it is a rare occurrence when we are lacking entirely in presenting something in our department of "Every Day Practice," and, furthermore, it will be still more of a rarity if, in the future, we should fail to "follow the flag" of homeopathy or to preach the upbuilding and maintenance of *homeopathic institutions*.

It has been suggested numerous times recently, and the selection of Oklahoma City is an example of the scheme, that the proper thing for the American Institute of Homeopathy to do would be to hold its meetings in districts needing the stimulating influences of such an event to awaken interest in homeopathy thereabouts, and I am awfully sorry that someone did not suggest Colorado in general and Denver in particular as being suitable soil for the sowing of seed which might in time bring forth fruit in abundance, if such a state of affairs could be brought about.

The last meeting of the American Institute to convene in Denver witnessed a *homeopathic* college in process of organization as well as a *hospital* bearing such distinctive title, and the one great regret I would have in seeing the National Association assemble here again would be the fact that within the brief period intervening between its last meeting and the present time both these institutions have been wiped off the map so far as a distinctive homeopathic name would indicate, and as there are only two institutions left bearing a homeopathic title, and as these are so thoroughly dominated by the same set which has seen the others sacrificed without making any show of resistance, I am of the opinion that but a brief period will prevail ere these, too, will have passed on.

Illinois is to be congratulated that it has one of the largest and most thoroughly equipped homeopathic colleges in the world besides sufficient hospital accommodations of the homeopathic sort to keep this particular brand of the healing art before the public persistently, and while *The Clinique* may not be able to publish an extensive symposium upon the subject of practical homeopathy with each issue, it still has the power, and, I imagine, would take great pleasure in devoting its editorial department to the advancement of so worthy a cause.

It is usually conceded that one or all of three causes contribute to the surrender of any purpose which has for its firm foundation so well established a law as that of *similia*, and when an old established institution throws up the sponge, a careful investigation will show that either criminality, carelessness or cowardice has crept into its councils, if there be an unconditional yielding after others have held out under more trying circumstances.

While neither of the two former features figure in the capitulation of homeopathic affairs in Colorado, the simple fact that the old guard's enthusiasm in establishing these institutions is carried forward only in an evident desire to see all such destroyed, leads me to think that no other cause can be assigned for the surrender of college and hospital identity, but the rank-est and most reckless cowardice.

It takes much more than a spasmodic yell of "keep the flag afloat!" and "truth will prevail!" especially where this is given but about once a year, to keep any organization before the public and to have it respected: it requires repeated reiteration of this sort to prove productive of results, and THE CRITIQUE practices this plan to such a degree that the limit is reached only when its entire space is exhausted. It stands for homeopathy, first, last and all the time, and will not hesitate to hoist the flag and to keep it afloat, no matter the opinion of others; no matter what personal profit might accrue to its owners by doing otherwise.

M.

THE JAMESTOWN MEETING OF THE A. I. H.—An unfortunate selection of its place of meeting went far to minimize the size of the 1907 meeting of the Institute. Previous to June 17th, nothing but bad reports of the Jamestown Exposition had gone all over the country, and these, together with the sudden onset of hot weather, did much to deter many from attending the session. It is not to be denied that the Exposition at this writing is in a very much unfinished condition and that the attendance is lamentably poor, but our southern friends are determined to succeed and promise greater things for the remaining months. Certainly much that has already been accom-

plished is well worth seeing. In the matter of hotel accommodations there was much to be desired. With small and poorly furnished rooms, apparent lackadaisical management and an unwillingness to live up to its agreements, the so-called Inside Inn did nothing for its guests except to turn their pockets inside out.

A small number of members was present to welcome President Hooker, who, in an able address, spoke upon the usual themes. The question of a national quarantine was touched upon and its importance emphasized. The regulation of child labor; adequate pay for sanitary officers, who should be obliged to devote their whole time to the work, were other topics to receive attention. Dr. Hooker suggested that physicians' fees, like those of surgeons', should be proportionate to the severity of the case. Considering the relation of the two schools of medicine to each other, the president sounded the keynote of "No Amalgamation!" though at the same time reminding his hearers that we have much in common with the old school. He insisted that the A. I. H. should be strengthened as the standard-bearer of homeopathy; that it should be incorporated and a closer affiliation between it and the state societies should be brought about. The secretary of the Institute to be made an official organizer and to issue a monthly journal to be sent free to all homeopathic physicians. The journal to contain no scientific papers, but matters concerning the propagation of homeopathy only and reports of legislative measures pending or enacted. Many will see in these suggestions the cloven hoof of A. M. A. influence. It is doubtful in the extreme whether Institute members will complacently agree to the upbuilding of an arbitrary political machine with its long train of evils, in the A. I. H. The experience of the A. M. A. should be sufficient warning. President Hooker further told his hearers that the claims of Homeopathy are perhaps too sweeping, and that, in consequence, we have been misunderstood. That we have a definite law which guides us in the selection of a remedy, but that we should not claim an infallible law of cure. We should, as scientific men, claim that only which we can prove. To those who do believe in the infallibility of our law of cure but who lament the gross

infallibility and incompetence of many who profess to abide by it, this part of the President's address will no doubt make interesting reading.

Following the presidential address, Dr. J. P. Sutherland of Boston delivered an address entitled, "Homeopathy, What It Is and What It Has Done for Humanity," in which he covered in a scholarly manner the essentials of this theme. There is little to add to such a subject, that has not been said many times before, but it would seem that some in the Institute, finding their schemes for broad liberality growing so fast as to threaten to engulf the originators, are now seeing the handwriting on the wall, and in feverish haste are rushing to the banner of unadulterated homeopathy for protection. Recent legislation may have much to do with this sudden acquisition of virtue.

Of Dr. Sutherland's paper, ten thousand copies were ordered, to be sent to the homeopathic physicians of the United States.

The bureaus were poorly attended, many authors of papers being absent. The Bureau of Clinical Medicine was especially poor in attendance. In the Bureau of Sanitary Science, Dr. Santee's paper on "The Improvement of Market Milk" was of interest. In the same bureau, Dr. Eaton, of Des Moines, Ia., ably presented the side of the anti-vaccinationists in a paper entitled, "The Facts About Variolinum." After a bitter fight, in which it was endeavored by the friends of homœo-prophylaxis in small-pox to have the Institute endorse the method now employed by homeopathic physicians in the state of Iowa, the resolution being lost, one directing the publication committee to send out ten thousand copies of Dr. Eaton's paper to the homeopathic physicians of the country was carried by an enthusiastic majority. This question of vaccination is one which will not be settled until truth shall be recognized. It is folly to pander to old school sentiment in the face of well known facts, established by careful observers over and over again. Homœo-prophylaxis is bound to come! It cannot come too soon!

The allied and affiliated societies held more or less halting meetings. An air of general depression pervaded all. To read and discuss papers in the stifling heat was an heroic task.

Among other matters of routine business, the Institute passed the following resolutions: That examinations in materia medica and therapeutics by state boards of medical examiners be insisted upon.

That separate examining boards, where they are still in existence, are to be continued, and that further changes in such boards be opposed. That a committee on legislation be appointed in each state to keep in touch with all proposed measures affecting the welfare of the school.

That the A. I. H. favors the continued elevation of the standard of education required of medical students.

That membership in state societies be not required hereafter as a condition to membership in the Institute.

For the ensuing year the following officers have been unanimously elected: President, Dr. Royal S. Copeland of Ann Arbor; first vice president, Dr. W. E. Reily; second vice president, Dr. J. Richey Horner; secretary, Dr. Frank Kraft; treasurer, Dr. T. Franklin Smith; registrar, Dr. J. H. Ball; censor, Dr. Millie J. Chapman; necrologist, Dr. George T. Shower.

Oklahoma City has been chosen as the place of meeting for 1908.

In conclusion it is but fair to record that the rank and file in the Institute are thirsting for knowledge of a better homeopathy. Let those in power take heed, the signs are plain and point the way. There can be no turning back! Homeopathy pure, hence rational, must and will prevail.

R. F. RABE.

Reincarnation of Denver Homeopathic College.—Progress announces that Denver Homoeopathic College has now become the Westminster University College of Medicine. We are told that "this university, while the youngest in America, will soon take its place as one of the greatest in the West, as it will have back of it the vigor, wisdom, power and financial strength of the Presbyterian church, and it will draw to all of its departments students from every state." University prestige is all right. Would that every homoeopathic college were affiliated with a university! But don't forget that it is the name behind the gun that counts.—North American Journal of Homeopathy.

Yes, but my dear North American neighbor, *this* particular name has already been forgotten and as it is everlastingly too

late to restore it and thus blot from our memory the unpleasant recollection of a miserable mistake, what are you going to do about it?

Since writing the last few lines regarding the Westminster University College of Medicine I have had a complete change of sentiment regarding the benefits which I then considered both college and university might derive from the dismantling of the old institution. After an organization once becomes thoroughly known by a distinctive title, a sort of trade-mark-blown-in-the-bottle stability attaches to it so that no hesitancy is felt as to patronizing it, if for no other reason that it has the reputation of being reliable and trustworthy. Just so soon, however, as it begins to be lax in discipline or waver in its loyalty to the cause it is supposed to support and attempts to deceive by adopting an ambiguous title and otherwise disguising the primary purpose of its establishment, just that soon it places itself in a position where it will take a great deal more than the combined "vigor, wisdom, power and *great financial strength* of the Presbyterian Church" and the glorious trinity of homeopathy, allopathy and eclecticism, to convince those desiring homeopathic teaching, that there is not a dark-skinned individual secreted somewhere in the shrubbery.

I had a somewhat extended talk, via telephone, with the registrar of the new Westminster, the 15th of last month, and learned at that time of the new innovations to be introduced by this infant intellectual industry. Every student of the new college *will be obliged* to study the three dominant therapeutic theories; in other words the eclectic, "regular" and homeopathic use of drugs will be taught under one roof, and, I doubt not in many instances, by the same individual. Just why anyone desiring medical education of the eclectic sort should select Westminster unless it might be that their Presbyterian proclivities got the better of their judgment, or why anyone wishing old school information should seek it at this baby business venture in preference to attending one of the two thoroughly equipped colleges of this faith already doing business within the state, is hardly worth speculating upon. On the other hand, what special inducement is there offered students desir-

ing homeopathic training? Is there anything in the name, Westminster, to indicate its homeopathicity? Are the members of the faculty of sufficient prominence in the homeopathic world—known by their practice and preaching, I mean—to make other assurance unnecessary?

While respecting all that is good in homeopathy and out of it, one's loyalty to the cause should be more on the order of demonstration than profession, but I hold that one of the prime causes for the apparent apathy within our ranks is the continued tendency to neglect opportunities whereby the principles of homeopathy may be heralded broadcast throughout the land, and the apparent "easy mark" attitude assumed by a large number whose every move seems to invite the dominant school to destroy every vestige of identity they may have possessed.

Witness the action of the Denver Homeopathic Club at its meeting held in this city the 15th of last month; the entire time of the Club was given over to the topic, "The Westminster University College of Medicine—A Discussion of Its Methods and Its Effect on Sectarianism in Medicine." The presentation of the new plan in medical education was made by Dr. Walter M. Dake, registrar of the old as well as the new college organization. I take great pleasure in presenting Dr. Dake's plans; the outside world deserves to know that Kansas is not the *only* state which produces peculiarities. Dr. Dake said:

"I have been asked to give you, to-night, a short description of the college which has taken the place of the Denver Homeopathic College, and of its chief claims to an extended reputation and great usefulness.

"For several months, in fact, for years past, there had been much discussion of some amalgamation whereby our college would become the medical department of a university, and with the starting of Westminster, we discovered and utilized the opportunity.

"In making the preliminary arrangements we found that all sectarian designation must be given up, it must be a medical college, the diploma of which marked no one as a sectarian, but showed the possessor of it to be a physician in all the broadness and scope of the term.

"This condition we accepted, and we propose to live up to it in a novel way, for it is the purpose of the faculty to teach the **three rec-**

ognized systems of therapeutics, the homeopathic, allopathic or regular, and the eclectic; and to have the graduate leave the college with as complete a knowledge as it is possible to give of all three. There may be other colleges in America where all three or two are taught, but if there are such, they are unknown to us.

"In the teaching of the three we do not propose to allow the student to select which he wishes, as that would be to make him as narrow as the present day graduate of a sectarian school. He must study, and he must pass an examination, on all three; and he will be refused his degree as quickly for failing in one as in the other.

"As time goes on and medicine changes from an art into a science, there will be less and less ground for the sectarian. In no science do we find sects after they have emerged with a definite law-governed form; and so it must be with medicine. Whatsoever is true in any of the present day systems must in a small number of years become the possession of the entire profession, and be used by them all; whatsoever is false we need not concern ourselves about, as it will surely pass from sight. The need, therefore, for medical sect is rapidly going its way, and those men whose efforts are directed to the saving of human life must now realize that it is far better to have the science of medicine make progress than it is for any sect to flourish.

"In homeopathy there are many important truths which I do not think will fail of general acceptance, when the fence which has hidden them is removed, and they can be seen by all. In eclecticism, there is likewise much that is good, and so it is with all. And in this we feel that the Westminster University College of Medicine in making compulsory a knowledge of medicine which we can call poly-sectarian or non-sectarian, as he pleases, will set the pace that must be followed.

"To do this there will be such an adjustment of the course, in the last two years, as to make only the essential features that are common to the various schools of medicine, will first be taught; and then each professor who teaches the use of drugs will give his wisest efforts to the presentation of the facts governing their administration as seen by the sect of which he is a member.

"We are aware that this plan will at first meet with some opposition and that we will most probably incur the criticism of all the systems; but this cannot be helped, nor will it have any effect in deterring us from carrying on what we conceive to be the most needful change in medical education.

"If it be considered that we have sacrificed the interests of homeopathy we ask but a reasonable time to demonstrate that we have done the medical world an incalculable benefit in placing homeopathy before it as an important part, not the whole, of medical science, and as setting its truths where they can be apprehended and used free from all

sectarian designation applied to the user. In this we think we have advanced the progress of truth, and so with the other schools.

"In the college will be taught homeopathic, allopathic and eclectic *materia medica* and therapeutics by men belonging to each school, and those branches underlying and common to all the sects will be as thoroughly taught as in any college. Thus we expect to give an education that will be complete so far as now it can be so made.

"We do not lose sight for a moment that in each school of medicine there is good and plenty of it. We propose to utilize the good, magnify it, teach it and so do the greatest good for the greatest number by turning out men free from all therapeutic prejudice and able and willing to use any means of restoration necessary for the cure of their patients. The first duty of the physician is to cure his patients as thoroughly, as quickly and as comfortably as he can; and the last thing he, as a rational man should do, is to lose sight of this duty in the defense of a theory.

"We look on the practice of a medicine as we do on the art of the pilot. We will say that a harbor exists which has opening into it sound channels; and we will say that to some few of the pilots but one channel is known and followed; to others two may be familiar, to some all are known and used. At times there may be such a condition of wind or tide or current that one or more of these channels cannot be used. Now which pilot is the safest, the one who knows but the one channel, or the one to whom all are familiar? If we can graduate good, reliable pilots in medicine who by one route or the other can bring safe into the haven of health the lives entrusted to their care, we feel that we have done a thing most worthy of commendation and imitation, even though in doing so we have sunk the sectarian designation beyond the hope of recovery.

"This move has not been the work of any one man, but the united action of our association, and to all belongs any credit or discredit that may attend it. We have felt that occupying a place in one of the most progressive states in the Union, we were under the necessity of taking this great step in medical education, when the opportunity offered; and under the banner of a new university, one untrammelled by the accretions of medical bigotry, we felt that we could carry on the experiment with all the enthusiasm it demanded and establish our institution as one that loved the progress of medicine more than it did any minor matter of sect or theory.

"The college is still under the control of its former faculty, and we feel that for some time to come it should so continue, as we are sure that a fair trial can thus be made of this plan and its usefulness be fully established, while otherwise it might fail. That it will take time and patience and effort we all know, but we are ready and willing to give our best toward it, knowing that we will ultimately be justified by the medical men we produce and the results they achieve.

"That we who are homeopaths will still be homeopaths goes without saying; and that our students will be more, also goes without saying. They will be believers in and practitioners of all that is best in all the schools, and to them, when we confer the decree of Doctor of Medicine, we attach no label that may in the years to come hinder them in their life work. In taking them from the various paths we have given them the open road, and we do not think they will hesitate to travel it far."



Copy of Remarks Made by Judge Ell Torrance at the Funeral of Dr.
George E. Dennis, Held at the First Presbyterian Church
of Minneapolis, May 25th, 1907.

Many of us are familiar with death. We have often stood face to face with it. In our earlier lives we looked upon it with a feeling of dread, but years of experience have taught us that death is man's best friend. It was certainly true in the case of him whose departure we mourn today, and shrouded in mystery as death always is, it is impossible for us to believe that anything so natural and universal should ever have been designated by Providence as an evil to mankind.

Few, if any, assembled here today, apart from the immediate family of Dr. Dennis, were acquainted with him prior to his making his home in Minneapolis twenty-three years ago, and I deem it appropriate and I am sure it will be of interest to you to learn something of his early life.

He was born in Wayne county, Michigan, Nov. 27th, 1839. His father was a farmer—the family consisting of a wife and four children two sons and two daughters—George being the younger brother. Until he reached his majority he assisted his father on the farm and obtained such education as the district school afforded, supplemented by a term or two at the state normal school at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

When the war of the rebellion began he was of age, and would have at once enlisted had it not been that his older brother entered the service and it became his duty to remain at home. In 1863 the soldier brother returned from the army, broken in health, and on December 23rd of the same year, and two days before Christmas, the younger brother took his place in the ranks of his country's defenders, enlisting as a private in the First Michigan cavalry, a veteran regiment that had already seen much service. This regiment constituted a part of the famous Michigan cavalry brigade commanded by Gen. George A. Custer. On the 5th day of May, 1864, the brigade crossed the Rapidan river with the army of the Potomac, and with the third battalion of the First regiment rode Sergeant George E. Dennis, for he had already been recognized as deserving of promotion. On the following day they met the enemy, and within a little more than a month participated in some of the hardest fought cavalry engagements of the war, including

the battles of Todd's Tavern, Beaver Dam, Yellow Tavern, where the distinguished Confederate cavalry leader, Gen. Stuart, was killed, Milford station, Hawes Shop, in which battle Lieut. Bowen of the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry and the only brother of her, who afterwards became the wife of Dr. Dennis, was mortally wounded; Old Church, Cold Harbor and Trevillian station. In these battles fifty-two men of the First Michigan cavalry lost their lives, and the wounded and missing made the total casualties of the regiment 243.

This was certainly severe work, and especially so for one who was having his first experience in actual war, so that we are not surprised to learn that the young soldier was taken sick at the close of this remarkable campaign, and for several months was confined to a hospital. However, about September 1st, 1864, he had sufficiently recovered so that he was able to rejoin his regiment, and on the 19th day of October, 1864, took part in the battle of Cedar creek, and although constantly under fire from early morn, he escaped injury until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when his horse was killed and he received a gunshot wound which incapacitated him from further active service with his regiment.

While in the army his father died, and after his return home he resumed farming until 1868, when he removed to Hastings, Minnesota, where he followed the same occupation until 1879, during which time he held the office of supervisor and justice of the peace in Dakota county for six years. On the 24th of January, 1869, he was married to Eugenia A. Bowen.

From boyhood he had desired to study medicine, but the way never seemed clear for him to do so until the fall of 1878, when he commenced his studies in his own home and later in the office of Dr. Hawes of Hastings, who had in many ways manifested a special interest in him, and had advised and encouraged him to enter the medical profession. In 1880 he commenced the practice of medicine at Montevideo, in Chippewa county, Minnesota, but many difficulties were in the way of completing his studies and it was not until 1883 that he was able to graduate from Hahnemann college, Chicago, Illinois. The last step in his long cherished desire to become a physician having been taken, he, at the age of forty-five years, with his wife and four children—the youngest being only two years of age—came to Minneapolis in the spring of 1884, to establish himself in his profession. Surely such a course of action called for the exercise of the highest courage. When he reached Minneapolis, he found himself among strangers, his only personal friend and acquaintance being Dr. D. L. Kiehle, but he had faith in himself and was determined to earn for himself and for his family an honorable name, and the respect and confidence of those with whom he might be brought in contact. In this he succeeded well,

and the presence of this large company here today attests the esteem in which he was held by his professional brethren, and by the church in which he was so long an honored officer and member, and by his surviving comrades of the great war in which he bore so brave a part. If those who leave us are conscious of what transpires on earth, I am sure Dr. Dennis looks with great appreciation on this company of sorrowing friends whose respect and approval he so much valued as he went in and out before us.

One of the most interesting incidents connected with his later life, and one which brought him and his good wife very great pleasure, was a trip to the National Encampment of the G. A. R., at Boston in August, 1904. He was then commander of John A. Rawlins Post, the highest office that his comrades could bestow upon him, and one which he appreciated fully. On the 13th day of August, a special train left Minneapolis for Boston on which was a company of friends numbering nearly 200 members of the post and citizens staff, with their wives and members of their families. It was a delightful journey, and a proud day for Dr. Dennis when, in the great parade through Boston Commons and past Faneuil hall he marched at the head of John A. Rawlins Post.

On his return to Minneapolis he stopped at his old home at Salem, Michigan, and together with his wife, visited his brother. He reached Salem on Saturday evening, and on Sabbath morning attended the church in which he had worshipped in his youth. One of the members of the choir was unable to be present that morning, and an officer of the church who recognized Dr. Dennis invited him to take his place. Somewhat embarrassed, he consented, but not until after the service was over was he aware that the other three members of the choir, as well as the organist, constituted the old choir to which he had belonged almost forty years before. For the last time he visited the places endeared to him by the associations of childhood—the old home in which he was born—the same schoolhouse in which he learned to read and write, and the memory of the visit always lightened his heart and brought a smile to his face.

If I were to mention one trait of his character that distinguished him above all others, I would speak of his unfaltering courage. His life was a continuous manly struggle. First, a struggle to save his country; then a struggle to obtain an education, and then a struggle to succeed in his profession. Often the odds seemed against him, but his brave spirit never failed him. In nothing did he spare himself, but in a spirit of self-sacrifice he ministered to all those who in any way were dependent upon him.

He was a thoroughly conscientious man, and in every relation in life discharged his duties to the best of his ability. His home was to him the dearest place on earth, and never had wife or children a more faithful and devoted husband and father. His duties to the

church were discharged with unfailing fidelity and in his relation to this church and as an office bearer, he gave honor and dignity to the cause of religion.

In the practice of his profession, his sympathy for the poor and for the sorrowing led him willingly to give many weary hours of toil and watching that brought little compensation in dollars and cents.

He had the courage of a patriot and the patience and gentleness of a true Christian. In his last illness he made a brave fight for life. Although there was no chance he said: "I will get well. I know it will be hard, but I am going to get well. Yet if it is God's will and He thinks my work is done, I am ready to go," and so in the faith of his fathers' and of his fathers' God he passed through the valley of the shadow into the valley of an eternal day.

INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION.

The International Hahnemannian Association held its twenty-eighth annual meeting at Norfolk, Virginia, on June 24th, 25th and 26th.

Many of the members, wiser through experience gained at the Inside Inn during the sessions of the Institute, cast about for another place of meeting and selected the Pine Beach hotel, just outside the Exposition grounds. The attendance suffered from the same causes as those affecting the Institute meeting, but the sessions were marked by the same earnest enthusiasm for which the I. H. A. is known. The address of President Patch was scholarly throughout and pleaded for the necessity of drug-proving along scientific lines. In accordance with its suggestions a committee of five will be appointed by the president-elect to initiate this work and an appropriation from the treasury of one hundred dollars was made. The papers read, were of the usual high order, dealing with many of the knotty points involved in the study of Homoeopathic Philosophy and Practice. The discussions were vigorous and instructive.

For the ensuing year were elected, Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D., president; Lawrence M. Stanton, M. D., vice president; H. H. Baker, M. D., secretary; P. E. Krichbaum, M. D., treasurer; C. M. Boger, M. D., chairman of the board of censors. Chicago will be the place of meeting in 1908.



CORRESPONDENCE



By Members of the Editorial Staff

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M. D.

Dr. D. A. Locke, Minneapolis, is ill with synovitis of left knee.

Drs. O. K. Richardson and D. W. Horning have been out of town on business for a few days.

Dr. Henry C. Aldrich has returned to Minneapolis from his trip through Yellowstone Park.

Dr. G. A. Babendrier recently covered the southern part of Minnesota in the interests of the Minneapolis Pharmacy Co.

Dr. P. A. Higbee recently removed to his home from a Minneapolis hospital and is gradually regaining his health.

Dr. William Russell has recently added an operating room to his sanatorium near Lake Calhoun, Minneapolis. The doctor's Finsen light treatments are giving excellent satisfaction.

The Minneapolis Homeopathic Medical Society held their July meeting at the summer home of Dr. Asa Wilcox, Lake Minnetonka.

The University Regents have condemned ten blocks adjoining the present campus along the Mississippi river. On a part of this site the new Elliott hospital will be built.

Dr. S. B. Pond and Dr. H. R. Smith, class of '07, Homeopathic College of Medicine and Surgery University of Minnesota, have been appointed internes at the St. Paul City and County hospital. Dr. M. D. Cooper of the same class is serving as interne in Minneapolis City hospital. Dr. W. H. May will leave in a few weeks to begin his service at the Metropolitan hospital, New York. Dr. S. J. Meierding has taken the practice of Dr. Beebe at St. Cloud, Minnesota. Dr. M. Rand is practicing on his own account at Cass Lake, Minnesota.

The following Homeopathic physicians were appointed, July 15th, on the visiting staff of the Minneapolis City Hospital:

Internal Medicine: O. K. Richardson, M. D.; Asa Wilcox, M. D.; Jas. F. Beck, M. D.

Surgery: R. D. Machan, M. D.; A. E. Booth, M. D.; W. W. Roberts, M. D.

Gynecology: R. R. Rome, M. D.; E. E. Austin, M. D.; Henry C. Aldrich, M. D.

Obstetrics: Hugh J. Tunstead, M. D.; Annah Hurd, M. D.

Pedology: Geo. B. Hamlin, M. D.

Contagious Diseases: P. M. Hall, M. D.; Norman M. Smith, M. D.

Eye, Ear Nose and Throat: H. H. Leavitt, M. D.; F. M. Gibson, M. D.

Skin and Venereal: C. H. Neill, M. D.

Maternity Hospital, Minneapolis, is the only hospital of its kind in the state of Minnesota. It is not only a hospital for maternity cases, but is a home and refuge for deserted wives and wronged and betrayed girls. The hospital is non-sectarian, admits all nationalities, and permits any physician of any school to put suitable cases there and attend them, subject only to the general rules of the hospital. The wonderful success attending the medical work of the hospital shows the greater safety in having special hospitals for maternity cases.

The hospital was started in a small way in a six-room house at 316 Fifteenth street South, to accommodate three unfortunate girls who could not find suitable care elsewhere. In three days the house was rented, furnished, and these three patients made the beginning of Maternity Hospital.

One was a teacher, one a clergyman's daughter whose father was dead. This patient was sent to Dr. Ripley by Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve, with a letter asking that she might have special care. These two girls had less than fifty dollars between them. The other was a very young Scandinavian girl, homeless, friendless and without money. These three cases all applied for care in one day, and were true representatives of the classes that have followed—not bad nor vicious, but unfortunate.

Before the end of the first month, more patients had applied than could be cared for. Rev. E. S. Williams, who was then city missionary, advised a change to larger quarters, and secured a house of eighteen rooms, rent free for six months, at 609 8½ Street North. At the end of that time, with seventeen adult patients and their babies, the need of such a hospital seemed imperative, and Dr. Ripley invited a number of women who had become interested in the work to form a hospital board.

The hospital was opened November 30, 1886, and incorporated July 29, 1887, with Mrs. W. H. Leonard as president. The same month the hospital was moved to 2529 Fourth Avenue South, where it remained nearly nine years, when a more desirable location was secured

by the purchase of the A. T. Ankeny residence and five acres of ground. The house was enlarged to eighteen rooms and put in suitable shape for hospital work. The hospital was moved to its new location in May, 1896. Its thirty beds are always full, and a long list of patients waiting to be admitted show the necessity of this particular hospital. The good results in the lives saved and strengthened to take up their future with renewed hope and a determination to do the best possible, gives great encouragement to the directors and friends of the hospital to go on and broaden the work. The immediate need is money to finish paying the mortgage of nine thousand five hundred dollars. The "Emily Paddock Memorial Cottage" for nurses is greatly needed for our matron and nurses when off duty.

Miss Emily Paddock was, for fourteen years, the most devoted matron a hospital could ever have. She contributed largely to the success of the hospital in every way. The nurses' cottage is to be named for her, but the best memorial to her is to be found in the better lives of the unfortunate ones she mothered and encouraged. Many other women have given of their time and money, but hers was a service of love. She was deeply interested in the religious work of the hospital and her devotion to the babies and her success with them was wonderful.

A small building is also needed to be used as a nursery for the babies who are without mothers, and a portion of it will be kept for a hospital for any babies who may be sick and need quiet.

A new maternity building for married women only, will allow us to keep the present building for the unmarried mothers. The new maternity will be thoroughly hygienic, will have room for twenty or twenty-five patients. Rooms will be moderate in price, from ten to twenty dollars a week. Patients can have their own physician or any of the hospital staff. This will be a blessing to many women who cannot be well cared for at home and who need just such care as can be had at Maternity Hospital. These pay patients will enable the hospital to settle its bills without calling upon the public so often for help, and will allow even more charity work than is done at present.

Fifty thousand dollars is needed to do all that is outlined in the foregoing. It is hoped the response of this appeal will be liberal and speedy. The amount will soon be on hand, if each person gives generously. If in doubt about the necessity of the work, please visit the hospital and judge for yourself.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Hooray! for Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The Slogan of the Oklahoma meeting in 1908 is to be "2,000 new members or bust."

Hot weather had a bad effect upon the doctoring business in Denver during June and July.

On an after the first of this month Dr. T. Mitchell Burns will confine his practice to obstetrics and diseases of women.

Dr. Jeanette Osborne, nee Williams, has opened offices in the Stout building, rooms 14-16. *The Critique* extends best wishes.

Dr. Coover had a good time at Hot Springs, West Virginia, the latter part of June last, whither he went after the Atlantic City meeting.

Our esteemed associate editor from far away Adams county, Dr. Albert F. Swan, was a caller at headquarters the fore part of last month.

Dr. C. K. Fleming and wife of Denver, spent a very pleasant season of vacation at Hot Springs, West Virginia, during the latter part of June.

Dr. J. W. Mastin was installed chancellor commander of Enterprise Lodge, No. 81, K. of P., the 10th of last month; public doin's with pie, etc.

The Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners held a meeting for the examination of prospective professors in medical colleges, etc., early last month.

One of the students of the Kansas City Hahnemann got a little gay and did some anti-graduation advertising. He didn't graduate. Office outfit for sale. Good.

Dr. Allen G. Hurdman who was driving the auto at the time of the accident which caused the death of Mr. A. G. Clark, the druggist, has been held responsible for the death of Mr. Clark by the coroner's jury.

The editor of *Medical Counsellor*, Detroit, Michigan, says damn so easily and elegantly we almost regret that out early religious training predisposes us against the use of profanity. He does all this editorially, too.

The diet experts have all had their say and now comes forward one Brown who declares he has been made well and happy by eating anything he wants, and as much as he wants, and at any old time he likes. Bully for Brown.

Mr. A. G. Clark, one of the most prominent and popular druggists in the city, was injured in an automobile accident at the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth, the 13th of last month and died two days later from the effects of his injuries.

Governor Stokes of New Jersey, has honored his state and homeopathy about equally in the appointment of Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe as a member of the New Jersey State Sanitarium for Tubercular Diseases, located at Glen Gardens, that state.

Among the enterprising firms to exhibit their goods at the recent meeting of the American Institute we notice the names of Boericke & Tafel; The Denver Chemical Manufacturing Co., (Antiphlogistine); Mellen's Food and others, but these firms were spoken of particularly.

"Nothing but real cold contempt,
Is all this old world feels,
For one who loses in the game,
And then lies down and squeals."—Stolen.

Mrs. Dr. George William Compton and son, Ophir, Colorado, were callers at The Critique office the fore part of last month. We are glad to learn that our old college friend, George William, is still in the land of the living and prospering in a measure equal to his deserts.

Dr. Harry Woods Bates, the dentist who has occupied offices in the Majestic building for the past four years, has torn up and proposes to move to California sometime this month. Wherever he may locate the people of that community will find him a high-class artisan in his line.

Thanks to B'r Kraft for the list of officers-elect and other information regarding the American Institute. It came a little late for last month and inasmuch as we believe that news should be right fresh off the reel to be interesting we apologize for the lateness of our A. I. H. material.

Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe, of New York City, was elected president of the I. H. A., at the recent meeting of that association held at Jamestown. It is too bad that the American institute and the International are not "amalgamated" under the leadership of some such man as either Kent or Rabe.

The many friends of Dr. William R. Welch will be delighted to learn of his recovery from a somewhat protracted spell of sickness and return to his large and constantly growing practice. A short visit with the doctor, curbstone, convinced us that he was growing younger and better looking every day.

The commencement number of our esteemed contemporary, **Chironian**, was a hummer and reflected great credit upon everybody connected with it. New York Homeopathic promises much for homeopathy in the future and we look forward to its making good all assertions of allegiance to the cause.

The **Jewish Outlook** is the name of a publication issued by the National Jewish Hospital of Denver, and if the outlook of that institution is as bright as the publication in question there will be no need of looking for trouble from that quarter for many years. Success to both the "**Outlook**" and the **Jewish National**.

According to the Denver letter in **The Hahnemannian Monthly**, Miss Marion Cassua did "The Modern Trained Nurse" stunt at the recent graduation exercises. It's bad enough to be in the fight with-

out having your name misspelled in the list of fatalities, or something like that; Kraft gets it off every once in a great while.

We understand that the reason Homeopathic Department was not added to the Westminster University School is that they expect to have a "regular" department also and that there will be no difference in the teaching whatsoever. Just another opportunity to say "I told you so." My, but the "weather man" duties on this journal are easy.

Mrs. Stevens, formerly Miss Ashton of the good old Durant days at the Denver Homeopathic Training School and of which we have spoken quite frequently, was a visitor in the city the fore part of last month. She now resides in Arizona and barring an occasional hasty move of household effects owing to high water, has no appearance of regretting her move "out west."

Dr. Albert F. Swan, formerly of Brighton, has moved to a new town on the Boulder Valley branch of the Union Pacific. Besides practicing his profession he has put in a stock of drugs and will do something in a commercial way. We are sorry we forgot the name of the town, but no matter where it is the people will find Dr. Swan a thorough gentleman and a first-class physician and a good, honorable business man besides.

Some one writes to the editor of *The Critique* asking that we give an opinion upon an article which appeared in the May issue of *South-Western Medical Gazette*, title of which was "The Non-Surgical Treatment of Appendicitis." Sure! To us it appears that the proprietors of Trask's ointment had been prejudicing the writer of the article in question to such an extent that he lost sight of his subject that Trask's ointment might survive. That's all.

Dr. J. W. Beare, one of the brainy young men who graduated from Hahnemann, Chicago, '07, has cast his lot with the good people of Ellis Grove, Illinois. The doctor was president of his class and stood high with his preceptors and classmates and *The Critique* congratulates the citizens of Ellis Grove upon the fact that they have a thoroughly capable and conscientious homeopath in their midst in the person of Dr. Beare.

King of *Medical Counselor*, Detroit, Michigan, and Kraft of *American Physician*, Cleveland and New York, have met each other personally and, according to accounts in both publications, have formed a mutual admiration society. We have never had the pleasure of a personal meeting with the former gentleman, but can vouch for him insofar as his editorial good looks are concerned; as to Kraft why he's all wool and several breadths over a yard wide. Now will you fellows be good?

Much was said to newly graduated homeopathic doctors during the month of June, just passed, which will hardly bear remembering, but Dr. George W. Royal, of Des Moines, in his address to the graduating class of the New York Homeopathic said something which we hope every member pasted in his hat for future use. He said: "Take three or four of our best journals. At the risk of being criticised, I would advise you to give the preference to those which have the trade-mark of Homeopathy on the cover." Subscribe for *The Critique*; it not only bears this trade-mark on the cover, but carries out the joke in all of its "innards."

The "Press committee" of the American Institute's recent meeting will have no opportunity to put in a claim for over time. If there is any one in these parts who saw even a casual mention of the meeting in the secular press or elsewhere we would be glad to have their photograph for publication in our forthcoming issue. We regret that our regular correspondent failed to report so that we could publish at least the list of newly elected officers in our last issue, but things will happen in even as prompt people as **The Critique** prides itself in being associated with.

The Robert Bell fund, amounting to \$20,000, has been turned over to the Jewish National Hospital of Denver by the trustees. This fund was the outgrowth of an effort on part of the actor to establish a sanatorium for aged members of the profession of which he was an honored member. Bell died before his hopes were realized, but the foundation laid by him for the building of the fund was not without most excellent results and no more satisfactory disposal of the amount could have been made than that above mentioned. The Jewish National is ably managed and does more in a practical way of a philanthropic character than all the "homes" and other institutions in the state.

Among the numerous honors to fall to the lot of Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe recently none were more to his liking than the appointment to the chairmanship of the bureau of homeopathy in the American Institute as well as a like position in the bureau of materia medica in the New York State Society. These two appointments appear to us to be a sort of evolution towards true homeopathy and a recognition on the part of a large number who would like to be considered "progressive," that the old style homeopathy of our forefathers is the only sort to be relied upon, regardless the wide and reckless range of freedom adopted by many who should stick to the teachings of Hahnemann. Dr. Rabe is a homeopath of the right sort and will make his department in the American Institute a tower of strength as a promoter of homeopathy in that association. We are pleased to remark, as a mere incident to the other homeopathic features of this article, that Dr. Rabe is one of our most valued associate editors, who "associates" every month.

Dr. James Tyler Kent was appointed to the headship of the bureau of materia medica at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy and will, we believe, accept the responsibility the position carries with it in a manner quite likely to bring far greater honor and credit upon the association than the individual. Some one has said, and truthfully too, that "the mantle of Hahnemann has descended to Kent" and inasmuch as he is the greatest and most thoroughly respected writer of materia medica in the world to-day, there is but little to say regarding the wisdom of this selection. We are more than pleased with this assignment and believe that Dr. Kent will introduce some new and decidedly homeopathic features in this department to the end that homeopathic materia medica will receive an impetus at the Oklahoma City meeting which it has not experienced for many years. The more we look over the official, committee and bureau personnel of the forthcoming meeting the more we are inclined to remark: "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow" inasmuch as it looks as though homeopathy was having an innings at last in the American Institute.



READING NOTICES



Of Interest to Everybody

SAL HEPATICA.—This is one of the most efficient preparations for the elimination of toxic products from the intestinal tract or blood that is on the market to-day. Bristol-Myers Co., New York.

DISLOCATIONS.—The second of the series on dislocations will be issued by Battle & Co., St. Louis, Missouri, and will be a valuable pamphlet which the busy doctor should possess and keep handy for reference and study. They will be sent to physicians, free, on application.

G. W. FLAVELL & BROS.—The name of G. W. Flavell & Bro. is a "household word" among physicians desiring the best in the line of elastic trusses, abdominal trusses, etc. See rules for measurements advertising page 1, and if in need of anything in this line remember Flavell & Bros., 1005 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, will guarantee you satisfaction.

A Blend of Harmonizing Drugs.—The above condition has been fulfilled in Sanmetto—its ingredients harmonize, forming a most perfect blend of the santal and saw palmetto with soothing demulcents and well chosen aromatics, resulting in a soothing, healing and restorative remedy for the diseased genito-urinary economy, at once efficient, and adapted alone or in combination with other drugs.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM. their consequences and non-surgical treatment, by W. C. Brinkerhoff, M. D., Chicago, Illinois. Price, \$2.00. Published by the Orban Publishing Co., Chicago, Illinois, 1907.

This is a most thorough little book and covers a vast field of information although its subject is confined to a very limited space. The book is beautifully printed and is carefully written and arranged, and the general practitioner can get a whole lot of information from it which will be of great benefit in his every day practice. B.

Codeine Safety Again Demonstrated.—Dr. E. L. McKee, of Cincinnati, Ohio, speaking of Codeine, in the Denver Medical Times, says: "This drug, according to Butler, is one-fourth as toxic and effective as morphine. It is less depressing and more stimulant, does not constipate, cause headache or nausea, and rarely leads to the for-

mation of a habit. Codeine seems to exert a special, selective, sedative power over the pneumogastric nerve, hence its value in irritative laryngeal, pharyngeal and phthisical coughs with scanty secretion. Like morphine, it has proved of value in checking the progress of saccharine diabetes, and it has been used for long periods without the formation of the drug habit, inasmuch as when glycosuria was brought to a termination by dietary and other measures, the cessation of the use of codeine was not followed by any special distress. The effects of codeine on the alimentary canal are remarkable, in that it assuages pain as well or better than morphine, and nevertheless does not check the secretions or peristalsis notably, unless the latter is excessive, as in dysentery. The statement that codeine is simply a "little morphine," only differing from the latter in the size of the dose, is an erroneous view, as can be ascertained by any one who closely observes the action of the two drugs."

Codeine in connection with antikamnia has stood the test of exhaustive experimental work, both in the laboratory and in actual practice, and they are now accepted as the safest and surest of this class of remedies. Therefore, "antikamnia and codeine tablets" afford a very desirable mode of administering these two valuable drugs. The proportions, antikamnia $4\frac{3}{4}$ grs., codeine $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., are those most frequently indicated in the various neuroses of the larynx, as well as the coughs incident to lung trouble, bronchial affections, grippal conditions and summer colds.

The Pathology and Treatment of Hay Fever.—One of the most striking pathological features of this malady is a turgescence of the turbinal tissues due to extensive dilatation of the capillaries. That this is the result of an angioneurosis, involving a more or less pronounced local vaso-motor paralysis, is pretty generally conceded.

In the treatment of hay fever with adrenalin chloride it has been suggested that weak solutions, frequently applied, are apt to yield better results than the occasional application of strong solutions. The application of the solution of adrenalin chloride stimulates the vaso-motor supply, resulting in a contraction of the capillaries. Over-stimulation, by reaction, is very sure to result in a complete paralysis of the vaso-motor supply in the region affected. On the other hand, gentle stimulation with weak solutions is not so likely to be followed by a reaction.

Solution adrenalin chloride (1:1000) may be diluted with normal salt solution and sprayed into the nares and pharynx.

Adrenalin inhalant may be preferred to the aqueous solution, for obvious reasons. This product contains one part of adrenalin chloride in one thousand parts of an aromatized neutral oil base, with three per cent chloretone. It is vaporized by means of a nebulizer.

Adrenalin ointment may be applied to the turgescient nasal mucosa by means of a cotton applicator. Henry Guy Carleton (*Therapeutic Gazette*, June, 1907) says that "Relief can be accomplished more quickly by smearing one or two minims of ointment containing 1:1000 of adrenalin between the brows and halfway down the side of the nose than by the injunction and spraying of the nasal mucosa." The modus operandi is explained as follows:

"The effect is to allay the irritation of the supraorbital, supra-trochlear, and infratrochlear and frontal nerves, and the superior and inferior nasal, the nasal rami of the superior maxillary, and the nasopalatine nerves, all of which are involved in a severe attack. Those rami in the posterior nares which may be affected will be relieved simultaneously, exactly as all branches of the supraorbital affected in a supraorbital neuralgia are relieved when an application of adrenalin ointment is applied only to the supraorbital foramen."

Mesrs. Parke, Davis & Co. issue a brochure on the treatment of hay fever, which will be sent gratis to any medical man upon request. We suggest to our readers that they send for the brochure, as hay fever is an exceedingly interesting and timely subject.

HOW THE NATIONAL FORESTS SERVE THE PUBLIC.—"The Use of the National Forests," a publication just printed by the Department of Agriculture, is a brief, clear manual for public information as to the forest policy of the National Government.

It is too true, as the short preface to the public says, that "many people do not know what National Forests are. Others may have heard much about them, but have no idea of their true purpose and use." It is the object of this publication to explain just what the National Forests mean, what they are for, and how to use them.

In the first place, it is explained how the Forests are created and how their boundaries are drawn. Next, their direct use and value are shown from the point of view of the homeseeker, the prospector and miner, the user of timber, the user of the range, the user of water, and other users of Forest resources. Third, it is shown how the forests are intended for use, for the production of usable products, and for the establishment and maintenance of homes; how on all of them the timber is protected from fire, the water flow is kept steady, the forage on the range is increased and guarded from abuse; and how, in addition, they serve as great public playgrounds and as breeding places and refuges for game. Finally, the management of the National Forests is described.

Here it is that the great usefulness of the forests is brought out most clearly and strikingly; for the forests are managed by the people in their own interests, and every means is used to meet the desires and wants of all forest users half way by dealing with them in the main directly on the ground and in all cases with the utmost practicable dispatch and freedom from red tape.

In a word, the special interest of this manual lies in its showing that the forest policy of the government, both in principle and in practice, is for the benefit of the ordinary man, for the benefit of every citizen equally. There is still a tendency to think of the National Forests as "preserves" closed to use, and to leave the public lands exposed to unregulated individual exploitation. Where these misapprehensions still prevail "The Use of the National Forests" will go far to correct them.

The book is written by Mr. Frederick E. Olmsted, whose intimate knowledge of conditions in the West and the policy under which the National Forests are managed especially fits him to deal with the subject.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

No.
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Denver, Colorado, September 1st, 1907

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

AURUM ARSENICUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The symptoms of this remedy present themselves in *morning*, in forenoon, afternoon, evening *during the night*, after *midnight*. The symptoms are worse in the open air, worse in cold air. He desires open air. Worse on ascending. Asleep-feeling in single parts. A sensation of a band around parts. It is a most useful remedy in cancerous affections; in epithelioma; in caries of bone; worse in cold, wet weather. It is a useful remedy in many kinds of convulsions; clonic spasms with consciousness; epileptiform; hysterical. Dropsy of the extremities and of cavities. The symptoms are worse during and after eating. The body emaciates, complaints come on after slight exertion and after cold drinks. Formication all over the body. The body and limbs feel heavy. Induration is a common feature; in glands; cancerous induration. Inflammation and congestion in many parts; in mucous membranes; bones; glands; periosteum; serous membranes. Marked physical irritability. Desire to lie down, but lying brings on great restlessness and many symptoms are worse lying. Worse after lying awhile. Lying in a warm bed ameliorates many symptoms. Motion aggravates in general. He is restless and desires to move. The mucous membranes are much affected. Numbness of many parts; in suffering parts. Orgasm of blood. There are pains of all kinds in all parts of the body; pains in bones and glands; boring; bruised; burning; cutting; pressing in internal parts; stitching; tearing. Painless paralysis. It is useful in broken down as well as in plethoric people. Strong internal pulsation. The pulse is fast, irregular, small, weak. Any exertion or hurry like running is impossible. General sensitiveness; sen-

sitive to pain. The symptoms resemble persons much debilitated by sexual excesses and vices. The symptoms are predominantly right sided. Symptoms come on on going to sleep and during sleep. He is better in summer and worse in winter. The glands are swollen. It is one of our most useful remedies in advanced stages of syphilis; in nervous syphilis. General aggravation from touch. Trembling in all parts. Ulceration of glands with marked induration; in cancerous conditions. Symptoms appear after sleep; worse from uncovering the body; while walking. Worse walking in open air; walking fast; walking in the wind. Marked general weakness; in the morning; from mental exertion; from physical exertion; weariness. Worse in windy weather and in winter.

Absent minded. Easily angered and complaints from anger; anger with silent grief; from contradiction. He suffers from anguish. Anxiety day and night; of conscience; with fear; about salvation. Inclined to criticise and find fault with everybody. Confusion of mind in the morning. Over conscientious. Contrary. Desires death. Delirious at night. Delusions: about animals; thinks he has done wrong; illusions of fancy. Despair: during chill; with pain; periodical; of recovery, religions. Excitable and discontented. Excitement during chill. Symptoms are worse from mental exertion. Exaltation of fancy. Fear; evening and night; in a crowd; of death; of evil; of people, when alone. Forgetful and easily frightened. He suffers from grief and lasting complaints come on after grief. Always excited and in a hurry. Hysterical disposition and conduct; disorderly methods and perverted desires. Neglects the household and children. It is a many sided remedy. Ideas abundant, clear minded. Imbecility, impatience, indolent, even marked aversion to work or industrious and loves activity. Insanity of fanatics; of drunkards; religious. Irresolution. Extreme irritability; alternating with cheerfulness; during chill; when spokēn to. Lamenting, loquacity and laughter. Loathing of life. Malicious. Mania. Memory active; weak. Obstinate and easily offended. Mental prostration. Quarrelsome. Remorse. Reproaches himself for having done wrong. Reproaches others for imaginary injury. Insane reserve. Restlessness, night; anxious. Sadness in the

evening; from suppressed menses; during perspiration. Oversensitive; to noise; to voices. Mental symptoms from sexual excesses and from secret vice. Shrieking; prolonged periods of silence; desire to sit in perfect silence. Wandering speech. Aversion to being spoken to. Suicidal disposition, during perspiration; wants to jump out of window. Indisposed to talk. The symptoms are worse when he thinks of them. Timid. One moment he is tranquil, the next he is violent. Weary of life. Weeping; during chill, in hysteria, in sleep. Vertigo during headache; while walking in open air.

Hyperaemia, fullness and heat of head from mental exertion. Eruptions on the scalp; crusts; pimples. The hair falls out. Heaviness in the head in the morning on rising. Hydrocephalus. Itching of the scalp. Pain in the head; morning; afternoon; evening; in cold air; in cold weather; rheumatic; from binding up the hair; on coughing; hammering; hysterical; lying; from mental exertion; from motion; nervous; periodical; pulsating; on rising from lying; after sleep; in windy weather; heat ameliorates. Pain in forehead. Pain in one side; either side or in both sides. Pain in temples; in temple and forehead. Bruised pain in head. Burning pain in head; in forehead; in vertex. Drawing pain in head. Pressing pain in head; in forehead; in occiput; in temples. Stitching pain in head. Tearing pain in head; in forehead; in occiput. Pulsation in head; in forehead; on sides of head. Uncovering head brings on complaints.

Discharge of mucus and pus from eyes and the lids are stuck together in the morning with yellow pus. Granular lids. The lashes fall out. The eyes feel hot. Inflammation of eyes; catarrhal; scrofulous; of the cornea; of the iris; from syphilis. Lachrymation. Unable to open the eyes. Pain in the eyes; morning; night; from light; when reading; warmth ameliorates; aching; burning; pressing; sore; as from sand; stitching; tearing. Paralysis of the optic nerve. Photophobia. Protrusion. Pulsation. Pupils contracted. Redness of the eyes; of lids; staring. A sty near the inner canthus. Swollen lids. Ulceration of the cornea. Vision blurred; bright colors before the eyes; dim; foggy; hemipia, upper half lost; sparks; vision lost.

Mastoid caries. Discharge from the ear; fetid; offensive;

purulent; thick; yellow. Sensation of flapping in ears. Itching in ears. Noises in ears; buzzing; crackling; humming; ringing; roaring; rushing. Pain in ear; behind ear; inside ear; burning, stitching. Hearing acute at first; for noise; later impaired; finally lost.

Caries of the bones of nose in old cases of syphilis. It is a most useful remedy in old stubborn catarrhs. The nose is red. He has frequent attacks of coryza, fluent or dry. Discharge from nose: bloody; crusts; offensive; fetid; greenish; purulent; suppressed; thick; watery; yellow. The nose is obstructed and there is itching and bleeding. It is useful remedy in ozaena. Pain in the nose; in the bones; boring; burning; sore inside; ulcerative pain. Smell at first acute, later lost. Frequent sneezing. The nose is swollen. Ulceration in nose.

Epithelioma of face and lips. Lupus. Cracked lips; discoloration: bluish; bluish like; earthy; pale; red spots; eruptions: nose; acne rosacea face and forehead; comedones; copery eruptions; pimples face and forehead; pustules; scurfy eruptions. Suffering expression. Erysipelas. The face is hot. Inflammation of the parotid gland. Pain in face; in parotid gland; in submaxillary gland; burning lips; drawing pain in face; stitching; tearing. Perspiration of face; cold. Swelling of the face; lips; parotid; submaxillary; ulcer on lip.

Apthae in the mouth. The gums bleed easily. Cracked tongue. Brown tongue, red tongue, dry tongue. Heat in the tongue, mucus in the mouth. Odor from the mouth offensive; putrid. Burning tongue, soreness of gums. Speech difficult. Swollen gums; tongue. Taste: bitter; insipid; metallic; putrid; sour; sweetish; wanting. Ulcers in mouth syphilis; on gum; tongue; vesicles in mouth. Caries, sensation of elongation and loosening of teeth. Grinding the teeth in the night. Pain in teeth; night; when masticating; on touch; tearing.

Inflammation in throat. Lump in throat; mucus in throat. Pain in throat on swallowing; burning; stitching; scraping and swelling. Swallowing difficult.

Appetite is ravenous. Aversion to food; to meat; desires alcoholic stimulants; bread; coffee; cold drinks; milk; distension, emptiness and bitter eructations. Nausea with headache.

Hiccough. Pain in stomach; violent; burning; cutting, pressing; stitching. Extreme thirst. Vomiting bile.

Atrophy of the liver. Suppurating bubo in groin. Distension of abdomen. Enlarged liver. Fullness and great flatulence. Hardening of the liver. It has cured numerous liver conditions and complaints. Itching of the skin of the abdomen. Pain in abdomen; night; colic; on coughing; after eating; during menses; warmth ameliorates; in right hypochondrium; in inguinal region; cramping; cutting in right hypochondrium; in inguinal region; cramping cutting in right hypochondrium; soreness in abdomen; in hypogastrium. Stitching pain in hypochondria; in hypogastrium. Rumbling in abdomen. Swelling of mesenteric glands; inguinal glands.

Constipation; alternating with diarrhœa. Diarrhœa in morning; night. Offensive flatus. Bleeding from anus. External piles. Moisture at the anus. Pain in the anus; during stool. Burning pain in anus with diarrhœa; during and after stool. Soreness and stitching pains. Urging in the rectum and prolapsus ani. Stool: copious; green; green mucus; hard; knotty; large; offensive; thin.

Retention of urine. Urging constant; ineffectual. Urination dribbling; dysuria; involuntary at night; seldom; unsatisfactory. Suppression of urine. Inflammation in urethra with burning. Urine albuminous; bloody; burning; cloudy on standing; red; copious; offensive; scanty; mucous sediment; sand; thick; watery. Erections wanting. Induration of testes and hydrocele. Inflammation of glans penis; testes; sore pain in testes. Perspiration of genitals. Swollen testes. Ulcers on the penis; chancres.

It is a very useful remedy in cancer of the uterus. The desire is increased. Eruptions on the vulva. Inflammation of ovaries and uterus. Itching of the vulva. Leucorrhœa; acrid; copious; thick; white; yellow. Menses absent; copious; too frequent; scanty; suppressed. Pain in ovaries and uterus. Burning in the vulva. Prolapsus of uterus.

Mucus in larynx and trachea. Hoarseness. Respiration is rapid. Asthmatic at night; difficult at night, on ascending, while lying and while walking; irregular; short; suffocative.

Cough: morning; night; in cold air; dry at night; short; spasmodic at night. Expectoration; morning; evening; bloody; mucus; offensive; purulent; tasting sweetish; tough; yellow.

It is a most useful remedy in heart affections. Angina Pectoris. Anxiety in chest; in the heart. Constriction of chest; of heart. Fluttering of heart. Heat in chest. Oppression of chest, from rapid motion; when lying; while walking; of the heart. Pain in chest; on coughing; on inspiration; in sides of chest on inspiration; in heart; burning in chest; pressing in chest; in sternum; in heart. Stitching pains in chest on inspiring; in sides; in sternum; in heart. Palpitation: at night; anxious; on least exertion; during menses; on motion; tumultuous; on walking; trembling of the heart, weak heart.

Coldness in the back. Pain in the back on inspiration; in lumbar region; sacrum; spine; pressing pain in lumbar region; sore in lumbar region; stitching in lumbar region. Weakness in lumbar region.

Chilblains on the feet and toes. Cold hands; icy cold; legs, feet, during headache. Blueness of nails. Heaviness of upper limbs; of feet. Itching of limbs; palms; lower limbs; feet. Numbness of limbs; during rest; upper limbs; lower limbs. Pain in limbs; at night; during chill; in joints; gouty, rheumatic, wandering; in upper limbs; shoulders, rheumatic; forearm; knees; heel; aching in legs; burning in toes. Drawing pain in limbs; upper arm, knees; feet. Gnawing pain in legs. Stitching pain in limbs, in shoulders; in wrist; knee; foot. Tearing pain in limbs; joints; upper limbs; upper arms; elbow; wrist; fingers; thigh; soles. Painless paralysis of limbs. Sensation of paralysis in fingers. Restlessness of limbs; of lower limbs. Stiffness of the joints; of lower limbs; of knee. Swelling of the joints; dropsical swelling of limbs, forearm, and hand, lower limbs, legs and feet. Ulceration of nails. Weakness of joints; of upper limbs; lower limbs; knees.

Deep or comatose sleep. Dreams amorous; anxious; of dead people; of death; frightful; vivid; restless sleep; sleepiness in afternoon. Sleeplessness before midnight; after midnight, after waking. Unrefreshed after sleep. Waking too early; waking frequently.

Coldness in evening. At night in bed. Chilliness when undressing. Shaking chill. Fever at night. Burning hot in blood-vessels; intense heat; aversion to uncovering. Perspiration in morning; in night; profuse; aversions to uncovering.

Burning skin. At times marked coldness of skin. Discoloration; blue; liver spots; spots yellow. Eruptions: blisters; boils; burning eczema; herpes; painful, pimples; psoriasis; red; scabby; scaly; bran like; smarting; syphilitic; urticaria; vesicular; erysipelas. Formication, itching; sensitive; sore feeling in skin. Dropsical swelling of skin. Tension in skin. Ulcers; bluish, burning; cancerous; deep; discharging. Green, ichorous, offensive, yellow pus; fistulous; foul; indurated; painful; sensitive; suppurating; syphilitic. Warts that are syphilitic.

91 State street, Chicago, Ill.

ALUMINUM PHOSPHORICA.

There is no man living who is better qualified to conduct provings of drugs, or who is more capable of giving us correct records of the symptomatology than that peerless teacher of materia medica, James Tyler Kent. Therefore it is with much pleasure that I always read his writings, and I was especially interested in his report on alumina phosphorica in the July number of THE CRITIQUE. He has given us an excellent picture of what seems by its symptoms, to be a most valuable remedy. The one feature of the drug that seems to be the center around which all the other symptoms revolve is the power to strike down all the vital power of the patient. This seems to extend to every organ and tissue in the body. It is all expressed in the one symptom, "Feeling of extreme lassitude." After a careful reading of the whole report, one will not wonder that the author placed this symptom in capitals. Then we see a condition that to the superficial reader might seem peculiar if not contradictory; that is "Desire to lie down. Lying aggravates the breathing, but ameliorates the headache."

But when we view this statement in connection with the other symptoms, we find at least a partial explanation in the necessary conclusion that the drug produces a discord in the rhythm of the sympathetic system.

Since the tone of the whole circulatory system is under the control of this system of nerves, it naturally follows that when it is thrown out of rhythm the blood vessels lose their power of regular contraction, and the parts of the body that are most dependent will receive an over supply of blood from the force of gravity, while those parts that are more elevated will be rendered proportionally anaemic. So we get passive congestion in some parts and anaemia in others at the same time. When the patient is in the erect position there is anaemia of the brain that produces headache, while the thoracic region, being near the heart, may not be much involved. When he lies down gravity carries more blood to the brain, thus relieving the headache. But at the same time there will be an increase of blood to the chest from the same cause, and the patient finds his chest symptoms aggravated.

If he lies on the back the blood, having no normal vascular control, flows to the most dependent part, which is the spinal cord, resulting in passive spinal congestion, with consequent irritation of the cord and nerve-roots, and his general feelings are aggravated. This is shown by the "Constriction about the body like a band, "and clonic and tonic convulsions. As further proof of this position, we read "Inflammation of the spinal cord."

With this peculiar disturbance in the rhythm of the blood vessels of the cord and its consequent irritation of the spinal nerve roots before us we should not be surprised to find "Numbness in the limbs and external parts congested and orgasm of blood . . . burning, cutting, digging, jerking, boring, pressing, sticking and tearing pains" in the limbs; . . . cramps in the calf of the leg, jerking in lower limbs." Neither should we marvel that the remedy produces "Paralysis of one side of organs." The "fast, weak, irregular pulse" is but a necessary accompaniment of the same sympathetic vaso-motor incoördination. The passive congestion to the spinal nerve roots explains the "Great internal and external sensitiveness . . . Electrical shocks," etc.

With this picture of discord in the circulation of the brain we would not expect to find a well balanced mind, and we find that the patient is absent-minded with lack of ability to concentrate the mind; confusion of mind; discouraged, discontented, contrary, sure he will die; very excitable and forgetful. He is excited and full of ideas, then dullness, heedlessness and deficiency of ideas. It would seem that there is no other mode of reasoning by which we can account for such a condition of constant changeableness, both mental and physical, as we find here.

We find that the patient is better in the open air: "Open air ameliorates." And the pains in the head are "Better in the open air." But the pains in the face are "Worse in the open air," and from "Chewing motion." This is a peculiar condition, and indicates irritation about the root of the trifacial nerve in the floor of the fourth ventricle. This is further proven by the incoördinate action of the motor oculi (which has its origin in the same region), as indicated by "Twitchings of the lids, quivering of the lids." etc.

One might wish that the author had made it a little more definite regarding the conditions of the mouth and throat. We would like to know whether the "dry" mouth and throat precedes or follows the "abundant" saliva in the mouth and tenacious mucus in the throat. Reasoning from physiological law, we would expect the increased glandular secretions to appear first, as a result of irritation; and be followed by lack of secretion when this has been replaced by the reaction that naturally follows it. But it might be another direct result, in these provings, of the incoördination in the sympathetic nerves that control those glands. Then we might get any kind of changes that would not follow any physiological law.

The digestive symptoms all point to the same incoördinate action from loss of rhythm in the sympathetic nerves. The character of the abdominal pains indicate irritation of Auerbach's plexuses, causing spasmodic or incoördinate contraction of the bowel. The characteristic changibleness of the remedy is shown by the stools, which seem to partake of the alumina character in the lack of desire for stool and phosphorus in the long, narrow, soft thin stool. The long narrow stool results from irrita-

ble sphincters, preventing dilatation of the anus. This may be either from the condition of the cord, brought about by the sympathetic disturbance of the blood vessels there or from direct action on those sympathetic fibres that supply the anus. I am inclined to think that it is through the cord, since the action of the sphincters, like all the outlets of the body, are under the control of the spinal nerves. This belief is strengthened by the "Burning, cutting, pressing pain during stool." The lack of desire for stool simply tells us of "Paralysis of rectum." The "Hemorrhoids that bleed" and the "bloody" stool are part of the passive congestion, and would be expected even had they not been given in the proving.

The bladder and kidneys being supplied by the sympathetic, and hence in direct nerve relation with the rectum and bowel, we are not surprised when we read the urinary symptoms. It would seem that the bladder is first irritated, as indicated by the tenesmus and difficult urination; and this is soon followed by paralysis, shown by the "Feeble streams, must press a long time before the urine starts," and finally "involuntary urination on coughing." This last symptom also indicates spinal nerve paralysis, since these nerves act as sentinels at all the orifices of the body.

With such general disturbances as we find in this remedy, we would be greatly surprised if we should find the patient enjoying quiet, refreshing sleep. And we read of "Deep sleep; dreams anxious; of death; of falling; of robbers; of vexations." And then, as if to show the same in coördinate action we read "Late falling asleep; restless sleep; sleepiness in the morning; forenoon; evening; after dinner; sleepless *before midnight*; after sleep he is unrefreshed. *Frequent waking.*"

It would seem that constant change is quite characteristic of this remedy. And this can only be explained by loss of rhythm in the sympathetic since it is to this system we are compelled to

E. R. McIntyer, M. D., 552 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

CLINICAL CASES AND COMMENTS:—Mr. A., age 50, admitted to St. Gregory hospital suffering from alcoholic neuritis. The third, fourth and fifth fingers of each hand were very *numb*, almost no sensation. Pain along the ulnar side of forearms. Visible tremor on extending arms, coarse in character. Patient had been drinking heavily of beer and ale mixed. His customary tippie, however, is whiskey. Is much *depressed*, especially evenings, sleepless and very nervous. *Cimicifuga 30*, three doses at intervals of three hours, produced a decided improvement within twenty-four hours; two days later he was discharged well.

Mr. D., aged 38, admitted to St. Gregory hospital suffering from the remote effects of ptomaine poisoning. About three weeks before he had been made violently ill by eating spoiled fish in a Bowery restaurant. Was then treated by an old school physician and recovered within a few days, nicely. Present condition wandering pains in body and limbs; jerking, aching, or shooting in character; constantly changing their location. He had been given pulsatilla without relief. Is very nervous and *restless*, worried about himself; *anxious* about his illness; cannot sleep at night; tosses about the bed and gets out of bed; cannot compose himself. When dozing, he dreams that his limbs are separated from his body and placed on a pedestal, while he looks on at a distance. Pain in lumbar region. Temperature normal; pulse somewhat accelerated, also respiration; tongue thickly coated white. *No thirst*. *General aggravation at night, especially from 11 p. m. until 3 a. m.* Feels *weak*. Of course he received *arsenicum album*, one dose of the 1000th potency. There was a distinct relief the following day. The dreams had vanished. Three days later he was better in every way but could not sleep. *Arsenicum 1000th* was repeated, one dose. That night he slept ten hours and was about the ward the next day.

One week from the time of receiving the first dose of arsenicum he walked out of the hospital cured.

In this case the symptom complex was very nicely expressed: Causation, putrid fish; weakness, anxiety, restlessness, time of aggravation and absence of thirst, being characteristic. *Arsenicum has no thirst in chronic states.* (See Kent's Lectures on *Materia Medica*).

In the first case the anæsthesia of the parts supplied by the uluar nerve was of interest, its cure by *cimicifuga*, 30th more so. Alcoholics respond most beautifully to the single dose of the *similimum*. in the high potency. Bromides are never required where Hahnemannian prescribing is to be obtained.—*R. F. Rabe, M. D., 616 Madison Ave., New York.*

* * * *

A DIOSCOREA CASE.—Taking the case is by far the most difficult part of the homeopathic physician's work, which, if well done, makes subsequent prescribing not only possible but often easy. The greatest tact, patience and legal acumen indeed may all be required in the elucidation of the facts necessary to a correct prescription. While it lies within the power of sound judgment to, at the same time, eliminate irrelevant detail from the record. The following convincing cure will serve to illustrate the contention:

Master K., age $5\frac{3}{4}$ years, had been ill for several days with an apparent inflammation in the ileo-cæcal region. He had suffered severe paroxysmal pain, coming and going suddenly, for which he had been given belladonna, bryonia, and then belladonna again, but without relief. In consultation the condition was found to be: temperature 100.4° , pulse 116; on examination great tenderness over the ileo-cæcal region, rigidity of the rectus abdominis muscle; no tumor or dulness on careful percussion; pains paroxysmal, coming and going suddenly and worse at night. Four to five yellowish-brown, thin, slightly offensive stools a day. Surely here were symptoms enough, but yet no case! This question was thereupon put to the father, who appeared to be the more intelligent and observant of the parents: "What does the boy do when his attacks of pain come on?"

Answer, "He doubles up and stretches out." "Do you mean that he presses forward his abdomen when he stretches out?" Answer, "Yes." "Which appears to ease him more—the doubling up or the stretching out?" Answer, "The stretching." The mother then volunteered the important information that sometimes when the pains were especially severe the child's toes were drawn up. Here, then, was the solution to the problem. Paroxysmal pains relieved stretching out; pains affecting or radiating to distant parts; the very absence of a highly inflammatory condition, as evidenced by the trifling temperature. Three pretty strong legs upon which to base a prescription. The stools also agreed. *Dioscorea villosa* was at once given in the 500th potency (B. & T.), three doses only, at 3-hour intervals. The last dose was taken at 5:15 p. m. At 9 p. m. the boy was still complaining of severe pain and the parents clamorous. A different prescription of sac. lac. was the only advice given to the attending physician, over the 'phone. The remedy was right and *must* do the work. At midnight the boy fell asleep, and by morning was decidedly improved. The amelioration continued, stools became entirely normal on the second day, and within four days the boy was as well as ever, though weak. Had the remedy been seen early in the case much suffering could have been avoided. The apparent tardiness of action of the remedy was due to the long continuance of the illness, which now required greater effort on the part of the remedy to overcome. Had the remedy been changed at 9 p. m. at the solicitation of the parents, a cure would have been spoiled, a surgical case made and a life perhaps scientifically lost, *lege artis*.

The very simplicity of the homeopathic cure is the greatest enemy to its acceptance.—*Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D., 616 Madison Ave., New York.*

* * * *

EVOLUTIONS, DURING IDLE MOMENTS.—We are called upon to mourn the death of the Denver Homeopathic College. Its death was due to grief over the demise of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, complicated with senile decay and dementia. Its illness was so prolonged and the emaciation so great

that when the final summons came, "Enter thou into the joys of the A. M. A." it readily gave up "life's fitful dream" and succumbed without a gasp. There was not enough left of the carcass to make a stink or even attract the flies. Peace be with its ashes.

* * * *

There is plenty of knowledge to be gained from Homeopathy if it is only searched for, and the reason some doctors are seeking strange gods or worshipping idols is because of improper instructions in Homeopathy or because of their laziness. There is not now, never has been, or ever will be, any room in the Homeopathic ranks for a lazy person or one who sees nothing in the practice of medicine but the almighty dollar.

The more one studies true Homeopathy the greater becomes their faith in Homeopathy and the deeper their convictions of its efficacy. Where is there a man who has seen a case steadily decline under scientific (?) treatment, one that has been given up to die or to be vivisected by some cold blooded surgeon, and has seen that patient saved by a few doses of Homeopathic medicine—administered according to the Homeopathic law—can doubt the efficiency of Homeopathy. Take, for instance, the following case:

Jul. 26, 1907.—M. P., girl about 10 years old; was taken sick with pain in abdomen; nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa, later followed by constipation. An allopathic physician was consulted, and after a careful examination of the patient a prescription obtained. Patient was again taken to the doctor's office a few days later and another prescription obtained.

Aug. 2, 1907.—About 5 p. m., the doctor was called; the patient was carefully examined and the case diagnosed as appendicitis and the prognosis was death unless the appendix was removed by an operation.

The author saw the case about 9 p. m., that evening and noted the following conditions: Patient lying on right side, limbs flexed; temperature 100 2-5, pulse 112; an examination of McBurney's point revealed a tumor and excessive tenderness; pain increased by motion or straightening the limbs; pain radiated from the above point and was sharp, stitching and paroxysmal; patient worse from *motion*, in the evening and was thirsty. look for that rhythm that is the first law of all organic life.

Aug. 3, 1907.—Patient was worse during the night. Parents thought they had made a mistake by calling a homeopath. Patient began to get better near morning and from then on steadily improved. At 5:30 p. m., temperature 99°, pulse 98, pain about gone, tenderness markedly decreased, patient wanted to get up and play.

Aug. 4, 1907.—Rested good all night. 5 p. m., temperature 99°, pulse 96, pain all gone; tenderness very slight.

Aug. 5, 1907.—Still resting good; temperature normal, pulse 84; no pain or tenderness.

Aug. 7, 1907.—Still improving. Case dismissed.

Two doses of the 30th Potency* an hour apart, were given Aug. 2. No external applications used, and no other medicine given.

* * * *

Homeopathy needs men who have the courage to stand up for their convictions—men who do not drift with the tide nor cater to public opinion.

May God hasten the day when ignorance, bigotry, hatred and commercialism, will give way to honest investigation. Then we will have men who will not “sell their birthright” to Homeopathy “for a dish of pottage” in the A. M. A.

J. M. S. Chesshir, M.D., Peabody, Kas.

*NOTE:—Kindly send name of remedy on postal card to Editor of The Critique. See if all homeopathic physicians do not “guess” alike.
—Editor.

* * * *

ULTIMATES OF A PROFOUND DISORDER CHECKED BY PHOSPHORUS.—The following symptoms were observed and recorded during six weeks, in a man of fifty-six years, who had been under my care for six years, having practically no other treatment. He had been much improved during treatment, working in more than ordinary good health. The condition reported had not been previously observed:

Respiration short, difficult, on walking; reclining on left side; carrying things; in the heat. Suffocative, reclining left side; short cough and puffing expiration. Stinging, aching in thorax.

Palpitation; reclining on left side. Pulsations hard, sensation extends up left side head, over vertex to right side; pulse, sluggish.

Trembling; hands, as if on tension; legs appear infirm, must rest

legs straight on floor when sitting or they are tired; weary when walking; jerking limbs; desires motion.

Anxiety, worried over nothing definite; mother died recently, suddenly, from cardiac failure; thinks his end will be similar. Discouraged.

Vomiting, on warm day, waiting for a train; gagging excited by mucus dropping from nose to pharynx; nausea while eating, after eating small quantity.

Eruclatations; sour, mucus, after eating.

Stomach; sensation of coldness remains after drinking cold water; sensation weakness; hunger indefinite; in evening; thirst for large drinks, unquenchable, craves pungent, much-seasoned food.

Rectum evacuations; mushy, dark brown, with flatus; later, mushy, gray.

Mouth; taste offensive, purulent; odor offensive; breath hot; sensation of being scalded; inner side, lips and edges of tongue; worse while holds cold water in mouth, not after; taste partially lost; tongue, hot sensation; salivation; saliva at corners of mouth; teeth, sensation rough edges—sharp against tongue.

Lips; herpetic spot, upper lip, left side.

Back; weary ache from continued sitting; worse pressure, sitting or reclining.

Weary in morning. Feet; bruised sensation on rising; exhausted from heat; desires warm clothing; worse in open air; worse from drafts; worse, exertion.

Weak; every effort is forcing against inclination; must walk slowly; beyond certain pace is forcing. Inclination to recline, but must soon rise.

Aversion to company, worse reclining on back; worse evening, after 11 a. m., worse after eating.

Emaciation; lost 20 lbs. in two months; first noticed in face.

Sleepless after 4 a. m., restless.

This surprising and discouraging rapid decline was evidently the beginning of some profound degeneration, apparently in the liver. Pulsatilla administered 5th of September proved only palliative. Careful study with Kent's repertory of the following rubrics was made and guided to the proper remedy.

Emaciation: aversion to company; work exertion; aversion to mental work; nervous weakness; thirst unquenchable; worse walking rapidly; worse warm air; desire for open air; pulse soft; breath hot; worse draft; worse uncovering; inclination to recline; worse reclining on left side; worse reclining on back; jerking. These are all prominent generals of the case, and unusually

numerous. Study of them reveals phosphorus to have sixteen rubrics in thirty-five degrees; natrum mur., has 17-29; sulphur 12-27, and lycopodium 12-23.

Natrum mur., used because of the apparent influence of his mother's death in the case, only improved the stomach symptoms, while other symptoms indicated that no real change in the condition was effected. October 9th, phosphorus 20m., was administered. From that day decided improvement followed. All symptoms and the patient himself were improved at the next report, October 17th, when the scales indicated a gain of three pounds in ten days. Occasional doses of arsenicum and phosphorus since that have made a new man of him in whom is no indication of decline. He works easily and enjoys it.—*Dr. Julia C. Loos, Harrisburg, Pa.*

* * * *

NUX MOSCHATA AS A FAT REDUCER.—Mrs. C. L., aged 39 years; 5 feet 6 inches high; weighing 190 pounds, gave the following history on March 1st:

As long as she remembers she has had a cough, which led the people to say in her childhood that she would die of consumption. Menstruation began at seven years of age and since then has had fluttering in heart region, from excitement, anticipation and special work of any sort. She was married at 19 years of age; has been pregnant eight times, but never carried a foetus longer than eight months; always the foetus was dead at birth; after the fourth, she had puerperal fever (quinine), and was confined to bed intermittently for a year.

She has had scarlatina, variola, pneumonia (double) ten years ago; typhoid fever (twice), hemorrhages from thorax, two and three in succession, coming from mouth and nostrils, each month preceding menstruation, until 17 years old; rheumatism, beginning in the feet and extending upward, in joints and muscles. She has been under the care of many doctors for her cough and circulatory and menstrual disturbance; with one doctor for five years, with practically no improvement.

Cough continuously for past three months with soreness in thorax and no expectoration; begins on rising, in morning; absent while re-

clining; night; from irritation in upper trachea, no aggravation from inspiration.

Heart sounds muffled; weakness in paroxysms, with dyspnoea; pain beneath left scapula; respiration gradually ceases and unconsciousness supervenes; in a few minutes consciousness is restored with gasping respiration. Weakness and fluttering about heart follow. Has had five paroxysms since first of December.

Blue discoloration about mouth, fingers and finger nails; worse when hands are at rest.

Suffocative respiration makes it impossible to recline on left side on first retiring; after reclining awhile can remain on left side continuously.

Menses regular, flow scant and profuse on alternate months; continuing ten days; discharge appears to accumulate during night and on rising in morning it gushes out in form of dark clots and pale, watery fluid; painless; flow returns at any time from excitement; spends two days in bed during menses because if she raises head from pillow, she faints.

Numbness over entire body at times, motion impossible; cataleptic paralysis; worse during menses.

Sleepiness uncontrollable in daytime; sleeps and snores, continuing conversation and action; unaware afterward of what has occurred; dreams much.

Clairvoyant impressions, in sleep and awake; visions verified by fact, reported later to have occurred.

Hungry always; not relieved by eating; worse, heavy lifting.

Operation two years ago: "removal of small tumor at mouth of bladder" to relieve itching and bearing down in vulvar region.

Swelling of face below eyes in morning; hands swollen and sensation of tension in morning.

There could scarcely be presented a better clinical image of *nux moschata*, so closely does it resemble the characteristics of the proving. Three days after receiving *nux m.*, 40 m., the patient had chills beginning at 1 a. m., ascending from feet; worse motion under the covers, similar to a siege she suffered three years previously called grippe and associated with *dryness of mouth, so intense she could close it only with difficulty*; temperature, 100.7°.

April 21st, there was reported the following symptoms which called for and received phosphorus, 20m. potency:

Involuntary urination during cough; urine odor ammoniacal; chills ascending back; heat and chills alternating; rawness in larynx during

cough; rawness in trachea during cough; rawness in thorax during cough; pain in forehead during cough; lachrymation during cough.

Summarized, yields phosphorus, 9 rubrics in 17 degrees; pulsatilla 7-14; sulphur, 7-13; causticum, 5-10; sepia, 5-8.

At the end of that month the copious menstrual flow ceased after discharge of what was described as a lump, size of turkey egg and appearance of chicken gizzard—firm, thick, red and white, fibrous.

March 6th she received sulphur, 200, for the acute condition which did not clear by that time and by evening she was “a different woman” and improvement continued, satisfactorily. In the first five days the cough and other cardiac symptoms were decidedly relieved, in spite of the acute condition during menstruation, which began the night she received her first dose.

During March, yellow face on alternate days and periodical morning headache recalled the malaria chills of former years, preceding rheumatism. Rheumatism also returned in the extremities for three days. The menstrual period at the end of the month was comfortable, without faintness; flow continued during night. By first of April measurement about hips was reduced six inches and the waist bands were reduced four inches. All the symptoms first reported, including clairvoyance, disappeared gradually.

She is now without her cough, for the first period in her recollection and has been obliged to have her clothes altered for her reduced size. She works during menstrual periods as at other times. It may be claimed that the sulphur may have done the work credited to Nux m., but the improvement internally and return of former acute conditions was manifestly begun before sulphur was used.—*Dr. Julia C. Loos, Harrisburg, Pa.*

respiratory and sympathetic systems; that the vibratory power of the mind is superior to those of the cerebro-spinal axis, muscle, blood and bone; that all parts work in harmony to produce and maintain life and health.

The old school knows nothing about that. It is materialist in soul and body. Let it be so. Hahnemann was a "queer philosopher." We may sometimes think the idea of our master concerning the origin of diseases has become antiquated and rusty, and willing to improve upon have deemed it advisable to revise the old or create a new homeopathy. Why, the old German fellow was wrong; he often talked through his head; had he listened to his compatriot Virchow, he would have come down from his mythical sphere and abandoned theorizing and dreaming. What did he mean by the vital force? Did he ever see it?

I am glad to say that were it DREAM or insight on the part of Hahnemann the science of this century vindicates these dreams, and proves beyond doubt that diseases are not organic but constitutional disturbances only.

Thanks to the physiologist of today, we now see the sympathetic union that exists between the different organs of the body; we avow that the physiological activity of the cell depends upon the nervous element, both the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic; that the nervous tissue is the basic principle or co-ordination or harmonious activity in the organism; that harmony, order or co-ordination presupposes an intelligent factor. Summarily speaking the intelligent factor at fault would imply disorder or disease in the organism, the reacting of said factor to these causes, and as results tissue changes in those organs selected especially for the reactive operation. The organs affected, either transitorily or permanently, are the battle-fields where the vital force encounters its victories or its defeats. During the clash of arms and rumbling of artillery, the functional activities of the arena are disturbed, obstructed, checked or paralyzed, and when the sun sets beyond the plains the dead cover the ground; houses and bridges, crops and trees, flowers and brooks all bear the stigma of strife. But the song of victory vibrates beyond the mountains, or the hills echo the tattoo of

the retreating drum when the death knell does not fill the night with awe.

And what does Hahnemann call that "intelligent factor" referred to above? He calls it vital force. Well, God has different names and he is God just the same; so is the vital force, the God or principle of intelligent activity in the cells of the body, all perfectly adjusted and working in harmony to reach that goal called life and health.

Let us not curse the liver if its cells are sluggish, nor the heart if its rhythms are imperfect, nor the stomach if its mucosa refuses food, nor the limbs haunted by rheumatism. We are the pupils of a better master, and the exponents of a greater knowledge and older wisdom. We cannot localize diseases in a better way than we can corner life and health; and we cannot treat diseases better than by treating patients.

Is then pathology a science homeopathy needs not? Not at all. It is both interesting and instructive to know what cellular changes have resulted in diseases; interesting from a curiosity point of view, and instructive because our prescriptions shall often take them into consideration, not because we shall give remedies on cellular changes alone, but it often would not be short of criminal neglect to give the constitutional remedy or the required potency of the same for a cure that cannot be attained, because the house in which the man lives is already wrecked to pieces, or the man himself is like the ignis fatuus whose trembling, pale and lifeless rings of light will soon vanish before the rise of the steady, brilliant and vivifying rays of the king of the orient.

Pathological changes in a given organ, or part of the house, make us familiar with that part of the house, but never with its owner, the vital force, the true possessor that keeps his residence in order as long as life and health are his. Any organ of a body is but a servant to that body. It works under the direction of a master and for the benefit of the whole community it chances to be a member of.

If in the state of health a given organ is dependent for its rhythmic activity upon the rhythmic principle animating it,

tell me, upon what principle will it depend for its disorderly functions in the state of disease?

In traumatism, (in cases of poisoning also), the life principle is intact, but the cells are violently interfered with in their functions when not entirely destroyed. And even then nature (the reacting life force) will fight death to the last line and trench, and try to restore order where disorder reigns.

Internal diseases are caused by agents disturbing the life giving force, and their treatment will be a matter of deep study and close discrimination. We will be entitled to prescribe only upon the totality of the symptoms and not upon what our eye can see, nor our ear detect as deviating from the normal. In proof of this, take for instance a case of gastritis. Is there really any anatomo-pathological changes in a case of gastritis cured by *pulsatilla*, that would differ from those *nux vomica*, *phosphorus*, *antimonium crudum*, *argentum*, *nitricum*, *kali carbonicum*, *lycopodium*, *china* and *carbo vegetabilis* would eradicate? Does experience not prove every day that our trying this and that will never equal our giving the *similimum*? Do we have remedies for disease names, or for patients? *Pulsatilla* cures gastritis when the symptoms agree, and so do *arsenicum*, *phosphorus*, *antimonium crudum* and all of our remedies. It is in this axiom that any remedy cures when the symptoms agree that lies the condemnation of the man who tries this and that with no satisfactory results, and who will tell that homeopathy must be reformed; that we must prescribe on cellular changes, or pathogenic germs, or something "tangible," (when not on the mood of the physician); that laxatives, medicated douches and wafers, anodynes, liniments, tonics, ointments, alternation of remedies and compound tablets are necessary adjuvants to homeopathic remedies. Might we not say that such a physician wears the lamb's coat (homeopathy's) over the wolf's body (allopathy's)? Could we presume that he knows more about physiological laws than he does about the dreams of the spirit of the first king of Egypt? If adjuvants are necessary to the "indicated" remedy, then the "indicated" remedy is necessary to nobody and we are but a body of fakirs! . . .

But the true followers of Hahnemann wear no masks. When they fail to find the similitum they know the fault lies not with the law of similia, which is infallible; but man's knowledge is limited and his judgment fallible.

The homeopathic physician is the one whose aim is to make a rational use of the physiological laws governing the body. He knows that crude doses work on anatomical basis, that in order to reach the higher centers dynamic agents are necessary. He will feed the tissues according to the law of contraria, for the cycle of tissue changes is crude or metabolic. But above that is another cycle, called vital or vibratory, presiding over the former and controlling it, and whose state can either be deranged or adjusted only through causes similar to it in their vibratory movements.

Is it really true that fluxion or trituration will raise or develop the vibratility of matter? On the 9th of January last, Professor Bardet of Paris, France, said before the Societe de Therapeutique that a solution of a metallic ferment—that is, a metal solubilized in water through a weak electric current of low voltage—presents bio-chemical properties. It must be remembered that metallic ferments have diastatic properties.) With the aid of the “ultra-microscope” process, devised by Cotton and Mouton, that is, the diffused light, a solution of that kind containing about 30 milligrams of metal per litre of water

30

($\frac{\text{—————}}{1,000,000}$ or 0.00003 milligrams of metal per milligram
2
of water, or $\frac{\text{—————}}{1,000}$ of a milligram of metal to 1 drop

of water, reveals on a black background a great quantity of luminous dots resembling a starry sky in their true scintillation. Moreover, each particle has a quick, vibratory movement, the Browman movement; and the smaller the particle the quicker the movement. Mr. Bardet believes a true correlation exists between the life of the particles and their biologic activity.

That is what science proves today. Hahnemann discovered it long ago. And in our ranks we have men today who would

hardly dare to go higher than the mother tincture. What they use must flatter their palates, although it stains their brows!

Yes, indeed, through potentization matter acquires new properties. Each potency has its own rhythm and sphere of action. The higher potencies have a higher vibratility than the lower. They do not act on the same plane. The higher potencies will find their field of action upon the cerebro-spinal axis; the lower potencies more readily act upon the sympathetic system; and the crude drug will act upon the cell, as matter works upon matter.

Who will prove that we do not need all sorts of potencies to cure human kind? Who will demonstrate that the third trituration of aurum will correspond exactly in all cases, and at all times, in its rhythmic power, to the vibrations of that gloomy mind that wants to destroy the body it lies within? When we have measured the rhythmic activity present in a given organism, then and there may we use our scales and microscopes and reagents to weigh and detect the ponderable matter that shall contain the potency required for its cure. Until then, we had better stick for Hahnemann, or walk into the laboratory of Mr. Bardet, that the Psalmist may not say of us: "*Oculos habent, et non videbunt; aures habent, et non audient; nares habent, et non odorabunt; manus habent, et non palpabunt.*"

Physiology is a good teacher; chemistry also; and so is biology. And our students will never be taught too much of those sciences. It is upon those sciences that we build our therapeutic mansion. Unfortunately, too many of our schools devote too much of their time and energy to the search of the pathological cell and pathogenic germ, instead of studying the life of the physiologically-acting bioplasm that their boys and girls might know that really Hahnemann was a great man, a sound philosopher and a highly gifted physician and scientist, and no utopist nor a dreamer.

The study of bioplasmic life reveals that in the minutest particle of protoplasm its constituent elements get developed through a movement from center to circumference (nuclei and nucleoli), while in its nutrition we notice a movement from circumference to center of the fluids to be vitalized. But it is

true also that upon the condition of the central energy depends the future of the non-living matter drawn within it. The lifeless fluids are projected from center to periphery after vitalization, and transformed into tissues and organs. And what takes place in the cell proper repeats itself in the organism, or mass of unit cells; activity proceeds from center to circumference, from vital force to tissues and organs. The natural deduction would then be to treat, in diseases, the fluids vitalized by the formative force contained within the nucleus of the fecundated ovum, or else to direct our guns towards the center of activity or vital force? Shall we not bring relief and aid to the general that is within the fortress? Are not all the cells of the organism the daughter-cells of the mother-cell or fecundated ovum? And where shall the center or principle of life be found, if there is any in the primary cell or in the secondary elements? Would a new organism arise and be formed, if the preliminary cell was lifeless?

Let us think a little, and we readily will understand the teachings of Hahnemann regarding the etiology and therapy of human ills. His teachings are up-to-date. They need neither revision nor addition; but his language must be modernized to be well understood. Homeopathy need not to be improved upon in its fundamental principles, but the latter want a revival. And it will do them good to have it.

Should, then, our prescriptions be solely based on pathological ground? No, never. Disease is that condition of the organism where bioplasm develops irrationally (pathologically), and not rationally (physiologically). If bioplasmic life is irregular, we will forcibly have pathological results. We see that in inflammation there is an overfeeding of bioplasm; there is a rush; no time sufficient is given for the vitalizing process to be naturally and orderly performed, and we have an accumulation of cells, more so in the epithelial and connective tissues than anywhere else, although cells may proliferate in any organized tissue. Once the pathological rhythm started, it may or may not stay; and the results of it—we all know them. From the poorly-developed bioplasm—the low-vitalized proliferated cells—pus cells are developed; and within such fertile soil bacteria

are born naturally and thrive. Pathogenic germs are developed only when bioplasm is irrational in its activity. They are not the causes of diseases, but they are concomitant with the degenerated bioplasm in contagious infections and septic diseases. The central bioplasm is disordered first, and the peripheral elements get into trouble next, with the formation and entrance of bacteria. We need no antiseptic washes and sprays in diseases when bacteria are present, nor counteracting agents, nor massive doses that a physiological effect be attained within the cells. The pathological results are not diseases, but the results of diseases, instead. And our treatment should affect the government of the republic that harmony be re-established within from above downwards, from center to circumference, and in the reverse order in which disorder began. Under the law of similia the pathological changes disappear, because the formative forces lying within bioplasm is affected by agents raised to the vibration plane, through potentization. The vital forces helped, strengthened, and reaction follows. The enemy is vanquished and health once more is enthroned within its domain. The microbes leave the premises like revolutionists before the march of a strong and well disciplined army led by a general supported by a government, good, strong, popular and legally established. Let our treatment be directed toward the disturbed principle and not the deranged tissues. Let us go from cause to effects, and not from effects to cause. A tonsil may be amputated; hemorrhoids may be dissected out; a cancer may be removed. But is the "patient" treated and cured through such proceeding? Where lies the disturbance that gives rise in some to enlarged tonsils, in others to hemorrhoids, and in quite a few to carcinoma? Where does it lie?

If the similimum cannot cure, then homeopathy has no right to stand, nor we to practice it. If the old school and its materialist theory of diseases are true, let us throw our masks down and our practice in the sea, and veil forever the monuments of Hahnemann.

Centreville, Minnesota.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THAT OKLAHOMA MEETING.—I have received several letters during the past month commenting upon and in approval of the energy displayed by THE CRITIQUE in “boosting” for the forthcoming meeting of the American Institute and in all there prevailed the opinion that if each publication would interest itself in a like manner, the success of the meeting in question would be an assured fact.

Dr. Joseph Hensley of Oklahoma City, and chairman of the local committee on arrangements, writes me as follows: “I am at work locally and with the railroads; it is my desire to have everything in shape as near as possible to make the meeting a great success—my people are with me, and will do all in their power to make the members enjoy the meeting, and I would not

have asked the Institute to meet here had I not been satisfied we could take care of it in an honorable and satisfactory way. You may say to your readers that I will work day and night to prove to the members my ability to deliver the goods."

Here is the sort of man that belongs in the position he has been appointed to fill; he is beginning early in order to have everything in ship-shape when the crowd arrives and as an anti-assembly assurance of success this one particular feature at the Oklahoma end of the line should go a long way towards creating an interest in the Institute, the like of which has not been noticed particularly in recent meetings of the association.

THE CRITIQUE will continue its course as regards publishing information concerning this meeting, and in addition to urging a large attendance would suggest that each old member form him or herself into a committee of one for the purpose of securing at least *one* new member for the Institute at the Oklahoma City meeting. *Get Busy.* M.

FOR NEW MEMBERS TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

On the return trip on the boat Jamestown from the Exposition grounds to Washington some thirty Institute physicians happened to be together, and almost without any design—spontaneously, one might say—these thirty formed themselves in an informal meeting with Dr. W. A. Paul, chairman of the Committee on New Members, in the chair. Reports go to say that this meeting lasted for several hours and was one of the most enthusiastic homeopathic meetings that the individual members had attended for years. The question chiefly in discussion was the increase in the Institute's membership, which latter crystallized in a personal promise of each participant to influence at least five new applicants for the Oklahoma meeting. This is the right spirit; and the one we have been advocating for years past; i. e., personal work. Now, then, you remaining twenty-three hundred members, what will YOU do? Come over and help us. Every mother's son and daughter of you can bring in at least one. Why not?—American Physician.

That is what I call "Making a sound like doing something."

It is to be hoped that every mother's son and daughter in the American Institute will interest him and herself sufficiently to make the increase of membership a mere matter of counting the money accompanying the applications. I have heard of hysterical efforts of this sort heretofore, but up to the present time no particular push has been given the membership list that any one has noticed, and I trust that the results of the informal meeting in mid-ocean will develop something more than wind.

THE CRITIQUE has begun its "boosting" for the Oklahoma City meeting thus early in the game, in hopes so to stimulate the interest in the affair that its success will be assured so far in advance of the meeting time, every one will want to go and take the name of a new member with them. M.



CORRESPONDENCE



By Members of the Editorial Staff

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M. D.

Dr. William E. Leonard has removed his residence from Geard avenue to Curtis Court.

Dr. J. D. Waller, University of Minnesota '04, expects to locate at Lyndale and Lake street.

Dr. B. H. Ogden, of St. Paul, has returned from his western trip much improved in health.

Dr. A. C. Dawson moved recently into his new home on Nicollet avenue and Forty-third street.

Dr. Southwick of Boston, spent a few days in the Twin cities on his way to several points in southern Minnesota.

Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Penny of St. Paul, have been visiting friends in the East for a few weeks. They are expected home by the 5th inst.

Dr. Asa Wilcox has been unable to attend to his practice for a few days. At this writing, however, his health is much improved and he is again "at 'em."

Dr. H. O. Skinner, secretary of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, has been ill with a severe laryngitis. He was away from his office for ten days.

Dr. Charles H. Neill spent a week recently at Lake Minnetonka, near Minneapolis. The doctor does not boast of catching the largest fish of the season. Honest Charles!

Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Comstock, of St. Paul, have been taking a two weeks automobile trip through northern Iowa. The roads were heavy and rain abundant, but "we had the time of our lives."

Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

"Institute Number" of the American Physician is one of the most interesting outputs that it has been our pleasure to peruse for some time. It is made up of Kraftisms in paragraph form, but the story is all told therein and well told. Kraft may be crippled in his laigs a little but his haid is all right when it comes down to writing real readable stuff; we hope to attend the Ock-lahoma meeting and trust there will be little to kick about on the part of any who may attend, and look forward to it being the banner meeting within the history of American Institute-ism.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Dr. E. H. King and wife enjoyed a fine outing at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, last month.

Dr. J. G. Fisher is the new superintendent of Park Avenue, nee Denver Homeopathic, hospital.

Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite is an emeritus professor of materia medica at "Old Hahnemann," Chicago, Ill.

Progress attempts to reproduce something funny from Homeopathic Recorder, and, as usual, the proofreader gashes things. Gosh!

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago, was incorporated in 1855 and still continues to do business under the old title.

After 1908 it will require five years at the Boston University School of Medicine to secure the degree of M. D. Boston beats the band and then some.

The Westminster University College of Medicine will open for business at the old Denver Homeopathic stand the 9th of this month, so Progress says.

Vignal and Stuckdorf assert that man passes from 30,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 bacteria daily in his feces. An accountant in that line must have a peach of a job!

There was but one "plug" hat worn at the recent meeting of the American Institute, which only goes to show that it takes more than a plug hat and whiskers, nowadays, to make a doctor.

The financial end of the Cleveland Homeopathic College has become so weighty, it has been found necessary to separate the registrar and treasurer combination held by one man last year.

Dr. Geo. H. Quay was re-elected Dean of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College recently, which assures a continuance of careful and conscientious homeopathic work in that college.

Dr. Evans, health commissioner of the city of Chicago, says that in a few centuries hence this world will be an Adamless Eden. He meant a dam less (like) Eden if that condition should prevail.

Mayor Busse, of Chicago, has shown his sharpness in the appointment of Dr. A. H. Blackwood to membership on the Chicago Board of Education. Busse and Blackwood are both all right, especially Blackwood.

Miss Goold, who met death recently near Cañon City in falling from a high cliff, at one time attended the Denver Homeopathic Training School; if we are not mistaken she was a graduate of that institution.

Kraft, in his notes anent the recent meeting of the A. I. H., at Jimtown, said that "Dr. J. B. Kinley from far-away Denver came with a piece of rope and a skin of camel's milk." Did he tell all about that Westminster free-for-all?

The notorious Mrs. Fitch of Denver has been sentenced to fifteen days in jail for practicing medicine without a license. Marvelous, isn't it, how much importance is attached to a violation of that law? Fifteen days—ye gods and little fishes!

Dr. James M. Blaine, whose office adjoins the business end of The Critique, was out of the city a greater part of last month, during which time he "went-a-fishing." We have not noticed, however, that our fish diet changed any from the customary salt mackerel of times past.

The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter reports the following piece of good news: "Frank Kraft is again able to be about although still tied to his crutches. He has had a long, hard siege and here is hoping for a speedy recovery." The Critique hopes you'll get your hope.

Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, Grand Junction, Colorado, was an agreeable caller upon the editor on one of the dull days the latter part of last month. As the saying is: "That helped out some!" We hope to refer to Hedges at a not-far-distant-day, as the "copper king" of Colorado. Come often and stay as long as you like, Brother Hedges.

After reading our little line of self-laudation which appeared in a recent number of this journal, the editor of Homeopathic Recorder took a foolish powder and threw a fit. For a nice, ladylike member of the editorial profession his expression of surprise was too profane by all odds; instead of "Gosh!" he should have said "Oh, Fudge!"

Dr. Lillian Griffith is the accomplished and active head of the Ladies' Columbine Riding Club, and if we are not mistaken was the stun-

ning horsewoman who called forth so many expressions of a complimentary nature for her fine appearance at the head of this club in the recent Colorado Day parade. "Grif." is all right anywhere and at all times.

If the Westminster University College of Medicine should turn out, really and truly, to be the reincarnation of the Denver Homeopathic, we are inclined to think it would declare, if honest, like Sam Weller did to the powdered-headed footman in Queen street, "I haven't created any very surprisin' sensation here as yet!" Nothing much doing up to date.

A New York doctor claims to have discovered a serum whereby the heretofore-much-dreaded disease known as meningitis is made less to be dreaded than toothache. An epidemic of meningitis in Castalia, O., was checked by this new dope last spring—so the papers say. Where is Castalia, O., anyway? Is it anywhere near Cleveland? Will Dr. Kraft kindly—etc.?

Dr. A. M. French, Boericke & Tafel's able and accomplished representative, was in the city for a short session with homeopathic physicians the fore part of last month. We are pleased to learn that this firm's goods will remain on sale at the old Clark store in the Albany hotel; the last-named firm is just as reliable as the homeopathic preparations which it handles.

August, 1907, issue of The Crusader, has been received. Glancing over the contents we can see no reason why the Medical Advance heading was not allowed to adorn the title page; it still has the retrospective habit, but never any more of those good old Cook County Hospital Exhibit "jolts" that came near being the death of several Chicago pa-pas. Ah, there, Clinique?

Most of our eastern exchanges have simply ignored the change of name of—what was once the Denver Homeopathic Medical College; those who have mentioned it at all have done so with such an evident feeling of indifference that if this institution expected to receive any free advertising from this source its anticipations have not been met. Oh, well, what could you expect?

Dr. P. B. Wallace, of Cañon City, Colo., brother-in-law of Dr. Rowley, was operated upon at Park Avenue, nee Homeopathic, hospital, the fore part of last month, for chronic appendicitis. We are pleased to record the fact of his complete recovery from the ordeal and hope,

with his many friends, that he will have no further occasion to use this means of relief for future ailments.

The Elliott ranch is one of the best places for those desiring a complete rest with all the surroundings of home life that we know of. If you are in need of anything in this line, look over the advertising pages of *The Critique*, get the Elliott address and then get there as soon as possible. They write us the watermelon patch is bound to produce the most luscious fruit in the very immediate future.

Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Stevens of Clifton, Arizona, after spending a very delightful season of rest and recreation in Denver, Colorado Springs and other Colorado points, returned to their home the latter part of last month. Mrs. Stevens, nee Ashton, will be remembered by many in the profession as one of the most capable nurses of the many graduated from the old Denver Homeopathic training school.

"Current Events" in a recent issue of *Progress*, declares: "After rather carefully examining a goodly number of the homeopathic journals and from personal interviews with some who attended, we are impressed with the fact that said Institute does not by any means command the confidence, sympathy and support of the great majority of the men of the homeopathic profession of the country."—Westminster University College of Medicine does, though!

Dr. George E. Dienst of Naperville, Ill., a homeopathic physician of the right sort, an author of enviable reputation and, incidentally, one of the esteemed associate editors of *The Critique*, was a very welcome caller at local headquarters the 12th of last month. We found Dr. Dienst, as we had imagined him, a most cordial and agreeable gentleman, a thorough homeopath, and we desire to acknowledge the pleasure his visit gave us. The doctor was having a good rest and we are pleased to say, was in love with Colorado.

Dr. William A. Burr, one of the oldest of the old guard in point of service, in so far as homeopathy is concerned hereabouts, has resigned his position as superintendent of the Park Avenue hospital, packed his belongings and in the future will be reckoned among the residents of Los Angeles, California. *The Critique* takes great pleasure in saying to those who may be so fortunate as to form his acquaintance in California, that Dr. Burr is a gentleman in the highest sense of the word and will make his presence felt for good in any community in which he may reside. We join his many friends in wishing him a prosperous and happy experience in California.

Dr. James Tyler Kent will take his usual vacation this year, beginning the 5th of the present month and extending over a period of thirty days or more. His cabin on Mautrop lake, Minnesota, will be the resting place between hunts and fishing trips and the large game and big fish are already scheming to forestall the doctor in his desire to hang their scalps on his belt. We'll admit that fish are not usually credited with having much hair, but that is all in the story and everyone knows that Dr. Kent caught the largest fish last season, at Mautrop, and we doubt not will duplicate if not double the feat this year. His address will be Darset, Hubbard Co., Minn., until October 10th. Hope he'll have a good time.

The department of materia medica in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, is presided over by Dr. James Tyler Kent, who has called to his aid the following bright and shining lights of the profession to assist him in the work. The department has but one less instructor than is carried in the section of surgery, which is pretty good evidence that students of this standard school will get all that is coming to them in the matter of homeopathic materia medica. The subjoined list of teachers is sufficient evidence that the foregoing statement needs no further verification: J. T. Kent, A. L. Blackwood, W. E. Taylor, G. B. Warne, M. J. Moth, A. M. Cameron, Paul Hullhorst, H. H. Baker and A. H. Grimmer. Of course these names should all be followed by the usual M. D. sign, and what is still more to the point they are all homeopaths.

"If you will carefully scan the list of bureau appointments made by the retiring president, you will find that the Bureau of Homeopathy—the original creation either of H. C. Allen, the wheel-horse homeopathist of the "high" school, or some of his associates, is chairmaned this year by Dr. R. F. Rabe of New York, one of the staunchest of the second-growth homeopathic timber. His papers on Homeopathy and Materia Medica in the current homeopathic press have been masterpieces of clear logic and pure homeopathy. He is still a young man—(we haven't Pitt's Defense of Youth at hand)—but he is the personification of energy, enthusiasm and homeopathy. In the Bureau of Materia Medica Professor James Tyler Kent of Hahnemann, Chicago, is helmsman. Now let us hear no more of that idle twaddle that the Institute has no homeopathy. If these two men do not stand for all that is good in homeopathy where will you find them? These men were appointed out of hand, with no "strings" on them. Is not this a noble concession to the demands of an intelligent minority? Let us see what these good men have up their sleeves?"—American Physician.



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y

"MEATOX"—We claim the distinction of being among the first to experiment with the new Marchand preparation of "Meatox," and are delighted to say that in two cases at least we have secured most excellent results from the use of this most excellent preparation in combination with Glycozone. Write to Marchand and get his formula; it will be well worth your trouble.

THE DIET IN CHRONIC DIARRHŒA OF INFANTS.—If the child be under one year of age the diet must not go beyond the range allowed at the period of life. Barley water and whey, perhaps milk, according to circumstances, and Mellin's Food, raw meat juice, white of egg or yellow of egg with water, mutton broth, weak beef tea, is a sufficient list of foods.—"Treatment of Disease in Children," Angel Money.

Papine as a Pain Reliever.—Pain. This the condition we are most often called upon in a hurry to relieve. Our therapeutic measures employed will be gauged by the cause, location, severity, etc. A hot water bag should always be accessible. Hypodermics of morphine should be used as sparingly as possible. Papine is an excellent pain-reliever that is devoid of the danger and unpleasantness of ordinary opiates. It relieves pain promptly, but does not produce narcosis, constipation, etc.—W. T. Marrs, M. D., In the Medical Herald.

Sal Hepatica.—Sal Hepatica has been found specially serviceable as a safe laxative and eliminant of irritating toxins resulting from fermentation or decomposition of food, in inflammatory conditions of the bowels, affording prompt relief in stomachic and intestinal indigestion, colic acute or summer diarrhea of either adults or children. It is remarkably free from any griping tendency, owing to its anti-acid and soothing properties.

Bristol-Myers Co., 277 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., the manufacturers, offer to send liberal samples to physicians, upon request.

The Feeding of Infants in Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, Etc.—Mellin's Food is a preparation for the modification of fresh cow's milk. In diarrhea or in pronounced digestive disturbances when milk is contra-indicated, Mellin's Food dissolved in water may be used temporarily or Mellin's Food in whey. As soon as the stomach regains tone, a small quantity of milk should be gradually added, until the proper proportions of Mellin's Food, milk and water, adapted to the age of the child are reached. Mellin's Food in these cases is much to be preferred to

barley or other cereal gruels, as it is free from starch, and therefore does not set up, but actually allays intestinal irritation.

In ordinary summer diarrhea: Mellin's food, two level table spoonfuls; water, eight fluid ounces.

A Palatable Cod-Liver Oil Preparation.—The day for nauseating combinations of drugs has passed, this state being brought about by the ability of chemists to present an efficient yet palatable product. All things being equal, that combination which is pleasing to the taste will meet with much more favor at the hands of physicians than another of equal potency, but less palatable.

This rule is especially applicable in the case of preparations containing cod-liver oil, a remedial agent that will long continue to be a favorite with physicians. The many pathologic conditions that will respond only to cod-liver oil, showing its great worth, have put chemists on their mettle to prepare combinations in which are incorporated all of the virtues of the oil with the disagreeable features eliminated.

Hagee's cordial of the extract of cod-liver oil compound long ago won the favor of the medical profession and deservedly so, too. This cordial possesses marked advantages as a cod-liver oil product and its superiority over ordinary cod-liver oil is due to its palatability. Its administration may be continued over indefinite periods of time. A stomach that would quickly revolt against the pure oil or imperfectly prepared combinations containing it, will accept Hagee's cordial with any evidence of distress.—**The Medical Era.**

"THE TREATMENT OF INOPERABLE MALIGNANT TUMORS—CARCINOMA"—In April, 1907, the Illinois Medical Journal published a very interesting article from the pen of Dr. J. M. G. Carter relative to the foregoing subject and among the numerous cases cited none were of more interest than the following: "Case IV.—Mrs. M. H., aged 38, mother of one child 6 years old. She came to me in January, 1901. She was very nervous, somewhat cachectic, and suffered slight pain in the pelvis. She had slight, if any, discharge, but was losing flesh. Digital examination revealed a hard enlargement on the anterior lip of the cervix. The growth presented considerable resistance to the finger but the uterus was freely movable. The use of the speculum showed a small cauliflower area at the edge of the hardness and a slight discharge. The diagnosis made was probable carcinoma of the cervix. The patient put herself under my immediate care so that I could watch the case daily. The local treatment adopted was spraying the cervix with full-strength Hydrozone, and the daily use of astringent and sterile douches. Internally, nuclein was used in 24 gr. doses daily. A nerve and nux vomica were added to control the patient's nervous or un-

strung condition. After a month of this treatment, the symptoms did not seem to be so severe. From this time the patient began to improve. In three months from beginning the treatment the hardness of the tissues had disappeared, the cauliflower appearance was removed and the pain and other symptoms had entirely subsided."

The Use of Adrenalin During Ether Anesthesia.—Recognizing that my experience in the use of Adrenalin during ether anesthesia is but very limited, covering a course of only eighteen cases, and knowing the many fallacies attendant upon too early conclusions, I feel a great hesitancy in making this report. However, owing to the uniform result that has attended its use, I am prompted to do so now.

I found that 25 per cent. aqueous solution of the standard one in 1,000 gave the best results, and that by first pouring ether in the towel cone and spraying the Adrenalin solution on it, depending on the ether to vaporize it sufficiently for inhalation, was the best mode of administration. Three to six minute intervals are sufficient for its use and a total of from one-half to one ounce of this solution is enough for an operation lasting from thirty minutes to an hour. The effects are a more uniform etherization, the pulse becoming steadier, slower and of better character more rapidly than under ether alone; respirations are quiet and regular, the bronchial secretions are practically checked, and the progress of the operation is not interrupted.

These cases were not selected, and among them were old alcoholics; two women over sixty, one of them nearly eighty years of age. Three were very long tedious operations, lasting over two hours, and in none of the series was any stimulation required during the anesthesia.

Recovery from the anesthetic was uniformly good; there was practically no post-operative shock, and no stimulation was needed in any one of the cases; only two patients vomited at all and very little nausea was complained of.

From the foregoing facts I conclude that owing to the contraction of the smaller vessels the bronchial glands secrete less mucus, and there is better aeration in the bronchioles and pulmonary vesicles, less ether is required to produce anesthesia and there is less probability of ether pneumonia following. The adrenalin, acting generally from absorption, is a powerful stimulant; it materially lessens shock, lessens the capillary ooze at the field of operation, and is of great benefit to the much weakened patient.

By Charles S. Venable, M. D., Charlottesville, Va. From the Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, February 22, 1907.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 401—Penal Code State of New York.—Sec. 401 of the Penal Code has been amended so as to read as follows:

"Any person, who, in putting up any drug, medicine or food or preparation used in medical practice, or making up any prescription, or filling any order for drugs, medicines, food or preparation, puts any untrue label, stamp or other designation of contents upon any box, bottle or other package containing a drug, medicine, food or prepara-

tion used in medical practice, or substitutes or dispenses a different article for or in lieu of any article prescribed, ordered or demanded, or puts up a greater or less quantity of any ingredient specified in any such prescription, order or demand than that prescribed, ordered or demanded, or otherwise deviates from the terms of the prescription, order or demand by substituting one drug for another, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, however, that, except in the case of physicians' prescriptions, nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent or impair or in any manner affect the right of an apothecary, druggist, pharmacist or other person to recommend the purchase of an article other than that ordered, required or demanded, but of a similar nature, or to sell such other article in place or in lieu of an article ordered, required or demanded, with the knowledge and consent of the purchaser. Upon a second conviction for a violation of this section the offender must be sentenced to imprisonment, for a term of not less than ten days nor more than one year, and to the payment of a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. The third conviction of a violation of any of the provisions of this section, in addition to rendering the offender liable to the penalty prescribed by law for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit any right which he may possess under the law of this state at the time of such conviction, to engage as proprietor, agent, employe or otherwise in the business of an apothecary, pharmacist or druggist, or to compound, prepare or dispense prescriptions or orders for drugs, medicines or foods or preparations used in medical practice; and the offender shall be by reason of such conviction disqualified from engaging in any such business as proprietor, agent, employe or otherwise, or compounding, preparing or dispensing medical prescriptions or orders for drugs, medicines or foods or preparations used in medical practice.

"Sec. 402. This act shall not affect or impair any liability, penalty or punishment under the provisions of Sec. 401 as the same existed prior to the time this act takes effect; but the same may be enforced, prosecuted or inflicted as fully and to the same extent as though this act had not been passed; and all actions civil or criminal instituted under or by virtue of said section as the same existed prior to the passage of this act, and pending immediately prior to the taking effect hereof, may be prosecuted and defended to final effect in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

"Sec. 403. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and seven."

THE MANAGEMENT OF CONVALESCENCE.—In convalescence from acute diseases, such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, acute articular rheumatism, etc., we are face to face with the problem of restoring the weakened organism to its normal condition. The blood shows a state of secondary anemia, the nutrition is lowered, the nerve and muscular tone is below par; the appetite but sluggishly answers our urging, and the digestive powers feebly respond to the demands made upon them.

It is at the dawn of convalescence, when the danger of the illness itself has passed, when the desire to live, to get strong, is highest in the patient, that the physician's reputation often hangs in the balance. Having brought the patient through an illness, many physicians are unfortunately content to rest on their laurels, and to let long-suffering "Nature" do the rest. The wise practitioner, however, knows that

Nature is grateful for proper kind of aid in these circumstances,—aid in her efforts to lead a weak organism out of the bondage of illness.

And so, the far-seeing physician will look about in his armamentarium for a drug or a combination of drugs which will restore the blood, the nutrition, the digestion, the assimilation, the appetite, the weight, and the powers of resistance of the sufferer to normal, in the quickest possible time.

Fortunately, nature has provided two chemical elements, iron and manganese, which are as necessary to the system as life itself, and which, when given in the proper amounts and in the proper forms, will carry the patient through convalescence to health. In the delicate state of the digestion of a convalescent it is of the utmost importance that the forms of iron and manganese administered be such as to become absorbed and assimilated with the least disturbance of the gastro-intestinal organs. The old-fashioned inorganic preparations of iron which still figure in the Pharmacopœias of various countries are totally unsuited for this purpose.

The scientific researches of Hamburger, Bunge and others, conducted during the past twenty-five years have shown the immeasurable superiority of the organic compounds of iron and manganese. The organic compounds alone have been found to be absorbable in such amounts as to produce the desired action on the blood. Of these compounds the peptonate, which is an organic-chemical combination of iron and manganese with peptone in a solution, known as Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is the most readily absorbed, and therefore the most efficient preparation of iron-manganese known, and as such is used with the greatest benefit in convalescent anemias.

A point which is frequently lost sight of in considering the treatment of anemia, is the importance of manganese as a constituent of normal blood, and as an element ranking only next to iron in its power of building blood corpuscles and increasing the life-bearing hemoglobin of these cells.

Campani, an Italian savant, as early as 1872, demonstrated that manganese is found in the red blood cells, as well as in the serum of normal blood, and the more recent researches of Lecanu and Lheritier show that manganese forms a constant constituent of the hemoglobin molecule. Furthermore, Zaleski (*Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chemie*, 1904, page 449) showed that manganese enters the molecule of hemoglobin with the same readiness as does iron, and therefore it has the same direct blood-forming power as iron. But, perhaps the most important fact in connection with manganese, is that once having entered the red cell, it attracts iron to the coloring matter of the blood, as the recent investigations of Benedetti have shown (*Boll. Scienc. Mediche*, Bologna, June, 1905).

A consideration of the above facts will convince any unbiased physician that the preparation known as Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is made on scientific principles, in accordance with the researches conducted by the foremost physiologists and clinicians within the past quarter of a century. It contains a combination of iron and manganese calculated to secure the highest possible blood building efficiency without in the least interfering with the digestive functions. On the contrary, Pepto-Mangan is an excellent digestive tonic, it increases the appetite and promotes nutrition. Pepto-Mangan (Gude), therefore offers in convalescence the surest, most agreeable, and most prompt road to perfect health.

VOL. XIV	ORIGINAL ARTICLES	No. 10
Denver, Colorado, October 1st, 1907		

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

AURUM IODATUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann
Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

The symptoms are prominent in morning, afternoon, evening and night. *Strong desire for open air and feels better in open air.* Asleep feeling in single parts. A sensation of a band around parts. It is very useful in cancerous affections and in caries of bones. The patient feels better when cool and worse when warm. Congestion of blood to glands and organs. Dropsy in cavities and limbs. Exertion increases all complaints. Induration is characteristic and especially in glands. Inflammation of organs; bones; glands; serous membranes. *Lying aggravates*, especially lying in a warm bed. Motion increases the suffering. Numbness in many parts, especially of painful parts. *Orgasm of blood.* Pain in bones; in glands; bruised feeling internally; internal burning; pressing internally and externally; stitching pains; tearing pains. Internal pulsation. Pulse is fast. It is one of our great heart remedies. Running brings on many symptoms. The symptoms are strongly *right-sided*. Sitting increases the suffering. Swollen, painful glands. It is a most useful remedy in syphilis. Trembling. Walking fast aggravates. Slow walking ameliorates. Warmth in general aggravates; warm air; becoming warm in open air; warm bed; warm room; warm wraps. Weakness in morning.

Anxiety day and night. Spells of unusual cheerfulness. Aversion to company. Want of self confidence. Confusion of mind in the morning. Over-conscientious about small matters. Despair of her salvation and of recovery. *Excitement.* *Worse from exertion of mind.* Fear of evil and of people. Feels hurried and seems hysterical. Fretful and impatient. Dread of all

work. Indolence. Insanity with enlarged heart, orgasm of blood, red face, full veins, bloated appearance. Irresolution, irritability and mania. Mirthful without cause. Moods alternate and changeable. Mental prostration. Extreme sadness; restlessness, sensitive to noise. Timid, weeping and dizziness.

Heat, heaviness and rush of blood to head. Itching of scalp. Pain in the head in the morning; better in cold air and by cold applications; in forehead on left side; one-sided. Pressing pain in head; in forehead; occiput; temples; vertex. Stitching pains in head. Tearing in head; in temples. Pulsation in forehead.

Inflammation: conjunctiva; catarrhal; serofulous; syphilitic; iritis. Lachrymation. Pain in eyes, pressing, stitching. Protrusion of eyes. Redness of eyes and swollen. Bright colors before the eyes. Dim vision, diplopia; foggy vision; sparks.

Purulent fetid discharge from ears. Noises in ears; buzzing; humming; ringing; roaring. Stitching pain in ears. Hearing acute for noise. Impaired.

CATARRH OF NOSE; post-nasal catarrh. The nose is red. Fluent or dry coryza. Discharge from nose; bloody; greenish; hard chunks; *offensive*; PURULENT; *thick*; *yellow*. Dryness in nose. Epistaxis. *Obstruction in the nose*. Pain in the nose, boring pain. Smell lost. Much sneezing. The nose is swollen. ULCERATION IN NOSE.

The face is pale. Sometimes red. Eruptions on face and nose; pimples. Pain in the face. Pain in submaxillary glands; in lymphatic glands.

Aphthæ in mouth, and bleeding gums. Redness of gums. Brown tongue. Dryness of tongue. Putrid odor from mouth. Burning pain in tongue. Salivation, swollen gums. Taste putrid, sour, sweetish. Ulceration of gums. Drawing, tearing pain in the teeth, and the teeth feel too long.

Much mucous in the throat and burning pain. Swallowing is difficult. The throat is swollen and ulcerated. It has cured goitre. It has cured enlarged thyroid with fast pulse and protruding eyes. The goitre is right-sided like *Lycopodium*.

The appetite is INCREASED; RAVENOUS. Aversion to food. Desires alcoholic stimulants. Distension of the stomach. A sen-

sation of emptiness in the stomach. Eructations which ameliorate. Hiccough and nausea. Pain in the stomach; burning; cutting; pressing; stitching. *Thirst*: burning; *extreme*. Vomiting bile.

It is a very useful remedy in a variety of liver affections. The liver is enlarged but it is of great service in atrophy of the liver. Obstructed flatulence. Pain in the abdomen. Colic: after eating; during menses; in the right hypochondrium; in inguinal region; burning in the liver; cramping; cutting in right side; drawing; pressing in right hypochondrium. Rumbling in abdomen. **TABES MESSENTERICA.**

Constipation alternating with diarrhœa. Difficult stool; inactivity of the rectum. Morning diarrhœa. Much flatus. External piles. Burning in the rectum. Stool copious; offensive; hard; knotty. Retention of urine. Urination dribbling, frequent. Urine is *albuminous*; cloudy; *copious*; offensive.

Atrophy of the testes. Erections troublesome at night; later impotency. Hydrocele. *Induration of testes.* *Pain in testes*; **ACHING.** Perspiration of the genitals. Sexual desire increased. *Swollen testes.*

In the female the desire is also increased. **INDURATION OF THE OVARIES; UTERUS; cervix uteri.** Inflammation of *ovaries and uterus.* *Leucorrhœa*, acrid; copious; *thick*; **YELLOW.** Menses absent; copious; **LATE**; suppressed. Pain in ovaries and uterus. Prolapsus uteri. *Sterility.*

Hoarseness. Respiration is fast; asthmatic; difficult at night with cardiac affections and when ascending: irregular; short; suffocating.

Cough: dry; short; spasmodic. Expectorations in the morning. Bloody with cardiac affections; difficult; mucous; offensive; tough; yellow.

ANXIETY in region of heart. Congestion to chest. **CONSTRUCTION OF CHEST; of heart.** Heat in chest. *Hypertrophy of heart.* Inflammation of heart; endocardium. Milk suppressed. Cardiac murmurs. Oppression of chest; **OF HEART.** Pain in chest; during cough; sides of chest; in heart; burning in chest; cutting pain in chest; stitching pain in chest. **PALPITATION OF HEART; at night; anxious; on least exertion; on motion; TUMULT-**

vous; when walking. Swelling of axillary glands without any tendency to suppurate.

Pain in sacrum; stitching pain in lumbar region.

Cold hands with hot head. Cold legs and feet. Heaviness of feet. Hip joint disease. Itching limbs. Lower limbs. Pain in limbs; *joints*; gouty rheumatic; elbow; hip; drawing pain in knee; stitching in shoulder and wrist; tearing pain in limbs; upper limbs; fingers; finger joints; joints of thumb. Dropsical swelling of limbs; hands; legs; feet; weakness of limbs upper; lower; knees.

Dreams: amorous; *anxious*; distressing; frightful; vivid. Restless sleep; *sleepiness*. Waking too early.

Chill in a warm bed. Shaking chill. Perspiration morning and night; profuse.

Skin burning. Coldness of skin. Eczema of neck, chest and forearms. Herpetic eruptions. Itching and burning. Ulcers: cancerous; discharging; yellow pus; sensitive.

92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

AMANITA. (AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.)

Contributed to the I. H. A. by Hahnemann Round Table.

In Materia Medica Valley, lived the fungus, Amanita, of the family Agaricus; used by savage tribes of Asia (those who had no corn and barley to prepare drinks, alcoholic), it was made into concoctions, drunk by them and loved and fostered for its strange intoxications. Travelers oft have seen the rampant, wierd, delirium tremens, ruling Amanita lovers, uncontrolled by wise monitions.

In her rule, so lax and foolish, Polypharmacy ignored him; then when came the royal princess, daughter of King Truth, the Mighty, Homœopathicae Doctrinæ, ruler wise, observant, faithful, in Materia Medica Valley. Amanita found a master. Her disciples, Stapf and Schræter, proved *Agaricus Muscarius*: noted how he formed his habits, why he oft appeared erratic; learned ambition was not lacking for a life of true endeavor.

They engaged his life-long service for protection and deliverance, of the pilgrims in the valley, suffering strange, profound disorders, other remedies failed to fathom.

Hear the strange, confirmed affections Amanita loves to foster; hear and spurn not, his devotion to the victims in the valley:

Spinal Incoördination is the role of Amanita; this he knows in many phases, and with kindly ministrations, guides its subjects into order. Children, late to learn their walking; slow to learn clear speech formation, soon become alert and steady, speak with ease at his direction. Older ones who stumble, tremble, in their gait and in their gestures, use their limbs in jerky fashion and reveal strange spasm-habits, he controls to steady action. Facial spasms, jerky muscles, twichings, spasms, aimless motions he soon masters in his patients.

Paralytic weakness, stiffness, tension, coldness, mere sensations; crawling, itching, tingling, here and there in many regions, quickly yield to his caresses. Sphincters, failing in their function, pelvic dragging in the women, weakness after sexual union, point the course of Amanita; spinal incoördination.

Mentally, his subjects vary, as you see them, morn and even; hold your judgment, say not "stupid, dullard, idiot," when the morn reveals such phases. Watch his evening flights of fancy: gay, poetic, sparkling, active; if you'd have his best expression, watch his company in the evening; brains were not in use so early.

Coldness is a ruling feature; chilly, painful, intense coldness; frost-bites follow such exposure; chilblains sting and heat intensely. *Spinal* coldness, creeping, teasing, will not yield to heat and covers; spinal coldness, weakness, aching, but test not too roughly. Amanita's tailors, fitters, doctors, lovers, earnest helpers—none dare touch that spinal region. Agony and fainting weakness, certain are to follow meddling.

Coughs, e'en with tuberculosis, often cease their paroxysms with Agaricus' attentions. Where the skin is thin and fleshless, there are painful inflammations; stinging, itching, as if frozen; swollen, red, intensely painful. Strange, unusual aggravations mingle in his company's sufferings. Painful limbs are worse,

from quiet; with pains there is a sense of numbness; limbs pain, also, when they waken from sound sleeping after dinner. Lachrymation from strong odors and from cough, without coryza, indicate their strange responses. Aged folk whose circulation slackens in the narrow vessels, oft receive his stimulation and exchange free circulation for oedema of the tissues.

Many symptoms he discovers and annihilates completely when you trust to his affections, those whose leading characteristics point to Amanita's image. Would you have a diagnosis, strictly made for those afflicted when this fungus Amanita guides in safety, on to order? Hear: "chorea, epilepsy, spinal softening; gonorrhœa; paralysis; eclampsia; rheumatism; eczema; zymotic fever; frost-bite, and tuberculosis" wisely uttered as conclusions of devout diagnosticians.

But despite these solemn-sounding names attached to his afflicted, sure of paths, unknown to others, Amanita guides these victims on toward health or euthanasia, knowing that, in either instance, suffering ceases through his blessings.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FROM FRYING PAN TO THE FIRE.—The *State Board Journal of America*, for July, gets off the usual patter concerning the beauties and benefits of vaccination. Berlin, Germany, and Vienna, Austria, are cited as two shining examples, the death rate from smallpox in these cities having gone down, according to the *State Board Journal*, to almost nothing. *But* if the *State Board Journal's* editor will put on his spees and investigate, he will find that cancer and consumption have enormously increased in those cities. Well, take your choice, but surely in these conditions everyone should be given freedom of his own person.—*Homeopathic Envoy.*



SPECIAL ARTICLE



Ammonium Carb., Laurocerasus and Other Remedies, Homeopathic to Patients with Heart Failure, Superior to Strychnine Hypodermics.

Julia C. Loos, M.D., H.M., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

To those acquainted with the remedies of the materia medica of Homeopathy, the hypodermic syringe is no more necessary for stimulating a failing heart with strychnine than for palliating pain with opium. The homeopath realizes that the most rational way to restore heart tone and power is to restore order in its controlling force, overcoming the abnormal condition of the vital force, according to the individual needs, rather than forcing the heart, against the inclination occasioned by the internal disorder. Such a prescriber seeks to select the remedy homeopathic to the suffering patient, thus removing the exciting influence of the inefficient heart action.

Beyond the fondest expectations of those who urge direct stimulation of heart alone, by use of strychnia, the following remedies are reliable to strengthen the forces, when indicated by the image presented in the patient:

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.

Ammonium carb. has a very definite sphere of action, to arouse reaction in failing vitality. In scrofulous constitutions: in stout women of sedentary habits; in many aged persons, suffering erysipelas or bronchitis; in many hysterical patients, whose symptoms simulate organic cardiac disorder; in cases of exanthemata when the eruption fails to develop and the disorder is expressed in symptoms of more internal affection; in cases of acute abnormal conditions when, instead of convalescence, at the termination of the active course, the heart fails and collapse ensues; in cases of simple enfeeblement of the heart with lack

Read at I. H. A., 1907, Jamestown, Va.

of guiding symptoms or lack of response to remedies selected according to the symptom images and finally, in lack of internal improvement, in severe disorders upon the development of eruptions; this remedy is found indicated.

The blood is altered from normal condition. It is too fluid, there is hemorrhagic tendency and the blood does not coagulate easily. Tissues, in consequence, develop ulceration and gangrenous degeneration. The skin is mottled, especially after bathing. There is aversion to bathing; also an aggravation of thoracic symptoms after it. The patient is averse to walking in the open air and all conditions are aggravated by wet weather.

Mental depression and weeping are associated with exhaustion from motion and from talking of other people. Sleep is disturbed by heart pulsations and suffocative respiration. Respiration appears almost to cease during sleep, at the beginning of which the patient is awakened by dyspnoea.

In asthmatic cases, dyspnoea, palpitation with anxiety and sensation as if dying are worse from every exertion, even walking a few steps. Palpitation is violent, audible, with sensations of ebullition as if heart and veins would burst. Cold perspiration, anxiety, œdema, even paralysis from imperfect oxidation of blood may accompany it.

Cough, in bronchitis or asthma, also palpitation, have decided aggravation at 3 a. m., when the patient, cold, pale and anxious, is aroused from sleep.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Arsenicum album resembles *ammonium carb.* in some of its characteristics. It partly corresponds in sphere, suited to the lack of reaction after acute disorders and development of eruptions without corresponding internal improvement.

This remedy is characterized by intense anxious restlessness, fear of inability to recover and intense prostration with thirst for small quantities of cold water, desire for warmth and pale, pinched expressions as though the sickness had been of long duration when it has been but a few hours. In advanced prostration the restlessness may appear less emphasized but is indicated

by motion of the head when weakness prevents other activity or by desire to have the position frequently changed.

Rapid emaciation, dark circles below the eyes, pale face and lips, sudden vertigo with sensation of darkness, because of obscured vision, especially after vomiting or loss of fluids, pulse very weak, patient cold with or without perspiration are added features of the image.

There is scarcely complaint of pain but if any, it is of burning sensation, but the entire aspect is evidence that the heart is losing power and serious consequences must soon supervene if the course be not checked. From the instant Arsenicum is administered to such a patient, improvement occurs, and in less time than it required to prepare the dose of strychnia for hyperdermic use, the change in the picture may be noted. Nothing is better to strengthen such a failing heart, than Arsenicum album.

CAMPHOR.

In *camphor*, we have a sheet anchor for cardiac exhaustion and general collapse. Intense precordial distress, palpitation after eating, pulse weak, may be imperceptible or extremely small, diminished circulation in parts remote from heart—these are prominent symptoms. There are internal congestions and external coldness, may be a lack of bodily irritability and insensibility to touch of the hand placed on the cold skin.

With the intense coldness and usually dry skin, there is intolerance of covers. The patient is cold and sensitive to cold but desires to be uncovered. Cold, pain and heat may intermingle. When the heat is present, covers and closed windows are demanded but with the pain and coldness exists a desire for cold air and uncovering. Coldness is most on uncovered parts. Breath and tongue are cold and if perspiration be present it is cold; there is sensation of coldness in abdomen and stomach.

Added to these are deathly pallor, pointed nose, anxiety, restlessness and contraction of muscles, singly or in groups, in any part of the body. Contraction gives the sensations of being laced together.

This may be seen in sequellæ of measles, in effects of shock from injury, in severe diarrhœa, cholera, and when reaction is so violent as to be exhaustive. With such an image camphor will

make the patient, not only more reasonable in his desires but more comfortable. Cardiac and other functions will proceed in orderly performance and another death may be averted or postponed until "his time has come."

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Carbo veg. presents the image of imperfect oxidation of the blood and tissues. There is evidence of oxygen starvation in the blue aspect of the skin. Capillaries are congested with venous blood. If there are eruptions, ulcers, cancers, these are marked by bluish arealæ and sensation of heat, while the patient is cold and sensitive to cold.

With the actual suffocation of the tissues, there is sensation of suffocation in the throat and despite the coldness, a desire to be fanned to relieve the dyspnoea. This may be observed, even when no organic pulmonary disorder is observed to be present. It is seen in cases of sepsis, cancer, gastralgia, cholera or any condition where the vital power is lowered. With it, may be noted the blue discoloration of the face but especially is this present, in cases of cough, as in pertussis, bronchitis, asthma, hydrothorax and emphysema.

Cardiac anxiety, perspiration, with intense coldness, especially about and below the knees, even when covered in bed; persistent flatulence with intense distress and distention of stomach and abdomen; fainting weakness and weak, thread-like pulse further sketch the remedy-image.

In hot weather, from excessive indulgence in ice water, fever of a dynamic type develops with pain of burning character, burning sensation in region of the heart and visible palpitation. Then think of *carbo veg.*

LAUROCERASUS.

Laurocerasus is indicated for cases of cardiac affection when lack of reaction is prominent; when remedies, apparently indicated by prominent symptoms, produce inadequate response. It has painless paralysis, emotional chorea with much twitching also apoplexy and epileptic spasms. Its stupor resembles a natural sleep without stertor and other distressing symptoms often observed in coma.

There is suffocative palpitation, a sensation of fluttering and pulsating with gasping respiration and intense spasmodic, stitching pain in the cardiac region with fear of sudden death, sensation of lump in the thorax and blueness of the face; angina pectoris with small, slow, or soft, rapid pulse, almost imperceptible, seldom hard and full.

It is to be considered when paralysis of lungs appears threatened, when there is much bronchial irritation, continued, dry, irritating, cough without expectoration and aggravated, reclining. With such, there is cramping sensation in the thorax, sensation as if the lungs would not expand or were pressed against the spine. Spasmodic oppression is accompanied by grasping clutches at the heart and dyspnœ, increased while sitting. All this emphasizes sinking vital force as observed in pertussis, mitral stenosis, cyanosis neonatorum, cholera infantum and cholera morbus and spasm during pregnancy.

Slight exertion aggravated the thoracic pains and causes them to extend from the cardiac region through the thorax. Veins of hands are distended, legs are cold and clammy to the knees. Liquid rumble in the œsophagus and abdomen after drinking and sphincters may be paralyzed. There is much spasmodic twitching and though much external coldness, approaching the heat of the stove occasions nausea.

In abdomen and stomach is the sensation of heat or cold; the tongue is white, dry and cold or has the sensation of numbness as if burnt. This peculiar image is laurocerasus, too frequently disregarded by those whose hypodermic syringe precluded the acquaintance of individual remedies.

NAJA.

Naja is prominently useful in cardiac weakness from actual organic changes; in chronic palpitation, hypertrophy and valvular disorder conditions arising from rheumatic suppression of disorders.

It has constrictive sensation in the pharynx, suffocative sensation and dryness in diphtheria with heart involvement or impending paralysis or in sympathetic cough from cardiac changes.

Nervous influences from irritation of vagus and glosso-pharyngeal nerves, from spinal irritation are prominent features.

Even when loud, regurgitant murmurs are present with stitching sensation in cardiac region and respiration almost ceases, the excitable, melancholic or anxious patient may be quieted and the heart strengthened by this remedy.

Pain and dyspnœa are worse reclining on right side, cough and cardiac symptoms are worse at night. Mental or physical exertion causes pain in the head, pulsation and constriction across the forehead with cardiac distress. There may be sensation as if heart and ovary were drawn together. In children and adults, with these characteristics, naja will relieve for long periods, removing all inconvenience of cardiac valvular, structural changes although the murmurs may continue audible.

Lachesis, nux vomica, oxalic acid and a few other remedies have cardiac weakness prominent in their provings and each, when its peculiar characteristics are present, is capable of removing all the distressing features while conducting the patient toward health or comfort, leading to euthanasia.

30 North Seventh St., Harrisburg, Pa.

APPENDICITIS.—Dr. D. D. Rose, of Valparaiso, Indiana, contributes a paper to the July number of the *Wisconsin Medical Recorder* on the subject of the cause of appendicitis. His conclusion, or, rather, theory, is startling. In brief he accuses “breakfast foods” of being the cause of this disease. “Observation and inquiry about many cases of the disease show that the families in which the cases have occurred have been extensive users of breakfast foods, while farmers and other families who do not use such stuff never have appendicitis”. What next?—*Homeopathic Envoy.*



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

DR. CHESSHIR'S BRYONIA CASE.—The following replies have, so far, been received regarding Dr. Chesshir's case to which all were invited to contribute a "guess." I feel that the limited number who responded is not due to ignorance of the remedy, but to indifference to the matter; it was "too easy" for the average homeopath who prescribes according to the law.—
Editor.

In answer to your request for a "guess" of remedy in Dr. Chesshir's case, published in September issue of *The Critique* on page 335, would say that on symptoms given I would give *bryonia alb.* Please let us know through *The Critique* how the guess turns out.

Respectfully yours,

GUSTAVUS A. ALMFELT, M. D.

Somers, Wisconsin, 9-5-'07.

* * * *

Dr. Chesshir describes a *bryonia* case—probably gave that, didn't he? He neglected to state whether there was a history of chills during his treatment or before, or the character of the thirst; so it would necessarily be more or less of a "guess" as to the remedy used.

Very truly,

S. H. SPARHAWK, M. D.

St. Johnbury, Vermont, 9-7-'07.

* * * *

The remedy I would prescribe under the conditions stated would be *bryonia alb.*

Yours truly,

J. H. HALLISON, M. D.

Chicago, Illinois, 9-9-'07.

* * * *

Dr. S. Staads, Sioux City, Iowa, writes: M. P. case, girl etc., must have had *byronia*. Glorious."

* * * *

ACUTE CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA.—Miss S., a victim of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, in the second stage, was taken on July 1st with a severe chill; at 9 p. m., of the same day her condition was as follows: Pulse, weak, 140; temperature, 104. Over the left lower lobe of the lungs, commencing dulness on careful percussion, vocal fremitus slightly increased: on auscul-

tation, crepitant fine rales. The right lung exhibited its usual signs of subcrepitant fine and coarse bronchial rales.

Symptoms.—Dry, painful cough with pain in back of chest; sore penetrating pain, worse from deep breathing; increased thirst; lies flat on the back and as quietly as possible as the least motion aggravates her pains. Throbbing headache in forehead and temples; is dull and drowsy. Bitter astringent taste in mouth; lips very dry, constantly moistening them. Chest feels tight, constricted; sputum scanty, white, bloody during the afternoon. Wants cold air, must have windows wide open and is refreshed by breeze blowing into room.

Of bryonia 1,000, B. & T., in solution, one dose was given; sac. lae., every two hours, if awake.

On July 2nd, the following morning, at 10:30 o'clock, the pulse was 102, temperature, 99.6; patient feeling generally better; had slept quietly from 2:30 until 6:30 a. m.

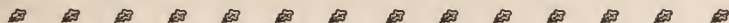
On July 3rd, at 11:20 a. m., pulse was 90, temperature 98; the patient better in every way; sweating on waking, but dry during sleep. Sambucus nigra, 900 F., a few doses, finished the case. The patient has since been very well, considering her chronic tuberculous state and is now doing nicely on sepia.—*R. F. Rabe, M. D., 616 Madison Avenue, New York.*

LOBELIA INFLATA.—Indian tobacco, as this drug is commonly known, is a most excellent remedy in rigid os-uteri, with thick, doughy edges, according to *Dr. A. L. Chase*, in *Journal of Therapeutics and Dietetics*.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM IN PHTHISIS.—There is no doubt that this remedy has cured undoubted and confirmed cases of phthisis, used in the 1x dilution, m5 every three hours for a long period. It is indicated when there is a cough, with a copious expectoration of a thick, yellow, green, or fetid mucus. It is homeopathic also to the hectic fever of phthisis, and is also useful when there is an irritating, short cough, with scanty expectoration, accompanied with hectic fever. I have obtained most brilliant results with the drug, given as above directed, on sugar, and have, therefore, great faith in its efficacy.—*W. A. Dewey in Clinical Reporter.*



C O N T R I B U T E D



Where to Send Consumptives

Cobb writes on this practical theme in the *New York Medical Journal* of January 5, 1907. He thinks the hardest case for the physician to decide is the patient who is neither well-to-do nor poor, but who is anxious to sacrifice everything to get well. It is not always easy to know where to send such a person to obtain proper attention. If he goes uninstructed, for example, to Denver, or to Phoenix, or Los Angeles, there is every likelihood that he will fall among thieves, and if he has but a moderate amount of money his story will run rapidly to a close. From one quack to another he drags his utterly weary legs, the disease creeping upon him in spite of the never-ceasing sunshine. Then the lack of funds begins to pinch; if he has been fortunate enough to secure a position he loses it, even boarding-houses turn him from their doors. Down the rapids of despair rushes his frail bark, and the man who thoughtlessly sent him to the West is responsible for the disastrous outcome. It would have been better for such a patient to have stayed at home.

And even though the patient has plenty of money and comes West, it is not easy for him to obtain the kind of attention best suitable to his case, unless he goes to a good sanatorium. The average consumptive and his friends will not admit that he has the disease, and they nearly always try to delude themselves, and others, that he is only "threatened," or has "weak lungs." To suggest that the patient go to a sanatorium usually brings trouble for the physician, for the patient foolishly believes that to go to such an institution is to proclaim the nature of his disease. The only thing to which he will consent is to go West, but as a rule such a person is never satisfied, and it is first this altitude and that, his gaze ever westward. On he moves from one town to

another, while the *tache* of the great white plague deepens upon his prominent cheekbones, and his rasping voice harshens to a croak. He little knows the tragedy written in his face as he turns from the unwelcoming stare of one boarding-house keeper to another. Hotels and boarding-houses do not want the consumptive, whether rich or poor.

Now if the physician had but insisted that there be no concealment of his trouble and had placed the patient in good hands at the start there would have been at least seventy-five chances that he would have recovered. So by all means try and persuade your patient to go first to a sanatorium, or at least arrange that he be under the direct supervision of a skilled specialist who will attend to the proper details for his care. Many patients go out West and promptly lose their lives, or all chance for recovery, because they have not been taught how to care for themselves. There is everything in right living for the consumptive, and he can only learn the details of this new life under the guidance of a specialist. All scientific means to arrest the disease should be exerted early, but if the patient has not the money to secure everything needed, then by all means keep him at home, where, if he must die, he will be among friends and relatives.

However, if after careful deliberation the decision is reached to send the patient to the West, explain all the conditions, as to length of stay, expense, etc.; then fix upon the place. There is a very foolish idea widely prevalent that if the consumptive is a young man he should be sent on a cattle ranch. Of all places the ranch is the worst for him. By all means beware of the ranch, for with thousands of cattle there will not be a drop of milk to drink; and the food and cooking! It is enough to say that the consumptive has no business there, for it requires a raw-hide constitution to keep pace with the roving cowboy. And, too, don't send your case to a small town unless you know just what is there, for the accommodations and food are about on a par with the ranch. Send the patient to some well-known place like Denver, Colorado Springs, El Paso, Albuquerque, Phoenix, Tucson, or Southern California. In and around the cities enumerated, and in the cities of Southern California, there are sanatoria

and skilled specialists for the special care of these cases. But don't send your patient off to hunt them up; attend to all the details yourself before allowing him to start West.

We, as a people, have done less for the consumptive than any of the great modern powers, and the reason for it, partly, is that we have grown up with the fixed idea that such cases must go to the West and have a special climate to enable them to recover. It is this wrong idea which keeps back the local sanatorium movement in the large cities of the East, where hundreds of such institutions are needed to care for that large class unable to go off to special climates. Truly, climate is the least essential of the consumptive's necessities. And so, if there be the least doubt of your patient's ability to properly maintain himself in the West, then by all means keep him at home, for the West is already overwhelmed with poor consumptives, and the sad stories of their distress make one's heart sick. But if the patient has plenty of money and is set upon it, do not hesitate to send him West, and advise and urge him to stay until he is well. And before you send him there, disabuse his delusion that climate cure is some concrete, specific thing which grows upon the sage bush, or hangs temptingly upon the cacti, which he can reach out for and take unto himself in one deep, satisfying gulp. If he would make a satisfactory and permanent recovery impress upon him that his patience must be enduring, his faith supreme.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

*Some one sent this clipping with the request that it be published in *The Critique*. We cheerfully comply—but who is Cobb?

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Oklahoma City is the county seat of Oklahoma county; has a population of 40,000; lies on the North Canadian river and is on the lines of the St. L. & S. F. Ry. (Frisco system) the A. T. & S. F. Ry., the C. R. I. & P. Ry. and the M. K. & T.

Ry., all through trunk lines with division headquarters here for both freight and passenger business. There are also other railroad companies preparing to build from this point.

This city was founded April 22, 1889, and is the one city that has not at any time in its history had what is called a boom. Its growth for the first ten years was the story of ordinary growth, having its ups and downs as with other cities until about the year 1898 when it first became known as a pushing, growing city. The reason for its start at this time was the fact that the people had just begun to understand the climate and crop conditions. The ground was just being placed in proper condition to bring the best results and the railroads had centered naturally toward the central part of the state.

It has, without question, one of the finest trade territories from which to draw that can be found: to the north 125 to 150 miles into Southern Kansas; to the east it reaches Arkansas; to the south and west Texas and New Mexico, without any nearby competitors. It then becomes the only jobbing center in the two territories and at this time is recognized as the commercial center of the new state of Oklahoma.

It is 546 miles southwest of St. Louis; 170 miles south of Wichita, Kansas; 215 miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas; 205 miles north of Fort Worth, Texas, and on the west it has no competition and does not stand under the shadow of any larger city, but is in a class by itself. It is the commercial metropolis of the new state, as well as the leading distributing center, on account of its railroad facilities and central location.

It is a trade territory in which all of the products of the temperate zone are grown to perfection; with salt to salt the earth, coal, oil and gas to supply all demands; asphalt to pave the streets of all cities; cement in unlimited quantities; immense mountains of marble and granite; with a rainfall for the past fourteen years exceeding that of Illinois or Iowa during the growing months and during the six months when rain means mud, just enough to keep the ground in perfect condition and supply all demands, with never a crop failure and with timber enough for home consumption.

With all of these advantages surrounding Oklahoma City,

we will make no argument but will submit a few facts which will speak for themselves. Will only add that Oklahoma City extends to all investors an invitation and will back it up by saying that no one has ever lost a dollar by an investment in this city. To all who come to Oklahoma City with honest hearts and willing hands, she offers the earth and the fullness thereof.

Only eighteen years from the raw prairie and Oklahoma City can really claim to be one of the wonders of the world. During the past year the receipts of her wholesale houses were thirty per cent. in excess of the previous year. We have eighty-nine manufacturing establishments employing 3,405 people, on an average monthly salary of \$48.50 and sixty-two jobbing houses, employing 1,111 people, on an average monthly salary of \$87.65. We have the only packing house in the state.

The postal receipts show a steady gain; 1900, \$30,645; 1901, \$45,458; 1902, \$63,163; 1903, \$78,634; 1904, \$88,007; 1905, \$110,007; 1906, 141,509; first seven months of 1907, \$102,477. The ten banks have total resources of \$8,573,195.09.

Oklahoma City has a bonded indebtedness of \$743,000 incurred for the following purposes: Water, \$325,000; sewer, \$262,000; city hall, \$30,000, and funding, \$126,000.

Records of the building commissioner show that from July 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, 364 permits were issued, valued at \$419,500, for residences and the permits for business building for the same period were twenty-six and valued at \$341,000. Residence building permits from January 1, 1907, to June 30, 1907, numbered 462 and were valued at \$1,243,230, business building for the same period numbered fifty-seven, value \$426,700. Plumbing permits from July 1, 1906, to July 1, 1907, were 1,315; electrical permits for the same period numbered 1,471. The above records, of course, do not cover buildings erected outside of the city limits, which will equal about one-half the amount of building done inside the city limits.

The city waterworks plant is valued at \$335,000 and has a pumping capacity of 6,000,000 gallons. 3,200 consumers are supplied. This plant will be doubled in the next year. The water supply is taken from the North Canadian river and is chemically filtered, making it pure, clear and sparkling.

July 1, 1907, 17.41 miles of street paving had been completed. The material used is asphalt, except where traffic is unusually heavy where brick is used. 11.03 miles of asphalt paving is now under contract and in course of construction, which will make a total of 28.44 miles. We have 109 miles of permanent sidewalk, costing approximately \$287,600. This is being increased daily. Forty-seven miles of sanitary sewer, costing \$321,480, has been completed and six additional miles to cost \$35,500 is under contract and construction. 21.03 miles of storm sewer, costing \$328,800, has been completed and 4.2 miles to cost \$41,600 is being built. Since July 1, 1906, thirty-one miles of gas mains have been laid and 1,500 horse power added to the electric plant. The pipe line from the natural gas fields will be completed October 1st and gas for all purposes will be cheap. Five hundred arc lights are now in use in the city and 35,000 incandescents. Electric power is furnished 700 consumers for power and 3,500 for light, and gas is furnished 3,800.

The Oklahoma City Street Railway Company has in operation 31.73 miles of street railway and 4.5 miles under construction. Twenty-two cars are in use regularly, most of which are the latest type and were manufactured in the company's shops in Oklahoma City. Their Interurban line to Guthrie is completed over one-fourth of the distance and a power house to cost \$180,000 is being built at Belle Isle lake, four miles north of the city.

The city has twelve public school buildings, valued at \$650,000. The enrollment in common schools is 7,300; in the High school, 700. One hundred and seventy-three teachers are employed. Besides this Epworth University with its departments of Medicine, Law, Engineering, Pharmacy and School of Fine Arts enrolled this year over 600 students. The Oklahoma College for young ladies and Mt. St. Mary's Academy, also have a large attendance, as well as the numerous private schools and the two up-to-date business colleges.

Practically all religious denominations are represented in twenty-six church buildings, valued at from \$2,000 to \$90,000 each. Five church buildings are now being built to cost from \$25,000 to \$100,000 each.

Our fire service is strictly up-to-date in every particular,

with four stations. We have a \$125,000 county court house, a \$50,000 public library, a city hall, a convention hall, with 5,000 seating capacity, two hospitals, seven-story modern steel frame telephone building, seven public parks and four daily newspapers.

The above facts and figures are taken from public records and are not exaggerated in any instance. They represent Oklahoma City as it really is, though we are told by all who visit Oklahoma City and see for themselves that we are too conservative in our advertising literature. We have never claimed over 40,000 population and the last federal census, taken in July, 1907, gives us 40,046. Oklahoma City was the only city in the new state who was not claiming about twice as many people as the federal census showed them to have.

Respectfully submitted by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

September 13, 1907.

TO MAKE A VIGOROUS RACE.—According to a recent dispatch, Associated Press, a Boston doctor advocated, in effect: "If the baby is a weakling, kill it." Osler, if the newspapers do not lie, which they do sometimes, advocated the killing of all men over sixty years of age. There you are! The homeopath tries to *cure*. That is the difference. If all the "weaklings" were to be "killed" the community of the world would be fearfully lessened. Then there are weaklings and weaklings—some of them physically strong but mentally weak. Which shall we kill?—*Homeopathic Envoy*.

RETURN TO FORMER INSURANCE FEE.—After much acrimonious discussion in all parts of the country the revolt of the medical profession against the routine fee for insurance examinations seems to be victorious. Some of the largest companies started the idea apparently without consulting the examiners in any way and without evident regard for thorough work. Last month two of the most active, the Equitable and the Mutual Life of New York, publicly announced their capitulation, which probably will force the few remaining opposing companies to likewise submit to the pressure.—*New England Medical Gazette*.

The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A WEAK KNEED WAIL OF WOE.—*The Clinique* for August contains an editorial eruption over the signature of "G. M. McB." in which the writer begs members of the American Institute to not add to its inclination toward self-destruction by taking seriously the selection of Oklahoma City as the meeting place of its 1908 session, but on the other hand, implores the proper authorities to provide ways and means whereby some

more suitable and "centrally located" city be substituted in place of the one selected by those who braved the terrors, torments and trials of the Jamestown meeting.

And why all this wail of woe, please?

Principally that patrons of the Institute residing in the effete East may be spared the sorrow of separation from their hard-earned cash, made necessary by the outlay thereof for railroad fare in making the long journey westward, and, as for any other good reason—the weather, for instance.

When *The Clinique*, of all publications on the face of the earth from a homeopathic standpoint, undertakes to tell the American Institute how to manage its affairs, it would seem a little surprising if some one should not resent the spirit of condescending interference in which this bit of advice is given, even though in taking exceptions to the suggestions contained therein, they might be accused of pugnacious presumption in thus opposing *The Clinique's* apparent good intentions.

The Critique believes that Oklahoma City will be amply able to take good and proper care of those who may honor the forthcoming event with their presence, and, further, feels that the Institute would not only be adding insult to injury to our southern associates who are working in such absolute good faith for the success of the meeting, but that it would also promote, very materially, the suicidal tendencies of our National Society which the Chicago calamity howler so cheerfully predicts, were any alterations made in the present plans for the place of meeting without considering carefully the question from every point of view, unless, of course, the local committee should signify a desire to give up the game as a bad job.

Oklahoma City may not be a paradise—neither is Chicago; neither have Atlantic City, Jamestown, and other cities "more centrally" located proved themselves to be, seems to be the general opinion, if one permits himself to be guided by the long, loud and lusty-lunged "kicks" which have gone up from the attendants upon the American Institute at these points in the past. While from among the kickers many no doubt come from the wild and woolly west, none of these were noticed as having used a megaphone to magnify their misfortunes and discomforts any more

than those residing in more thickly settled localities; for instance, immediately north and south of the Drainage Canal and east of State street, Chicago, Illinois,

“Oek-lahoma” City, as Kraft spells it (Och, Gott!) won the honor of the next meeting place fairly and over all other competitors; the fact is there were but few of the latter and I understand that Hot Springs, Arkansas, was the only exception to make even a polite suggestion that the presence of the American Institute would be looked upon in the light of an honor, much less a pleasure. The local committee appointed to provide souvenir badges and entertainment in the way of gab and grub-fests has gone to considerable expense and no little trouble thus early in the game, and for agitators to advocate a change in program simply to soothe a sore spot in the seating space of a few publications of which *The Clinique* is a glowing example, would give the membership too much the appearance of kids who refuse “to play” and quit at the beginning of the game simply because they cannot control the entire entertainment.

God hates a “quitter.”

M.

WESTMINSTER'S WEEPFEST.—The first and, in all probability, last announcement of Westminster University College of Medicine, that is under the present plan of promotion, has been received and, barring numerous iridescent inaccuracies, presents a very pretty picture to those contemplating the study of medicine and surgery in composite form.

Viewed, however, in the light of recent developments one cannot shake off the sensation that the compiler of this wonderful document was suffering from a severe attack of inflammation of the imagination when some of the alleged facts contained therein were given publicity, or else that several of the recent recruits to the new and novel combination had been suddenly

seized with what is commonly called "cold feet" and had settled back to watching the witless homeopaths extricate themselves from a hole of their own making, the sides of which being steep and slippery had recalled to the watchers the old hypothetical question in arithmetic which pictured a frog advancing two feet and then falling back three in a mad scramble to extricate himself from a somewhat similar situation and to get where the air was pure and the sunshine salubrious; the problem was: "How long will it take the frog to reach the top?" And the answer usually given, if I recall the incident clearly, was: "Dam'f-I-know."

Unless one possessed unusual powers of penetration it is hardly to be supposed that he would pick out the "regular" and eclectic converts to the new cause inasmuch as the announcement did not make clear their standing as one finds it in Polk's directory. A line, however, to several who were reputed (see announcement Westminster University College of Medicine, 1907-8) to be in sympathy with the scheme, brought such prompt and positive replies from two of the "regulars" that I am led to believe that the man with the inflamed imagination will have to receive treatment from all three styles of therapeutics before he can be pronounced entirely out of danger.

A personal letter to Dr. R. G. Morrison and Dr. Cuthbert Powell, two of the several who were quoted as contributing their support and personal service to this queer combination, brought the following replies:

Sept. 6, 1907.

DR. J. W. MASTIN,
Editor of The Critique.

Dear Doctor:—

In reply to your favor of Sept. 6th, I take pleasure in assuring you that the use of my name in connection with the Westminster University College of Medicine was made without my knowledge or consent. I have neither the desire or ability to reconcile the differences of opinion on these subjects. At the present writing I do not feel the crying need of any free advertising.

Sincerely yours,

R. G. MORRISON.

Sept. 7, 1907.

DR. J. W. MASTIN,

Managing Editor of The Critique, Denver, Colo.

My Dear Doctor:—

In reply to your query of the 6th inst., I beg to make the following statement:

Some time ago I was asked if I would consider teaching anatomy in the Medical Department of Westminster University; the medical school to be non-sectarian, the faculty to be made up of representative men irrespective of "pathys" and beliefs; that no one school of practice was to predominate on the teaching force. That if I consented to take the anatomical work I should have a voice in the selection or recommendation of my associates in that department.

With the above understanding I stated that I would take up the work.

I was not aware that a faculty had been organized or that an announcement had been made until I received a copy of the announcement to which you refer.

I noted in this announcement that the make-up of the school was not what I had been led to believe it would be. That there were only six regular physicians in the teaching force, which numbered more than forty. That these six physicians, including myself, had been selected from the younger men in the profession. That I had not been approached regarding the personnel of the anatomical staff (which contained the name of a man who graduated two years ago from the Homeopathic School and who practices "osteopathy"). In other words, the scheme did not meet with my approval, and had I known or suspected the conditions, my name would certainly not have appeared.

I called on the Dean of this new school as soon as I read the announcement and told him that I could not allow myself to be connected with the school, and protested against the use of my name in connection with the school and university, giving him the reasons cited above for my standing in the matter. I also wrote him a formal note of protest, a copy of which was sent to The "Colorado Medicine."

I am extremely sorry that I am made the object of such undesired publicity but feel that I am somewhat to blame for ever considering the matter. I can honestly state that I was not aware of the true condition of affairs.

The publicity which has been given me in connection with this new school is extremely distasteful and unsought for.

Very truly,
CUTHBERT POWELL.

Inasmuch as the two foregoing communications merely voice the sentiments of the writers who feel themselves much misquoted and injured by the unauthorized use of their names in connection with the college, I quote an editorial from *Colorado Medicine*, official organ of the State Medical Society, which will give a pretty general idea of the opinion held by a majority of the "regular" profession of the state.

WESTMINSTER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

During the past summer the funeral bell has been tolled over the mortal remains of the Denver Homeopathic College, according to **The Critique**. The child had been poorly nourished for some time and finally expired from inanition. The light from the funeral pyre had scarcely ceased to glow, when, *mirabili dictu*, there arose from the ashes the promising Westminster University Medical College.

We use the word "promising" in its fullest sense, because many promises were made that subsequent events have shown cannot and will not be fulfilled. The prospectus set forth that the exigencies of the age demanded the teaching of the broadest kind of medicine, and that the new college was to be the drum major in the vanguard of progress. Others, seeing the great and brilliant star in the West, would immediately get aboard the band wagon and teach, they were going to teach, "Homeopathy, Eclecticism and Regular Medicine."

Great scheme! The future disciples of Æsculapius (and Hahnemann) might continue to cure specific infection by the use of "sensible" and continued doses of mercury, or they could just as effectively cure it by using a "200th centesimal potency of pus from a syphilitic chancre."

Some of the brightest dreams are followed by the rudest awakening, and the advent of the catalogue from the above college has shattered this bright vision and produced many a heart failure. Instead of making provision for the teaching of regular medicine, they simply appended the names of a few young men from the Regular School, to the old faculty of the Homeopathic College. These young men were assigned to positions of minor importance, with the exception of two, and it will be seen by reference to our correspondence columns that the use of these two names was unauthorized. If the promoters of this re-incarnation imagine that by placing a few young men in minor positions, they are teaching **Regular Medicine**, they have another guess coming. We have no quarrel with Homeopathy or with a Homeopathic college, but we have a quarrel with any institution that **pretends** to represent the Regular School and does not have even

one man on its catalogue to teach **medicine**. We need not discuss incompatibility. A paranoiac with delusions of grandeur would never imagine that Homeopathy and Regular Medicine could be successfully taught to the same student at the same time. Will the **new** Dean of the **old** college explain why they have lost some of the best Homeopaths from their college and why they are trying to get in out of the wet by pretending to teach Regular medicine? Will he also explain why they took the name "Homeopathic" from a hospital all their own? Stick to your own ship and avoid criticism.

We are surprised that President Weaver of the New University should allow his new ship to become clogged with barnacles before he had weighed anchor for his initial trip. If he teaches theology as his first-born will teach mixed therapeutics, we will gather flowers for the obsequies. The disciples of John Calvin have always been noted for taking things straight, but we fear this cocktail medical school will be as offensive to the palate and nostrils of the Reverend Coyle (vice-president) as were the morals of Denver when he asked for missionaries to convert the city.

In the *Rocky Mountain News* of September 1st, Editor Patterson attempted to get the laugh on Chancellor Buchtel by assuming that the Westminster Medical College would be a rival of the "Denver & Gross" of the Denver University, but no one connected with the latter school has lost any sleep over what the Homeopathic School may do, and no one will have anything to say so long as they represent themselves and not misrepresent others.

J. M. BLAINE.

The secular press, too, has paid its respects to the new college and as the following from the *Denver Post* of Sunday, September 8th, has neither been refuted nor denied by the college authorities I suppose it possesses more or less merit:

The recently organized Westminster University seems to be finding a good share of trouble. Some time ago the board of trustees decided that the college at Harris should be opened this year.

Without consulting the trustees James D. Husted overrode this decision and arranged that the college this year should be held in the rooms of the Central Presbyterian Church. James D. Husted is president of the board of trustees. As he has practically financed the whole undertaking, his action in flouting the decision of the board was subsequently indorsed by the board itself.

Then the fact was made public that several members of the trustees, without authority of any kind at all, had contracted with some gentlemen representing what was called "The Denver Homeopathic College" to affiliate that concern with the Westminster University under the title of the Westminster University Medical College. But the

trustees kicked at the second usurpation of their powers, and they have appointed a committee to cancel the contract improperly entered into with the sponsors of this new medical school.

The prospectus of this new school was issued only a few days ago to the profession, but its publication immediately brought forth protests from several Denver physicians saying that the use of their names on the faculty of this college of medicine was unauthorized. They asked that their names be immediately withdrawn.

What the remaining faculty of this new medical school will do about canceling this agreement is a matter of speculation.—Denver Post, Sunday Morning, Sept. 8, 1907.

Since the foregoing from the *Post* was printed I have had a talk with Professor Shedd, dean of Westminster University, and he assured me without any hesitation whatever and in no uncertain tones, so far as the 'phone would carry them, that the article just quoted is correct as a statement of fact; as he expressed it there was "no affiliation whatever" between Westminster University and the alleged Westminster College of Medicine. A person, therefore, would be assuming no unreasonable position in proclaiming that the latter neither represents regular medicine, eclecticism, or homeopathy, and so far as being associated with any form of legalized practice, from an ethical standpoint or the laws governing the several national societies, such as the A. M. A., the Eclectic National or the A. I. H., it would require a wide stretch of the imagination to place it even within long-distance communication with any of them—so where is it "at"?

In the face of all this "J. P. W." in an editorial on page 350 of September *Progress* has the nerve to father the following fulsome and misleading statement:

"Much of the detail as to method of teaching and classification of the work is incomplete and will have to be adjusted as the experience and wisdom of the future may dictate. The faculty of the college and those in authority in the university will co-operate in these matters and a proper and just course will be provided conserving every interest of the school. It may require some time to accomplish this, but it is the ultimate aim and purpose of those in authority."

Inasmuch as the new college flatters itself upon having introduced a new and startling innovation in medical matters, I quote from *Medical Advance* to show that Westminster is somewhat be-

hind in time and decidedly deficient in its assortment of styles. The *A. M. A. Journal* refers to the Denver institution as "panpathic" but it does not compare with the National, of Chicago. I hate to say this for the Westminster people decided they had all other curiosities in the medical school line skinned a city block, but then you know how you feel when you wake up from one of those funny spells, don't you? *The Medical Advance* advances the following:

The Denver College is still far behind in its poly-sectarian proposal, for the National Medical University of Chicago, started sixteen or seventeen years ago as a Homeopathic College, now professes to teach homeopathy, allopathy, eclectics, physio-medic, osteopathy, hydropathic, electric, etc., with a sprinkling of mental healing thrown in to prevent the young graduate from "wabbling" under the weight of his honors. Like the National, we fear that the Denver has sold its birthright for a mess of pottage, and by this action withdraws from its membership in the Inter-Collegiate Committee of the American Institute. Will the A. M. A. take it in while it professes to teach homeopathy and eclecticism? Or on this broad base, does it need collegiate affiliation? Where will its alumni be? In the A. M. A.?

My only excuse for wasting so much space on Westminster at this time is that it deserves all the unfavorable notoriety it has brought upon itself, and I also wish everyone to know, furthermore, that it does not represent homeopathy in any way any more than it represents any other form of legalized medical practice. Regarding this medical cocktail, as is remarked about a certain brand of whisky, "that's all"; the distinctive difference between the two brands of booze, metaphorically speaking, is that the latter will remain popular so long as man's thirst remains of the present prodigious proportions, while as for the former, without question it became unpopular too soon after being introduced to the public to ever be either profitable or palatable.

M.



CORRESPONDENCE



By Members of the Editorial Staff

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

By Norman M. Smith, M.D.

Dr. E. L. McDonald of St. Paul has been visiting business friends in Indianapolis, Indiana, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dr. Harry E. Sutton of Plainfield, Minnesota, a member of the Minnesota National Guard, visited the annual encampment at Camp Lakeview last month. He spent a few days with his parents in Minneapolis before returning to his practice.

Dr. R. B. Leach, ex-president of the Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute, who has practiced in this state for nearly fifteen years, has removed from St. Paul to Paris, Texas. Congratulations to Paris.

Dr. J. D. Waller, late of South Dakota, has opened a Minneapolis office at the corner of East Lake street and Twenty-seventh avenue.

Dr. E. A. Wright has removed from Colfax, Wisconsin to New Richmond, this state.

Dr. J. S. Renninger of Marshall, Minnesota, has gone to Philadelphia for a year's special study.

Dr. C. Arthur Dawson of Minneapolis recently killed all the ducks in the vicinity of Glencoe, Minnesota. It is supposed that he used an air gun; at least, he has the symptoms.

Dr. W. J. Richardson of Fairmont, Minnesota, head physician for the A. O. U. W., has been investigating death claims in the Twin Cities.

Dr. Glen R. Matchan of Maynard, Minnesota, has been visiting his uncle, Dr. R. D. Matchan, of Minneapolis.

Dr. A. J. Hammond of Winnebago, Minnesota, was in Minneapolis on business early in September.

Dr. Wm. B. Roberts of Minneapolis visited friends in Anoka recently.

Dr. S. G. Schmidt of Sleepy Eye, Dr. E. C. Abbott of Black River Falls and Dr. G. P. Connelly of Prior Lake visited the state fair recently.

The nineteenth annual course of lectures of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota was opened by an introductory lecture Monday evening, September 16th, in the University chapel by Dean Hinsdale of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

At Fargo, North Dakota, on September 18th Dr. Joseph Golder Dillon was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Kurtzman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Kurtzman. Dr. Dillon graduated from the Scientific Department of the University of Wisconsin in 1899, and from Hah-

nemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1903. He has had remarkable success in his practice at Fargo, and having known him so long **The Critique** takes this opportunity to congratulate him. We present our felicitations to Mrs. Dillon also. Dr. and Mrs. Dillon will be at home after November 15th, Central Flats, Fargo.

* * * *

NECROLOGICAL.

Mr. Wesley Neill, father of Dr. Charles Neill, for many years one of the best known merchants of Minneapolis, died on August 27th, after an illness of nearly five months, aged 67 years.

Mrs. Vaupel, wife of Dr. Willis J. Vaupel of Chippewa Falls, this state, died on August 31st of cancer. The remains were taken to St. Paul for burial.

Masonic Temple, Minneapolis.

GOOD OPENING.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 1, 1907.

Dear Editor:—

Below will be found schedule of service by the internes at Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich.:

Resident physician, term one year, June 1st to June 1st; salary \$600; nominated by superintendent; confirmed by board of trustees.

House surgeon, promotion appointment from house staff; can be reached in eighteen months' service.

House physician, promotion appointment from house staff; can be reached in one year's service.

House physician and house surgeon eligible for appointment to resident physician.

These staff members have charge of the respective medical and surgical divisions.

Senior and junior internes give anæsthetics, carry out surgical dressings under the direction of the resident physician, and make ambulance calls. Are eligible for promotion to positions of house surgeon, house physician or resident physician. Internes can take optional course of one year, eighteen months or two years.

Full term diploma to internes passing through grades to house surgeon. Short term certificate for internes who complete one year's service.

There are at present two vacancies. Candidates should communicate with the superintendent.

Please present this to your readers.

Very truly yours,

S. H. KNIGHT.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

The King of England's doctor has died just recently, aged 72.

Dr. Harry Wood Bates, dentist, has moved to Los Angeles, California.

It is not such a far cry from the garage to the graveyard as one would imagine.

Kansas City is agitating the question of a Homeopathic Hospital. How commonplace; almost vulgar, in fact!

It is rumored that Dr. Royal S. Copeland, the recently-elected president of the A. I. H., will remove to California.

How would you like to be a member of the faculty in the What-you-may-call-it Medical College, nee Denver Homeopathic?

J. Wylie, the coal baron of **The Critique** paid a visit to his mine in the southern part of the state, the early part of last month.

Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, opened for business for the 1907-1908 session the first of the present month.

The initial issue of "Iowa Homeopathic Journal" has been received and gives evidence of prosperity. It deserves hearty support.

"Describe the Circle of Willio" is the way **Medical Forum** says the Kansas State Board inquires into the subject. Poor Willis!

Dr. L. W. Sapp, one of the oldest practicing physicians of Cleveland, Ohio, died in that city August 4th. He graduated in 1856.

Several "guesses" appear as to what Dr. Chesshir's remedy was. They all decide bryonia to be the proper caper, which is correct.

Dr. Harvey B. Dale, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, formerly editor of **Medical Visitor**, died recently following an operation for appendicitis.

Dr. A. M. Linn will be the department editor of hygiene, sanitary science and pædiatrics on the new **Iowa Homeopathic Journal**. Good.

On and after October 1st, Dr. J. W. Mastin announces the abandonment of Sunday office hours. Hereafter "by appointment" only on Sundays.

If you contemplate a change of location and look with favor upon Indian Territory, write Dr. W. A. Peters, Chicasha, I. T. Law changes soon.

Iowa homeopaths have decided to publish a journal of their own and Dr. G. A. Huntoon will be the editor. **The Critique** congratulates.

Dr. Leroy C. Hedges, Grand Junction, Colorado, was a caller at the business office of **The Critique** the early part of last month. Happy as usual.

Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, fashion queen, says that the new hipless styles will prevent crime. What does she call driving a man to drink?

Dr. Wallace, of Cañon City, who was operated upon at Park Avenue Hospital in August, returned to his home early in September, well and happy.

Dr. Royal E. Peck, Davenport, Iowa, has been appointed and has accepted the chair of Theory and Practice in the H. D. of the Iowa University.

Now that the Westminster University directors have repudiated their alleged Medical Department, what will become of the What-you-may-call-it?

Now the **Medical Century** is lambasting the facilities of the Inside Inn at Jamestown. **Clinique** should have waited before landing on Oklahoma City.

Dr. W. A. Dewey declares, in September issue of **Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter**, that homeopathic remedies are reliable in locomotor ataxia.

The Denver and Gross Medical College began business for the 1907-1908 session the 10th of last month. As usual this college has a large attendance.

President Overpeck of the Ohio State Homeopathic Society, is going to make a mighty effort to increase his membership. Hope he'll get overabushel.

Dr. T. W. Miles, eclectic member of the Colorado Board of Medical Examiners, died at his home in Denver, Sunday, September 8, 1907. He is survived by a wife and one son.

Dr. J. M. Blaine was one of many Denver physicians who attended the State Medical Society meeting at Glenwood Springs, the latter part of last month. Guess they all had a good time.

The Homeopathic Recorder says: "They say there are persons who never heard of T. R. Wonderful!" When the **Recorder** ever attempts anything real witty, it should have the proofreader bribed in advance.

Between **Medical Advance**, Chicago, Samuel L. Clemens, New York, and one F. W. Peabody, Boston, we look for the downfall of Christian Science very soon. **Medical Advance** must be hard up for material to publish such rot.

The **Medical Forum** bewails the fact that medical education in former years was woefully deficient. We haven't noticed that those who have received theirs in recent years have started any very serious conflagrations in the medical world.

The Oklahoma Homeopathic Institute holds its annual meeting at Oklahoma City the 8th and 9th of the present month. Dr. Joseph Hensley is the president and Dr. M. E. Ray, of Tecumseh, secretary and treasurer of the society. **The Critique** hopes to hear from this meeting.

Medical Century speaks of Kraft as though he were a horse; it says he has "put on the harness again." Of course we all know it is in the cause of homeopathy and as a teacher of materia medica in the Cleveland Homeopathic College, and **The Critique** congratulates the Cleveland college on the addition of Kraft to its faculty.

If there is such a thing in this vicinity as a philanthropist who desires to show him or herself a "good thing" they can grab the opportunity without much of a struggle by calling at the Park Avenue hospital. According to **Progress** that institution needs a large addition to its accommodations and it will require cash to build the same. Will someone please produce?

Mr. Sumner S. Jennison, the capable and courteous representative of Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York, has moved his immediate family, consisting of mother and sister, to Denver, and will make this his headquarters. It is a pleasure for the profession to meet so con-

siderate a type of the detail man as is found in Mr. Jennison, and the interests of the firm he represents are in no way jeopardized by the visits of their representative. Come often.

By the way hotel accommodations are being increased at Oklahoma City it is very evident that preparations are being made to accommodate large crowds under all conditions. The Lee Annex, under construction, will be seven stories high, with all modern conveniences, connected therewith. Members of the A. I. H. need not fear for a failure of the water supply and all other accessories will be in evidence in case they desire to take a bath. The Lee is by no means the only hotel in Oklahoma and no one need fear a famine or lack of accommodations in case they attend.

The Clinique wants reports of cases cured by homeopathic medicines, preferably by one medicine. Give your diagnosis and reasons for making it, why you gave that particular medicine, its doses and the frequency of administration, and the result. There is a demand for such papers which our contributors have not supplied.—**The Clinique.**

Will someone kindly explain this marvelous growth of single-remedy sentiment in this particular publication? It might copy some "Cook County Hospital Exhibits" which would make good reading even at this late day.

GOOD ADVICE.—"Fellow practitioners of Homeopathy, let me appeal to you, especially those who owe your success to the fact that you are homeopathic. Send your sons and daughters, who show any evidence of being filled with the desire to practice medicine, to some homeopathic college; I emphasize the homeopathic because I am aware that some practitioners of our school have sent and are still sending their sons to colleges of the old school for commercial and other reasons. I will not try to express my opinion of them, lest my feelings force me to say things which in calmer moments I should regret, and for the further reason that I feel that there is nothing in them to which I can appeal. But to the others, not only do I appeal for your sons and daughters, but for your nephews and nieces and your young friends. Cultivate the acquaintance of the brightest boys and girls of your high school, talk to them of the advantages and privileges of the profession, take them with you on your daily rounds, bring them to Detroit and Ann Arbor to attend the clinics, fire their hearts with the desire to become homeopathic physicians and then matriculate them. If necessary, loan them money to complete their studies and become established.

"Not until you have done this have you liquidated the debt you owe to your homeopathic ancestors, to your homeopathic contemporaries, and to your homeopathic successors.

"And now I will close by asking your pledge to the following toast:

"May the homeopathic maiden of the United States have the patience and the courage to postpone the nuptial day until her wooer has become so imbued with her precepts and principles that he will not only be willing but will earnestly desire to have them taught in all their purity to all their children."—Geo. Royal, M. D.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—The editor of *Medical Counsellor*, Detroit, Michigan, says damn so easily and elegantly we almost regret that our early religious training predisposes us against the use of profanity. He does all this editorially, too.—**The Critique.**

This is a very pretty compliment from Dr. Mastin of *The Critique*, and while it comes in the form of a criticism it is nevertheless welcome. We appreciate the fact that we have not such a grip on Webster as to be able to squeeze suitable adjectives through our fingers, so cling to that which has stood us in good stead. Damn does not give the one feeling of having "slopped over," but hits the nail as the manufacturer intended. We like the word, and predict that if Dr. Mastin gives the readers of his journal, as he has promised in his July issue, something regarding the "Divider and His Dope," there will be only one damn to express his feelings—the Croton dam—the largest yet. No, Mastin, we do not desire to be unnecessarily rude and vulgar, and if you will consider that our vocabulary is small and our feelings sometimes large you will excuse the damn which grates on canned piety. Our use of the word may remind one of the fellow who claimed to have had the best rifle in the country; it would shoot ten miles. He spoiled it, though; raised the sights too high one day and strained it. We will anxiously await what *The Critique* has to say regarding the "Divider and His Dope," as it is something which is of interest to all of us. The other day we had a talk with Wm. T. Simpson, a sincere and conscientious workman, who makes good artificial limbs for people who have had troubles of their own, and he said a number of physicians asked or demanded a commission for sending cripples to be repaired. Not long ago one of these fellows requested, and was allowed, a commission of 15 per cent. When the limb was completed he refused to remit or accept it C. O. D., and was eventually sued for the amount. The physician demanded a trial by jury and lost the case in his own town. If we have any sympathy for the man it is located out of reach. This subject, though, approaches the one promised us by *The Critique*, and as we understand that damn is hardly a kindergarten word out west we will leave it to our friend Mastin.—**Medical Counsellor.**



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y

THE MODIFICATION OF COW'S MILK.—Looking at the analysis of milk it would seem that a small addition of water to cow's milk brings it down to human milk, while some contend for a small amount of sugar. Nor need necessarily the sugar be cane sugar; a little maltose is easily procurable, as in Mellin's Food, for instance. The advantage of malt sugar in whatever form to the milk is that the malt sugar rather undergoes lactic acid fermentation while cane sugar undergoes acetous fermentation—and acetic acid is far more irritant than lactic acid, whether free or in combination with a base.—“Manual of Dietetics,” Fothergill.

THE APOSTLE OF PURITY.—Dr. C. A. Bryce resents the imputation that the independent medical journals are controlled by their advertising patronage, and in a forceful editorial in the August number of *The Southern Clinic*, throws back the charge in the following vigorous language. He says: “Dr. Simmons, of the J. A. M. A., seems to harbor a peculiar dislike to antikamnia and its compounds, and in its write-up in his pamphlet, sent gratuitously far and wide, he appeals pathetically to all physicians and journalists to leave the evil thing alone. He doesn't see how any self-respecting journalist can carry the advertisement of antikamnia nor how any physician ‘with a particle of self-respect or manhood’ can continue to support any such journal. The *Southern Clinic* carries the advertisement of antikamnia and carries a large and influential list of subscribers—men who are neither renegades, proselytes nor ringsters—men who are, to say the least, as honorable, self-respecting and truthful as this Apostle of Purity who see-saws like a supple-jack between truth and policy. We carry the antikamnia advertisement because we know from many years' experience that it will do just what we expect antikamnia to do. We know its effects, its dose, and that it is safe to administer in the doses we have proven. We have found it a valuable remedy, and as such, use it largely, in a variety of diseases. We have never had any bad results from its use in large or small doses in old or young. We therefore carry it as an advertisement and prescribe it in practice because we know what we are doing, and can confidently recommend it to our professional brethren. We presume they likewise, with all due respect for themselves and honesty of purpose, prescribe antikamnia

and support The Clinic because they know that they are both good and honest productions. Moreover, as we are relying upon our own knowledge and responsibility, we prefer **our** opinion to that of the worthy Simmons."

ANTIPHLOGISTINE VERSUS OPIUM.—Inflamed states of the various organs of the body frequently give rise to pain of such urgent character as to demand active steps looking to its relief. Upon seeing the patient for the first time (he has called his physician because his suffering has become intolerable) the medical attendant is met with a peremptory demand for relief from the suffering.

With a willingness which frequently overrides their better judgment, some physicians resort to the hypodermic needle indiscriminately and, in too many cases, a greater evil has followed the lesser one. The free habit of using morphine or some other form of opium is not a judicious practice, and for several reasons. The exact seat of an inflammation, for instance, might become difficult to locate, and thus a clear diagnosis interfered with. But the greater objection to the use of opium is the possibility of adding a recruit to the ever-growing army of habitués.

Every time there occurs to a doctor the apparent need for opium he should deliberate well before resort is had to the needle. If, after careful consideration, his best judgment advises the use of opium, it should be given in some form by mouth. If the needle is used the patient at once knows what he is getting, but he is not so likely to acquire this information if it be given otherwise.

For relieving the pain of the inflammations Antiphlogistine will easily take the place of opium. The relief following may not be so prompt and so complete, but the edge of the suffering is taken off within a short time and soon the patient is in a comfortable condition and has escaped the possibility of becoming addicted to a drug. There is not the likelihood that a patient, relieved from pain by it, will begin eating or using Antiphlogistine in any other way—which likelihood is the greatest disadvantage of opium.

In the future let your morphine become stale, and keep your Antiphlogistine fresh—use it in inflammation.—The Medical Era.

"SPINAL CORD COMPLICATIONS OF ANEMIA."—With increased knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the brain and spinal cord, there is a growing opinion among careful clinical observers that many of the nervous phenomena accompanying general anemia can be directly attributed to resulting changes to the nervous

system. The spinal cord complications of pernicious anemia have been recognized for some time, and it is no uncommon thing in these cases to find pronounced degenerative areas throughout the cord. The posterior columns and occasionally the lateral are most often involved, the nerve fibres being chiefly affected, without however, the extreme shrinking usually observed in locomotor ataxia. While there can be no doubt that these conditions depend to a certain extent on the blood changes incident to the anemic process, it is more than probable that the toxins resulting from the attending hemolysis exert direct injury on the nerve cells.

Fortunately the ordinary anemias are not attended by such extreme changes, and the resulting symptoms, with their speedy control under appropriate treatment, point to a functional rather than an organic origin. These symptoms, while extremely variable, usually consist of constant and pronounced backaches, especially in the cervical and dorsal regions, sensitive areas along the spinal column, variations in the spinal reflexes, paresthesias generally, and often times irritability of the anal or vesical sphincters. Headache is frequently complained of, although the patient is usually able to sleep. The symptoms referable to the sexual function are also extremely variable, especially in the female, and range all the way from absolute frigidity to positive nymphomania.

Frequent reference is made to the heart by these anemic patients, and while their symptoms may be somewhat due to the changes in the blood current, there can be no question that the sympathetic nerves suffer in the general involvement of the nervous system and may therefore be directly responsible for the arrhythmia, tachycardia, etc., so often complained of.

The great therapeutic value of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is well shown by its rapid and pronounced action in these cases of anemia complicated by nervous derangements. With the rise in hemoglobin and the blood count, which immediately follows the administration of Pepto-Mangan (Gude), the backaches and headaches cease, the sensory disturbances disappear, and the patient's nervous system rapidly returns to the normal. The comparative ease with which these cases are restored to health when thus treated, will be exceedingly gratifying to the zealous practitioner. He, more than anyone else, realizes the danger of letting young females thus afflicted drag along indefinitely, for he knows that the psychic influence of long continued sensory disturbance is extremely prone to develop and magnify any hysterical tendencies, however latent. Early and efficient treatment is therefore not only desirable, but urgently necessary, and Pepto-Mangan (Gude) will never prove disappointing.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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Denver, Colorado, November 1st, 1907

Entered at Denver Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

AURUM SULPHURICUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M.D., Professor Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

The symptoms of this remedy appear in the MORNING, forenoon, afternoon, *evening*, and DURING THE NIGHT. DESIRE FOR OPEN AIR. The open air aggravates many symptoms; ascending brings on many symptoms. Asleep feeling in single parts; a sensation of a band around parts. Cancerous affections; ULCERS. Worse from cold in general; from cold air; from becoming cold; after becoming cold. Congestion of blood. Hysterical convulsions. Dropsical tendency. Worse during and after eating and from exertion. Formication. Fulness of the veins and a feeling of distension; lack of vital heat. Induration of glands and other parts. Inflammation of internal organs; of bones; of glands; of serous membranes. DESIRE TO LIE DOWN, but lying aggravates some symptoms; worse lying in bed. A most useful remedy in cases abused by mercury. Motion intensifies most symptoms. Mucous secretions much increased. Violent orgasm of blood in chest and head. Pain in bones and glands; aching, *boring*, cutting, *pressing*, stitching, tearing pains in many parts; bearing downward in bones and muscles; paralysis of organs. It is most useful in red-faced, full-blooded people. Pulsation in internal parts; the pulse is *small*, FAST, *irregular and weak*. Marked aggravation follows hurried actions, like running. Oversensitive to pain, in glands. Complaints are predominantly right-sided. Sitting erect aggravates some symptoms; standing aggravates many symptoms. Swelling of affected parts; of the glands

A feeling of tension all over the body; symptoms are worse *from touch*. Trembling in body and limbs. Walking ameliorates; walking fast aggravates; walking in open air aggravates; warm bed increases some symptoms, in some cases worse from both heat and cold; worse in warm room and from warm

wraps. Marked general weakness; weariness. Complaints worse in winter.

Absent minded; irascible, even violent; ANXIETY; of conscience; with fear; about salvation. Very critical with all her friends; morbidly cheerful and gay; *aversion to company*. She has lost all confidence in herself. Confusion in the morning, worse from mental exertion; very timid, even cowardly. Loathing of life and *desires death*. Delusions about animals. *Despair of recovery* and salvation; EXCITEMENT and discontentment; exertion of mind makes all the mental symptoms worse. Marked increase in her imaginative powers. Fear on going into a crowd; of death; of evil; of people; of robbers; very forgetful and easily frightened. It is a very useful remedy for chronic complaints that date back to grief. Hysterical and in a hurried state of mind; at first mental activity, later dulness; imbecility. He is becoming weak-minded and indolent; will not work, becomes like a tramp. These states change to excitement and a mania for work. It should become an excellent remedy for insanity, irresolution and *extreme irritability*; moaning and lamenting. Maniacal conduct and loquacity, weakness of memory; insane mirth; moods constantly changing; morose, obstinate and easily offended; MENTAL PROSTRATION; quarrelsome. Great restlessness, worse during the night. Extreme sadness in the morning but worse in the EVENING and during perspiration. Generally oversensitive. Desire to sit and brood. Averse to being spoken to; SUICIDAL THOUGHTS occupy his mind; suspicious; indisposed to talk; weeping, worse at night; alternating with laughter.

Vertigo in the open air; with headache; must lie down; when standing; when stooping; walking in open air.

Fulness of head; constant hyperæmia of brain. *The hair falls out*. Heat in head; burning scalp. Heaviness in moving or rising; in occiput; hydrocephalus, itching of scalp, worse at night. Nodding of head like paralysis agitans. Pain in head; morning in bed; afternoon; evening; better in open air, worse from binding up the hair; from coughing; worse lying; from motion; from strong odors; from warm room; after sleep; from straining the eyes; from talking; in windy, stormy weather. Aching pain in forehead, worse from motion, in occiput; in occi-

put and forehead; in sides of head; in temples; in temples and forehead. Boring in head; in forehead; in vertex. Drawing pain in head; lancinating pain in occiput. Pressing pain in head; *in forehead*; in occiput; in temples; in vertex. Stitching pains in head; in forehead; in sides of head. TEARING PAIN IN HEAD; in forehead; in occiput; in sides of head; in temples. Pulsating in head on coughing and on motion; in sides of head.

The eyelids stick together in the morning; discharge of yellow mucus from the eyes; heat in eyes. Inflammation of eyes; catarrhal; SCROFULOUS; *sypphilis*; of charoid, with ulceration of cornea; of iris. Itching of lids; of canthi. Much and easy lachrymation; OPACITY OF THE CORNEA. Pain in the eyes; from motion; when reading; aching, burning in eyes and canthi; *cutting, pressing*; as from sand; stitching. *Paralysis of optic nerve*. Photophobia, protrusion and *pulsation* in eyes. The pupils are contracted. *Redness of eyes*; of lids. *Scrofulous affections of eyes*. Spots on the cornea; styne near outer canthus; swollen lids. Floating black specks in the field of vision; DIM VISION; *diplopic*. All the eye symptoms are worse from any exertion of visoin. FOGGY VISION. Hemiopia; can see only the lower half of objects; vision lost from paralysis of the optic nerves; vision smoky; sparks; stars.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR; FETID; OFFENSIVE; PURULENT; sequelæ after *suppressed eruption*; the ears are red; dryness in ears; scanty wax; stitching of the ears; noises; buzzing; crackling; fluttering; *humming*; *ringing*; *roaring*; rushing sounds. Pain inside the ear; stitching in and behind ears; tearing in ears. The ears burn. Hearing acute; for noise; *impaired*; *lost*.

CATARRH OF NOSE; discharge *bloody*; dry crusts, worse on right side; greenish; HARD; OFFENSIVE; PURULENT; THICK; YELLOW. The nose is red and swollen; most marked at tip. Coryza fluent and dry; dryness in nose; epistaxis on blowing nose; itching of skin of nose and inside. The nose is obstructed; offensive odor from nose; æzena. Pain in nose at night; in bones of nose; on touch; burning; soreness; ulcerative pain, right side; polypus in nose. Nose very sensitive to touch. Smell acute, later lost. Frequent sneezing. *Swollen nose*. ULCERATION IN NOSE.

Epithioma of lip; cracked lips. Discoloration of face; earthy, pale, red, red spots. Eruptions on face, forehead; *nose*; acne rosacia; comedones; crusty, crusty on nose; pimples on face and forehead; pustules; scurf. Pain in face; right side; worse in cold air; in parotid gland; in *submaxillary gland*; *burning pain in lip*; drawing in face; stitching, tearing; tearing in cheek bones and lower jaw. Perspiration of face; cold. Swelling of the face, cheeks, glands in general; lips; *parotid gland*; *submaxillary gland*; ulceration of lip.

Apathæ in mouth and on tongue; bleeding gums; the tongue is cracked; the mouth feels hot; offensive, even putrid odor from mouth. Speech is difficult. The gums are swollen. Taste: bitter, insipid, metallic, putrid, sour, sweetish, lost. Ulcers on gums and tongue; vesicles in the mouth; caries of teeth; sensation of elongation of teeth; grinding teeth in sleep; the teeth become loose; pain in the teeth, worse from touch; drawing, stitching, *tearing*.

Inflammation of throat and *tonsils*, with elongation of uvula. Sensation of a lump in throat; much mucus forms in the throat. Pain in throat on swallowing; burning, stitching, scraping. Suppuration of tonsils; swallowing difficult. Swelling of throat and *tonsils*; swelling of the thyroid gland. Ulceration throat, tonsils, uvula, *syphilitic*.

The appetite is ravenous. Aversion to food, to meat. Desires stimulants, coffee, cold drinks, milk. Distention of stomach. Digestion very slow; a sensation of emptiness. Eructations watery, bitter, tasting of food, ameliorate. Fulness in the stomach; flushes of heat. *Hiccough*. Nausea after eating; during headache. Pain in stomach; burning, cutting, *pressing*, stitching. Thirst burning; extreme. Vomiting bile.

Atrophy of the liver; *enlargement of liver*. Abdomen distended with gas; with serum. Bubo in groin. Flatulence obstructed. Fulness and heaviness. Pain in abdomen: *night*, after midnight, *from colic*; on coughing; after eating during menses; in hypochondria; in inguinal region as though a hernia would appear; burning in right hypochondrium; *cramping*, cutting, pressing pain in abdomen; in hypochondria; in hypogastrium. Sore, bruised pain in abdomen; in hypogastrium. Rumbling in abdomen; swelling of *inguinal glands*.

Condylomata of anus. *Constipation; alternating with diarrhœa; difficult stool; inactivity of rectum, during menses. Diarrhœa; morning, night, with burning in anus. Fistula in ano. Flatus passed from rectum; offensive, which ameliorates. Bleeding piles; external piles. Itching in anus. Moisture at anus; pain in anus during stool; burning in anus with diarrhœa; soreness at anus; stitching pain in anus; prolapsus ani. Urging in rectum. Stool: gray, green-mucus, thin mucus, hard, KNOTTY, LARGE.*

The bladder symptoms are very numerous and important. Pressing in the bladder; retention of urine; urging to urinate constant; ineffectual. Urination dribbling, difficult, *frequent, involuntary at night; unsatisfactory. Suppression of urine. Prostatic discharge. Burning in urethra when passing urine; stitching and tearing in the urethra. Urine: albuminous, bloody, burning, cloudy on standing, copious, offensive; sand in the urine; SCANTY; mucus sediment; thick, yellow.*

Condylomata of the glans penis. Impotency. Hydrocele in boys. Induration of the testes. Inflammation of glans penis, of testes of epididymis. Itching of the scrotum; pain in the TESTES; ACHING IN TESTES; drawing pain in testes; lancination in penis; PRESSING IN TESTES. PERSPIRATION OF GENITALS; *scrotum. Seminal emissions.* Sexual desire increased, with relaxed penis. Swelling of testes; especially the right. *Chancres on penis; in syphilitic cases that have had much mercury; cancer of uterus. Sexual desire increased in women. Inflammation of the uterus. Itching of the vulva. Leucorrhœa: worse in the morning, acrid, copious, thick, transparent, white, YELLOW; menses absent; copious, irregular; first menses delayed in girls; too frequent; late; scanty; suppressed. Pain in ovaries, in uterus; bruised; bearing down in uterus, especially during menses; burning in genitals and vagina. Lancination in vulva. PROLAPSUS UTERI. The vulva is swollen.*

Mucus in the larynx and trachea; hoarseness. Respiration is rapid, asthmatic; dyspnoea at *night; on ascending, while lying, while walking; respiration is irregular, short and suffocative, worse at night.*

Cough in the morning; nightly paroxysms; worse in cold

air; short, dry, hard, racking; short, spasmodic. Expectoration in morning and evening; bloody, difficult; scanty, greenish, offensive, *purulent*, yellow.

Congestion of chest with anxiety; spasmodic constriction of chest. Cracked nipples. Fluttering of the heart. Heat in chest. Milk disappearing or is suppressed. Oppression of chest worse at night. Pain in chest; on coughing; on inspiration; in sides of chest on deep inspiration; aching in heart; burning in chest; cutting in chest and in heart; pressing in chest, sides and sternum; soreness in chest; stitching pain in chest; on inspiring; in sides of chest on inspiring or deep breathing; in sternum; in heart; in nipples. Palpitation at night; on *ascending*; anxious; from least excitement; on slight exertion; during menses; on motion: tumultuous; visible; when walking. Swollen *mammæ*; swollen *axillary glands*. Trembling of the heart.

The back is cold; heat in lumbar region; itching of the back. Pain in the back in the morning; on breathing; in dorsal region; lumbar region, warm while sitting; in sacrum, in spine; aching in sacrum; bruised in lumbar region; drawing in cervical region; pressing in back and in lumbar region; stitching in lumbar region. *Stiffness in back*, weakness in lumbar region.

Gouty nodosities in the finger joints; caries of bone. COLD HANDS, LEGS AND FEET. Cracked skin of hands. Blueness of finger nails. The feet feel heavy. *Hip joint disease*. Itching of the upper and lower limbs. Numbness of the limbs while lying and on waking; lower limbs. Pain in limbs on becoming cold; in gouty joints; rheumatic pain in joints; in shoulder, upper arm, elbow, forearm, *hip*; bruised pain in all the limbs; drawing in all the limbs, but especially in knees and feet; stitching in shoulder, wrist, feet, and toes; tearing in the limbs, joints, upper limbs, upper arm, *fingers*, FINGER JOINTS, thighs, toes. Painless paralysis of limbs; staggering gait. Stiffness of knees. Dropsical swelling of legs and *feet*. Tension of thighs; weakness of limbs; of joints, upper limbs, lower limbs, knees.

Comatose sleep. Dreams: amorous, anxious, of assassins, of dead people, of death, *distressing*, *frightful*, of thieves; pleasant, *vivid*. Sleep is very restless; sleepiness afternoon; after dinner. Sleepless before midnight; after midnight. Waking easily.

Coldness in evening in bed; chilliness; shaking chill. Fever of a mild nondescript type. Perspiration in the morning; during the night; profuse.

Burning of the skin, cold skin. Eruptions; blisters; boils; burning; eezema; *herpes*; pustules; scabby; urticaria; vesicles. Erysipelas; excrescences. Fornication. Itching, itching burning, itching creeping, itching stinging. Sensitive skin. Sore feeling in the skin. *Ulcers*: burning, *cancerous*, *deep*, offensive, discharging yellow pus; fistulous, sensitive, suppurating, *sypilitic*. It has cured *sypilitic warts*.

92 State St., Chicago, Ill.

CALCAREA SULPHURICA.

By Fredrica E. Gladwin, M.D.

Calcarea-Sulphurica was a pale, sickly, cachectic individual with a pimply face, and *Calcarea-Sulphurica* was in trouble. He had bruised his finger and in spite of all the nursing he had given it, a felon was developing.

Calcarea-Sulphurica is another one of Schuessler's friends. Miss *Calcarea* had been compelled by circumstances to follow Mr. Sulphur so much, that she finally made up her mind that if she must follow him all her life, she might as well marry him and be done with it, and young *Calcarea-Sulphurica* was the result. When we call to mind all the suppurations of Mr. Sulphur and remember that Miss *Calcarea* was so prone to suppurations that even small wounds suppurate instead of healing, it will give no surprise that poor *Calcarea-Sulph.* has almost continually some felon, run-around, boil or abscess to nurse and if, perchance, he is free from these, then pimples, ulcers or eruptions take his attention.

If *Calcarea-Sulphurica* receives a blow, the place suppurates; if he bruises his finger, pus forms; if he sticks a splinter into himself, it immediately festers; little cuts or wounds do not heal, but matterate; his burns follow the same course; he can't even have chilblains like other people, for his chilblains also end in the suppurating process. One physician says his condition is

due to poverty of blood; another says it is due to too much blood, but the wise old ladies are all sure it is due to *impure blood*. It is always "the blood" and never Calcarea-Sulph. that is sick. Does his history never reveal whence came this sickness?

When a baby, Calcarea-Sulphurica had a sore head, eruptions upon the scalp. Remembering the child heads of the mother and father it is not difficult to tell whence it came. The scabs were yellow, just as were his father's and mother's before him, and it was *cured* in the self-same way by local applications.

Shortly after the disappearance of the eruption, baby Calcarea-Sulph. had bleared, red eyes, and he suffered from colic. The eyes grew worse and the thick, yellow pus of ophthalmia with deep ulceration of the cornea followed. The mother said that anyone who could see that discharge would know that baby took his sore eyes from father; the father answered that the scars on her own cornea plainly told the origin of the disease. Wherever they came from, they were *cured*, as were both Calcarea's and Sulphur's, by "eye water and yellow salve."

After this time a catarrh appeared. There was a thick, yellow, ropy, sometimes blood-streaked mucus discharge from the nose, with a yellowish-green mucus in the post-nares. Calcarea-Sulph.'s catarrh was more like his mother's. Before the catarrh was cured, little Calcarea-Sulphurica was unfortunate enough to receive a blow on the ear which resulted in suppuration. It is possible that he might have had his ear trouble if he had not received the blow, as he inherited otitis from "both sides of the house." Patent catarrh medicines and an ear syringe saw him through these troubles.

Calcarea-Sulphurica was as hungry as his father, but he did not care any more for meat than his mother did. He cared more for green and sour vegetables and fruits. He was a perfect grandmother in his desires for tea, and like both father and mother he was fond of his wine. Like his mother, his muscles do not seem to have any strength. He is always tired and complains of weakness and wants to lie down. Mr. Sulphur says they ought to eat more meat. Like his father, he is sleepy during the day and sleepless during the night. Calcarea-Sulphurica likes the open air and even cold air and he wants to be in it; his father wants the doors and windows all open so he can have fresh air but he would rather be in the house. Calcarea-Sulphurica's

bath makes him cold, gives him a pain in the knees and lungs, and coryza. His father does not like the bath either for sundry reasons.

There is a great tendency in Calcarea-Sulphurica to the formation of pus; there is a discharge of pus from the nose, eyes, ears, rectum and urethra. Abscesses come almost anywhere with the slightest provocation, even his ulcers, of which there are many, discharge thick, yellow pus. What wonder, then, that like his mother he has hip-joint disease and suppuration of glands.

Calcarea-Sulphurica has been sinned against and has sinned; what right had two such extremely psoric individuals to marry and thus intensify *their* sickness in future generations; but even so, the sufferings of the child might have been averted had the demonstration of the disease been met along lines of cure instead of suppression.

So far Calcarea-Sulphurica has been sinned against, but Calcarea-Sulphurica had syphilis and gonorrhœa which he did not inherit and they, also, were suppressed. As a result of this life-long suppression of inherited and contracted diseases, we find him a cachectic individual with a chronic cough, spells of difficult breathing, pain in the chest, and hectic fever, accompanied by constipation and red urine. The disease which has tried persistently to demonstrate itself upon the surface has been thwarted so long that it has yielded at last and turned its attention to the vital organs. At no point can we say: "here is the course." 'Tis the old, old story which is continually repeating itself, with variations, but the story is always the history of the work of Sin and Ignorance.

Side by side they go together, and they work to the detriment of humanity. 'Tis a tangled web they are weaving, but in the tangle, humanity is captured. Year by year the web grows stronger and its complexity increases. To homeopathy belongs the work of freeing humanity from the tangled web of disease that Sin and Ignorance have woven about it. The Homeopath alone can pick up the thread, follow it in and out, never losing it, never breaking it, until at last he has followed it back to the beginning and the captive is set free. 'Tis a difficult task; it requires patience without end, perseverance without end. Dare we take the work? Dare we refuse?

1708-10 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ods. The "infected arm" was a bugaboo of large proportion. Like Banquo's ghost, it would not down at our bidding.

The history of the struggle for legal recognition of variolinum in Iowa is a familiar story. Our partisan State Board of Health transcended its authority and over the protest of the minority members adopted a definition of vaccination, designed to render the use of variolinum illegal. That definition was made to order and designed for this express purpose by a committee appointed at the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health at its meeting in Providence in 1902. Our venerable ex-secretary, a delegate from our board, arose in that conference only to recite the history of the struggle in our state and to ask the formation of such a definition by the conference. It was done. It was brought home and adopted by our board over energetic protests of the minority. Immediately the issues were joined and legal contests were begun. In three several instances our non-partisan judiciary held that our State Board of Health had exceeded its authority in adopting any such partisan definition. The Legislature was then importuned to legalize by statutory enactment the use of vaccination by scarification. The struggle ended here when the Legislature, figuratively speaking, "washed its hands" of the whole affair. It could scarcely be expected to place its stamp of approval upon a measure which the unbiased judiciary of our state would immediately annul.

Our State Board of Health has just completed the revision of our health laws and rules regulating quarantine, disinfection, etc. Among these new rules, there appeared for re-adoption the old definition of vaccination. To adopt it or not to adopt it, that was the question. Judicial decisions and adverse legislation had been apparently unable to suppress it.

At this date, however, a new factor was to be considered. This is preëminently an age of scientific investigation. New truths appear today on the medical horizon that were not dreamed of yesterday. The realm of vaccination has been largely widened within the last three years. Vaccination means more today than it did yesterday. At the present time vaccines are used for immunization against tuberculosis, Malta fever, plague, streptococcus, pneumococcus, staphylococcus, gonococcus, proteus,

anthrax and **bacillus coli**. A vaccine according to that eminent authority Sir A. E. Wright, is "A sterilized and standardized suspension of bacteria in salt solution." These are what are designed by Von Ruck as the "aqueous vaccine solution." It affords me much pleasure to quote a very definite experience with this form of vaccine from the writings of Doctors Calmette and Guerin of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, France; this quotation is given for the reason that the opponents of variolinum strenuously contended that it would be wholly valueless as a prophylaxis when administered per oram.

"Many experiments having demonstrated that tubercular bacilli destroyed by heat or other agents pass through the walls of the intestines as readily as living bacilli and are found in the mesenteric ganglia and lungs; we experimented with the object of discovering whether animals, such as calves and kids, that had been made to swallow two doses, the second forty-five days after the first, of from 5 to 25 grams of dead bacilli or bacilli whose virulence had been modified, could endure with impunity the injection of a meal of 5 centigrams of fresh tubercular matter taken from a cow—matter which would be surely infectious under ordinary conditions. We are now convinced that bovine bacilli destroyed by boiling for five minutes, or simply heated during the same period, will, for five months, and even for a longer time to which it is not possible to fix a limit, vaccinate perfectly against virulent infection through the digestive organs."

Nor in the light of the experiments of Sir A. E. Wright were the small doses of variolinum objectionable. With scientific accuracy his opsonic index registered definite results when he administered only from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{2500}$ of a milligram at a dose. These doses you will readily admit would compare not unfavorably with attenuations, not always found among the remedies of some physicians of our faith.

Experience lent an incontrovertible argument to the value of variolinum. Statistics recently gathered show that from record cases 2,756 persons took variolinum. Of this number subsequently 537 were exposed to smallpox, some in the capacity of nurses, and but ten of this number contracted the disease.

Every member of the board believes in the efficacy of the antitoxines. At this juncture to re-adopt the old definition would be tantamount to saying: "Our belief in vaccines is contingent upon the orthodox source from which they are proclaimed." Every member believes in the large measure of benefit to the race coming from the scientific work of Wright. We recognize the mathematical accuracy of the methods of the Pasteur Institutes. We appreciate something of the systematic investigations made by Von Ruck. In the light of recent research our old definition of vaccination is obsolete. To adopt it anew would be to oppose our weight to the march of scientific truth. We could not accept the teachings of science in one part and deny it in another analagous part: we could not adopt a definition of vaccination conclusively proven an error. The voices formerly in its favor were registered against its adoption. The definition was defeated and 'Thus endeth the last chapter.'

As I once said: "The Iowa State Board of Health is composed of professional gentlemen of the highest attainments. Save for their partisan bias, the legitimate outgrowth of their professional training and traditions, they are wholly exceptional. I entertain for each a high personal regard and treasure for each a warm personal friendship. I yield to no one in admiration for the exceptional service each is giving our peerless commonwealth. It is with no feelings of acrimony and with no bitterness in my pencil tip that I trace their record of opposition to the use of variolinum."

With the repeal of this unfortunate definition is removed the only question in recent years calling strenuously to the fore the differences in medical faith of the members.

It is particularly gratifying to note the advancement making today in the medical profession. It is an earnest of advantage to the laity when our therapeutics shall contain only good, with no latent element of harm. The progress made in the immediate past is commendable. To this we would be gratified if we may contribute our mite. It may be truthfully said of variolinum that its partial acceptance as a commendable advance upon accepted methods of immunization against smallpox has been won after crucial demonstration of its worth. Its general acceptance

at the hands of the medical profession is assured for the reason that it is not only vouched for by a successful experience, but by analogy is scientifically proven to be an efficient and dependable measure for immunization against the smallpox pest.

We take a deep full breath, inhale a full measure of the ozone of good fellowship, and with no cause for dissension upon the mental horizon bend our united energies in consummating a larger work for our splendid commonwealth.

Des Moines, Iowa.

NOTE:—This article was prepared for the **Iowa Homeopathic Journal**, but inasmuch as **The Critique** has published, previously two articles upon the same topic by Dr. Linn, which were greatly appreciated by our readers, he did us the honor to send us the copy with privilege to publish, all of which is much appreciated.—EDITOR.

EUPATORIUM .PURPUREUM.—The “queen of the meadow,” as it is commonly called, will be found a most reliable remedy in cases of suppression of urine, with great urging and constant desire.

COLD APPLICATIONS IN HAY FEVER.—All attempts to relieve a very bad attack of hay fever having failed, Dr. A. H. Wolner (Northwest Lancet) applied cold compresses to the patient’s forehead and face, wringing them out of ice water and applying them as soon as they began to get the least bit warm. In about three-quarters of an hour relief was obtained. The treatment was kept up constantly for about three hours, and off and on for about six hours. The patient did not have another attack that season. A year later the attack came on again. The patient applied cold compresses for about four hours, and was entirely relieved in twenty-four hours. The attack did not recur.—*Therapeutic Medicine.*

	C O N T R I B U T E D													
														

HELP ! HELP !

Editor Critique :

I have read in your journal the "Confession of Faith" of the Westminster University College of all kinds of medicine and since the program of this new shebang is not altogether clear to my mind, I approach your sanctum for more light.

Dimly there comes to my befuddled brain the somewhat popular motto, "You pays your money and takes your choice," but somehow it is modified to read, "You pays your money but you don't make a choice." "You take our course in the three schools of medicine and although they are diametrically opposed, you are expected to give up consistency for 'liberality' and to be all things to all men."

I am to conclude from this that if I should not like this three-cornered game of tiddle-de-winks, that I could shift to the theological department and for the same fees perfect myself in Presbyterianism, Rome Catholicism, and Utah Mormonism, and that I would become so thoroughly imbued with "liberality" that I could embrace, preach and practice all three? (The latter in due moderation.) Or, should I not desire to shift, and should feel slighted because Osteopathy and Christian Science are not included in this brand, medical curriculum, would a "progressive" non-sectarian" faculty hear my appeal and add these somewhat husky and withal well patronized, young theories to the course of study?

And then having finished this course and having received my diploma that stands for universality in medicine, how in thunder would Polk's directory place me. (A most serious question this.) Would Polk designate me with a triangle or with simply "O?" And furthermore, what is the young "cornfield

canary" of Colorado who unwisely decides to give up old Mol. and the plow to take up therapeutics and bad bills, to do when he wants to follow in the footsteps of good old Homeopathic Doctor Bones who cured his little sister Nellie of marasmus when all others had failed? Is he to go to Denver where he will be compelled to join in that new college song, "I don't know where I'm going but I'm on my way?," and where he will be told that Dr. Bones is after all but one-third M. D. and two-thirds N. G. And when he has finished the prescribed course, what will be his work-a-day calendar, will it read, Monday, "Regular" Medicine: Tuesday, Homeopathic Medicine: Wednesday, Eclectic Medicine: or will he be taught to mix 'em and to know that Calcarea alone was not enough in sister Nellie's case but that she should have had a "liberal" treatment of an antitoxine, calcarea and sp. Tinct. Quercus Pedunculatta ad nauseum, sic semper, et cetera.

I am in a quandary, Mr. Editor, and must have light. Please give me a lift.

Yours truly, L. P. C.

Kansas City, Missouri.

(NOTE:—The Editor acknowledges his inability to "show" the man from Missouri. Perhaps a line to the registrar of the new thing-a-bob would bring forth fruit and information.—EDITOR.)

AN OKLAHOMA PAPER.

By W. F. Kimberly, M.D.

For years I have had patients come to me complaining of their kidneys, liver, digestive and sexual organs. Some of them had been taking treatment for a long time without relief; and many of them did not suspect that they had piles; others with external piles knew that they had them, and occasionally used some embrocation or salve with a view of relief, but this was often of a temporary nature and the piles again returned on the first deviation from the laws of health. The reflex action of these piles being overlooked by both physician and patient, they missed the root of the trouble and applied their treatment to the secondary instead of the primary trouble, hence this long period of treatment without relief.

With a view of calling your attention to the importance of treating the piles first, and afterwards treating any trouble that remains, I have prepared this paper.

Everyone knows how important it is to keep the teeth in good order; in this paper I will endeavor to show that it is just as important to keep the other end of the *prima via* in a healthy condition in order to have good health. Should I succeed in convincing a few of this important fact, by work will not be in vain.

Were it possible to remove the skin, muscles, bones, arteries and veins we would have left, in the nerves, a perfect picture of man. You cannot touch the skin with the finest cambric needle without feeling it, and if it did not touch a nerve you could not feel it; such is the wonderful complex distribution of the nerves.

Nervous tissue is composed of gray and white structure; in the gray tissue nervous impulses and impressions arise; the white tissue is the 'phone wire that carries the impression.

The nerves are divided into two great systems: the cerebro-spinal and the sympathetic; the first arises from the brain and spinal cord, the second arises from numerous little brains or ganglia scattered throughout the body; these little brains are connected with branches, which go to and come from them. The function of the cerebro-spinal system is of volition, sensation, etc.; the function of the sympathetic system is concerned in regulating the viscera of our body. The sympathetic system has a set of brains in the end of the fingers and toes; a large brain in the pit of the stomach, called the coeliac plexus; this brain controls the action of the bowels, liver and kidneys; in the above organs are numerous small brains, connected to the abdominal brain by these white nerves or 'phone wires that we spoke of. When any of these organs become diseased, they immediately telegraph the news over these white wires to the central office, or abdominal brain, for assistance, and to all the other little brains throughout the body to which they are connected; this news causes sympathy throughout the system for the affected organ—hence the name sympathetic system.

This general sympathy set up throughout the body frequently makes it difficult to locate the exact trouble; thus people

frequently complain of their liver, kidneys and stomach, when the trouble is caused by piles in the rectum.

The rectum has a brain called the inferior hemorrhoidal plexus; this brain is located close to the sexual brain called the prostatic plexus; these brains are connected with the liver, kidneys and stomach by the white nerves; when a pile tumor presses upon one of these brains, it causes a constant irritation; this irritation may be transferred to the stomach, causing dyspepsia; or to the liver, causing biliousness; or to the kidneys, causing Bright's disease; or to the sexual organs, causing impotency. God placed the rectum within easy reach of man, it can be explored without the aid of the knife.

Like the throttle valve on an engine it is placed where the doctor can get a hold of it, therefore it seems wise to examine this organ first, and if we find anything wrong correct it and then treat those troubles that remain with the indicated remedy.

It does no harm to make an examination of the rectum; if we find it in a healthy condition, then we may know that it is not causing any trouble, and must look elsewhere. This examination impresses the patient that you are thorough in your work, and strengthens his faith and confidence in you as a master of your art.

Patients frequently object to an examination of the rectum, not having ever been troubled with the piles, or through false modesty they fear an examination; such patients should be examined if they come with some chronic trouble that has baffled two or three eminent physicians, for you will frequently find a large bunch of internal piles and when these are removed the chronic trouble generally disappears.

There never was a time in the history of medicine when the best thought of the profession was so much occupied in investigating new modes of relief and cure as there is at the present time.

The treatment of piles is no exception to this rule; many of the old barbaric things of the past have been discarded and new and painless methods have been adopted. The seaton, drag-net, and burning acids are relics of the past and the knife and caut-

ery are only used in those old neglected cases that have passed beyond the hope of milder and more modern methods.

The purple light of the high frequency electric current takes the place of opium, cocaine, chloroform and many dangerous drugs. Vibratory stimulation causes many cases of uncomplicated piles without detention from business.

Eczema of the rectum, formerly considered incurable, is now almost instantly relieved by the X-ray.

Constipation, so frequently associated with piles, is quickly relieved with the high-pressure internal douche; this dilates the rectum, corrects the peristaltic action of the bowels, and cleans them out at once.

In every case of chronic constipation caused by piles, the liver will be sluggish, the kidneys inactive and the skin dry and unhealthy; here again we assist drug action, with the dry, hot air, the vapor, shower, tub or electric-water baths, and get far better results than we did with drugs alone.

The anus is also supplied with a set of spinal nerves; these give the anus direct connection with the brain. Pressure on these nerves by a pile-tumor has frequently caused insanity.

To conclude will say that the anus is much more richly supplied with nerves than the teeth, and their reflex action has a more subtle and far-reaching effect.

Guthrie, Oklahoma.

ACTEA RACEMOSA.—This is a most excellent remedy when labor pains are cutting and spasmodic, but ineffectual: and especially where there is a tendency on part of patient to faint.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

CLINICAL CASES.

CASE I.—Mrs. J. P., aet. 35. Married and sterile. Called last April. Cough the last two months. Had bronchitis of large bronchi. When this trouble began she would have a coughing spell every morning at 3 a. m. Presently no night cough, only in the morning on rising. Expectoration green, yellowish-green; nose discharge the same. Foul taste in mouth mornings.

On examining the “chronic patient,” the following image was obtained:

In summer she can't work by the kitchen stove; still she likes heat in winter. Sweats very easily in exertion. Feet sweat profusely all the time. Feet sweat smell sour, strong; and it is acid; changes stockings every other day. Wants warm food and drinks. Thirstless. Cold water, cold drinks cause nausea. Menses painless, regular. Blood red, light red, coagulated, it causes itching of pudenda. Chilliness during menses; creeping chills in back running upwards; urination frequent during menses; red sand in urine almost daily. Likes winter better than summer. Aversion to fats. Complexion florid; body well nourished, fat. Desires pastry, cakes. Good natured, kind hearted. Sensitive. Says that for the last two years any part of her body exposed to cold air will soon swell up and break out with hard, white nodules; itching and burning. The parts affected will soon redden, though, and after a while the nodules disappear.

Pulsatilla cured the bronchitis and the skin affection; but the patient needs a longer treatment.

* * * *

CASE II.—Alice P., aet. 4 years. Last April this little girl came to me with the following symptoms:

Child looks pale, weak, anæmic, nervous, puny, lean. She never throes. Blonde hair; fine skin; appetite wanting; capricious. Likes soup; aversion to fat; sweats about neck during sleep; feet sweat; had pin worms lately. Allopathic treatment. Cross on waking. Windy eructations. A few mouthfuls take appetite away; constipation; hard stools.

Lycopodium developed avaricious appetite, stopped the "crankiness" and regulated the bowels.

* * * *

CASE III.—Last June E. L., aet. 2 years, 9 months, was cranky. She did not want to be disturbed or talked to. Body sensitive to touch. Wanted to be rocked all the time. Refused things asked for and presented to her. Drank often and a little at a time. Moaning, whining, weeping, restless. Child said her nose itched. Slept on mother's shoulder. Paroxysmal, loose cough, painful, irritating the child.

Cina cured the cough and the "child."

* * * *

CASE IV.—Last April Esther F., aet. 11½ years, came with a history of "subacute grippe"; she has a cough dry and moist; expectoration green or yellowish-green. Appetite wanting; aversion to fat food; anæmia; freckled face; stoop-shouldered; thirstless; good natured. *Pulsatilla* did no good.

At the next call, it was learned that "one mouthful would fill her up." Night sweats had started. Left upper lung solid, right apex slightly touched; scoliosis.

Lycopodium stopped the cough and brought the appetite back.

CASE V.—In February last James A. P., aet. 8½ years, had "chronic spasms," worse sitting quiet; better from motion. It seems as though at times the spasms were epileptiform in character. Boy is very sensitive to pain. When younger his urine was very "urinous." Father died of galloping phthisis two years ago. Did not see the child. These were the symptoms I obtained from his grandmother. Kent's Repertory, page 1278, gave me a clue to the remedy, and *zincum* was given. The spasms stopped

within forty-eight hours, and did not return till April, and then slightly. Zincum was again repeated. Child is still well.

* * * *

CASE VI.—In December last D. M., aet. 48, said pin worms had been the terror of his last fifteen years of life. The old-school boys never cured him. The itching of anus was so great in bed that he could hardly sleep. Morbid hunger preceded by loathing of food or poor appetite. Nervousness.

Sabadilla irritated the “fellows”; but they had to leave the premises by the bunch. The patient soon gained flesh and quietude of mind and body.—*R. del Mas, Ph.D., M.D., Centreville, Minn.*

* * * *

NATRUM MURIATICUM —Mrs. M., age 26, has a retroflexed uterus; no children. Complains of pain in sacral region; worse stooping; straightening up again and from lifting anything (when stooping). Pain is better or not felt when lying flat on back.

Two doses of *natrum muriaticum*, (200), Dunham, at an interval of forty-three days, cured—with a decided improvement *after first dose*.

Repertory Work; Kent, page 870:

“Pain in back when stooping”: arsenicum, agaricus, alumina, borax, bovista, bryonia, capsicum, carbo veg., chamomilla, chelidonium, clematis, cocculus, conium, cornus, daphne indica, digitalis, dioscorea, hepar, kali bi., kali carb., kali nitricum, lycopodium, menyanthes, natrum muriaticum, nux vomica, oleum animale, par., rhus tox., ruta, picric acid, rhododendron, sarsaparilla, *SEPIA*, silicea, sulphuric acid, sulphur, tellurium, veratrum, zincum.

P. 870: “Pain when straightening up”: chelidonium, kali bi., natrum muriaticum, nux vomica, *sepia*, sulphur.

P. 868: “Pain, worse lying on back”: natrum muriaticum.

* * * *

STICTA PULMONARIA:—Mrs. W., age 29. Dry, racking cough, preventing sleep or lying down; constant tickling in larynx; pain under left scapula; body feels sore from coughing. Bryonia and pulsatilla both failed to relieve. *Sticta pulmonaria*

acted promptly, in the 6000th potency (J.), three doses at intervals of three hours.

Later, on account of lancinating pains between the scapulae, extending into chest, aggravated by motion, but *not* affected by breathing, four doses at intervals of three hours, of *asclepias tuberosa*, promptly relieved.

* * * *

ARUNDO MAURITANICA (30) IN HAY FEVER —A verification of the symptoms of this grass was reported by the writer some time ago. A confirmation of this verification can now be reported, with emphasis upon two characteristic symptoms. These are: itching of the eyelids and of the *roof of the mouth*, both promptly relieved by the remedy.

* * * *

SANICULA AQUA (1000) in cough producing a *bursting* sensation in the vertex. This symptom, among others for which the remedy was given, was promptly relieved. Also the following have been cured: Profuse sweat on *occiput during sleep* (calc., sil.); stools costive, *enormous in size*, requiring great efforts and even manual assistance to evacuate (sel., sil., etc.) Eczematous fissures on fingers and hands (graph., petr.) Sensation as of a *tight cap on vertex*. This symptom was produced in one case by the em., F. C., cured in another. *Profuse sweat in axillae*. Cough aggravated by *laughing*.

* * * *

SEPIA IN DELAYED MENSTRUATION —Mrs. T., married, no children, never pregnant, complains that menses are eight days late and have not appeared. Sensation of soreness throughout abdomen with a feeling as though menses would come on. Has had this sensation for several days. Heavy feeling in lumbar region. Soreness of nipples. One dose of *sepia*, 50 m., F. C., brought on a normal menstruation within twenty-four hours.

Mrs. S., married, one child, eleven months old, breast-fed until two weeks ago. Has menstruated regularly for last three

months. Before pregnancy, menses were very irregular, sometimes omitting entirely for three months. No miscarriages. Menses now eighteen days late and have not appeared. For last two weeks has had a slight, white leucorrhœa; pressive headache on vertex last night; chilly; sensitive to cold air, especially since menses have been delayed; face flushes on stooping; sensation as though menses would come on; bearing down in pelvis; empty sensation at stomach after meals, as though she hadn't eaten enough; mentally depressed; irritable and sad; wants to be let alone and not talked to. General aggravation evenings. One dose of sepia, 50 m., F. C., restored the menses within twenty-four hours and cured the entire condition, mental as well as physical.

The action of sepia in this class of cases is remarkable for its promptness. Where pregnancy exists, the abnormal symptoms disappear without any disturbance of the foetus in utero, as the following case well shows:

Mrs. D., multipara, pregnant seven months. Complains of weakness as though she would faint, when walking or ascending steps; pain in occiput, beginning about 2 p. m., and lasting until 5 or 6 p. m., and extending to forehead, shooting in character; thirsty in the afternoon with nausea; restlessness; discouraged, anxious, irritable and melancholy. Cries easily, even when relating her symptoms; difficult falling asleep in the evening; wakes two or three times at night. Slight general sweat during night. The odor of cooking, at times, nauseates her. Complexion yellow occasionally. Bowels moving normally two to three times daily. One dose of *sepia 50 m.*, F. C., promptly cured.

Pathological prescribers, please answer.—*R. F. Rabe, M.D., 616 Madison Ave., New York.*

CHELIDONIUM.—If you want to make a friend of your cranky, sallow-faced patients who have "liver trouble," give them a few doses of chelidonium, 3x.

The Critique

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MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

UNCERTAINTY OF MIND.—There is no condition so annoying or which causes so much concern as that of being uncertain in one's mind. The apparent inability of the institution at the corner of Larimer and Fifteenth streets (upper floor, back) to tell whether it is the westminsteruniversitycollegeofmedicine or thedenverhomeopathic is really pathetic, and it would be an act of mercy if some one were to "rope" or otherwise forcibly restrain the roving tendencies of this medical maverick long enough, at least, to permit some reliable individual or institution to get their brand on it. "P" would be appropriate and pretty.

M.



CORRESPONDENCE



By Members of the Editorial Staff

HAHNEMANN NOTES.

By A. H. Grimmer, M.D.

On the evening of October 1st the Hahnemann Medical College held its forty-eighth annual opening exercises in the college amphitheater; the address of welcome to students was made by Dr. H. W. Bigger of Cleveland and was highly appreciated by the large audience present. Dr. Burton Haseltine discharged his duties as chairman of the meeting in his usual dashing manner. Dr. G. F. Shears, in a clear, concise way, recounted the history of Hahnemann College from its birth; he also touched briefly but feelingly and enthusiastically upon the careers and characters of the men who gave so much of their time and strength in the face of powerful opposition to perpetuate the glorious law of similars by founding and maintaining Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. Shear's observations concerning the urgent necessity of obtaining support for homeopathic institutions are timely, and should serve to inspire homeopathic practitioners with a desire to proselyte for the cause that has proven of such benefit to humanity. Homeopaths are too indifferent, as a rule, to the needs of the future; they need more of that enthusiasm and aggressiveness of the fathers, who though few in numbers, left us a great and beneficent inheritance, which we, (if we but do our part as well as they did theirs), can multiply many times over. Dr. H. R. Chislett made an appeal to the nobler side of the student nature when he presented to them the beautiful picture of a clean life and his request for their endeavor to reach and maintain that ideal was very gratifying to both students and faculty.

After the exercises in the amphitheatre the students and their friends met in the large junior classroom, which had been cleared and decorated for the occasion, and to sumptuous strains of music danced until midnight. Thus, under the most happy auspices was the forty-eighth annual opening of "Old Hahnemann" celebrated.

Dr. J. T. Kent gave his first lecture last Tuesday, October 8th, and all his old-time fire and vigor was noticeable. The doctor enjoyed a well-earned vacation among the wilds of Minnesota, hunting and fishing this summer, and to those of his friends who solicitously feared and predicted his early demise sometime ago, the glad tidings of his complete restoration to health will come somewhat in the nature of a surprise, in fact a shock will better express it.

The usual crop of hirsute appendages of various forms and col-

ors adorning the intelligent countenances of some of our senior students was one of the first things I noticed. And the worthy struggles of some of the boys in the face of very discouraging circumstances are highly commendable, for it would not require the genius of a mathematician to count the exact number of individual hairs required in the formation of some of these adornments. To some minds it lends the appearance of dignity and wisdom to be embellished with a bearded growth—and besides, it excites the envy of their female colleagues—so I presume these are sufficient reasons why many of our bright boy graduates, and some not so bright, make such strenuous efforts to cultivate the bewhiskered countenance.

2908 Lake Park Ave., Chicago.

MINNEAPOLIS AND THE NORTHWEST.

Norman M. Smith, M.D.

Dr. H. G. Bickford of Hudson, Wisconsin, visited in St. Paul on the 20th ult.

Dr. E. H. Smith of Benidji, Minnesota, has been attending to business matters in the Twin Cities.

Dr. A. E. Higbee left Saturday, the 19th ult., for his annual two week's hunting in the northern wilds.

Dr. E. L. Logan and Mr. W. B. Taylor of Chicago have been hunting in the woods north of St. Paul.

Dr. Margaret Koch, Dr. Henry C. Aldrich and Dr. Eugene Hubbell, of St. Paul, attended the clinic given by Dr. E. H. Pratt at Chicago. They returned on the 28th ult.

Dr. A. J. Hamond of Winnebago has taken up the practice of medicine in Minneapolis. He will occupy the office of Dr. Robert R. Rome who will spend the winter in the hospitals of Europe.

The nurses of the St. Paul City and County hospital struck recently because one of their number attended the wedding of a relative without permission. Both sides made concessions and the strike was settled without "loss of life."

Mrs. C. G. Higbee, wife of Dr. Higbee of St. Paul, was, on October 4th, elected president of the Minnesota Federation of Woman's Clubs. Mrs. Higbee is the best known club woman in the state and her work on legislative committees has shown her rare ability for the higher office.

Dr. William E. Leonard left on September 28th for New York City, where he will take a special course of six weeks in the New York

Post-Graduate school. While in the East he will visit his daughter in Vassar College. Mrs. Leonard will visit her relations in Philadelphia during the doctor's absence.

The opening lectures and clinics of the forty-eighth annual session of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, were given on October 1st and 2nd. The annual address was presented by Dr. H. T. Bigger of Cleveland, Ohio. The lectures and clinics were given by members of the faculty. Attendance of physicians and other students was good. Among some of those from the Northwest were the following: Dr. C. P. Fox, Chaseburg, Wisconsin; Drs. L. A. and W. A. Ward, Bernidji, Minnesota; Drs. W. M. Ruckle and W. D. Blanchard, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Dr. B. M. Rinehart, Burt, Iowa; Dr. B. F. Winsett, Nevada, Iowa; Dr. Burton D. Giddings, Niles, Michigan; Dr. E. C. McMillan, Hudson, Iowa; Dr. M. L. Ewing, Evansville, Wisconsin; Dr. Girard Knowles, Manistee, Michigan, and Dr. Lucy Largemark, Evansville, Wisconsin.

Masonic Temple, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE OKLAHOMA MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

The third annual meeting of the Oklahoma Medical Institute of Homeopathy met in Oklahoma City October 8, 1907, at the office of Dr. J. Hensley, at 2 o'clock p. m., Dr. Hensley in the chair.

We had one of the best meetings this society has held.

There was a perfect unity of feeling and friendship, and great enthusiasm shown for the meeting of the American Institute, to be held at Oklahoma City in June, 1908.

President Hensley's address was scientific and scholarly, and freely discussed by those present. The scientific program was a good one, and the papers presented were all of a high order of merit; all present profited by them and the manner in which the subjects were handled. After the usual routine of business, the officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:

- President, Dr. J. Hensley, Oklahoma City, Okla.;
- 1st Vice Pres., Dr. D. M. Miller, Blackwell, Okla.;
- 2nd Vice Pres., Dr. H. J. Hughes, Muskogee, Okla.;
- Sec'y-Treas., Dr. Mary E. Ray, Tecumseh, Okla.;
- Place selected for next meeting, Guthrie, Okla.

All present felt that they had been benefited by coming out to this meeting, and look forward with pleasure to the time when we meet again.

MARY E. RAY, Secretary.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Medical Advance should have its "appendix" removed.

New York State Journal of Medicine has been received and is much appreciated.

Mrs. Dr. J. Wylie Anderson left for a short sojourn at Provo, Utah, the 15th of last month.

The unusual demand for October Critique made our reserve supply look extremely inadequate.

Each succeeding issue of **The Chironian** under the present management gives evidence of growth and improvement in every department.

Cement coffins, guaranteed to be waterproof, are now on the market, announces the Shannon, (Ill.), Reporter. Who in hades wants a waterproof coffin?

Dr. Thatcher of Dallas, Texas, was an agreeable caller at the editorial end of **The Critique** game, the early part of last month. He is always welcome, only he does not come often enough.

By the birth of a son to Katherine Mastin Miller the editor becomes a great- or grand-uncle, we don't know which, but the kidlet weighed 9 pounds, and that is joy enough for one family.

The Maltine Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., have issued a very "handsome physicians' visiting list," which should be in the hands of everyone coming under that head. Are you a "handsome physician"?

\$25.00 to El Paso—From Denver via Colorado & Southern Railway. Write for information.

T. E. FISHER, G. P. A.

"Opposition to the plans of a few professional gentlemen," so a certain publication declares, "threatens the disruption of this magnificent institution," meaning the Westminster University. Me-O-My!

Dr. Joseph Hensley was re-elected president of the Oklahoma Homeopathic Institute at its recent meeting. A wise choice. The same may be said of the secretary-treasurer, Dr. M. E. Ray.

The North American Journal of Homeopathy says that Dr. Royal S. Copeland, president of the A. I. H., will remove to Los Angeles, California. This statement is made upon "good authority," so the **Journal** says.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Orr's father, which occurred at the doctor's home in Barnum, a suburb of Denver, Monday, October the 21st. **The Critique** desires to express both sympathy and sorrow to the bereaved son and family.

We are glad to have Dr. Grimmer with us again this month; his "Hahnemann Notes" were much appreciated by many of our readers last year and we look for continued commendation of the aforesaid during the 1907-8 session of "Old Hahnemann."

Drs. R. H. and Nettie E. Gray, University of Iowa, H. H. D., 1905, formerly of Anamosa, Iowa, have resumed practice at San Antonio, Texas. So states a neat card received recently at this office. Their offices are in the St. James Hotel, 313 East Houston Street.

The September issue of our esteemed contemporary, **Colorado Medicine**, shows a decided improvement in every department. It has succeeded to the business of the Colorado Medical Journal and Western Medical Gazette, the latter having suspended publication.

Dr Charles Nelson, Phillipsburg, Kansas, was a visitor in the "City of Lights" the 10th of last month. Dr. Nelson is one of the up-to-date men of the Sunflower State, who has a hospital of his own, and, as might be expected, a large and lucrative business to back it up properly.

The Critique desires to acknowledge the very great courtesy extended it by Dr. A. M. Linn, Des Moines, Iowa, who sent us a copy of article which he had prepared for the **Iowa Homeopathic Journal** re "And Thus Endeth the Last Chapter."

We have received the "Third Booklet" issued by the Valley View Hospital, East Radford, Virginia, of which Dr. C. E. Fisher is chief

surgeon. It is a very complete and creditable showing of an equally creditable and complete institution of which all concerned should feel justly proud.

\$26.35 to Bisbee.—From Denver via the Colorado & Southern Railway. For folder, etc., write,

T. E. FISHER, G. P. A., Denver.

A postal card from Los Angeles, California, announces that Dr. H. W. Bates has opened dental offices at 706 Auditorium Building, that city. His outfit was wrecked on its trip west but at latest accounts the doctor was in a fair way to have everything in running order very promptly.

We do not know how many strings an ordinary harp has, but if the ordinary harpist does no better on the instrument with a thousand strings in the next world than they ordinarily do on the terrestrial tomtom with ten times less opportunity to create trouble, we prefer to stay where we are "at."

We regret to learn that the associate editor of *Progress* injured his wrist so seriously recently as to interfere with his editorial duties on that publication. He has evidently accustomed himself to the use of either hand in the manipulation of the shears, as a greater part of his material is secured that way.

Dr. Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher, Kansas City, Missouri, has recovered sufficiently from a recent attack of sickness to set up and take knife and fork nourishment and to ask questions. He asks a few in this issue of *The Critique* and the editor would be only too glad if someone would provide the desired information.

Dr. J. G. Clayton has resigned his position at the Park Avenue, nee Homeopathic, hospital. He was the superintendent at this institution and his resignation is an event which needs no elaboration in these news items; we will warrant the doctor had good and sufficient cause for separating himself from the aforesaid institution.

Dr. E. H. King has added about 75% to his good looks by the removal of about 90% of his whiskers. If some real smart mathematician will take up the topic and tell us how really beautiful he would have been had he removed them entirely, we will be very much obliged. Beside renewing his youth recently the genial doctor also renewed his subscription to *The Critique*.

We were not so much surprised when a big, black headline in one of our daily papers announced that a "New York doctor intimates that Denver is a medical center," as we were to discover that this was the introduction to an advertisement for the absolute cure of a condition which physicians have failed to relieve in every instance for lo! these many years. How about our state law, anyway?

Dr. Charles Woodhull Eaton of Des Moines, Iowa, has retired from general practice. Hereafter he will devote all of his time to the duties imposed upon him as medical director of the Des Moines Life Insurance Company. It is a pleasure for **The Critique** to call attention to this company as having not only the good sense but equally high order of justice and judgment in having a homeopath for its medical director. Homeopaths should recommend this company on general principles.

Dr. Clarkson N. Guyer, a well known and popular dentist of Denver, returned from Albany, N. Y., recently, where he visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh P. Guyer, who have lived in the same house in the Capitol City of the Empire State for the past sixty years. This remarkable couple have been married over sixty-three years and are still hale and hearty. More power to them and a still longer life, is the wish of **The Critique**.

The topic for talk at the October meeting of the Denver **Homeopathic** Club was: "Specific Medication from the Standpoint of an Eclectic"! Another and not improbable sign that this association will soon pass to the same sort of company as that indicated by the Westminster Medical makeshift. We have been informed that a recent reorganization of the faculty has resulted, or will result, in equal representation of the three schools.

In the advertising section of **Progress** for September appeared the page advertisement of "The Westminster College of Medicine (Formerly the Denver Homeopathic College)." In October issue of same publication this has been changed to "The Denver Homeopathic College." Will someone in authority kindly inform us as to where this institution is "at"?—and what name it intends to do business under? It would be an awful affliction if anyone should ever graduate from this institution and not be able to tell the name of their loving mother! Then, again, when some state board asks for a record of their work, would not either one or the other fall short of the requirements if they have been recorded under both institutions?

\$28.20 to Mexico City.—From Denver via Colorado & Southern Railway. For descriptive booklets, write,

T. E. FISHER, G. P. A., Denver.

Writing to the editor of **The Critique** under date of September 12th Dr. James W. Ward, dean of Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific says: "Your most valuable journal has been coming to the college library regularly throughout the past year and earlier. It seems to me your thoughtfulness is worthy of our most cordial thanks and further say that it has been of great value to the student body. I sincerely hope that you may profit by the influence cast before the students, and I am sure they have been reading its pages thoroughly."

Among the many fool things Texas has been accused of, both recently and remotely, nothing calls so loudly for immediate action on the part of the fool-killer as the official announcement by the governor declaring tuberculosis a contagious disease and threatening anyone found guilty of bringing a person into the state suffering with the disease with a fine of five hundred dollars. We have heard people say they would sooner live in hell than in Texas and from recent developments there seems to be good cause for their prejudice in favor of the former.

Another homeopathic college has taken down the flag. According to **Medical Century** the old Southern Homeopathic College is now the Atlantic Medical College. We do not need to call your attention to the other institution. From what we can learn it is nothing more than a close corporation which has for its motto the securement of business by the split-fee system; physicians from out-of-town are offered cash inducements for bringing their business to members of the "ring." This is lovely for the doctor who gets the business, but it must be—well—(sounds like that a good deal) for the patient.

President Rabe has issued a very convenient and well-worded circular letter to the members and friends of the I. H. A., which meets in Chicago, at the Chicago Beach Hotel some time in June of next year. The document is printed in an elegant manner on cardboard of sufficient strength to stand the storm of considerable wear and tear, and besides the many good suggestions by the president gives a list of the officers, publication committee, censors and I. H. A. bureaus for 1908. The energy displayed by Dr. Rabe at this early day assures the International of an unusually successful session and shows that this society made an unusually wise selection in the choice of this most excellent homeopath and gentleman as its presiding officer.

\$25.00 To California.—From Denver via Colorado & Southern Railway. For particulars write,

T. E. FISHER, G. P. A., Denver.

A very cordial invitation to the editor of **The Critique** to attend opening ceremonies of the New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, at Glen Gardner, that state, on Friday, October 25th, and extended by Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe, had to be declined, owing to the wide, intervening space between here and there. Hope this will be sufficient to comply with the R. S. V. P. feature of the invitation.

The phoenix act of the Denver Homeopathic College Westminster University, according to **The Critique**, smacks very much of a sell-out to our friends the enemy. Why anyone should care to study Catholicism, Protestantism and Mohammedanism on compulsion in order to be a good Christian is truly somewhat obscure. Perhaps Strickler et al. have something up their Westminster sleevelets which thus far may have escaped the lynx-eyes of Brer Mastin. Let us homeopaths hope so.—American Physician.

With a view of the square deal in sight we desire to say that we believe no one to be less in sympathy with this deal than Dr. Strickler. **The Critique** is not inclined to include him in the transaction whereby the Denver Homeopathic Medical College was placed in the position it now occupies.

Dr. George William Compton, who has been located at Ophir, Colorado, for the past ten years, has sold out his business and property at that point and will, in the near future, move to California where he will practice his profession. Before leaving Ophir the good people of that town expressed their love and appreciation of the good doctor in many ways, the most marked being the presentation of a loving cup along with the well wishes of all. Doctor Compton is one of the old Denver Homeopathic "boys" who has made good from every point of view and the community to which he attaches his professional and personal self will be the winner, world without end. **The Critique** desires to join with the people of Ophir in wishing Doctor George William Compton a long, prosperous and happy life and will follow him wherever he goes with good will and well wishes.



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y

Remember That the Dripping of the Urine in adult life usually denotes the overflow of a distended bladder, possibly occasioned by muscular relaxation of bladder or the commencement of hypertrophy of the prostate. Sanmetto is the indicated remedy.

The Older Masters of Venereology were very particular to keep their gonorrhœal patients on demulcent drinks and a low diet, and accomplished much good by this course. The soothing demulcent effect of Sanmetto renders it an ideal remedy in gonorrhœa.

Some of the Indications for Sanmetto are: Vesical irritation and atony; enuresis due to atony; incontinence of urine in children due to a weak bladder; dribbling of the urine in the aged not due to paralysis or growths; urine expelled upon exertion, as coughing; cystitis; catarrhal discharges from bladder or genitalia of male or female; seminal emissions; prostatitis, enlarged prostate and pre-senility.

INFLAMMATORY DIARRHŒA IN INFANTS.—In the insidious beginning of the disorder, when large, pasty stools are being passed, the child, if an infant, should be fed with weak veal broth and barley water in equal proportions; whey with cream; the yolk of one egg beaten up with broth or whey, and Mellin's Food mixed with whey or barley water. The meals should be frequently varied during the day, and the quantity allowed must be strictly proportioned to the infant's power of digestion.—“Disease in Children,” Eustace Smith.

IMPORTANT.—For nervousness, sleeplessness and sexual excitement, characterized by erections or even chordee, various authorities vary in their recommendations. Ringer recommends the use of aconite and camphor. Bartholow and Phillips both advise the administration of lupulin. The value of Hyoscyamus has been appreciated by many medical men for a long time, and is quite valuable. Bromidia is to be highly recommended, since it consists of chloral, bromide,

hyoscyamus and cannabis indica; and acts as a somnifacient, spinal sedative and hypnotic. The dose is 1 to 2 drachms an hour before bedtime.—American Journal Dermatology.

THE VALUE OF CODEINE.—The *Cleveland Medical Journal*, quoting from the *Denver Medical Times*, concerning codeine, states that, according to Butler, "it is less depressing and more stimulating than morphine, does not constipate, cause headache or nausea, and rarely leads to the formation of a habit. Codeine seems to exert a special selective, sedative power over the pneumogastric nerve, hence its value in irritative laryngeal, pharyngeal and phthisical coughs with scanty secretion. Like morphine, it has proved of value in checking the progress of saccharine diabetes, and it has been used for long periods without the formation of the drug habit, inasmuch as when glycosuria was brought to a termination by dietary and other measures the cessation of the use of codeine was not followed by any special distress. The effects of codeine on the alimentary canal are remarkable in that it assuages pain as well or better than morphine and nevertheless does not check the secretions or peristaltis notably, unless the latter is excessive, as in dysentery." In view of these facts it would seem that Antikamnia and Codeine Tablets are a remedy which should find a wide field. Prof. Schwarze (*Therapeutische Monatshefte*) in writing upon the treatment of the different forms of dysmenorrhœa and the different forms of congenital deformity of the uterus, states that the coal-tar analgesics are of much use, as well as the preparations of iron and sodium salicylate. In many cases it is necessary to administer codeine in small doses, and the tablets of "Antikamnia and Codeine" would seem to have been especially prepared, in their proportions, for just these indications.

HOME-MADE BUTTERMILK.—It is now within the power of every household to have an abundance of that refreshing and healthful summer (also winter) drink—buttermilk. To the present time no one knew of any source of buttermilk except from the butter-maker; but nowadays the butter-maker does his work so well that the buttermilk is entirely deprived of the delicious little grains of fat which add so much to its food qualities as well as to taste. True buttermilk, made direct from fresh, rich milk, within a few hours, of the finest flavor and taste, nutritious and more excellent than the article as originally known, can now be prepared in any kitchen. This is done by taking a quart of fresh, rich milk, adding a pinch of salt and about a half-pint of hot water, to raise the temperature to body heat, and lastly adding a tablet which contains a pure culture of lactic acid bacteria. Place all in a pitcher, cover with a napkin and let stand for twenty to twenty-

four hours at the ordinary temperature, and there is your perfect buttermilk. The tablets are made by Parke, Davis & Co., the pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturers, of Detroit, Mich., and are called "Lactone" or buttermilk tablets.

On the farm, in the process of butter making, the cream is allowed to sour spontaneously, and is then churned. The souring is the lactic acid fermentation caused by lactic acid bacteria or ferments. The difference between the new and old process is one of method and not result. In the old, the lactic fermentation is waited for and expected to occur spontaneously, with disappointment sometimes. In the new, the ferment in pure culture is directly planted in the milk and the desired fermentation is secured without fail. In Bible days, spontaneous fermentation of dough was depended upon to leaven or lighten bread, and failure frequently attended the process, the dough putrefying instead of fermenting, and was then lost. Finally, man learned to add yeast to the dough and not to depend upon spontaneous processes, with the result of always securing the right fermentation and making a better and more nutritious bread. This new buttermilk process is a like improvement.—*Monthly Bulletin Indiana State Board of Health*, June, 1907.

"**MEATOX.**"—Mr. Marchand has overcome, we hope, the last of the many obstacles which have prevented his placing this preparation upon the market ere this, and by the middle of the present month hopes to have his factory fully equipped and turning out the product in proportion to its merits. The following is from the pen of Prof. I. V. S. Stanislaus, dean of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and should convince the most skeptical that this new preparation has possibilities never heretofore professed or possessed by a similar preparation—that is, any of the beef derivatives. This article appeared in September issue of *Medical Bulletin*:

"The effect of Meatox was tried on intestinal peristalsis. The effect was studied after the method of Professor Magnus of Heidelberg. A piece of the small intestines of about 10 centimeters in length was taken from a rabbit. This was placed vertically in a glass containing about 225 cubic centimeters of a modified Ringer fluid kept to the temperature of 37.5° C. One end of the intestine was attached to an L-shaped glass rod by means of an S-shaped pin hook, and the other end to a Porter's heart lever, slightly weighted.

"Oxygen was allowed to pass through the solution all the time. Before the Meatox was added, contractions were recorded, to get about as near normal contractions as possible. About 2 decigrams of Meatox were then added, and it was noted that the tonus of the contractions increased but the frequency remained about the same. When

larger doses of Meatox were added to the intestine the frequency became a little slower, but the tonus and force of contractions increased quite markedly.

"The effect on voluntary muscles was studied by soaking the gastrocnemius muscle of a frog in a watery solution of Meatox. The muscles were allowed to soak in this for various lengths of time, 10 or 15 minutes being the usual periods.

"The recording of the effect of a maximal break electric shock was noted on a smoked drum by means of a Porter's muscle lever and moist chamber. The muscles contracted very rapidly. Both the systole and diastole were very rapid, and when a strong tetanizing current was added it was noticed that the contractions became stronger after the current was on for a few seconds. Return to the normal was gradual. From this it appears to assist in muscular contraction.

"The above deductions convince that Meatox as a concentrated food is an easily digested, assimilated and sustaining condiment. It is the first in the field of foods as a true, highly-organized proteid food. Acknowledgment is here made of the valuable assistance rendered by Joseph F. Ulman, M. D."

Excerpt From Address by Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, Chairman of the Delegation From the Section on Pharmacology and Therapeutics of the American Medical Association, to the Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.—"For the last few years, pharmacists and physicians, working hand in hand, have set themselves to change some of their mutual errors and mistakes of the past. It lies not in the mouth of the physician to reproach the pharmacist nor in the mouth of the pharmacist to reproach the physician. We have erred mutually, we have erred together, and we are determined to redeem ourselves together. The mere trade in patent medicines in frauds and fakes, the deceits of all kinds, need not concern us. There are crimes outside of the ranks of medicine and outside of the ranks of pharmacy, and we are not starting off on a general reform expedition. There are other organizations and other agencies for that purpose, but the movement to make the drugs—whether the product of the manufacturing houses or the product of the individual pharmacist—which are dispensed over the counter, upon our prescriptions, what they purport to be, is one in which you and we have a common interest and in which our patients have the greatest interest of all. I recognize and you recognize—we must recognize—that in the general progress of science and the general advance of discovery, and the general progress of the arts of manufacturing and preparation of crude pharmaceuticals there is abundant room for large manufacturing houses which devote themselves to specialties of various kinds.

Manufacturing Pharmacy.

For example, how can the individual pharmacist undertake to prepare and supply the great group of animal extracts and serums which now have such a large part in the therapeutics of today? And so even with various galenicals, alkaloids and the like. There are many things which the retail pharmacist cannot do as well as that establishment which possesses the proper facilities and which is thoroughly organized to do well on a large scale what can only be done imperfectly on a small scale. We all recognize that, and the American Medical Association has taken steps, individual physicians have taken steps, to place themselves in proper relation with the great manufacturing houses which are a credit to American pharmacy and to American business. We want to have the most cordial relations with them, so that these firms may be encouraged to prepare and offer to us for the benefit of our patients the best and purest and most definite pharmaceutical products. And yet, after all, there is a place, and there must be a place always for the individual pharmacist—the retail druggist, call him by whatever name you please; for the individual who practices as a scientific man the profession of pharmacy.”

THE MANAGEMENT OF CONVALESCENCE.—In convalescence from acute diseases such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, acute articular rheumatism, etc., we are face to face with the problem of restoring the weakened organism to its normal condition. The blood shows a state of **secondary anæmia**, the nutrition is lowered, the nerve and muscular tone is below par; the appetite but sluggishly answers our urging, and the digestive powers feebly respond to the demands made upon them.

It is at the dawn of convalescence, when the danger of the illness itself has passed, when the desire to live, to get strong, is highest in the patient, that the physician's reputation often hangs in the balance. Having brought the patient through an illness, many physicians are unfortunately content to rest on their laurels and to let long-suffering "Nature" do the rest. The wise practitioner, however, knows that Nature is grateful for the proper kind of aid in these circumstances—aid in her efforts to lead a weak organism out of the bondage of illness.

And so, the far-seeing physician will look about in his armamentarium for a drug or a combination of drugs which will restore the blood, the nutrition, the digestion, the assimilation, the appetite, the weight, and the powers of resistance of the sufferer to normal, in the quickest possible time.

Fortunately, Nature has provided two chemical elements, iron and manganese, which are as necessary to the system as life itself, and which, when given in the proper amounts and in the proper forms

will carry the patient through convalescence to health. In the delicate state of the digestion of a convalescent it is of the utmost importance that the forms of iron and manganese administered be such as to become absorbed and assimilated with the least disturbance of the gastro-intestinal organs. The old-fashioned inorganic preparations of iron which still figure in the pharmacopœias of various countries are totally unsuited for this purpose.

The scientific researches of Hamburger, Bunge and others, conducted during the past twenty-five years have shown the immeasurable superiority of the organic compounds of iron and manganese. The organic compounds alone have been found to be absorbable in such amounts as to produce the desired action on the blood. Of these compounds the peptonate, which is an organic-chemical combination of iron and manganese with peptone in a solution, known as Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is the most readily absorbed and therefore the most efficient preparation of iron-manganese known, and as such is used with the greatest benefit in convalescent anæmias.

A point which is frequently lost sight of in considering the treatment of anæmia is the importance of manganese as a constituent of normal blood, and as an element ranking only next to iron in its power of building blood corpuscles and increasing the life-bearing hemoglobin of these cells.

Campani, an Italian savant, as early as 1872 demonstrated that manganese is found in the red blood cells, as well as in the serum of normal blood, and the more recent researches of Lecanu and Lhéritier show that manganese forms a constant constituent of the hemoglobin molecule. Furthermore, Zaleski (*Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chemie*, 1904, p. 449), showed that manganese enters the molecule of hemoglobin with the same readiness as does iron, and therefore it has the same direct blood-forming power as iron. But perhaps the most important fact in connection with manganese is that once having entered the red cell, it attracts iron to the coloring matter of the blood, as the recent investigations of Benedetti have shown (*Boll. Scienc. Mediche, Bologna*, June, 1905).

A consideration of the above facts will convince any unbiased physician that the preparation known as Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is made on scientific principles, in accordance with the researches conducted by the foremost physiologists and clinicians within the past quarter of a century. It contains a combination of iron and manganese calculated to secure the highest possible blood-building efficiency without in the least interfering with the digestive functions. On the contrary, Pepto-Mangan is an excellent digestive tonic, it increases the appetite and promotes nutrition. Pepto-Mangan (Gude), therefore offers in convalescence the surest, most agreeable and most prompt road to perfect health.

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XIV**

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

**No.
12**

Denver, Colorado, December 1st, 1907

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BARIUM IODATUM.

By James Tyler Kent, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.

Complaints come on in the morning; afternoon; evening; night; after midnight; strong desire for open air; better in open air; better in cold air. Takes cold easily; worse in cold, wet weather. Congestion of many parts. Convulsive action of muscles. Feels worse before eating and when fasting; worse after eating; some symptoms are better after eating. Emaciation. Exertion aggravates most symptoms. Fainting spells. Formication all over body. General sensation of fullness. Easy hemorrhage. Induration in many parts; in glands. Inflammation or congestion in internal organs; in glands. Lassitude; continued lying rests him. Lying on the back aggravates. Lying in bed increases some symptoms. Worse before and during menses. Motion increases the symptoms. Pain in bones and glands. Pressing, sore, stitching pains. Tearing in many parts; downward; in muscles. It suits the complaints of plethoric people. Pressure aggravates many symptoms. Pulsation all over body. Pulse fast; full; hard; small. Very sensitive to pain; glands sensitive. Swelling and inflammation of affected parts and of glands. Tension all over body. Touch aggravates. Trembling and twitching. Walking aggravates all symptoms. Worse from warmth in general; in a warm room; on becoming warm. Weakness; during menses, nervous; while walking.

Anger, anxiety and aversion to company. Concentration of mind deficient. Confusion of mind. Timidity even cowardly. Delusion; thinks he sees dead people. Illusions of fancy. Marked dullness of mind. Fear of evil and of people. Memory weak; very forgetful. She feels hurried and hysterical. Impatience. Irresolution; indolence; indifference. Talkative and

irritable. Mental weakness marked. Alteration of words. Marked restlessness. Sadness and weeping. Over-sensitive to noise. Desire to sit and brood over events. Vertigo while lying, stooping; walking.

The head feels cold. Heat and hyperaemia of head evening and night. Heaviness of head. Pain in head; morning on rising; forenoon; afternoon; better or worse in open air; worse binding up the hair; from noise; while walking; warm room. Pain in forehead; right side; evening; above eyes; occiput, side of head; temples. Bruised pain in head. Pressing pain in head; in forehead; over eyes; in occiput; temples; vertex. Shooting in occiput; stitching in head; occiput; sides of head; temples. Stunning pains. Tearing in vertex. Perspiration of scalp. Pulsation in forehead and temples.

Inflammation of conjunctiva. Itching of eyes. Opacity of the cornea. Pain in eyes worse from light; aching; burning; pressing; as from sand; tender feeling. Photophobia; protrusion; pupils dilated. Redness of eyes and lids. Swollen lids. Vision dim; diplopia; flickering; foggy; sparks; weak.

Discharge of pus from ear. Sensation of flapping in ears. Noises in ears; when chewing; buzzing; fluttering; ringing; roaring. Tearing pain in ears. Stopped feeling in ears. Hearing acute for noise; impaired.

Catarrh of nose; discharge bloody; copious; hard mucus; thick; yellow; post nasal. Redness of nose. Dryness in nose. Fluent coryza with cough. Epistaxis on blowing nose. Obstruction of nose at night. Pain in nose; in root of nose. Frequent sneezing. The nose is swollen and red.

Coldness of face. The face is congested and red; the lips are blue; face sometimes pale and sometimes circumambient redness. Face looks drawn and shrunken. Emaciated. Eruption on face and nose; boils and pimples. Pain in face; in submaxillary gland. Swelling of glands of lower jaw; parotid gland; submaxillary gland.

Bleeding gums, cracked tongue. The gums are detached from the teeth and the teeth become loose. Dry mouth in morning; dry tongue. Mucus in mouth which is offensive, even

putrid. Burning tongue; sore gums. Salivation. Swollen gums. Taste bad; bitter, sour. Drawing and tearing in teeth.

Throat dry and constricted. The tonsils are enlarged. Inflammation with marked swelling of tonsils. Membranous exudation in throat. Pain in throat on empty swallowing; burning. Swallowing difficult. Swollen and indurated glands of the neck.

Appetite diminished; increased, even ravenous with emaciation; without relish of food; wanting, aversion to food. Emptiness. Eructations: empty; sour; waterbrash; ameliorate. Fullness and heartburn. Flashes of heat in stomach. Heaviness after eating. Indigestion with hiccough. Nausea and loathing of food. Inflammation of stomach. Pain in stomach after eating; cramping; gnawing; pressing; soreness; stitching. Retching. Feeling of tension in stomach. Thirst extreme; unquenchable. Vomiting bile; watery.

Distension of abdomen; enlarged mesenteric glands. Flatulence; rumbling. Pain in abdomen; after eating; before and during menses; in hypochondria; inguinal region; umbilical region; cramping; cutting; drawing; pressing in hypogastrium; stitching in hypochondria and sides of abdomen. Distension of abdomen.

Constipation; difficult stool; inactivity of rectum; insufficient stool; hard, knotty stool. Diarrhœa with yellow, watery stools, much flatus, external piles. Itching anus. Pain in rectum; burning after stool; tenesmus. Ineffectual urging to stool.

Retention of urine; constant; frequent. Urination frequent at night; involuntary. Enlarged prostate gland. Urine copious.

Induration of testes. Erections wanting. Seminal emissions. In the female the desire is increased. Leucorrhœa bloody; before menses. Menses copious; frequent; painful; short; suppressed.

Mucus in the trachea. Voice: hoarse; lost; rough, weak. Respiration fast; asthmatic; difficult at night and on ascending; rattling; short; suffocative.

Cough morning; evening; asthmatic; dry in morning; from irritation in larynx or trachea; rattling; spasmodic; suffocative;

as talking; from tickling in larynx and trachea. Expectoration in morning and evening; difficult; mucous; purulent; salty; viscid; yellow.

Catarrh of chest. Constriction of chest. Inflammation bronchial tubes; of lungs. Oppression of chest. Pain in chest; stitching in chest and in mammae. Palpitation of heart; night; tumultuous. Paralysis of lungs. Swollen axillary glands.

Pain in sacrum; stitching pain in back and in lumbar region.

Cold hands, legs and feet. Hot hands. Heaviness of limbs. Itching limbs. Numbness of arms and fingers. Pain in joints; gouty; in hip; thigh; knees. Stitching in knees; tearing in knees and legs. Perspiration of hands; palms; feet. Weariness of knees.

Dreams: amorous, anxious; vivid.

92 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

What Is the Stuff Variouslly Termed "Vaccine Virus," "Bovine Virus," "Animal-Lymph," "Calf-Lymph," "Pure Calf-Lymph," et cetera?

J. W. Hodge, M.D.

For many years the writer of this thesis has earnestly endeavored to ascertain the character and discover the original source of the various disease—products sold by vaccine propagators under the above mentioned names.

During the past year, I have repeatedly attempted through correspondence with the various vaccine establishments in this country to learn what these substances consist of, and from what sources they were originally derived before being inoculated upon the cow or the calf. In my persistent efforts to procure some information on these obscure points, I have addressed letters of inquiry to all the principal cow-pox factories doing business in the United States of America. From some of these disease-factories I have been unable after frequent requests to elicit any reply whatever. For instance, I addressed four let-

ters on different occasions to the National Vaccine Establishment of Washington, D. C., of which Ralph Walsh, M. D., is director and manager, asking to be enlightened as to the nature and original source of the National Vaccine Establishment's output of "lymph." The medical gentleman above named utterly refused to answer any of my questions or to give me any information whatever regarding the disease-products sent out from the National Vaccine Establishment as "pure vaccine virus." I finally abandoned all hope of receiving any information from this vaccine-grafter as to the formula of the disease-bearing stuff sent out by the establishment he represents. The formula of the National vaccine nostrum is a trade-secret not to be divulged to members of the medical profession.

From other vaccine propagators I received vague and evasive responses to my specific questions, but I have never been able to get from any of the cow-pox factories any description or definition of the stuff misbranded "calf-lymph."

I have had correspondences with the following named concerns: The H. K. Mulford Co. of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Parke, Davis Co., Detroit, Michigan; New England Vaccine Company, Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. H. M. Alexander Company, Marietta, Pennsylvania; Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Michigan, and others. From none of the above named concerns have I been able to elicit a frank, straight-forward and unequivocal reply with the two exceptions of Parke, Davis & Co., and Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co. in answer to my question, "What is the character and original source of the seed-vaccine used for inoculating calves in your propagations?"

Dr. H. M. Alexander & Co. replied under date of October 25, 1906, as follows:

The Lancaster County Vaccine Farms, Marietta, Pa.

DEAR DOCTOR HODGE:

In response to your inquiry of the 22nd inst., we beg to state that vaccine virus or its active principle is a subject about which very little is definitely known. We are only able to arrive at the results obtained from certain conditions.

It was thought by Dr. H. M. Alexander, the founder of our establishment, that he had discovered a case of spontaneous cow-pox, and we have been using as one of our strains of seed-virus, this source for

nearly twenty years. It was later developed, however, that the case referred to evidently was inoculated by a tramp having smallpox and who slept in the stable.

We regret our inability to give you more definite information on the subject, but trust the above may be of some value to you."

(Signed)

DR. H. M. ALEXANDER & CO., INC.,

By R. C. ENGLE, Mgr.

In its advertisements of a few years ago Dr. H. M. Alexander Co. made the following boastful announcement: Our farms are the largest, cleanest and most complete in the world. Our vaccine source, America's only authenticated case of spontaneous cow-pox. Now the Alexander company admits that the "only authenticated case of spontaneous cow-pox was caught from a tramp having small-pox. How many other disease-taints this tramp-vaccinifer harbored in his system is not mentioned? The tramp is justly regarded as the lowest and filthiest specimen of the human race. What a delightful source from which to procure "pure calf-lymph" for the purpose of inoculating the wholesome bodies of innocent babes!

My object in calling attention to these facts is not to discredit the vaccine stock of the Alexander company, as compared with that of other propagators. There are many reasons for believing that the output of this company is far from being as dangerous as is the vaccine propagated by rival establishments in the pox manufacturing business. The Lancaster Company Vaccine Farms, Marietta, Pennsylvania, received the only award granted bovine virus at the World's Fair, Chicago. The results of a very thorough analytical test made by the Columbus Medical Laboratory of Chicago of the vaccines from all the known propagators of this country showed that of these vaccines which were bought in the open market, the product of the Lancaster county farms was the only one which was free from pus bacteria and other pathogenetic micro-organisms found in the vaccines of other propagators. It is evident therefore that the tramp-derived vaccine is not the worst to be found.

By a perusal of Dr. Jenner's works I find that when he established vaccination he was very particular to point out and emphasize the importance of using only a certain kind of virus. The cow-pox to which he ascribed mysterious anti-variolous vir-

tues was a filth-disease communicated to the teats and udder of the cow by dirty stablemen whose hands were soiled with the matter from the greasy heels of ill-kept horses. Grease is a disorder resulting from inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the skin about the heels of a horse and is technically termed *eczema pustulosum*. Scientific vegetarians inform us that this disease of the horse supervenes upon exposure to wet, and from subsequent lack of cleanliness, and is invariably the result of carelessness or incompetency of the groom. The discharge from these pustules is often profuse, is very irritating to the surface over which it flows, and is foetid. This purulent discharge carried on the dirty hands of farm laborers to the teats or other sensitive parts of the cow, produces the disorder which has been misnamed cow-pox. What Jennerian lymph *is* or *wasis* described thus in Doctor Jenner's original work, published in 1801, dated Berkeley, Gloucester, December 20, 1799. The title of this work is, "An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the *Varilæ Vaccinæ*, a disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of the "cow-pox."

On page 2 of that work, the following description of vaccine virus is found: "There is a disease to which the horse, from his state of domestication is frequently subject. The farriers (veterinaries) have called it the grease. It is an inflammation and swelling of the heel, accompanied at its commencement with small cracks or fissures from which issues a limpid fluid, possessing properties of a very peculiar kind. This fluid seems capable of generating a disease in the human body (after it has undergone the modification I shall presently speak of) which bears so strong a resemblance to the small-pox, that I think it highly probable it may be the source of that disease. This disease has obtained the name of the cow-pox. It appears on the nipples of the cow in the form of irregular *pustules*; these *pustules*, unless a timely remedy be applied, frequently degenerate into ulcers, which prove extremely troublesome."

When this disease has been transplanted from the cow's teats to the hands of the milkers its cause is described by Dr. Jenner in the following language which I quote from his

“Inquiry.” (10c. cit.) “Inflamed spots now begin to appear on different parts of the hands of the domestics employed in milking, and sometimes on the wrists which run on to suppuration, first assuming the appearance of small vesications produced by a burn. Most commonly they appear about the joints of the fingers, and at their extremities; but whatever parts are affected, if the situation will admit, these superficial suppurations put on a circular form, with their edges more elevated than their center and of a color distinctly approaching to blue. Absorption takes place and tumors appear in each axilla. The system becomes affected, the pulse is quickened, shiverings succeeded by heat, general lassitude, and pains about the loins and limbs with vomiting come on. The head is painful, and the patient is now and then even affected with delirium. These symptoms, varying in their degrees of violence, generally continue from one day to three or four, leaving ulcerated sores about the hands; which from the sensibility of the parts are very troublesome, and commonly heal, very slowly, frequently becoming phagaedenic, like those from which they sprung. During the progress of the disease the lips, nostrils, eyelids and other parts of the body are sometimes affected with sores.” What more faithful word picture of septic poisoning could be desired than is portrayed in the above quoted language of Dr. Jenner in his description of the manifestations of “cow-pox” in the human subject?

I further quote from Dr. Jenner’s “Inquiry,” the following “Thus the disease makes its progress from the horse (as I conceive) to the nipple of the cow, and from the cow to the human subject. Morbid matter of various kinds when absorbed into the system, may produce effects in some degree similar. But what renders the cow-pox virus so extremely singular is that the person who has been thus affected is forever after secure from the infection of the small-pox; neither exposure to the variolous effluvia, nor the insertion of the matter into the skin producing this distemper. In support of so extraordinary a fact, I shall lay before my readers a great number of instances. But, first, it is necessary to observe that pustulous sores frequently appear spontaneously on the nipples of the cows; and in instances

have occurred, though very rarely, of the hands of the servants employed in milking being affected with sores in consequence, and even of their feeling an indisposition from absorption. These pustules are of a much milder nature than those which arise from that contagion which constitutes the true cow-pox. No erysipelas attends them, nor do they show any phagaedenic disposition as in the other case, but quickly terminate in a scab without creating any apparent disorder in the cow." "But this disease," says Jenner, "is not to be considered as similar in any respect to that of which I am treating as it is incapable of producing any specific effects on the human constitution. However, it is of the greatest consequence to point it out here, lest the want of discrimination should occasion an idea of security from the infection of the small-pox, which might prove delusive."

In the foregoing quotation we have a full and complete description of Jennerian virus as given in "An Inquiry into the causes and effects of the *Variolæ Vaccinæ*," by Dr. Jenner himself.

Epitomized, we have: *First*, an ill-kept horse suffering from *eczema pustulosum*, a filth disease. *Secondly*, we have the purulent matter extended from the sores on its diseased heels. This matter transferred to the teats and udder of a milch cow, therein maturing into phagaedenic ulcers. *Thirdly*, matter from these ulcers is transplanted into the milkmaid's body. *Fourthly*, we have the constitutional disturbances which result therefrom, and a description of the local suffering of those who are thus affected.

So much for the true and genuine *cow-pox* virus. Dr. Jenner emphatically avers that the "spontaneous" cow-pox is not protective. "The *pustules* are of a much milder nature," he declares, "than those which arise from that contagion which constitutes the true cow-pox." Furthermore, "no erysipelas attends them," declares Jenner, "nor do they show any phagaedenic disposition as in the genuine cow-pox." He strongly cautions his confreres against the use of "spontaneous," or natural cow-pox, "lest the want of discrimination should occasion an idea of security from the infection of small-pox which might prove delusive."

I have thus far quoted from the original work of Jenner himself. A perusal of "Baron's Life of Jenner" not only corroborates all this, but leads us to an acquaintance with details not at all comforting to those of us with whom cleanliness is a part of our religion. Baron says: "Although there is now no room for any doubt that variolæ may be thus derived (from the fissured heel of the horse,) yet it is probable that the 'grease,' as it is called in the horse's heel, is only the mode in which the disease commonly exhibits itself in that animal." (*Vide, Baron's Life of Jenner, vol. 1, p. 242.*)

The following words of Dr. Jenner himself will best illustrate Baron's statement. "The skin of the horse is subject to an eruptive disease of a vesicular character, which vesicle contains a limpid fluid showing itself most commonly in the heels. The legs first become oedematous, and then fissures are observed. The skin contiguous to these fissures is seen studded with small vesicles, surrounded by an areola. *These vesicles contain the specific fluid. It is the ill-management of the horse in the stable that occasions the malady to appear more frequently in the heel than in other parts. I have detected its connection with a sore in the neck of a horse, and in the thigh of a colt.*" (*See Baron's Life of Jenner, vol. 1, p. 244.*)

Dr. Baron adds: "It has been established by unquestionable evidence that matter from a horse does produce a pustule similar in appearance to the vaccine; and likewise possessing the same protecting power; and *that* without having passed through the constitution of the cow." Baron further says: "In 1817, Jenner inoculated direct from the horse, without the intervention of the cow, and with this matter he supplied the National Vaccine Establishment and it was extensively distributed in England and Scotland," (*Vide, Baron's Life of Jenner, vol. 2, p. 255-6.*) This process Jenner called "equination."

Writing from Berkeley on August 1, 1813, to James Moore, director of the National Vaccine Establishment, Jenner said: "Dear Moore:—I have been constantly equinating for some months, and perceive not the smallest difference between the pustules thus produced and the vaccine. Both are alike because they come from the same source." (*Vide, Baron's Life of Jen-*

ner, vol. II., p. 388.) It is surely unnecessary to adduce further evidence of what Jenner's mature faith and deliberate practice was.

In Vol. II., p. 135 of Baron's Life of Jenner, we read: " 'There,' said Jenner, pointing to a horse with greasy heels, 'there is the source of small-pox.' " It is manifest throughout his writings that to the end of his career Jenner held that pox in the cow was not only derived from grease in the horse, but that it was exclusively derived from that source, and that apart from the horse, cow-pox would cease to exist. After having tested "spontaneous" cow-pox he discarded it as being non-protective and useless. If Dr. Jenner proved anything it was that "spontaneous" cow-pox was no defense against small-pox and because it was no defense he discarded it forever. Notwithstanding Dr. Jenner's utter rejection and emphatic denunciation of "spontaneous" cow-pox as "spurious," and "non-protective," we find many large firms driving a roaring trade with the credulous mob in "spontaneous" cow-pox under the banner of the immortal Jenner.

For many years Dr. Henry A. Martin of Boston, Massachusetts, was the leading propagator of vaccine virus in this country. He supplied to the trade a strain of vaccine stock of "unequalled merit" which he declared was derived from a case of "spontaneous" cow-pox discovered in Beaugeney, France.

Dr. Jenner discarded all "lymph" that was not capable of producing erysipelas. Such lymph, he said, was useless and had "no specific effect on the human constitution." In direct conflict with these emphatic declarations of the promulgator and founder of vaccination, many boldly announce to the medical profession in their advertisements in the medical journals that their "spontaneous" cow-pox virus is "*unquestionably the best vaccine virus on the market today*," that "it affords ample protection against small-pox without the accompaniment of painful arms and disfiguring ulcers," that is, to say, without "erysipelas" which Jenner declared was an essential in every protective vaccination.

From all my correspondence with the propagators of vaccine "lymph," I am firmly convinced that not one of them has any definite or exact knowledge as to the real nature, composition or original source of the complex poisonous mixture which they foist upon gullible doctors as "pure calf-lymph," which the latter in turn inoculate indiscriminately into the bodies of the credulous mob under the pretext of protecting them from small-pox infection. More than a dozen different strains of vaccine "lymph" derived from various and anomalous sources

are on the market at the present time. What any of these stocks is or whence it came nobody is able to tell us; yet each and all of them are guaranteed to work the miracle of avoiding a filth-disease without removing its contributing causes. What confusion! Yet what mystical properties are, nevertheless, attributed to all of these various kinds of "lymph." It is passing strange that large numbers of medical men can be so easily imposed upon by the artful schemes of enterprising disease-mongers who manufacture and vend these undefined and indefinable poisonous compounds of effete matter derived from the diseased bodies of men and beasts which they audaciously label "pure calf-lymph." Is it any wonder that the human race is groaning under an increasing burden of maladies, such as cancer and tuberculosis, when medical men who ought to be the guardians of the public health deliberately engage in a practice which defiles at frequent intervals the blood of the rising generation with the blended disease-products of men and beasts?

What is the specific character of any one of the numerous cow-pox nostrums, miscalled "calf-lymph," now placed upon the market by enterprising "lymph"-mongers, it is impossible to state.

Most of the vaccine virus in current use in this country is undoubtedly derived mainly from human small-pox. The seed "lymph" before being inoculated upon the calf had passed through numberless small-pox patients who were subjects of other diseases besides small-pox. In view of these probabilities what are we to think of the boastings and "certificates of purity" publicly flouted by "lymph" manufacturers and doctors having pecuniary interests in the practice of the Jennerian imposture?

In considering the subject of vaccination one is naturally led to a consideration of its predecessor, variolous inoculation. During the greater portion of the eighteenth century the doctors of "scientific medicine," were diligently engrossed in the criminal practice of inoculating the bodies of the human race with small-pox pus under the preposterous pretense of banishing this loathsome disease from the face of the earth. What was the result? Small-pox became a universal pestilence, and all Europe a lazar house. Under the fostering cure of the exponents of "scientific medicine," small-pox spread like a prairie fire so that it was the exception for any country to escape frequent invasions of the "dread disease" which was being spread broadcast by the inoculators. Had the doctors of "scientific medicine" not adopted the insane notion of disseminating the contagion of small-pox, it could never have become the scourge it was. It would in all probability have disappeared with its kindred filth

diseases, before the advances of hygiene and sanitary science. But when "scientific medicine" turned its eagle-eye toward small-pox and began to "mitigate" it, the result was most disastrous to the public health, and then followed the awful "horrors of small-pox," which we now hear so much about when we protest against the filthy fad, called vaccination. Medical history records that up to the time of small-pox inoculation, variola had not been looked upon with particular disfavor, and was not considered any more dangerous than measles. Indeed, in the health reports these diseases were classed together, but after the introduction of variolous inoculation, the ravages of small-pox increased not only directly as the result of inoculation, but each new case became a focus of infection from which the disease spread in all directions, often with great virulence. The practice of inoculation spread small-pox just as the natural disease did. In this way, not only the number of cases of small-pox, but also the general mortality from that disease was enormously increased. Although it was obvious that epidemics of small-pox often started from an artificially inoculated case this disastrous practice continued to flourish for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

"Instead of being the entirely harmless invention that it was claimed to be in 1721, inoculation was found to be so pernicious a custom, and so destructive of public welfare, as to be branded a crime by English Parliament in 1840. (*See, The Value of Vaccination, by George W. Winterburn, M. D., Ph. D., p. 19.*)

At that time of its introduction small-pox inoculation was hailed by the doctors of "scientific medicine" as the greatest of medical discoveries, and the encomiums lavished upon it equalled those that have since been so gratuitously bestowed upon vaccination. In allopathic works on the practice of physic variolation was always spoken of as "*one of the best established facts of medical science,*"

Even as late as 1754 small-pox inoculation was sanctioned by the Royal College of Physicians, the representative body of the Allopathic school of physic, who pronounced it to be "highly salutary to the human race."

Vaccination is destined to meet the same fate that befell its predecessor, inoculation.

As variolous inoculation had to be abandoned because it spread the disease it was presumed to prevent, so will vaccination be repudiated upon the same grounds, with the additional charge that it not only makes a more propitious soil for small-pox, but is the direct and immediate cause of other and worse diseases than the one it affects to prevent.

Niagara Falls, New York.

treated, whose causative bacterial agents are positively known, so that these may be employed in the cure of the disease which they are charged with having caused. Therefore, bacterially, at least, the curative means must, to be successful, be similar to the pathological condition at which it is directed. The curative means therefore, being a morbid product, capable of curing as well as of causing, in its unsterilized state, at least, must operate according to some definite law, whose discovery is eagerly sought by the scientist engaged in the praiseworthy task of alleviating, preventing or curing the manifold diseases with which mankind is afflicted.

So also with the Jennerian rite of vaccination. Here the undoubtedly protective, though by no means universal, influence of the morbid bacterially free vaccinia lymph, depends for its prophylactic power upon a similarity in effects between vaccinia and varicella, such effects differing, perhaps, in degree, but not in kind.

The same may be said of serum therapy, notably diphtheria antitoxin, whose power, however, depends upon the formation of certain so-called anti-bodies in the blood—i. e., the product, haemic in character, evolved by the defensive processes of the organism in its attempt to repel the invading toxins. The latter, in other words, prepare their own annihilation, if given time enough and provided that the organism in which they are operating is sufficiently strong to withstand the ravages of their operations.

So far, we have considered the cure of disease only, without regard to the organism in which disease occurs. Disease, being any disturbance in the balance of the orderly and harmonious progression of the vital physiologic processes, cannot, for this very reason, be considered a tangible entity; indeed, any such entity, is in reality the final expression, the ultimate result, exemplified in gross tissue change, be this micro or macroscopically visible. By virtue of the law of similars, a law of nature long since scientifically proven, whatever causes disease, is also therefore, capable of curing it, provided, however, that the effects of the causative agent are exactly similar to those of the disease aroused; hence, and this is the vital point, whatever alters the

disturbance in the physiologic balance, such disturbance being expressed in subjective as well as objective effects or symptoms, must also be capable of restoring, not the results of such disturbance, but the physiologic harmony of the organism in which it has occurred. Therefore the organism, in a word, the patient, is cured and not his disease. And since, furthermore, individual idiosyncrasies, susceptibilities, constitutional tendencies, etc., cause the effects of similar disturbing forces to differ in various organisms, in accordance with such differences, various curative agents are required.

Although the ultimate disease results may always be classified in a given nosological division, the disease processes leading to such resultant division, may frequently differ. Hence different remedial agents of necessity must be used. The curative agent, therefore, must be applied, not to the disease, but to the patient, whose disease, itself invisible, is outwardly expressed in visible symptoms and signs. Where such symptoms and signs are exactly similar to a given disease process, itself uniform in kind and uninfluenced by individual tendencies of the organism in which it occurs, it is fair to presume that the morbid product of this disease process, whether bacterial or not, must therefore be capable of removing, if directly opposed, such signs and symptoms. Such opposition of curative and disease elements, is successful in proportion only as it is based upon the law of similars.

It would seem, therefore, that opsonic bacterial therapy, wherever it successfully raises the index of the patient to whom it is applied, does so by virtue of the law of similars.

Opsonic therapy depends upon the "index" for its repetition and size of dose, though where the index has not been taken, clinical manifestations will serve as the guide. A repetition of the dose is demanded by the fall of the positive phase, at its beginning if possible. Wright, himself, has pointed out that the great causes of failure in previous tuberculin treatment were the administration of too large doses and too frequent repetition of the same, thus producing an accentuated and prolonged negative phase.

Hahnemann years before, demonstrated that remedies in a

highly potentized form, no matter whether they were morbid products of disease or not, were best given in single doses at infrequent intervals and not repeated until all improvement had ceased. The analogy here is strikingly evident, and needs no exceptional mind to grasp. Hahnemann's cessation of improvement corresponds exactly to Wright's fall of the "positive phase."

The use of disease products in the treatment of disease is of ancient origin and as old as Medicine itself. Lux, a homeopathic veterinarian, as early as 1820 used the poison of anthrax, potentized to the thirtieth centesimal dilution, in the treatment of this disease. Other pathological products or nosodes were employed by him and the principle of his cures was expressed in the words, "*aequalia aequalibus curantur*," or isopathy. In this, however, he was mistaken, since, no matter how like the morbid remedial agent may be, to the disease from which it is taken, it cannot remain the same, when once it has been subjected to the process of potentization. "*Idem*" then becomes "*simile*" and only "*simile*," once its effects have been found to resemble closely pathogenetically and curatively, those of the disease for which it is given. The latter nosologically, may be the same or not, provided that its symptoms are similar. Hence *similia similibus*, not *aequalia aequalibus curantur*, is the law of cure.

In more recent times both Swan and Burnett, among others, were active in showing the life-saving powers of properly prepared potencies of disease products, corresponding very closely to the latter-day vaccines of bacterial origin. The use of such pathologic products or nosodes, as they have been termed in the Homoeopathic school, has long since passed the experimental stage, and actual cures wrought by tuberculinum, medorrhinum, syphilinum, pyrogenium, psorium and many others testify to their undoubted efficiency in the treatment of disease. Wherever they have been used in accordance with the law of similars, success has followed, but wherever they have been given upon the theory of isopathy alone, failure has been the result.

For us as homeopathic physicians it is a matter of the utmost concern to observe carefully and thoughtfully the experiments of scientists and therapeutic investigators such as Sir A. E. Wright. Consciously or not these men are re-discovering the

truths of Homeopathy and by clothing them in the terms of modern scientific language, are claiming and employing them as their own. Here and there are a few men, such as Von Behring and Huehard, who have courageously proclaimed the homeopathic source of their inspiration and discoveries, but by the large majority in the Old School, no credit will ever be given to Homeopathy. It is for us to be up and doing, and by employing every modern scientific aid within our reach, to demonstrate to an eager world the truly scientific character of our art. Then only can assertion be supplanted by positive facts, proved beyond any and all doubts. In the meantime our greatest danger lies within ourselves, in that on the one hand, extremists may jeopardize our cause, which on the other hand, is constantly being injured by the pseudo-scientific imitators in our ranks. The latter, ignorant of the first principles of Homeopathic philosophy, are still more ignorant of the true significance of old school investigations, which they profess to follow with a blind credulity worthy of a better cause.

Yet sooner or later Truth must be triumphant and pure Homeopathy come into its own. Serum therapy, opsonic therapy and all the rest must then confess themselves the offspring of Homeopathy. In short, Opsonic therapy is Homeopathy.

616 Madison Avenue, New York.

FAGOPYRUM:—How many homeopathic physicians, even, know this remedy by its "common name," buckwheat? It is a most excellent remedy in pruritis. In pruritis vulvæ there is profuse yellow leucorrhœa; worse from rest; burning in the right ovary. There is deep itching of the hands; itching of the skin and sore, red blotches. People who cannot eat buckwheat cakes because it makes them "break out" simply give a skin proving of the drug.



EVERY DAY PRACTICE



Peculiar and Unusual Cases Wanted

POST-PARTUM HEMORRHAGE AND THE INDICATED REMEDY:—Oct. 10, '07.—Patient a primipara, age 26, weight about 100 pounds, constitutionally weak and very nervous at the prospect; was in labour for several hours; the uterus being enormously distended by an excessive amount of liquor amnii, a portion of the fluid was drawn off as slowly as possible.

Here uterine action stopped entirely, until a dose of *pulsatilla*, 30x, straightened matters out and contractions were resumed, and became regular so that the "second stage" was completed without mishap. On account of the previous distended condition of the uterus, the fundus was grasped at once and held continuously, by an attendant, and no haste was used in the removal of the placenta, which came easily in due time, and was very large.

So far everything seemed all right, but a glance at the patient showed much pallor; a weak, thin, rapid (140) pulse; ringing in the ears, and presently a gush of hot blood from the vagina, followed by a considerable stream and more gushing. The forcible gushing of hot blood suggested belladonna, which failed beautifully. After waiting a few minutes, with no change in the condition, except that the patient grew perceptibly weaker; she complained of nausea. I at once gave ipecac, 1m; a dose dry on the tongue, and in two minutes I had the satisfaction of noting that the hemorrhage was all over, and did not return. The patient went on to an uneventful convalescence under appropriate dietetic measures and an occasional dose of medicine.

The interesting thing, to me, in this case, is the prompt response to the potentized remedy in a condition of sufficient gravity to myself and the attendants.—*Richard Blackmore, M.D., Bellevue, Pa., Oct. 23, 1907.*

A STRIKING CASE:—I wish to mention a striking case, illustrating Dr. Kent's teaching. A girl (M. H.) nineteen years

old, with tubercular ulcer on ring finger of left hand. The ulcer first appeared four years ago, beginning at the root of the nail; her general health seemed good and she weighed a hundred and twenty pounds. About the first of August of this year the ulcer had destroyed all the distal phalanx and most of the soft tissue to the beginning of the next bone. Four or five physicians had advised against amputation, saying that healing could not be expected and the ulcer would only be all the nearer the body. The finger became so painful, especially when dressed, that the parents demanded an amputation; healing was prompt and complete. The girl now has tubercular laryngitis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and many indications of tubercular enteritis. She has lost, since August 1st, twenty-five pounds, and you know what the prognosis is.

Mrs. W. N.—Chronic constipation for many years with symptoms as follows: Windy weather aggravates; heat aggravates; wet weather aggravates; headaches with nausea; thirstless; menses copious, frequent, protracted; inactivity of rectum. \mathcal{R} : nux moschata, 200th, one dose. Second day afterward diarrhœa commenced and lasted ten days, the first time bowels had moved freely, without physic in ten years. Patient improved rapidly, gaining flesh and strength. An occasional dose of same remedy was necessary.—V. A. Hutton, M.D., Florence, Colo.

A *REPERTORY CASE*:—Miss Emily B., age 19, brown eyes, dark brown hair, small frame, stenographer; nervous-sanguine temperament.

Has always been susceptible to cold, draught, dampness; takes cold easily and colds usually begin in throat, followed by cough which is always *very persistent*.

The last of November, 1906, took sudden cold, beginning with sore throat, red sore, raw, scrapy feeling, no exudation, which was relieved in a day or two and a cough began which was dry, rasping, almost incessant; aggravated lying, worse at night; worse exercise, worse coming into warm room from open air; worse sitting up.

She was under allopathic treatment, but got no *permanent*

benefit whatever, or even *partial*; and did not get rid of cough until the advent of warm weather the next June.

October 27, 1907, she took cold again with the usual sore, scrapy, raw-feeling throat, which soon disappeared and the cough started up and under the usual allopathic treatment grew constantly worse. The cough was incessant while lying, necessitating her sitting up in bed to get any sleep whatever, and she began to think she was in for another siege like last winter's.

I was called to her November 18th, and found the following conditions: Temperature, 100; pulse, 85; some thirst; moderate appetite; cough dry, from tickling in throat and trachea, almost incessant, with occasional exacerbations, more often at night, when it would be spasmodic and cough rapidly and without ceasing for a full hour, leaving her pretty much exhausted. The cough was worse at night; from exercise; from lying; from coming into warm room from outdoor air; better in cool air, sitting up; no expectoration. Abdominal muscles sore to touch from persistent coughing.

Wishing to illustrate forcibly the difference in results of allopathic and homeopathic treatment, I spent a few moments in repertory work before making my prescription, as follows:

COUGH:—*Worse lying.* (Page 474, Boger.) Belladonna, chamomilla, cocculus, conium, drosera, *ferrum*, HYOSCYAMUS, *ignatia*, ipecacuanha, mercurius, mezereum, phosphorus, *pulsatilla*, rhus tox., stannum.

Worse night:—(Page 471, Boger.) Arsenicum, BELLADONNA, BRYONIA, *ferrum*, CHAMOMILLA, drosera, GRAPHITES, HYOSCYAMUS, MERCURIUS, *mezereum*, PHOSPHORUS, PULSATILLA, RHUS TOX., STANNUM.

Dry:—(Page 469, Boger.) Belladonna, graphites, PHOSPHORUS.

Spasmodic:—(Page 470, Boger.) BELLADONNA, BRYONIA, conium, FERRUM, HYOSCYAMUS, IGNATIA, mercurius, *mezereum*, PHOSPHORUS, phosphoric acid, PULSATILLA, rhus tox.

Tickling:—(Page 470, Boger.) Hyoscyamus, mercurius, PHOSPHORUS, rhus tox., STANNUM.

Irritation, tickling in the trachea:—(Page 476, Boger.) ARSENICUM, BELLADONNA, *bryonia*, *chamomilla*, cocculus, FER-

RUM, HYOSCYAMUS, *ignatia*, mercurius, mezereum, *phosphorus*, phosphoric acid, *pulsatilla*, rhus tox., STANNUM.

Worse sitting up:—(Page 477, Boger.) Hyoscyamus, sanguinaria.

Thus hyoscyamus shuts out all other remedies and, covering the totality of the symptoms she was given a powder of hyos., 1m., B. & T., at 11 o'clock a. m., dry on the tongue, to be followed by another in two hours, then placebo every two hours.

November 14th: Reported feeling much better; cough began to abate within an hour after taking the first dose of medicine, continuing all day so that she was able to lie down in bed her whole weight, what she had not done for two weeks, for a good night's sleep, with no cough except a trifle when she first lay down; temperature and pulse normal, and a decidedly happy girl.

November 15: Reports "only hacked occasionally" through the day yesterday; good appetite, bowels regular, and after doing light work around the house was able to lie down and have a good night's natural, restful sleep without cough.

November 16th: Got up feeling well and like herself again after a light breakfast, went to office to attend to her usual stenographic work.

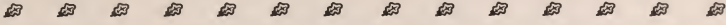
This case illustrates the *lightning-like rapidity* with which the homeopathic remedy works when the *true similibimum* is applied.

Emily is the only child of her parents, who were, of course, delighted with the results and recognized unmistakably the difference in the two different styles of treatment.—*S. H. Sparhawk, M.D., St. Johnsbury, Vt.*

ERRATA.—On page 422 of November CRITIQUE, in the natrum muriaticum case reported by Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe, "*pain worse lying on back*," should have read "*pain better lying on back*." The editor would respectfully request all correspondents to use the full terms instead of signs; it not only looks better but is more intelligible to readers who may not be familiar with the latter. Also, please, spell all remedies out in full, and do not capitalize with exception of where remedy begins a paragraph. This addition to the correction is made to cover general conditions and applies to all contributors.—*Editor.*



C O N T R I B U T E D



SOMEONE HAS BLUNDERED.

Dear Editor:—

You will recall that a certain London newspaper once conveyed to its readers the startling news that Mark Twain had departed this life. Mark telegraphed the paper: "The first reports of my death are somewhat exaggerated."

In a recent issue of your journal I have read the news, somewhat surprising to me, that I am about to remove to California, or somewhere. Permit me to say that I am more or less of a fixture at the University of Michigan. I was born in this neighborhood, have lived all my life here, have exercised most of my professional activity in this institution, and feel that I can serve our college with some degree of acceptability for some time yet. While old age is creeping on apace, yet I am still in the traces and look forward hopefully to a few more years of active practice. While some very flattering and tempting opportunities for greater financial return have presented from time to time, yet loyalty to my Alma Mater, love of my faculty colleagues, thorough enjoyment of, and inspiration from contact with the young life of the university, and twenty years of professional association with the Michigan brethren make me loath to leave a community so delightful as this.

Please convey this information, unimportant as it is, to the readers of your valuable journal.

Cordially,
R. S. COPELAND.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 4, '07.

CONFERENCE OF COUNCILS ON MEDICAL EDUCATION.

A meeting of representatives of the Councils on Medical Education of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the National Eclectic Medical Association and the American Medical

Association was held in the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, on October 25th.

There were present Dr. A. D. Bevan, Chairman, and Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council of the A. M. A., both of Chicago. Dr. E. B. Shewman, Waymansville, Ind., Vice-Chairman, and Dr. W. N. Mundy, Forest, Ohio, Secretary of the Council of the N. E. M. A.; Dr. George Royal, Des Moines, Iowa, and Dr. W. A. Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich., Secretary of the Council of the A. I. H. Among visitors were Dr. Wm. P. Best of Indianapolis, Secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association; Drs. Robinson, Shears, Haseltine and Pollock of Chicago.

Upon motion of Dr. Bevan, Dr. George Royal was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Dr. N. P. Colwell secretary.

Four hours or more were spent in discussing the problems of raising the standard and unifying the requirements of medical education and providing for a schedule for inspection of colleges. Perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed.

After some preliminary remarks by Chairman Royal and Dr. Bevan upon the desirability of united action on the work in hand, Dr. Bevan made a motion that efforts be made throughout the states to secure a committee in each to co-operate with us and the medical examining boards to unify the standards of entrance examinations and curricula so as to secure proper medical education and higher medical standards. This was carried unanimously.

A letter was read from President Baxter of the Ohio State Board of Medical Examiners, the substance of which was as follows: That the State Board of Examiners, being responsible for medical education in its own state, would not take any action except on first hand information. As the colleges would be annoyed by repeated inspections by different bodies, the board invited representatives from each of the three national councils to join it in making the inspection. The reasons given for this action was not only the foregoing, namely, to avoid frequent examinations, but that the board of medical examiners and the representatives of the different councils would be able to secure their information at the same time and under the same condi-

tions. This action of the Ohio board met with instant favor on account of its impartiality and fairness, and Dr. Dewey moved, seconded by Dr. Bevan, that the examining boards of all the other states be asked to adopt the same methods. Unanimously carried.

In regard to standards of minimum requirements for college inspection, after careful discussion, Dr. Bevan moved, seconded by Dr. Shewman, that the secretaries of the three Councils on Medical Education be authorized to prepare a schedule to be submitted to the different councils and boards of medical examiners. Unanimously carried.

Dr. Best, secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association, in a few well chosen remarks suggested that inasmuch as the old school had without question done much for advancement of original research in pathology, bacteriology and allied sciences, the homeopathic school had also done much in the study and development of drug pathogenesis, and the eclectic school in therapeutic research, that the work of all three schools should be considered in the promotion of general medical interests.

The meeting was then adjourned, and the feeling prevailed that it was a most successful and important gathering for the elevation of medical education in this country.—*Medical Century*.

ALLIUM CEPA:—When your mother gave you a good dose of “onion tea” for that cold she did not know she was making a fairly good homeopathic prescription, but she was. This remedy is the common “red onion” and is indicated where there is coryza, with acrid nasal discharge and laryngeal symptoms. “Singer’s cold; worse in *warm room*, and toward evening; better in open air,” are good indications for this remedy.

The Critique

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Communications of a literary nature, books for review and exchanges should be addressed to the Managing Editor. Those relating to business matters, inquiries for advertising rates, space, etc., should be addressed to the Business Manager.

MATTERS FOR PUBLICATION, NOTICES OF CHANGE IN ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE RESPECTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING DATE OF PUBLICATION TO INSURE ATTENTION. No attention whatever will be paid to communications unless accompanied by signature and address of the author. We would respectfully request that correspondents be particular to write upon but one side of the paper, write plainly, spell correctly, and bear in mind that there is such a thing as the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

IS THE TIME FOR SLEEPY INACTIVITY REALLY PAST?

Dewey, Royal, Sutherland, Garrison and McConkey—that is the make-up of the A. I. H. committee to “see about it.” Are you on? If not, you of the homeopathic faith will soon learn that the effort to wipe off the earth everything homeopathic is to be met with a stern resistance. The time for sleepy inactivity is past.—Forum—Medical Century.

I agree most heartily with our Kansas City friend that the make-up of the A. I. H. committee “to see about it” is about the

best ever. This committee realizes the enormous amount of work it has before it and while it is making a mighty effort to sweep back the waves of "progress" which are at present threatening the total destruction of everything homeopathic I hope it will not overlook Colorado. I understand there are some signs of surrender on the part of those who have held the whip hand in affairs hereabouts. Westminster University College of Medicine is once more advertised as The Denver Homeopathic and there is a rumor that the old sign is about to be placed over the present Park Avenue (hospital) plant. Be this as it may, there will never be much to brag about in this neck o' woods until all factions lay aside their differences; the cliques disband and a general readjustment of existing conditions takes place. Can such a change be effected in this country? M.

NOTE:—Since the foregoing was written the Denver Homeopathic has flopped back to Westminster. The saints preserve us!

INTERNAL VACCINATION.—*Hahnemannian Monthly*, for November, adds its editorial encouragement to a communication condemning this method and, notwithstanding the cocksure comments of its Colorado contributor concerning what he considers a complete failure of *vaccinum* as a prophylaxis in times of smallpox invasion, as well as his strictures upon the use of belladonna for a similar purpose in scarlet fever, I cannot help remark that in this particular instance the nosode used was not the one which gave our good Iowa brethren the glory of placing this method of vaccination on a safe legal status in their state, besides winning for themselves the gratitude of a long suffering clientele; it might not be amiss also to add to the aforesaid remark, that it is not at all unlikely the frequency of administration of this unfortunate selection might be the cause for Dr. Moore's confinement in the Adams county pest house, and, further, if he administered it with one-half the faithfulness to others who "applied for advice" as he declares he did in his own

particular case, the only surprise which can be expressed is that more of the citizens of Brighton, Colorado, were not similarly sidetracked.

I do not believe it necessary to continually occupy one's self placing props under homeopathy, lest our friends, the enemy, and the public in general, consider it convincing evidence of the hopelessly crippled condition of our theory, but I do believe there is a certain loyalty due from our magazines and members of the profession to such portions of the medical masonry forming our firm therapeutic base, as will make ineffectual all efforts on the part of those disposed to pick flaws in our foundation-wall, the building of which required the united and persistent effort of pioneers in the cause, and that, too, under the most trying conditions, that the principles of homeopathic practice might be guaranteed a secure and permanent resting place after their days of effort were over.

M.

ANOTHER MILE STONE REACHED.—With the present issue volume fourteen of this publication closes and, beginning with our January number, *THE CRITIQUE* will enter upon the fifteenth year of its publication.

While I have no particular reason to rejoice beyond a certain limit for the many good things which have come our direction during the past year in the way of increased patronage and other perquisites, I am heartily glad to give greeting to our contributors and patrons and to assure them of our intention of remaining in the race during the year 1908, Providence permitting, with our fighting clothes properly pressed and otherwise furnished for a finish-fight, if necessary, in the championship of clean and conservative homeopathy.

The past year has been one for which both editorial and business departments have every reason to feel much gratification; there is a whole lot of joy to be extracted from living in a world like this, and inasmuch as our contributors and associate editors have been unusually considerate and attentive to business and that the returns at the "box office" have far out-ranked

those of any previous year, both business manager and editor have had their share of the joy which comes from association with an enterprise of which they are both proud and pleased to acknowledge.

I trust that the cordial relations which have existed between our contributors and the editorial end of this establishment will remain intact during the coming year; it will be my effort to improve THE CRITIQUE in any legitimate manner and will be pleased to receive suggestions from all who may feel an interest in the matter. I want to thank quite a few for numerous suggestions during the past year, and to assure them that while some still remain in abeyance is no reason why they will not be brought to the surface later on or that we do not appreciate them fully.

No one need fear that THE CRITIQUE will fail to "speak out in meetin'" whenever the interests of homeopathy are in question. If you have anything to offer for the good of the cause, let us have it. M.

AN OLD TIME BLAST.—Dr. J. H. Lopez of Philadelphia indulges in some remarks on Homeopathy in the *Critic and Guide*, July issue. He writes: "Homeopathy is founded on the *ipse dixit* of one man, whose dogmas were confined to *similia similibus curanda*." Passing by the spelling and grammar we might remark, as a parallel case, that the law of gravitation is founded on the *ipse dixit* of one man. Cannot the doctor see that it is not a question of *ipse dixit*, but of truth. Is homeopathy a truth, a therapeutic law, or not? Homeopathy cannot cure every case, but experience, and statistics, demonstrate that under its ministrations the patient's chance of *cure* is enormously increased over that experienced under any other method of treatment. The Austrian government once prohibited the practice of homeopathy, but when the death-rate from Asiatic cholera under the "regular" treatment was found to be over fifty per cent., while under homeopathic treatment it was about six per cent., the prohibition was withdrawn. (Ancient, but true).

Some years ago it was stated that practically all cases of typhoid at Melbourne, Australia, are sent to the homeopathic hospital there because experience has shown that under homeopathic treatment their chances for complete recovery are greatly increased.

One rather amusing feature of Dr. Lopez's blast is his arraignment of the homeopaths for using certain drugs, as, for instance, the "virus of mad dog." But does not the Pasteur Institute do the same, only in stronger doses? Is not vaccine virus nothing but the virus of smallpox? Is not diphtheria antitoxin the virus of diphtheria? Koch's tuberculin? It looks to us like a case of the pot calling the kettle black. But after all is said the gist of the matter lies in the question: do these remedies cure? Homeopaths have found that they do. Homeopaths use them in a highly potentized form, where all traces of the material have vanished and only the "spirit-like" power of the substance remains. The "regulars" use them in strong doses, which at times are dangerous, even deadly, as their own records show.—*Homeopathic Envoy.*

"YOU CAN'T SAW WOOD WITH A HAMMER."—Some one left a card on my desk recently which bore the foregoing inscription, printed in two colors, and after reading some of the utterances recently reputed to the renowned Osler I am inclined to think that the distributor of these choice *bons-mots* would find a very fruitful field for the outlet of his particular brand of philanthropy if he were to send a complete set of similar souvenirs to the aforesaid with the suggestion that he permit the sentiment to soak into his sensation-seeking system to the fullest extent.

Some of the ideas introduced by this much over-estimated individual and published in the secular and medical press as utterances of the rarest refinement and reflecting the highest type of intellectuality are so devoid of sense that were they outbursts from some less noted individual, the cry against them would be not only universal, but extremely unproductive of pleas-

ure to the vanity of the one against whom they might be directed.

At a recent address to medical students the professor offered stuff of this sort to stiffen the pride and confidence of his hearers in their chosen profession: "Be skeptical of the pharmacopœia!" "He is the best doctor who knows the worthlessness of most medicines!" "Study your fellow man and woman and learn to manage them!"

In other words go into the practice of your profession with the same underlying principles for your guidance that you would be required to possess if you expected to blossom out as a bunco-steerer.

Editor Dale M. King of *Medical Councelor*, under the caption of "The Man of the Hour (12 p. m.)," voices a virtuous and virile sentiment anent the said Osler in the following editorial utterance of no uncertain sound:

"One may see from this clipping that Dr. Osler is not improving his own condition or that of those who believe in him. He is, and always has been, a student of diseased conditions; diagnosis has been his long suit—regular evening dress, while his treatment has been a joke—a pair of bathing trunks on a Christmas tree. It is too bad that a man of his influence should lend so little encouragement to the medical student or physician who is skeptical regarding the value of drugs when they are of all importance. Of what benefit is it to the patient to know that he has pneumonia when his physician will drill his hands into his trousers pockets (not the patient's) and whistle "Home, Sweet Home," as soon as the diagnosis is made? No; that man might better have employed some old woman who, from the start would treat the case as a bad cold. She would have her hot blankets, ~~hot~~ drinks and dose of salts—and use them. She would help by equalizing the circulation and relieving retention. Diagnosis is as valuable nine times out of ten as a dumb waiter in a vacant flat. We are grateful to Dr. Osler for one thing—that he is not in earnest. A man seriously in earnest can accomplish tremendous objects whether he be right or wrong. He is terribly effective and nothing can stop him; but the fellow who just rams around to be a going, doesn't leave much fresh sawdust in his trail. Dr. Osler may be 'sawing wood,' but it's 'punk.'"



CORRESPONDENCE



By Members of the Editorial Staff

HAHNEMANN ROUND TABLE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Hahnemann Round Table, of Philadelphia, and several invited guests were addressed at the October meeting by Doctor Rudolph F. Rabe, of New York. The subject presented by him, "Opsonic Therapy versus Homeopathy," was informally discussed by those present, among whom were guests from West Chester and Washington, D. C., and students from the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. The last hour of the meeting was devoted to informal sociability and enjoyment of refreshments. All who participated expressed pleasure in the occasion.

Letters were read from many physicians from other states, included in the list of corresponding members. The Round Table welcomes corresponding and associate members, in addition to active members; correspondence members, subscribers to the declaration of principles, and residing at a distance rendering it impossible for them to attend meetings, have all the privileges of membership except voting and holding office and are exempt from dues. Associate members may be physicians or students, not required to subscribe to the declaration of principles, have all the privileges of membership except voting, holding office and contributing papers. Their membership fee and annual dues are half the fee of active members.

The November meeting is to be devoted to practical repertory study.

Resolutions Adopted by the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross, October 18, 1907.

Whereas, By international agreement in the Treaty of Geneva, 1864, and the revised Treaty of Geneva, 1906, "the emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground and the words Red Cross or Geneva Cross" were adopted to designate the personnel protected by this convention, and

Whereas, The treaty further provides (Article 23) that "the emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground and the words Red Cross

or Geneva Cross can only be used whether in time of peace or war, to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and material protected by this convention," and

Whereas, The American National Red Cross comes under the regulations of this treaty according to Article 10, "volunteer aid societies, duly recognized and authorized by their respective governments," such recognition and authority having been conferred upon the American National Red Cross in the charter granted by congress, January 5, 1905, Sec. 2, "The corporation hereby created is designated as the organization which is authorized to act in matters of relief under said treaty," and, furthermore,

Whereas, In the revised Treaty of Geneva, 1906, in Article 27, it is provided that "The signatory powers whose legislation should not now be adequate, engage to take or recommend to their legislatures such measures as may be necessary to prevent the use by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this convention confers the right thereto of the emblem or name of the Red Cross or Geneva Cross;" be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of the American National Red Cross requests that all hospitals, health departments and like institutions kindly desist from the use of the Red Cross created for the special purpose mentioned above, and suggests that for it should be substituted some other insignia, such as a green St. Andrew's cross on a white ground, to be named the "Hospital Cross," and used to designate all hospitals (save such as are under the medical departments of the army and navy and the authorized volunteer aid society of the government), all health departments and like institutions, and further be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of the American National Red Cross likewise requests that all individuals or business firms and corporations who employ the Geneva Red Cross for business purposes, kindly desist from such use, gradually withdrawing its employment and substituting some other distinguishing mark.

ALCOHOL:—About five ounces of alcohol is considered sufficient to cause death; taking into consideration that one would ordinarily have to consume an enormous amount of stuff to secure this quantity of poison, it would be easier for the coroner to bring in a verdict of "death by drowning" than to endeavor to ascertain the actual cause of death in the average case of "alcoholism!"



Books and Reprints



ESSENTIALS OF MEDICAL GYNECOLOGY.—By A. F. Stephens, M. D., Professor of Medical Gynecology in the American Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. 12mo., 428 pp., fully illustrated. Cloth, \$3.00. The Scudder Bros. Co., publishers, Cincinnati, O.

Here is a work, although small as to volume, which covers an important subject in a very complete and concise manner. It consists of four hundred and sixteen pages of text which cover every subject in the practice of gynecology in a very readable and reliable manner, besides being illustrated with numerous natural photographic reproductions of parts and procedures. It is carefully written and in a most comprehensive style; the colored plates and other illustrations are away above the average of such work; the printing, paper, binding and other mechanical features are a credit to the publishers, who have a well-established reputation already for producing nothing but the very best in their line.

M.

THE REST TREATMENT.—The foregoing subject is the topic of an unusually interesting paper by Amos J. Givens, M. D., of Stamford, Conn., and printed in the *Medical Century*, April, 1905.

Dr. Givens is without question one of the most thoroughly informed men in the medical profession today regarding the treatment of nervous and mental troubles, and his sanitarium at Stamford Hall, Conn., one of the most complete of any in the country. Thousands of cases have been treated here and the percentage of cures far outnumber those of any other institution of which we have any knowledge. It would be a wise move on the part of physicians and others having cases of this kind to read the pamphlet issued by Dr. Givens and dealing with the Rest Cure idea; in case of any cases consult the doctor and be convinced that he is the proper person with whom to intrust all such, and his sanitarium the place. This is not an advertisement in any sense of the word; it is a plain statement of a self-evident fact.

M.



Miscellaneous Matter



Send Us a Personal Item Occasionally

Dr. A. F. Swan's new address is Longmont, R.F.D. No. 4.

Dr. John Wesley Harris has gone East to study the latest styles in surgery.

Dr. W. C. Goodno has resigned from the chair of practice of medicine at the Hahnemann College, Philadelphia.

We understand that there is some talk of re-christening the Park Avenue hospital and that it will resume its old name. Let's see; what was that, anyway?

Decatur, Illinois, so the **Medical Century** states, is simply dying to have more homeopathic physicians locate there. A homeopathic surgeon is also needed. Were you ever in Decatur?

Publisher of the **Iowa Homeopathic Journal**, Dr. Erwin Schenk, is the proud papa of a new baby, which arrived at his house October 29th. Both infants, son and journal, seem to be prospering.

"Current Events" in **Progress** is provoked because someone has confused him with an advocate of Oklahoma City for the next meeting of the A. I. H. Don't worry about a little thing like that!

Dr. Chas. C. Rowley has given up practice in Denver and at the present writing is visiting with his sister in Canon City. Wherever Dr. Rowley concludes to locate **The Critique** wishes him well.

Dr. Strickler rather straddled the fence when he editorialized in last issue of **Progress** re "The Westminster Plan." It takes a stout heart and stiff backbone to look with much favor on a fix-up of that sort.

If one is to judge from future event indications, we guess the next meeting of the A. I. H. will be held at Oklahoma City, Okla., notwithstanding the knock of **Clinique**, **Progress** and a few other of this class.

The Eclectic Medical College, formerly located at San Francisco, is to be re-established and will find a home in Los Angeles. Dr. Munk of the latter city, a member of the Eclectic Council of Medical Education, is the dean.

If the Eclectics, Homeopathics, Physio-medicists and Osteopaths comprising a majority of the Texas state board of medical examiners should happen to combine forces, what a — of a time the old-school boys would experience in the Lone Star state.

Dr. Charles Nelson Hart has been missed from his usual haunts during the past month, due to a trip in the East. The doctor will, no doubt, return with many new ideas gathered during his sojourn, all of which will be at the disposal of his large clientele.

Judging by the bunch of bouquet material Editor Kraft handed Dr. Bukk G. Carleton of New York in his October issue, we would rather be the aforesaid Budoublek than President of the United States and Ireland; Carleton must be all right—everyone says so.

Dr. Kent was fortunate in securing the season's prize "catch" while on his recent trip to Minnesota, which consisted of a 20-pound muskellunge. This is two succeeding seasons where the good doctor comes out at the top of the heap as a fisherman. What else might one expect?

We recommend that our Iowa brethren read carefully the communication signed by Dr. Alfred M. Moore, Brighton, Colo., in November *Hahnemannian* and forever after to hold their peace re "internal vaccination!" By-the-way, however, our Iowa friends chose the proper nosode and have had considerable success in the use of their remedy.

Dr. Wilhelm Sternberg, a leading Berlin specialist, advocates a course of cooking in the training of physicians and surgeons. This is a great oversight on the part of promoters of Westminster University College of medicine—excuse us, it is just plain Denver Homeopathic now, until some other name is suggested and adopted, that they permitted any foreigner to forestall them in furnishing funny and freakish fancies.

The November issue of *Iowa Homeopathic Journal* came to hand with a promptness which betokens push and progressiveness on the part of its promoters. Each succeeding issue marks improvement in every department and if the homeopaths of Iowa allow their interest in this venture to droop, and the *Journal* to die, they deserve just what is sure to come to them. But those Iowa boys are not "quitters" and the *Journal* is sure to stay.

If we had it to spare just now, we would like to bet a red apple with Frederica E. Gladwin, M. D., of Philadelphia, that her paper read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, September 17-19, entitled "The Meeting of the State Homeopathic Medical Society in the *Materia Medica Woods: A Character Sketch*," was a fine one, and well received. And apples of any kind this fall are very high.—*American Physician*.

We'll bet another one, and a pippin at that, that Doctor Gladwin never writes anything outside the "fine one" class. *The Critique* hopes to publish this particular article in the January, '08, issue.

Political influences were instrumental in retiring Dr. B. F. Baily from the state board of medical examiners of Nebraska, a position he held for twelve years. Dr. Baily brought a great deal of influence to bear upon this body, which worked for the betterment of homeopathy in his state, and while we regret his defeat for reappointment we are glad to know that another good homeopath, Dr. S. F. Ashley of Fairmont, Neb., has succeeded him.

The Critique desires to acknowledge its obligation to the editor of *Medical Century* for advance proof sheets of report of meeting held in Chicago by representatives of the Councils of Medical Education of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the National Eclectic Medical Association and the A. M. A. Representatives from this meeting might find work to do here in Denver if they would take the time and trouble to investigate some of our institutions.

A hospital car has been placed on the street railway lines of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; it is not designed for city work, but for outlying districts far removed from hospital accommodations, by which first aid will be directed on the ground instead of taking cases to the city when time is at a premium. Evidently Milwaukee proposes to be famous from some other viewpoint than the excellence and enormous output of the beverage that both cheers and intoxicates.

Following closely upon the transmogrification of the Denver Homeopathic College into The Westminster University, we hear that the old Southern Homeopathic at Baltimore has become the Atlantic Medical College. And presumably these instances of the doffing of the homeopathic appellation and donning of the other, the non-committal designation, are to be regarded as progress—progress from what unto what? Now don't all speak up at once please, you remnant host of homeopathic colleges,—but which of you will be the next to become progressive, creed-less, seed-less, and hermaphroditic? The American Institute of Creedless and Scientific Medicine: how would that look? It sure do sound euphonious and seems mouth-filling.—**American Physician.**

Kraft bewails the fact that Bro. Arndt and the editor of *The Critique's* are K. P.'s and not Masons so that they might experience the delights of a trip over "hot sands" and a few other stunts calculated to stimulate the digestion and strengthen the nervous system. Of course we do not know anything about Masonry, but there are a few eye-openers in this "modern initial secret organization" which it would be great pleasure to either the aforesaid Arndt or the lithe and blithe Mastin to communicate to Bro. Kraft under proper conditions, provided he would place himself in that reposeful and hopeful frame of mind known as being desirous of getting a run for his money. "Let's" give him the old "Oriental," for a starter, at Oklahoma next summer; what do you say Bro. Arndt?



READING NOTICES



O f I n t e r e s t t o E v e r y b o d y

A PLEASURE IN ANTICIPATION.—Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have in press a work from the press of Dr. Clarence Bartlett. The book has the concise yet thoroughly descriptive title, “Treatment.” It will be in a class by itself, giving full **treatment** for practically every known disease, not therapeutics only, though this branch is fully gone into, but **treatment** in its broadest sense. It will make a work of about 1,200 large octavo pages. The author has been assisted in his task by noted specialists—i. e., Dr. C. M. Thomas on Eye and Ear; Dr. E. M. Graham, Skin; Infants, Dr. C. S. Raue; Hydrotherapy, Dr. W. F. Baker, and Dr. W. H. Hammond, on X-Ray. The book will probably be ready for delivery in February.

NEW BOOK:—Messrs. Boericke & Tafel have in press a work from the pen of Dr. Clarence Bartlett. The book has the concise yet thoroughly descriptive title, “Treatment.” It will be in a class by itself, giving full **treatment** for practically every known disease; not therapeutics only, though this branch is fully gone into, but **treatment** in its broadest sense. It will make a work of about 1,200 large octavo pages.

The author has been assisted in his task by noted specialists—i. e., Dr. W. B. Van Lennep on Surgical Relations of Internal Diseases; Dr. C. Albert Bigler, on the Rectum; Dr. Leon T. Ashcroft, on Genito-urinary Diseases; Dr. Fred W. Smith, on Disinfection; Dr. C. M. Thomas, on Eye and Ear; Dr. E. M. Gramm, Skin; Dr. C. S. Raue, Infants; Dr. W. F. Baker, Hydrotherapy, and Dr. W. H. Hammond, on X-Ray. The book will probably be ready for delivery in January.

VISITING & POCKET REFERENCE BOOK (PERPETUAL).—1908—J. H. Chambers & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Missouri.—Revised and enlarged, handsomely vellum bound, lapel, pocket size. Price, 50c. Condensed—at the same time sufficiently elaborate to give such information required in a book of this character. Convenient to carry in the pocket; containing 128 printed and blank pages. **SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS:** Table of signs—How to keep visiting list, obstetrical memoranda—clinical emergencies—artificial respiration—poisons and antidotes—dose—table—important incompatibles; ruled printed pages

for—weekly visiting list—memoranda—nurses' addresses—clinical record—obstetric record—birth record—bills rendered—cash received—miscellaneous memoranda, death record—vaccination record—articles loaned—cash loaned.

The publishers will mail copy postpaid on receipt of 24 2c stamps.

ANÆMIA.—The consensus of modern scientific opinion is that anæmia is but a phase of malnutrition. Blood poverty is merely incidental—iron can never fulfill all the requirements for treatment. Moreover, there is more than sufficient iron in an ordinary daily diet to overcome the worst form of anæmia known—**if it could be assimilated.** Dujardin Beaumetz proved this fact and struck the keynote of the successful treatment of impoverished blood—i. e., promote assimilation of food, and not only the blood poverty, but malnutrition in general will be overcome. This is the rational and scientific reason for the universally acknowledged value of Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. in all forms of anæmia. Comparative clinical tests have proven—time and time again—that Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. will cure many of the most rebellious cases of anæmia, even those that have resisted treatment by practically every known form of organic and inorganic iron.

RELIEF IN RHEUMATOID CONDITIONS.—Dr. Pettingill of New York city, under the head of "Intestinal Antiseptis," reports some excellent experiences, from which the following is selected:

"Every physician knows full well the advantages to be derived from the use of antikamnia in very many diseases, but a number of them are still lacking a knowledge of the fact that antikamnia in combination with various remedies, has a peculiarly happy effect. Particularly is this the case when combined with salol. Salol is a most valuable remedy in many affections; and its usefulness seems to be enhanced by combining it with antikamnia. The rheumatoid conditions so often seen in various manifestations are wonderfully relieved by the use of this combination. After fevers, inflammation, etc., there frequently remain various painful and annoying conditions which may continue, namely: the severe headaches which occur after meningitis, a 'stitch in the side,' following pleurisy, the precordial pain of pericarditis and the painful stiffness of the joints which remain after a rheumatic attack—all these conditions are relieved by this combination called 'Antikamnia & Salol Tablets,' containing 2½ grs., each of antikamnia and of salol and the dose of which is one or two every two to three hours. They are also recommended highly in the treatment of cases of both acute and chronic cystitis. The pain and burning is relieved to a marked degree. Salol neutralizes the uric acid and

clears up the urine. This remedy is a reliable one in the treatment of diarrhœa, entero colitis, dysentery, etc. In dysentery, where there are bloody, slimy discharges, with tormina and tensmus, a good dose of sulphate of magnesia, followed by two antikamnia and salol tablets every three hours, will give results that are gratifying."

THE SERUM TREATMENT OF EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE:—

Harriet C. B. Alexander discusses the subject and reports thirteen cases. Four principal theories of the disease have been advanced: (1) That it is due to disease of the sympathetic nervous system; (2) that the seat of the malady is the medulla oblongata; (3) that it is primarily a disease of the thyroid gland, and (4) that it is a neurosis.

Modern therapeutic measures have been largely based on the "thyroid" theory. The results of partial strumectomy indicate that the successful removal of a portion of the thyroid gland can lead to cure or to definite amelioration of the condition. On the theory that the thyroid secretion normally neutralizes certain general metabolic poisons in the body, Moebius and others conceived of treating cases of exophthalmic goitre, in which there is presumably an excess of thyroid secretion in the body, by introducing subcutaneously, or by the mouth, the serum of thyroidectomized animals. It was hoped that the non-neutralized general metabolic poisons of such animals would nullify the toxic effect of the excessive thyroid secretion. As to the treatment, experience has shown the great importance of general measures; complete rest for a time, fresh air, careful diet, mild, balneotherapy, etc.

The name Thyroidectin has been given to a preparation obtained under aseptic precautions from the blood of animals from which the thyroid glands have been removed, and which is exhibited as a red-dish-brown powder contained in capsules, usually five grains each. Carefully conducted clinical trials seem to show that Thyroidectin can be depended upon to control the characteristic symptoms of exophthalmic goitre. In most cases the patient experiences much relief from the restlessness, tremors, insomnia and other nervous symptoms so frequently present, and a gradual lessening of the frequency of the pulse rate, decrease in the size of the glands, and a diminution of the exophthalmos, with an increase of weight and a much better condition generally. The dose of Thyroidectin seems to be one or more capsules after each meal, according to the judgment of the physician and the reaction of the patient.

In nine of the author's thirteen cases the size of the gland was materially reduced, and in every case improvement was observed with respect to one or more of the symptoms.—*The American Practitioner and News*, August, 1907.

