



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

BOSTON
MEDICAL LIBRARY
8 THE FENWAY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
School of Medicine

Library Union School
of Medicine
E Concord st

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY

1891

VOL. XV.

1891

MARCH, 1904-1905.

LANCASTER AND PHILADELPHIA :
E. P. ANSHUTZ, Publisher.
1905.

ON MEDICAL
NOV 6 1918
LIBRARY

NOV 6 1918
M.C.

BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY
NOV 6 1904

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
School of Medicine

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, MARCH, 1904.

No. 1.

← A POPULAR JOURNAL. →

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

DON'T BE TOO HASTY TO BELIEVE ALL YOU READ.—Recently two keepers in an asylum for the insane were charged with brutality to patients and considerable noise was made over it in the newspapers. When the case was officially investigated it was found that the only witnesses, and also those making the charges, were themselves insane and confined in the same asylum. We personally know of the case of a man who was successively, in the past four years, admitted into several hospitals, "homes," "retreats," and to a hospital for the insane. Against each of these he made the most furious, but utterly unfounded charges of brutality, neglect and incompetence. The man was a monomaniac on the subject that the world had conspired against him.

DANGER IN "HEADACHE" POWDERS OR TABLETS.—A woman in Duluth recently took some "headache" powders or tablets, became unconscious after two doses, remained so for six hours and then died. Drugs that stop pain in a few minutes are all dangerous. Nature's alarm bell is pain, and to stop the alarm without removing the cause of it is not wise. The man who sticks closest to plain, old-fashioned Homœopathy has the best chance for prolonging his life and enjoying physical health so far as it is possible with his individual constitution.

BIGGER AND BIGGER DOSES.—There is now a daily medical paper published and from one of its editorials we clip the following:

"The cacodylates, hypodermically employed, enable us to push the arsenical medication to an extent that was formerly impossible."

But why push arsenical medication? What good is it to the patient to fill him with *Arsenic* even if it doesn't kill him? What do you accomplish by it? Isn't it possible that "pushing" drugs to the limit of human endurance is far more harmful than the disease you are supposedly combating?

FOR GOOD ROADS.—There is now pending in Congress a bill introduced by the Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, and the Hon. Jacob H. Gathinger, Senator from New Hampshire, appropriating \$24,000,000 as National aid for the building of wagon roads. This sum is to be distributed to each State according to its population, except that no State is to receive less than \$250,000. The States or counties receiving this money must add a like amount, so that \$48,000,000 will be expended in the building of wagon roads.

Colonel Brownlow says that we have over 200,000 miles of the finest railway in the world, more miles of railway than all the rest of the globe put together, yet we have the poorest wagon roads of any civilized country. He believes that no one thing will do this country so much good as the building of wagon roads, as provided for in this bill. As these are to be built in every State of the Union, they will be especially valuable as an object lesson. Experience has shown that wherever good roads exist every one wants more of them.

It is a good bill and ought to receive the support of all progressive citizens.

FOREIGN BODIES IN THE STOMACH.—The following story comes from France; we find it in the *Medical Age*. The case was diagnosed "foreign

body in the stomach" and patient was cut open and also his stomach. Twenty-five foreign bodies were extracted, comprising eight coffee-spoons, the lower portion of a three-pronged fork, one staple (pattefiche), two bodkins, one tooth of a comb, one blade of a knife, one needle, and one key, the total weight being 230 grammes. Whether all this is true or not is the question. "Eight coffee spoons" is a big dose to swallow, both physically and mentally. The account says that the patient was discharged in perfect health on the twentieth day, after the operation.

ANOTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASE. — A germ theorist has discovered that appendicitis is contagious and that it runs in epidemics. Now the "progressive" should begin to agitate that appendicitis be put on the quarantine list. In fact, why not at one swoop, put all patients under the guardianship of health boards?

BOXING THE EARS.—The drum of the ear is as thin as paper, and this is stretched like a curtain between the air outside and that within, and thus, having nothing to support it, and being extremely delicate, a slap with the hand on the side of the face, made with the force which sudden and violent anger gives it, has in multitudes of cases ruptured this delicate membrane, resulting in the affliction of deafness for life. As the right hand is almost always used it is the left ear which is stricken; this aids in accounting for the fact that the left ear is more frequently affected with deafness than the right.—*Health.*

WAS NOT REPORTED.—A gentleman who served on a jury this year told of a case that came before them. A man sued for damages on the ground that a vaccinator, backed by policemen, forcibly entered his house and forcibly vaccinated himself and family. His baby did not escape, of course, and the vaccine virus killed it. The judge refused to let the jury have the case "much to our regret" and threw it out of the court.

On the same day this was heard the newspapers reported the discovery of four cases of small-pox in one family, (*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*). The report read that six weeks before one member of the family contracted the disease and was taken to the Municipal Hospital. The other members of the

family were at once vaccinated, quarantined and in due time the quarantine was raised. Then they all contracted small-pox just the same.

VACCINE AND VARIOLA VIRUS PROBABLY THE SAME.—The *Monthly Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, edited by Charles E. De M. Sajous, M. D., for January, says, anent the prevailing epidemic of small-pox:

"It is probably for more than one reason that it rages pre-eminently in winter. In the first place, if the contagious principle gains access to a house, it is more shut in in winter, and consequently acts with greater concentration on the inmates; in the second place, since heat and moisture of summer are well-known to be inimical to the preservation of energy in vaccine, we may well suppose that the coming of winter tends equally to sustain the vitality of the small-pox virus, a virus analogous to that of vaccine, if, indeed, the two are not really modified forms of one and the same poison."

Admitting they are "one and the same poison," is it any wonder that small-pox so persistently lingers?

EFFECT OF VACCINATION.—"If there are in this city any parents who contemplate having their children vaccinated, I suggest as a precautionary measure that they first visit the home of Daniel O'Neill, at No. 806 Niagara avenue, of this city, or communicate with Mrs. O'Neill, the mother of Marie O'Neill, a child of twelve years, who had always enjoyed the best of health until she went to live with an aunt in New York City, where she was vaccinated without the knowledge or consent of her parents, both of whom are healthy people. Shortly after having been subjected to the vaccine operation Marie's health began to fail, running sores broke out on her body, she became emaciated, anæmic and debilitated until she was a physical wreck and a chronic invalid. It is just three years since this little girl, then in the bloom of health, was subjected to vaccine inoculation. I saw her last Friday at her home. She is thin, pallid and puny, presenting a striking contrast with her two sisters, who are hale and hearty, neither of the latter having ever been vaccinated. On Marie's body I found three running sores of long standing, which are painful and require the daily attention of her mother. The condition of this little sufferer is most pitiable.—*Dr. J. W. Hodge in Cataract Journal, Niagara Falls.*

WHAT DOCTORS THINK OF VACCINATION.—The editor of *Medical Talk* recently sent out a lot of queries to doctors, as registered in Polk's Directory, as to what they believed concerning vaccination; the first hundred replies ran out as follows:

Forty-eight believed vaccination prevented small-pox—for a year, for three years, for five years, for a life-time; nine of the forty-eight holding to the life-time end.

Sixty-three were against the compulsory vaccination, and sixty-six were against excluding the unvaccinated children from public schools.

Fifty-three believe that vaccination is dangerous.

Eighty-two claimed that their replies were based on positive experience.

ANTITOXIN.—“Society and many individual reports go to show that antitoxin is little short of a specific. It has been affirmed that the physician who does not give it a trial in his fatal cases is guilty of manslaughter. There is a pretty large number of reputable writers and practitioners who do not believe that it possesses any such virtues, and a number, not so great, who confess to their opinion that it is hurtful and that the patient's chances are discounted by its use.”—*Medical Summary*.

UNVACCINATED CHILDREN IN SCHOOLS. — Judge Mower, of the Common Pleas Court, Springfield, Ohio, has handed down a decision in the mandamus suit brought by George W. Crowell to require the Board of Education to allow his son to attend school even though he is not vaccinated. Judge Mower held that the ruling of the board to this effect could not be sustained by law, inasmuch as it was only applicable to times when there is an epidemic of small-pox.

WHO MAY OR MAY NOT USE ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.—Dr. E. Devaux, in *Bulletin Medical*, January, contributes a paper on that subject. In brief the “arthritics” are those who cannot and should not use alcohol in any form, for if they do they are “destined to early scleroses of every description; to him alcohol is a poison and a virulent one.” On the other hand, to those who tend to a scrofulous constitution, alcoholic drinks are a positive benefit and a means of prolonging life. Devaux thinks

that alcohol may be systematically denied to arthritics and as systematically prescribed to the scrofulous.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison.

Broadly speaking, the arthritics are the gouty and rheumatic, those suffering from diseases of the joints.

OBSERVATIONS FROM PRACTICE OF DR. MOLL.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Leipziger Fop. Z. f. H.*, Nov. 1, 1903.

BELLADONNA.

Some three years ago, I had occasion to note a peculiar morbid phenomena: the patients affected felt a violent *tickling irritation in the larynx*, which caused a *troublesome dry cough*, depriving them of their nightly rest. This symptom was peculiar, since there was no objective cause adducible, and it had appeared in a form almost epidemic. I prescribed *Belladonna* 4, which caused the irritation to disappear quickly. This almost momentary effect reminded me involuntarily of the effect of *Morphine*, which is equally rapid. But who would not prefer *Belladonna*, which, in such a dilution, is quite harmless, to the poisonous *Morphine*? In the latter remedy it is also very questionable whether its effects would also have been lasting.

NUX VOMICA.

A disease which all physicians have a frequent opportunity of observing is dyspepsia in its various forms. An excellent remedy against it, especially where it is based on nervousness is *Nux vomica*, taken in a low potency (3-6 D.). It has nearly always a good effect, frequently a strikingly good effect, and if combined with a proper diet and corresponding hygienic measures, it is even alone able to remove this disease, if it is not too much inrooted and neglected. And even in the most stubborn cases it yields excellent services. *Nux vomica* must, therefore, never be omitted from the remedies to be used in treating this disease. In my practice I have often had persons come to the Ambulatorium to ask for the drops which so much helped them or their relatives. *Nux vomica* is especially efficacious in cases of nervous dyspepsia. It incites the stomach to increased work, and at the same time it invigorates the entire nervous system, which generally in dyspepsia is sympathetically affected.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Philadelphia : 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and 15 N. 6th St.

New York : 145 Grand St., 15 West 42nd St. and 634 Columbus Ave.

Chicago : 44 East Madison St.

Pittsburgh : 627 Smithfield St.

Baltimore : 228 N. Howard St.

Cincinnati : 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C. : 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,
Philadelphia : 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,
Newark, N. J. : Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.
Minneapolis : 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
East Orange, N. J. : 4 Washington St.

PRICE : 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PROOFS THAT HOMŒOPATHY IS A LAW OF NATURE.

There can be no better proof of the superiority of Homœopathy over other systems of medicine than in the ability of its practitioners to utilize cases of poisoning for the furtherance of therapeutic knowledge, and this ability arises from the fact that Homœopathy is a law of nature. A rare case of poisoning presents itself to practitioners of other schools and to them all there is in it is the fact that the poisonous substance presents such and such physiological effects and symptoms, and there the matter rests. But to the homœopath these symptoms often point out new and immensely valuable remedies for the healing of disease. In illustration of this let us quote two cases of poisoning related by the late Dr. P. P. Wells, of Brooklyn, and printed in the *American Homœopathic Review* years ago.

"A girl, fifteen years of age, rose in the morning feeling slightly ill, dressed, and went immediately to the breakfast table. She could take no food; the sight of it made her feel so much worse; she immediately left the table and went to her room. She was seized suddenly with violent vomiting, severe headache, intolerance of light, dizziness; hot, red face; inability to sit up; rapid, small pulse; drowsy,

and at the same time very restless; great anxiety; two hours after the first attack the drowsiness had become insensibility, with constant muttering delirium; did not recognize the members of her family; she was now covered, in patches, with an eruption of miliary rash, with efflorescence between the points of the rash, all of a dark, almost a livid, color; the patches between the points of the rash were of a dingy, dull, opaque appearance. The eruption was more profuse on the forehead and face than elsewhere, and especially on the forehead. The whole aspect of the eruption and the whole condition of the patient were so just like those so many times seen in cases of this variety of scarlet fever that the case was unhesitatingly recognized as an example of it, and in its most violent and hopeless form. The pulse was now small and so rapid as hardly to be counted; the surface had become cold and dry; the livid color of the skin, when pressed out with the finger, returned very slowly; the whole was a most complete picture of torpor, and seemingly a perfect instance of that manifestation of it which immediately precedes dissolution in those rapidly fatal cases of scarlet fever. There was apparently no prospect of the patient's living more than a few hours. Such cases in the practice of the writer had always gone to a fatal termination, and this had been more rapid in its progress than any he had ever seen. The patient being his own child he had opportunity for most carefully watching the case. In about three hours from the first appearance of the eruption the livid color began to lose something of its dark hue; the restlessness and anxiety diminished; the pulse became more distinct and less frequent; consciousness partially returned; the eruption became a brighter red; and the whole train of symptoms so similar to this pernicious form of the fever gradually gave place to a train of phenomena scarcely less remarkable, but not at all like those of any variety of scarlet fever. Both the experimenters were made ill with similar symptoms, but the symptoms were much less violent in the patient's friend. It is a singular fact that this patient has been attacked by a similar miliary rash each year since this poisoning at the season of the blossoming of the ailanthus, and is now always more or less ill each year from this cause. That it was the result of the ailanthus poison is sustained by the fact that the juice of the green stalks was introduced into the mouths of the two girls, that they both soon after sickened, suffering from similar symptoms, differing chiefly in degree of severity rather than kind

and in the case of my patient showing subsequently a train of symptoms precisely like those witnessed in the case of a lad who was poisoned by taking the seeds of this tree."

The two girls afterwards said that they had been playing with the tender shoots of the *Ailanthus glandulosus* tree and had got the juice into their mouths repeatedly.

The cases were not malignant and fatal scarlatina, but very *similar*, and, guided by this involuntary proving, the homœopaths gained a remedy for a disease that before had almost invariably been fatal.

In practice it confirmed the truth of the proving, for it has cured many cases of malignant scarlet fever since.

This is but one instance in many illustrating the ability of men learned in Homœopathy to utilize involuntary cases of poisoning for the benefit of humanity.

THE PREVALENT DREAD OF CONSUMPTION.

On January 6th there appeared a paper by Dr. S. A. Knopp, in the *Medical Record*, under the title of "A Plea for Justice to the Consumptive." The dread of consumption by the public which is so sedulously fostered by many, Dr. Knopp terms "phthisiophobia," and he believes that it is not only a medical error but a very cruel one in its effects. We quote the following from his excellent paper :

"Private phthisiophobia has resulted partially from the Federal and State phthisiophobia just discussed, and partially from the excessive caution of those who are not sufficiently educated in the matter. Let me give you a few instances of the form it takes : Poor sewing women have been discharged, not because they were consumptive themselves, but because they were imprudent enough to mention in the presence of their employers that they were living with or related to some consumptive. Employees in offices, having an innocent cough, are discharged for fear of contagion. Of the number of cases of phthisiophobia which came under the observation of Prof. A. Jacobi, of this city, and which he was good enough to relate to me, one seemed particularly pathetic. A man with a large family to support, but strong, vigorous, and of excellent physique, was discharged from employment because of a non-tuberculous cough which, however, did not get well fast enough to suit his employer.

"Had the following case not come under my observation I would not have thought it possible that phthisiophobia could be productive of such cruelty. The husband of a woman of beautiful character, and devoted as only a woman can be, declared that since there was no longer a doubt that his wife was suffering from consumption he would have to leave her, for he would take no chances. The little sweet-faced sufferer proved to be a most conscientious patient and most eager to carry out all the precautions which would render her a safe companion to associate with.

"I wonder if the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service and his advisers, our solons at Albany, and our distinguished Governor ever realize the sufferings of mind and body they have caused by fostering this new disease, phthisiophobia? Heart-rending as the results of this senseless fear, senseless ruling, and senseless legislation have been to the unfortunate persons afflicted with tuberculosis, still more serious are the results of this official phthisiophobia in its sequel of an exaggerated fear of the presence of consumption considered from another point of view. Individuals who suffer with the early symptoms of tuberculosis, or others who feel themselves in danger of becoming consumptive, will hesitate to seek medical advice for fear of being declared to suffer from a dangerous contagious disease and becoming subject to social ostracism. What a fearful loss of life a retarded diagnosis in pulmonary tuberculosis means, I need hardly dwell upon in an audience of this type. All our hopes in phthisiotherapeutics are centered on the early recognition of pulmonary consumption. Our American sanatoria report as many as 75 per cent. and more of recoveries of incipient cases. How very much lower the percentage of cure is when the patients have passed the incipient stage we all know only too well."

SINGULAR FATALITY OF GREAT MEN.

Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Allopathic doctors seem to save but few of their distinguished patients. I have got to the point that when a distinguished man is taken sick and has a number of doctors I give him up. I have watched the cases of Thos. B. Reed, Wm. C. Whitney, Marcus Hanna, and others, and I believe intelligent homœopathic treatment might have saved them.

SUBSCRIBER.

HE DOESN'T KNOW OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

The following was clipped from the Philadelphia *North American*. No comments!

CHICAGO, January 28.

"Drug treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia. The medical profession, so far as medicines are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this to the public and set to work to discover some specific to save pneumonia patients the better for all concerned."

This statement by Dr Arthur D. Bevan, who stands high in the profession, stirred up the members of the Chicago Medical Society at their meeting today.

Several physicians sprang to their feet to protest against the arraignment. All had to admit, however, that there is no definite remedy known, and they based their protests solely on the contention that they might influence the patient favorably by easing him somewhat and by the moral effect of their presence.

Philadelphia.

B. A.

HINTS.

The remedy for "mouth and hoof" disease in cattle, sheep and all animals with split hoofs is *Acidum nitricum* 1st dil. It is also well to give it as a preventive where the disease is feared.

Spongia 15 will both cure and prevent roup in chickens.

Ailanthus gland. 1st. will save cases of malignant scarlet fever, if anything will.

Kalmia latifolia is said to be a good remedy for "tobacco heart."

Strong *Nitric acid*, carefully applied to a felon and not allowed to run on the surrounding skin, will at once allay the terrible pain. So says Dr. Hirsch, of Germany.

In a recent letter, writing of *Tuberculinum*, Edith K. Neel, author of *Cats, How to Care for Them in Health and Treat Them in Disease*, says: "I have found this remedy cures pus in about five days. These pus collections occur in cats and kittens following distemper, sometimes in the eyes, on the tail, in the ears, and not infrequently the lungs suppurate. I have seen eyes decay and run out inside of a week. I have just cured a four-year-old cat of a rectal abscess as large as an egg by daily doses of *Tuberculinum*; after four doses the whole thing disappeared.

MOSAIC FROM PRACTICE.

BY DR. GOULLON.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Leipziger Pop. Z. f. Hom.*

CURATIVE EFFECTS OF PHOSPHORUS AND OF KALI CARBONICUM.

Eight weeks ago a girl about twenty years of age came to my office, who was, and perhaps still is, suspected of an inclination to phthisis, but who has since then improved so much that it seems worthy of being reported.

The two remedies used had already before been warmly recommended by the late Dr. Lorbacher.

She received nothing during the whole treatment but *Kali carb.* 12 D. and *Phosphorus* 12 D. With this treatment she has steadily improved, so that today, August 8th, I could hear normal vesicular respiration on the right side as well as on the left.

Her monthly periods are regular; her bodily weight has at least not diminished, if it has not increased. A great satisfaction in such a treatment is found in the fact that we can thus do without the horrid (allopathic) preparations of *Kreosote*, which entirely destroy the appetite and have never yet cured a single case of tuberculosis.

According to my practice in such cases, I put five drops of the medicine in fifty grammes of water and get the patient to use this in half a week by taking two teaspoonfuls morning and evening. The second half of the week I substitute *Phosphorus* for *Kali carb.* Such clinical experiments would be very apt to make proselytes for Homœopathy. For there is a sensible and rational Homœopathy as well as an unscientific and irrational Homœopathy. Only the latter could be called by Bock, the professor of pathology, "the medicine of lay-folly." But he knew of no other than the irrational kind, and, as has been historically demonstrated, he was unwilling to try any experiments. For it had once been agreed that he should take a low potency of *Ipecacuanha*, and he was told what symptoms would show themselves, but he backed out at the last moment.

Perhaps he will feel more inclined to try an experiment with *Kali carb.* and *Phosphorus*?

MERCURIUS SOLUB. AND ACIDUM NITRI.

On the 26th of July Mrs. von — brought her little four-year-old boy to me. He is delicate and inclined to rickets, and now he has a very peculiar ulcer on the left side of the palate. The ulcer is of the size of a pfennig, has a fatty-looking base, and

in a syphilitic clinic there would have been little question of its nature and cause. But the circumstances are different when the case occurs in an aristocratic family. It may nevertheless be a contribution toward the later forms of syphilis. I had not, however, any positive reason for such a supposition.

As curious as the ulcer under such circumstances was its cure by the mere internal use of purely homœopathic remedies—*Acid. nitri.*, followed by *Mercurius sol.* 6 in a few days. What would an allopath have done under these circumstances?

KALI JODATUM.

A teacher in the middle period of life had ulcers on his throat which would not heal. All the allopathic remedies used could not keep the ulcers—there was really only one larger one—open. The ulcer continually appeared more suspicious, as if it tended to cancer or cancroïd. Not even such homœopathic remedies as *Silica* and *Mercurius* had any effect. Then I gave *Kali jodatum*, which is also very useful in chronic ulcers of the legs. I had it prepared anew, 0.3 grammes with 10 grammes of alcohol. Five drops in the morning and evening—quite a different dose from the modern massive allopathic doses. By using this remedy there was a strikingly rapid improvement leading to a complete cure.

TEREBINTHINA.

It would be a great thing if the younger allopathic physicians (the older ones from their conservatism are unwilling to do so), would convince themselves how small a dose of a specific is necessary for a cure. Larger doses above this amount can only prove injurious. A gentleman was suffering from Bright's disease (albuminuria) in the last stage. It was a peculiar fact, that he could still walk about, use the railroad, and make the impression that he was not suffering from such a dyscrasy. Only his pale, wax-colored face betrayed to the adept his consuming disease.

Acidum nitri, *Mercurius sol.* and *Apisin* effected no lasting diminution in the proportion of the albumen; just as little had been effected by the remedies given by a previous homœopathic doctor: *Colocynthis*, *Merc. sublim.*, *Naphthalin*, *Thuja*. Also *Turpentine* had been given, but evidently in doses that were too strong; for it had caused aggravation. A treatment of milk and perspiration had reduced the proportion of albumen to five per cent. On July 28th, the patient wrote that his state was much changed and his strength had much diminished.

"Dreadful burning in the urethra while urinating." The patient complains much of absolute sleeplessness for the last three days. As *Terebinthina* is a well-known specific, I returned to it, and gave the second decimal, being warned against larger doses by the clinical experience of Prof. H. Schulz. This time (Aug. 6) the patient could report progress. "The pains in the urethra have diminished."

The instructive feature consists in the improvement following on the slighter dose of *Terebinthina*, while a more massive dose had caused aggravation. I, of course, kept to *Terebinth.* 2 D. A year later (Aug. 11th, 1903) the patient wrote: "Albumen .05, otherwise I have nothing to complain of."

INDICATIONS FOR PRURITUS AND PRURIGO.

Translated from *Allg. Hom. Zeit.*

Itching, worse in bed at night; after scratching there ensues burning: *Sulphur* 6-30.

Unbearable itching all over the body, worse on getting warm in bed at night, dry skin: *Alumina* 6-30.

Itching of a part of the body, when it gets cold: *Rumex* 6.

Burning itching in debilitated persons: *Arsenicum*.

Biting itching (as if from vermin); on scratching, the itching reappears elsewhere; Pruritus vaginæ. Itching in old people: *Rhus*.

Itching of the urethra after gonorrhœa; also the vulva: *Nitric acid*.

Burning or biting itching; the skin is inflamed and swollen: *Kreosote*.

Violent itching, with desquamation of the skin: *Petroleum*.

Itching on the genitals: *Carbol. acid*.

Itching of the pudenda before the period; of the scrotum: *Graphites*.

Itching, with swelling of the pudenda: *Sepia*.

Pruritus vulvæ with the pregnant, with constipation and hæmorrhoids: *Collinson*.

Pruritus vulvæ: *Caladium*.

Soreness, itching and burning on the interior genitals: *Carbo veget.*; with itching of the labia: *Apis*, *Coccus cacti*.

Itching on the mons veneris: *Berberis*.

Itching on the anus: *Lycopodium*.

Itching on the pudenda: *Ambra*.

Violent itching and crawling on the anus and rectum: *Ignatia*.

Burning itching on the anus, lancinations as from needles: *Alumina*.

Tissue Building

BY

BOVININE

is most successful because **BOVININE** supplies absolute and perfect nutrition.

It not only stimulates, but completely feeds the new born blood cells, carrying them to full maturity.

It increases the leucocytes and thereby most powerfully retards pathological processes.

As a food and nutrient it is ideal, requiring little or no digestion, and being at once absorbed and assimilated.

For starving anæmic, bottle-fed babies, its results are immediate and most gratifying, as it is a ready alimentation as soon as ingested, and never causes eructation.

It will be found equally reliable for nursing mothers, affording prompt nourishment and strength to both mother and babe.

In typhoid fever and all wasting diseases it may be administered per rectum, and will sustain the strength and support the heart without need for recourse to alcoholic stimulants.

Records of hundreds of cases sent on request.

THE BOVININE CO., 75 West Houston St., New York.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hemorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

Homeopathic Manual Free....

The most concise, complete, and up-to-date Family Medical Guide ever given away will be sent prepaid to anyone asking for it. Free sample of either Headache, Digestive or Liver Tablets will accompany Manual. When sending request state which sample is desired.

Fresh, active, homeopathic medicines

DELIVERED FREE

to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

HALSEY BROS. CO. PHARMACY,
Established 1855.
93 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 15 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 44 East Madison St.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

The Stepping Stone to Homœopathy and Health.

BY DR. E. H. RUDDOCK.



New American Edition. Enlarged with a chapter on Diseases of Women and one on the use of the Tissue or Biochemic Remedies.

Edited by WM. BOERICKE, M. D. 256 pages. Cloth, \$1.00.

This is one of the most satisfactory book for the domestic practice of homœopathic medicine.

Everyone should own a book on domestic practice.

For Sale at all Pharmacies.

How to be Plump

OR

Talks on Physiological Feeding

By T. C. DUNCAN, M. D.

16 Mo. 60 pages. Cloth 50 cents.

For Sale at all Pharmacies.

UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL of Medicine

Library of Medicine
University School
E. Concord st

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, APRIL, 1904.

No. 2.

→A POPULAR JOURNAL.←

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

HOMŒOPATHY. — When one considers the "serums," the "inoculations," the "vaccinations," the "antitoxines," the "antiseptics," the "antipyretics," and the other "antis," and "ines" and other shadows that go to make up the "regular," the "scientific" and the allopathic treatment of to-day—a contradictory and heterogeneous, muss—one wonders why any sane man, or woman, can employ anyone but a straight out Homœopathic physician for his, or her, ills, or for those of the family. Koch invents a remedy and the whole medical ("regular") world, and a large part of the lay world, goes mad over it: result? Worse than useless. A Frenchman, Italian, Englishman, or man of any nationality, "discovers" a "sure cure," or a "serum," or what not—result, the same! And yet the farce goes on. In the meantime straight Homœopathy cures the curable, if applied according to the law laid down in the *Organon* of Hahnemann, or, at worst, lets the patient die in peace. And yet, with all this folly, constantly exposed (to their credit by the high priest of it) Homœopathy is regarded as not "up to date." Fudge and folly!

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF TUBERCULOSIS.—Probably every one has read the more or less hysterical warnings against consumptives expectorating on the street on account of the danger to the public health;

the dried sputum being blown about in the dust, scattering contagion everywhere. Well, now comes Dr. Lawrence F. Flick in *Medical News*, Feb. 20th, who holds that the most striking thing about the communicability of tuberculosis is that it depends almost entirely upon the house. An enclosure of some kind is so necessary for the conveyance of the disease from one person to another that contagion is impracticable without it.

And he might have added that unless you have the predisposition for the disease even an ideal house for conveying the disease will not cause you to contract it.

SURVIVAL OF THE "UNFITTEST."—Dr. Reutoué, of London, claims that it is all wrong to prevent lunatics, or any one else, from committing suicide, as these are degenerates and the sooner they are out of the world the better for the world. "In our efforts to check suicide by protecting and controlling would-be destroyers, in permitting many to beget a tainted offspring, in spending immense sums of money upon the upkeep of the unfit, do we not in reality actively support the survival of the unfit?"

So we go! Many of these poor creatures could be restored to health by really skillful Hahnemannian treatment.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SCIENCE.—Dr. Archdale Reed, in a lecture at Portsmouth, England, said, "Bacteria has built up the mighty British Empire. By living closely together in civilized communities we have rendered ourselves immune from diseases like consumption and small-pox. We carry those diseases with us when we found colonies, and in the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest, the natives are attacked by these diseases and killed. Thus more room is made for the Anglo-Saxons." Quoted from *Daily Medical*. In the first place there is room on the earth for all. In the second place the Anglo-Saxon is not immune from small-pox and consumption, as many know from bitter experience.

In the third place, are not Dr. Archdale's brethren straining every nerve to have consumption, to which he says we are "immune," placed on the list of contagious diseases? Wonderful are the ways of bacteriologists?

"IN THE INTEREST OF SCIENCE." — BOSTON, Mass., March 7.—There was a sensational scene yesterday in the State House when the antivivisectionists were given a hearing before a committee of the Legislature.

Herbert D. Ward, the author, read to the committee a statement published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* by Dr. Arthur H. Wentworth, a Harvard man, in which he told of "experiments" made in a certain hospital in this city on some forty pauper children.

The experiments consisted of puncturing the spinal canal, and were performed some forty-five times upon some forty infants and eight or ten of them died. Then he read an abstract of five cases of this experimental work made from Dr. Wentworth's article.—*Press Dispatch*.

In Homœopathy the investigator experiments on himself and not on his patients.

DRUGS USELESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, DECLARES A CHICAGO DOCTOR.—CHICAGO, January 28.—"Drug treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia. The medical profession, so far as medicines are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this to the public, and set to work to discover some specific to save pneumonia patients, the better for all concerned."

This startling statement by Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, who stands high in the profession, has stirred up the members of the Chicago Medical Society at their meeting.

Several physicians sprang to their feet to protest against this arraignment. All had to admit, however, that there is no definite remedy known, and they based their protests solely on the fact that they might influence the patient favorably and cure him solely by the moral effect of their presence.—*Press Dispatch*.

In the meantime why should not these gentlemen turn their pneumonia cases, which they cannot cure, over to the homœopaths, *who can cure many of them?*

GOOD ADVICE IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA.—I merely want to jot down a few things to be remembered in the treatment of this very easily managed disease. There are unshakably solid, fundamental and practical reasons for the do's and don't's I shall submit, but I have not the space to spare for them.

Don't commence the treatment of pneumonia with a cathartic or even a laxative. If the bowels must be moved, use an injection.

Don't forget that the patient's recovery must depend upon his possession of enough of vital energy, and therefore do husband this vitality to the utmost.

Don't ever use that devil's invention, the ice pack.

Don't use any sloppy applications on the patient's chest.

Don't use any poultices or anything else of appreciable weight on the thorax. The lightest of them will force the respiratory muscles to lift at least a ton every twenty-four hours.

Don't in any stage of the disease whip the tired heart with *Digitalis*, *Strychnia*, etc. Go for the *cause*; the effect will take care of itself.

Don't give antipyretics for the *symptom*—fever. They are all cardiac depressors, just what you *don't* want.

The only rational treatment is causal treatment. Do not waste time and the patient's life in vain attempts to combat *effects*. It almost never happens that palliative treatment is justified.

Don't hypermedicate. Do for heaven's sake (including the patient's and your own) *let your patient get well*.—*C., in Medical Gleaner*.

(And DO give the indicated *potentized* homœopathic remedy.)

WHAT HOMŒOPATHY DOES.—Blessed be the name of Hahnemann, who has taken the science and art of healing out of the muck heap of sectarian regularism and placed it where it is of value to the world, and where men, grasping its truths under the law, can secure a "rapid, gentle and permanent restoration of the health, or the removal and annihilation of the disease in its whole extent, in the shortest, most reliable and most harmless way, on easily comprehensible principles."—*M., in the Critique*.

A CURIOUS ADMISSION.—Dr. Wilder says that the New York Board of Health in a recent "manifesto"

made a curious admission, or assertion, as you please, namely, "That it has been discovered that small-pox occurs in a majority of cases among persons who have not been re-vaccinated after a proper interval, and not among those who have never been vaccinated." According to Dr. John V. Allen, of Frankford, Philadelphia, the vaccinated are far more liable to succumb to contagious diseases than the unvaccinated, who retain their health unimpaired by "virus," *i. e.*, "contagious or poisonous matter" (*Webster*), and now the New York Board of "Health" confirms his statement, even applying to small-pox. If the vaccinated are more liable to the disease than the unvaccinated, how can the Health Boards consistently advocate infant and child vaccination?

A COUNTRY TO AVOID.—"Hitherto vaccination has not been compulsory in France; a new law, however, which will become operative on April 7th of this year, requires every resident in France, native or alien, to be vaccinated during the first year of life, revaccinated at the eleventh year, and again at the twenty-first year. A new knife cuts deep, for I know of no other compulsory vaccination law that affords the three-ply protection that the Frenchman contemplates. Moreover, any Eddyite or Dowieite or other *lusus naturæ* will do well not to visit France when this law takes effect, for, should compliance be refused, their deportation will ensue instantly."—*Paris Letter of N. Y. Medical Journal.*

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.—The *Medical Examiner* of February, says: "It has been suggested that the life insurance companies, instead of merely asking: Have you been vaccinated? were to add the question, When? and refuse to take risks on persons where the interval elapsed left them liable to contract small-pox. Many losses would be saved the companies, and such action would help to protect the community from this dread disease, which would thus lose most of the human material which it now finds available to carry on its existence and aid its power to do harm."

The other picture is this: Many physicians of wide experience positively assert that vaccination very materially weakens the system and a vaccinated person will more quickly succumb to disease than one whose blood has not been contaminated. Also, that it is a most potent factor in spreading tuberculosis and cancer. Take your choice!

THE WORK OF "HEALTH OFFICERS."—This is a clipping from the press dispatches:

PUEBLO, Col., March 5.—The aftermath of the vaccination wails are still being heard in the city health office, and every day some of the children who submitted their arms to the needle point come in to have the evidence of the "taking" of the vaccine dressed. Yesterday, as all the children were free from school, was an especially busy day with Drs. Taylor and Marshall. They were engaged in listening to the many complaints of the fond parents of the little children, who in some cases, they say, would lose their arms from the work of the health physicians. Many of the arms were in bad shape, etc., etc.

Death, the loss of an arm, and the possible ruin of physical health is as nothing, however, compared with the "stamping out" of small-pox—which, incidentally, is prevalent where vaccination is enforced and rare where the rite is not believed in.

HEROIC REMEDIES.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

"For the actual attack of the croup the mother may wring out flannels from very hot water and place them on the child's throat, changing them often so as to keep them hot. If he does not quickly become relieved she should make a tent over his crib by means of a sheet, or an open umbrella, over which a large sheet is thrown, and she should then allow the steam from a croup-kettle or a tea-kettle to pass in under the sheet so that the child may inhale the steam. She should also give him two teaspoonfuls of *Castor oil*, and if his bowels have been at all constipated an injection of warm soapsuds. If he is much distressed for breath she may give him half a teaspoonful of syrup of *Ipecac* and repeat in fifteen minutes until the child vomits."

The above clipping is from a well-known magazine that has secured the services of a female M. D. to write a series of articles on "home treatment of every day ills."

It reads very odd to a person who is familiar with homœopathic treatment.

It seems to me that a child that can stand steaming, hot water applications, *Castor oil*, soapsuds injections, and *Ipecac* every fifteen minutes, all within an hour, would be able to live through almost anything.

RUFUS.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Philadelphia : 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and
15 N. 6th St.
New York : 145 Grand St., 15 West 42nd St. and
634 Columbus Ave.
Chicago : 44 East Madison St.
Pittsburgh : 627 Smithfield St.
Baltimore : 228 N. Howard St.
Cincinnati : 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C. : 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,
Philadelphia : 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,
Newark, N. J. : Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.
Minneapolis : 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
East Orange, N. J. : 4 Washington St.

PRICE : 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CLINICAL CASES.

BY DR. MAU, IN KIEL.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Leipziger Pop. Z. f. Hom.*

FACIAL NEURALGIA.

I. A young woman had for some weeks been suffering from facial neuralgia. The pains occupied the whole of the left side, were assuaged by heat, aggravated by cold and returned periodically, especially in the morning, the afternoon and at night. At night the pains appeared about midnight and became so violent, that they compelled the patient to leave her bed and to walk about or recline on the sofa.

Arsenicum every two hours quickly effected a cure. We often must wonder at the indifference of people, this patient, *e. g.*, only asked for relief when she had to go to the doctor any way, to get her child vaccinated.

ASTHMA.

II. A gentleman, forty years of age, had been suffering for one and a half years with asthma, having two attacks a day, one in the forenoon at nine o'clock and the other at five in the afternoon ; it is

worse in dry, raw weather, especially during north-east winds. The patient is not troubled at night, but there is consumption in the family and his ailment appeared after an attack of influenza that had not been well treated. An examination showed a certain enlargement in the lungs. The regular, periodic return of the attacks pointed to *Arsenicum*, which also shows aggravation during dry, rough winds. It was prescribed, a dose every two hours. In a week there was a considerable improvement ; the attacks now are very light and now and then intermit altogether. The same medicine was continued. Later *Arsenicum* 30 was given, which soon completed the cure. I may here add, that on account of his hereditary burden a dose of *Tuberculinum* seemed necessary, of which I gave him the 1000 potency. I am well aware that many homœopaths have a pronounced opposition to giving medicines in alternation ; but it cannot be denied, that in inveterate cases alternation is frequently useful ; even Burnett does this in severe cases, and I believe that in this case there were reasons for giving both medicines. The cure is then effected more quickly, and we are not so likely to have relapses.

HÆMORRHOIDS.

III. A woman has been suffering with hæmorrhoids ever since her confinement, more than a year ago. She has used many remedies against it, also homœopathic ones, but without effect. At every stool there is prolapsus of the rectum, and it has to be pushed back, which is always attended with more or less pain. Such a prolapsus not only occurs during stools, but also when stooping or lifting a heavy article ; thus there is a great debility of the sphincter anus. This also appears from the fact that in flatulent discharges some evacuation always accompanies them. There is also frequent ineffective tenesmus, and the stool is too large and of too thick a formation.

Also in this pretty severe case, I found it useful to employ two remedies, for the symptoms clearly and plainly pointed to *Aloe* and to *Nux vomica*. So I gave both these remedies in the 6th potency, alternating them every two hours ; an improvement appeared at once. After four weeks, as the progress seemed retarded, I interposed a few doses of *Sulphur* 30, after which I returned to the first two remedies, which, in another month, completed the cure.

It is very satisfactory, indeed, if we can cure a case with one single remedy, or at least with

only one remedy at a time; the case then remains more clear and instructive for the physician. But when this can not be done, we should not by adhering to theory lengthen the sufferings of our patients, but in order to hasten the cure we should at times also give two remedies in alternation, only we should see clearly why we do this.

NEURALGIA AND EXANTHEMA.

IV. Lately there was a case of neuralgia in my family and some time ago also a case of exanthema. Cases which we can observe daily can much better be treated with doses at *long intervals* than such as we see but rarely. The facial neuralgia was on the left side, occupying the eye and the cheek; there were lancinating pains in the eye and photophobia; aggravation by moving the body and watery secretions from the left nostril. The patient reclined comfortably with closed eyes in an arm-chair. To test the *duration of action* of the medicine I did not, as usual, put the *Spigelia* drops into a cup of water, giving a sip every half-hour, but gave a *single dose* of *Spigelia* 3 and waited. In a few minutes the pain had disappeared, and when I shortly after returned to the patient I found him reading in a book. After four hours the pains returned. *Spigelia* 30, one dose, had as speedy an effect. After four hours there was another relapse. One more dose of *Spigelia* 30 with the same prompt result, and this time it was permanent.

The case of eczema I have already published in this journal, so I will only mention that a scaly, itching, dry spot on the skin as large as a silver dollar, which had existed for two days on the right arm, and a similar smaller spot on the left arm, disappeared in a few days, after a single dose of *Silicea* 30.

MANIA.

V. The public demands considerably more from the homœopathic physician than from the allopath. What the allopath, after a most careful examination and after many fruitless visits, has not been able to effect, the homœopath is expected to effect without any examination, or even without having seen his patient. For the homœopaths are thinly scattered; a long journey to a distant patient costs much money, and, last but not least, it is difficult to do this without the allopaths becoming aware of it, and this the patient does not desire, for he has to depend on this physician on future occasions. Nor will an allopath usually be willing to consult with a homœopath, although in the cultured, so-called "better"

families, he may be inclined to humor the desires of the patient.

So one day a woman came to me, describing the state of another patient for whom she wished to obtain medicine. The patient, a woman between twenty and thirty years old, had been confined not long before and had in the last two weeks had attacks of great excitement, talking continually, and confused in her ideas. In mania during confinement a number of remedies suggest themselves, so I asked her about the state of the patient by night, and I heard that the patient always wanted light at night; as soon as twilight sets in, she at once has the lights lit and the lamp must burn till next morning. "How is it when she is alone?" "Then she cries out, she must always have some one with her." I gave her *Stramonium* 30, and added, "If it does not help her right away, I must visit the patient, so as to get a clearer view of the case." I was, however, convinced that it was the right medicine, and I asked her to report to me when the medicine was used up. The report came by letter that the medicine had acted well and that she wanted more of the same remedy. This was accordingly sent and completed the cure. *Stramonium*, as is well-known, has among its symptoms: great excitation, delirium and desire for light and company.

SEEING DOUBLE.

VI. A young girl, since five weeks, sees double, but only with the left eye; if she closes the left eye she does not see double. This is attended with weakness in the legs, so that the knees give way and her legs "go to sleep" and feel as if they were lame. She first had an itching all over the body, for which she had used what is called "universal tea" to "cleanse her blood;" this stopped the itching, indeed; but was succeeded by the other ailments. Since then her fingers feel numb. Constipation. Heaviness in the legs, as if they had lead in them.

I diagnosed the case as the commencement of disease of the spinal marrow, and called her attention to the seriousness of her case. I gave her *Cocculus* 30 and 3, one powder every evening, and advised her to wash her whole body every morning, à la Kneipp, *e. g.*, without fully drying off, and after washing to go back to bed for half an hour. In two weeks all the symptoms were better. In two weeks more there only remained some stiffness and heaviness on rising from a seat, and a certain sensation in the fingers, worse when washing. I prescribed *Rhus tox.* 30, after which I lost sight of my patient and may well suppose that she fully recovered.

HINTS.

The *Belladonna* headache is throbbing, blinding, and worse from light or jarring.

The splitting frontal headache that is worse from motion is the *Bryonia* call.

The *Gelsemium* headache is dull, listless, heavy and stupid.

Daily headache, *China*.

Sick-headache, blurr before eyes, sour vomit, *Iris versicolor*.

Pure Unfermented Grape Juice is not only a good remedy for habitual headache, but also for all weakly ones—a pure, rich, invigorating FOOD.

When a person's liver is out of order two or three drops of the tincture of *Chelidonium* twice a day for a few days is one of the best general remedies.

For earache in children *Pulsatilla* is the best remedy. If it fails, try a pledget of cotton well soaked in *Mullein oil* stuffed in the ear.

Thousands use *Arnica* tincture externally for bruises and blows, but few think of using the same remedy potentized 3d to 30th internally, and yet the latter is a grand way of using *Arnica*.

For acne *Sulphur* 30 and *Carbo veg.* 30 are good remedies.

Boils, fiery-red and throbbing, *Belladonna*. Otherwise, *Hepar sulph.*

Toothache in decayed teeth, *Mercurius*.

Don't ask for "strong" medicine, even in Homœopathy; the potentized remedy, 3d, 6th or 30th, acts better and quicker. An exception to above rule is when you *feel* you are going to "catch cold," take two or three *Camphora* θ pellets every fifteen minutes to abort it.

When you have a combination of piles, constipation and headache, *Nux vomica* 30 may give relief.

Wherever the keynote "stitching pains" is present *Kali carb.* is probably the remedy.

Ledum is a fine remedy for rheumatism of the feet travelling upward.

As a last resort in the most obstinate cases of asthma try *Blatta orientalis* 3.

Burnett found *Pyrogenium* 6th the best general remedy for typhoid fever.

Wherever there is a pronounced *yellow* discharge or secretion *Kali sulph.* 12x will probably give relief.

Prostration, weakness, torpor and drowsiness are pointers to *Gelsemium* in any disease.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE BONES WITH CHILDREN.

FROM DR. SCHAPER'S POLYCLINIC IN BERLIN.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Leipziger Populäre Z. f. Hom.*, October 1, 1903.

From an interesting article on this subject we excerpt the following cases:

I. Frieda Sch., ten years old, has been suffering since her seventh year from tuberculosis of the bones of the big toe on the left foot. Soon after the disease set in she was operated on in a clinic, and the last phalanx of the big toe was taken off. But in spite of the operation, of remaining in bed, and having her bandages renewed daily, the suppuration would not cease. So the whole toe was to be excised, but this the parents would not agree to; but soon afterwards they agreed to the excision of the second phalanx. But the suppuration did not cease until two months afterwards, and the wound only closed after being treated with ointments, so that the cure could hardly be considered as due to the operation. But after the wound had closed pains, and especially lancinations, frequently appeared. Two months later the process was renewed, and this brought the child to Dr. Schaper's Polyclinic. He prescribed *Sulphur*, three times a day, and after two weeks the suppuration and also the pains ceased. The child has, during the last year, remained under our observation. She still receives three times a day a dose, alternating with *Sulphur*, *Hepar sulph.* and *Silicea*. From this it appears that such cases may also be cured without excising the parts affected, and the cure is quicker and more agreeable, and there is a fair prospect that this cure will not be merely a temporary but a permanent one. In any case the child was not mutilated any more.

II. L. St., nine years old, was, when five years old, seized with suppuration of the ear, caused by tuberculosis. The mastoid process was chiseled off by a specialist, then for four years the ears were regularly rinsed and tamponed, but without result. When she came under our polyclinic treatment, she received *Hepar sulph.* six times a day for four weeks, while the rinsing of the ear was stopped. After this time there was no more suppuration from the ear, nor has it come back since. It is now three years since the cure was effected.

III. The same girl was seized about a year and a half ago with suppuration of one of the tubercles, with an abscess due to tuberculosis of the bones, appearing on the inner side of the left thigh. Since

circumstances at home did not permit regular nursing she was taken to the hospital. Here a plaster of Paris cast was applied, and an incision was made on the inner side of the thigh to facilitate the discharge of the pus. Two incisions, each three to four centimeters long, were also made at its back for the same purpose. These lancements were doubtlessly necessary. But there was too little effort made to act on the process of suppuration by internal medicaments. The patient could not take cod-liver oil, the appetite was entirely lacking. The plaster of Paris cast had been long removed, but still the fistulas would not close; the girl became daily more wretched. The child was taken back home. She received *Sulphur* 3 six times a day. Four days afterwards the mother reported that the child showed an unusual appetite and was cheerful, while the wounds discharged but little pus. In four weeks after further doses of *Sulphur* and of *Hepar sulph.* and *Calcarea* the wounds closed up completely, and in four more weeks the child could again walk about.

The cure of this case I ascribe to the homœopathic treatment and not to the surgical operation, for, though the latter may have been necessary at the time, yet it could not produce a cure.

FROM MY LAY PRACTICE.

Translated from *Leipziger Pop. Zeitschrift f. Hom.*

I. An ecclesiastic of high degree indicated to me one day that he would like to see me. He had been for a week troubled with a bad cough, and as the remedies prescribed failed to relieve him, he wanted to give the homœopathic remedies a trial. The patient over fifty years of age and lean of body was compelled to cough almost incessantly; the irritation apparently originating in the larynx. He could not rest or sleep a minute and looked very much exhausted. I was present when he was seized with one of his attacks of coughing; his throat seemed to be constricted as it is with children in whooping cough, or as in an attack of asthma. I was myself alarmed, thinking that a catastrophe might set in. When the cough let up, he, with great difficulty, expectorated some tough, thread-like mucus. Though it is often found difficult to find out the right remedy from the many recommended for cough, I promised the patient to try my luck and send him a homœopathic remedy. I sent him on the same day *Senega* 6, directing him to dissolve the pellets in water and take a spoonful every hour. After taking

the medicine he slept for several hours; the cough had much diminished, and when I called on him next day, he asked me whether I had sent him a soporific? In the course of a week, continuing the use of *Senega*, the trouble disappeared without leaving a trace.

Senega is really also a part of the allopathic treasury, but it is now only rarely prescribed in cough, and only by some of the older practitioners. The knowledge of the specific curative effect of this drug seems to have been lost with the later generation, else the allopathic doctor preceding me would have probably used it.

II. The pastor at E. had passed through an attack of pleurisy, but a considerable exudation made it advisable, in the opinion of the physician, that the pastor should go to one of the springs to hasten the resorption. This was, indeed, a considerable expense for the young pastor, who was by no means well off, but to regain health a man will do almost anything. So he made an application to the ecclesiastical authorities for a furlough of four weeks, and looked around for a substitute during this period. In this matter he also applied to me, and as he still had several weeks to wait, I advised him to take every morning and evening a few pellets of *Scilla maritima* 6. In four weeks he told me that the exudation was entirely absorbed and no trace of it left. In order to be perfectly certain, he had himself examined by a clinical professor in Vienna, who had expressed to him his astonishment, that the resorption had been effected so suddenly, and he had ascribed it solely to his strong constitution, youthful vigor and strict attention to dietetic direction. If the pastor had told him, that for four weeks he had been taking homœopathic medicines, the professor would probably have laughed at him and accused him of superstition. Anyway, the expenses at the springs were saved.

C. ASSEM, Prior.

A STATISTIC RATHER CONCLUSIVE.—“In 1901-1902 Philadelphia, Pa., had 1,878 cases of small-pox; of these only fourteen were under fourteen years of age, and each and every one of the fourteen had been vaccinated. Of the 1,532 persons treated in the hospital, 901 had been vaccinated and 68 per cent. of them had “good marks.” The regular-line editor actually parades this report as a striking evidence of the efficacy of vaccination.”—*Modern Medicine*.

BOVININE in ANÆMIA

BOVININE overcomes *Anæmia* logically, rationally and radically, for several substantial reasons:

1. Because it supplies the starving organism with the requisites for immediate separation.
2. Because it needs no preparation or transformation at the hands of the vital machinery before it can be assimilated and converted into living force. Scores of theoretically excellent foods lack this vital condition, and are therefore appealed to in vain.
3. Because the condition called *Anæmia* results from a form of malnutrition which is not caused by lack of any nutritive element, but by the absolute inertia of the digestive function.

BOVININE comes to the rescue by supplying a vitalized and perfectly compounded pabulum that calls for no chemico-vital effort or expenditure whatever.

Have we made the contrast between **BOVININE** and all the rest of the prepared foods distinct enough?

If not, please apply the crucial test—clinical use—at our expense, and convince yourself that our claims are neither extravagant nor exaggerated, but are strictly based on science.

THE BOVININE CO., 75 West Houston St., New York.

Boericke & Tafel's PURE OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hemorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

Homeopathic Manual Free....

The most concise, complete, and up-to-date Family Medical Guide ever given away will be sent prepaid to anyone asking for it. Free sample of either Headache, Digestive or Liver Tablets will accompany Manual. When sending request state which sample is desired.

Fresh, active, homeopathic medicines

DELIVERED FREE
to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

HALSEY BROS. CO. PHARMACY,
Established 1855.
93 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers
and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 15 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 44 East Madison St.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

The Stepping Stone to Homœopathy and Health.

BY DR. E. H. RUDDOCK.



New American Edition. Enlarged with a chapter on Diseases of Women and one on the use of the Tissue or Biochemic Remedies.

Edited by WM. BOERICKE, M. D. 256 pages. Cloth, \$1.00.

This is one of the most satisfactory books for the domestic practice of homœopathic medicine.

Everyone should own a book
on domestic practice.

For Sale at all Pharmacies.

How to be Plump OR Talks on Physiological Feeding

By T. C. DUNCAN, M. D.

16 No. 60 pages. Cloth 50 cents.

For Sale at all Pharmacies.

Library of the University of Medicine
of Concord st

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, MAY, 1904.

No. 3

➔ A POPULAR JOURNAL. ➔

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

THE FUTURE OF HOMŒOPATHY.—The Homœopathy of to-day, with its magnificent hospitals, numerous colleges, journals, and societies, and its superb clientele among the best classes, has for its foundation old-fashioned Homœopathy that prescribed the 3d, 6th, 15th and 30th potencies. And the success of these old practitioners was so great that the present condition of things homœopathic (so far as the good things of the earth is concerned) was made possible.

The question was asked the other day: "Is not Homœopathy dying out? Can it last?" Our reply to this would be that with individuals—how many no one knows—it is dying out, or dead, but being founded on the eternal verities, Homœopathy *per se* can never die. A man from being a Christian may become a pagan, but that fact concerns only himself and those he can influence. Christianity remains serenely the same.

The tendency to-day seems to be towards ever "stronger" (gross) doses of drugs. We heard the other day of a lady who went back to her allopathic doctor because the homœopathic (!) doctor gave her so much stronger medicines that they "made her sick."

Can this sort of Homœopathy last? It isn't Homœopathy.

Some of this drift towards crude drugs may be accounted for by a recently published homœopathic

pharmacopœia, in which it is asserted that, according to modern science, "*which must be accepted*," the limit of divisibility of matter is reached at about the 12th potency. No deductions are made from this in the pharmacopœia in question. But what must the thinking man and student deduce from such teachings, if he believes them? The deduction is very apparent, namely, that all cures with drugs above the 12th potency ever reported by the founders of Homœopathy were, and are, *simply mind cures*.

But "modern science" is a shifting body on which to build and now, since the discovery of "electrons," "atoms" become crude and gross in comparison. And so the above-mentioned book after, in the name of science, knocking (so far as it could) the props from under Homœopathy, finds the same science in its turn knocking the props from under the aforesaid pharmacopœia and unintentionally backing up the "Homœopathy of Hahnemann," so far as the finer dosage goes.

Let us hope that the tendency toward crude, allopathic doses may be changed and turned again towards the more effective doses of the earlier and more successful homœopaths. The "survival of the fittest" will be found in this class.

OLIVER TWIST'S "MORE."—A correspondent of our esteemed contemporary, *The Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*, opens a two and a half page letter as follows:

"Upon the subject of the early antitoxin treatment of diphtheria your views doubtless coincide with those of the leading teachers of medicine in this country and Great Britain; and, since you are familiar with the latest literature, we venture to act on the repeated suggestion of our medical advisers and ask your assistance in disseminating certain truths which are unassailably sound and correct, but which have by no means the vogue that they deserve."

"McCollom, of Boston (*Boston Medical and Sur-*

gical Journal, Dec. 25, 1900), expressed the opinion three years ago that 'small doses are of little avail in the treatment of grave types of the disease;' that 'in order to obtain the best results the serum must be heroically administered.'

The same old allopathic story—if a little seems to do a little good, "heroic" doses—God save the term—will do more good.

If a little salt makes your food savory, "heroic" quantities will make it still more delicious, is just as good logic.

A SERUM FIASCO.—The British Government ordered, during the South African war, 40,000 doses of the serum that was to protect everyone against typhoid—the latest (at the time) and the greatest achievement of serum science. Wisely the government did not put in the always longed for "compulsory" feature, and so the serum men could not compel the soldiers to accept the serum. The result was summed up in the *Court Journal*: "Great and needless pain has been inflicted on our soldiers absolutely for nothing. Enteric fever has been as prevalent in the present campaign as ever it was, and has carried off more men than have fallen by the bullets of the enemy." This is not very late news, but the point is that notwithstanding this worse than mere failure the serum dance goes on as gaily as ever and scarcely a week passes without the "discovery" of a new serum for something or other. There is one point the *Court Journal* overlooked, namely, the harm done to the bodies of those unfortunate enough to submit to this prophylactic—so-called.

And in the meantime these serum gentlemen look with lofty scorn on Homœopathy, which can not only cure, but protect.

And also, incidentally, a huge wave of faith-curiers, mind-curiers, "new thought" curiers, physical culture curiers, and what not, is engulfing the country. It is a rebellion against allopathy in its widest form, against serums, against "scientific" medicine, which is anything but scientific. Humanity's physical welfare, so far as drugs are concerned, lies in Homœopathy.

THE TWO METHODS.—"Two similar cases with decidedly dissimilar results: Dr. Sanford, young man, appendicitis, operated upon, died; Dr. Van Meter, much older man, appendicitis, not operated

upon, alive and well. You pays your money and takes your choice."—*The Critique*.

The above is taken from the "Notes and Personals" of *The Critique*. Editorially that journal says:

"Fatalities following almost one hundred per cent. of the operations for appendicitis in the city of Denver, during a period sufficiently recent to be readily remembered by the reading public, should lead the aforesaid reading public into making a systematic search for some more satisfactory method of treatment, even though that same be much less spectacular and dramatic."

The same editorial concludes as follows:

"Denver has had a pretty good run of removals by death, owing to the 'successful operation' for appendicitis, and we honestly believe it is now about due a long-suffering public that less successful surgical measures be adopted, to the end that what few of our prominent people who become ill with this much-dreaded disease, or 'something just as good,' may be permitted to struggle along to the end with what works the good Lord intended they should retain during the period of their natural lives. M."

DOES RHEUMATISM PROTECT AGAINST CONSUMPTION?—A subscriber, "M. H.," writes: "I saw in a treatise on consumption a statement that it was observed by the highest authority that sufferers from rheumatism or gout are particularly immune from consumption," and wants to know if it is true. We never heard the statement made before and cannot answer the question. It is, however, probably true. Has any reader any knowledge on the subject.

"SUICIDE BY SMALL-POX."—Several subscribers have sent us copies of an editorial from the *Philadelphia North American* of March 18, under above heading. The editor among other things said:

"Dr. J. F. Schamberg, in his lecture at the Central High School on Wednesday evening, presented facts which ought to obliterate opposition to the Jennerian method. Of more than 3,000 small-pox patients treated at the Municipal Hospital during the last three years not one had been recently successfully vaccinated."

That is a fact. Vaccination is designed to protect against small-pox. When a vaccinated person, therefore, contracts small-pox, the vaccination is not "successful." Great stress is laid of late on the necessity of "recent" vaccination. The reason for

this is that the protection afforded by vaccination is the disease—state it sets up in the system. As long as this lasts you are protected. When health again returns you are no longer protected. It will be observed that Dr. Schamberg says that none of the more than three thousand had been “recently successfully vaccinated.” But says nothing of how many had been vaccinated. A person who has never been vaccinated is very rare in our large cities, owing to the fact that no child is allowed to go to school until it has undergone the operation.

Personally we know quite a number of persons who have had small-pox and every one of them had been vaccinated repeatedly.

VACCINATION DEFENDED.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

As one of your subscribers, I take the liberty to send you the inclosed cutting from one of our city daily papers, containing the official report of our City Board of Health for the past year, which I hope will receive your attention.

During the year our city was violently attacked by a rage of the *small-pox*, which so affrighted our people that our very numerous physicians were largely engaged in the work of *vaccination*, the city government requiring the same to be adopted, and the general feeling being in its favor, I especially so, when the plague made its appearance in so many different parts of the city. The result is reported in the official statement which I inclose, which in a word is that *not a vaccinated individual* was attacked, altho' 157 cases called for treatment. The two reported *exceptions*, where the remedy had been applied 40 and 23 years previously, are no exceptions to the truth of the general statement.

I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years, and have been very much interested in its perusal and have profited from its teachings. But I have very much regretted the course you have adopted with reference to the subject of “vaccination.” The evidence which our experience affords is so conclusive of your error in opposing the existing remedy, I have felt it my duty to do as I am doing, and I cannot but hope it will be effective.

I can hardly imagine how you can overlook the great principle upon which the whole subject is based, a principle which underlies and sustains the whole system of Homœopathy and from which it is named, viz., “*Homœo-pathy*”—“*Like cures like.*” *Small-pox impregnated cures small-pox de facto*

from its start. In other words, *vaccination is a homœopathic term*, and like other homœopathic remedies or preventives is a sure remedy for the disease in question.

I hope you may give the subject your calm consideration and oblige

You old subscriber,

ALBERT W. PAINE.

Bangor, Me., March 17, 1904.

One of the curious things about this never-ending question is that every health official reports that practically all the cases of small-pox coming under their observation occur in the unvaccinated. Some of them vary the formula by asserting that not a “successfully vaccinated” person was to be found in the list, which leaves a loop-hole through which you could drive a circus parade. Per contra we have taken pains to ask every one whom we have met, of late years, who had had small-pox, whether they had been vaccinated and *without a single exception* everyone had been vaccinated, many of them repeatedly. Let each one look into this matter for himself or herself. Ask everyone who has had small-pox this question.

The kernel in the report our esteemed subscriber sends is to be found in the following paragraph:

“We would like to drive a nail right here in favor of vaccination, for in all the cases that we had during the past year there were only two persons who had ever been vaccinated and one of these was 40 and the other 23 years ago. This speaks well for vaccination, and shows that it protects.”

As we said before, ask everyone who has contracted small-pox whether he or she has been vaccinated!

Furthermore, we wish our health board officials and gatherers of statistics would ascertain how many of the vaccinated have contracted consumption or cancer. The real truth on this point might appall the world.

All the ENVOY is fighting for on this point is for liberty over one's own person. No man has the right to *force* a medical treatment on his fellow-man, and no *just* man attempts to do so.

A Frenchman has discovered that boiled potatoes are superior to soap, when washing very fine linen and delicate textures generally. He rubs the potatoes well into the materials, and then rinses the latter very thoroughly. Silk, cotton, and linen are all said to be improved in look by this change of treatment.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and 15 N. 6th St.

New York: 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and 634 Columbus Ave.

Chicago: 57 Wabash Ave.

Pittsburgh: 627 Smithfield St.

Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.

Cincinnati: 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C.: 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,

Philadelphia: 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,

Newark, N. J.: Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.

Minneapolis: 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

East Orange, N. J.: 4 Washington St.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSEUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF NASAL CATARRH.

BY DR. F. CARTIER, PARIS.

Numberless are the local remedies for treating the inflammatory affections of the nose. They may give assistance to the internal medical treatment, but the latter of itself is quite effective, and is especially of great value in the treatment of children.

ACUTE NASAL CATARRH.

In the beginning of this ailment many homœopaths justly recommend *Nux vomica*. This remedy is recommended by Dr. Jousset, and I myself have proved the efficiency of this remedy in numberless cases. I generally prescribe the 3 C. and it is best to give a dose every quarter of an hour, so as to check or mollify the catarrh as quickly as possible. As further remedies in the commencement of the ailment, *Aconitum*, *Gelsemium* and *Ferrum phosphor.* are recommended.

If the catarrh cannot thus be cut short, or if the treatment commenced too late, the ailment will present various forms requiring different remedies.

Watery flow from the nose, or flowing coryza.

Arsenicum, when the flow is watery like clear water and has the characteristic of making the

nostrils sore. The nose is reddened with a burning pain.

Euphrasia. The flowing coryza is accompanied with a flow of burning tears, the edges of the eyelids are red and inflamed.

Allium Cepa. The coryza is still more watery than in *Arsenicum*; it is so severe that the water drops into the fauces while the patient is lying down.

DRY CORYZA.

In this form of catarrh there is no flow from the nose; on the contrary, there is an oppressive dryness. The external use of *Menthol* is often useful in such a case, as it restores the glandular secretion.

Pulsatilla is indicated when there is a loss of the power of smelling.

Sambucus is useful where there is frequent sneezing.

Many homœopaths use *Mercurius* in coryza, but I use it but rarely.

After a longer or shorter time the coryza changes into a full catarrh. The flow from the nose is yellowish green, the acute symptoms have passed; this is the period calling handkerchiefs into use. We must not be in too great a hurry to dry up a catarrh, as this would call back the inflammation. In the stadium of this puriform mucous secretion nothing is as useful as *Hydrastis Canad.* I do not mean that it dries up the mucous membranes quickly, but it dries them up safely and without complications. This same remedy remains a precious standby when the nose is stuffed up, with a sensation as if the nose was stopped up with an accumulation of mucus, but only if you have the patience to wait three or four days. It is also of great service when the inflammation is complicated with a swelling of the tissue of the mucous membranes or an obstruction of the frontal cavities. If we give *Hydrastis* the time to thoroughly act, it will be sure to act. I always use the sixth centesimal.

Another remedy well recommended for the puriform mucous period is *Alumina*.

Complications: The chief complication, and I may say the complication which is always very annoying, is the descent of the nasal inflammation into the upper part of the fauces, into the larynx and into the bronchial branches.

With most persons who are receptive subjects, a common cold more generally sooner or later descends into the chest. Like all my colleagues I have sought long for a remedy to keep the cold from changing into laryngeal or bronchial catarrh.

After trying several remedies, I have for several years now used *Kali bromatum* to guard against this extension of catarrh. I owe the knowledge of this remedy to my American colleagues, among others to the late Dr. Ivins. My prescription is usually as follows: *Nux vom.* 3. in the beginning of a coryza and *Kali bromatum* 3. as soon as the cold shows any tendency to extend itself downwards. I give it either by itself or in alternation with *Nux vom.* in pretty frequent doses. My success with this remedy has been great. Of course *Kali brom.* is of no use when the cold from the first seizes upon all the mucous membranes from the nose to the larynx; but even then *Kali brom.* will prove of relative use.

CHRONIC CATARRH.

Chronic catarrh is a consequence of the faulty treatment or of the frequent repetition of acute attacks of catarrh.

If the chronic catarrh is the unbroken continuation of a puriform mucous catarrh due to an acute cold, *Hydrastis* is again first indicated. This remedy should be given in the sixth potency for at least two weeks.

If the chronic catarrh is a consequence of ulcerative processes in the nose *Kali bichrom.* 6. or even 30. should be given. If this chronic catarrh is accompanied with a troublesome dryness, extending to the upper part of the fauces, *Sanguinaria* is indicated.

The characteristic symptom for *Sanguinaria* is the lack of saliva. When the throat is examined, it appears shining as if varnished and dry; the mucous membrane of the nose is equally dry and inflamed.

Ignatia is indicated by a sensation as if the nostrils were pinched together, or as if something between the eyes were troubling and disturbing (as of sand in the eyes.—Ed). In case of the chronic pains in the frontal caverns, which often drive specialists to despair, I would not hesitate to begin with *Hydrastis*.

Nasal catarrh with hypertrophy of the mucous membrane: In consequence of a long continued chronic catarrh with a prolonged swelling of the erectile tissue the nasal mucous membrane may become hypertrophied. The special treatment of such cases is external. Of internal medicaments *Kali bichrom.* in small doses remains a great remedy. We adduce in addition the remedies given by Ivins in his work (on Diseases of the Nose and Throat): *Alumin.*, *Ammon. mur.*, *Arsen.*, *Iod.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Ferrum Iod.*, *Mercurius sol.*, and *Silicea*.

Nasal catarrh with atrophy of the mucous membrane: Chronic catarrh with atrophy exists independently from ozæna, but since the latter, distinguished by the fetid odor, so frequently accompanies atrophic cases of longer duration, it may be well to consider them together.

In this atrophic form with dryness of the mucous membranes, *Sanguinaria* heads the list of remedies. When there is ozæna *Aurum* is recommended by all homœopaths. If the case is of a syphilitic nature we should not hesitate to use *Kali jod.*

In these dry catarrhs, the crusts that form in the nose are disturbing features. *Graphites* stands foremost among internal remedies, while externally *Graphites cerate* should be used; then also *Kali bichrom.*, *Kali jodat.* and *Mercurius*.

In atrophic catarrh of the nose Ivins recommends: *Alumina*, *Argent. nitric.*, *Arsenic.*, *Iod.*, *Aurum*, *Aurum mur.*, *Calcar. carb.*, *Cuprum*, *Elaps*, *Graphites*, *Kali bichrom.*, *Kali iod.*, *Mercur. corros.*, *Petroleum*, *Phytolacca*, *Psorin.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*, *Theridion* and *Thuja*.—From *Revue Hom. Franc.*

HINTS.

The best remedy for asthma, the one that meets most cases, is *Natrum sulph.* 12x.

The classical treatment of croup is *Aconite*, followed by *Hepar sulph.* and then *Spongia*. These three in succession will cut short almost every case.

Arundo maur. 3x is the best remedy for hay fever.

Dr. John V. Allen, of Frankford, Phila., in answer to our inquiry, says the best remedy for "pus eye," *i. e.*, where the eye is inflamed and lids glued together in the morning, is *Mercurius nitrosus* 6x.

He also said that *Kali muriaticum* 12x was a splendid remedy for deafness of the Eustachian tube.

Also one further hint from same authority. When the baby awakes and rubs its face and eyes with both hands *Sanicula* is the remedy.

Nearly all diseased conditions of the rectum are benefited by the internal use of *Ratanhia* 3x, and the same remedy, in the form of suppositories or ointment, externally.

In convulsions or "fits" turn the patient on his left side. Gives quick relief, says Dr. Hammond.

Elaps has the peculiar verified symptom of "horror" before a rain storm.

For great accumulation of gas in the stomach, *Carbo veg.* 6.

FROM LAY PRACTICE.

ISCHIAS CURED WITH COLCHICUM AND CAUSTICUM.

A few years ago I was asked for my advice and help for the sick wife of a day-laborer in a distant village. The patient was about fifty years old, the mother of several children, and had to go out to work for some farmers in the neighborhood, to make her living. One day while threshing out grain she had perspired. It was in the beginning of winter and very cold and a cold draught was passing through the barn. Ever since then she had a violent rheumatic tearing pain in her left hip which made her moan. She had used every domestic remedy and ointment recommended, whether it smelt well or ill, but she found no relief. The condition of the patient was very peculiar. She could only walk in her room by being helped and with great pain, for every movement and exertion aggravated her ailment; nor could she lie in bed, but had to sit by the warm stove with the legs hanging down. The stove had to be heated night and day, for as soon as it commenced to cool off her pains were aggravated so as to become unbearable. When I advised the husband to consult a physician, he answered, that no physician would prescribe anything without first seeing the patient; it was impossible to take her to the city, and he was not able to pay for a physician and to pay for the conveyance and the druggist; and then said he, We hear from all sides that physicians can not even cure their own hip diseases. I had to concede all this, but the disease was so peculiar that I told the man I could only give him something to try, without guaranteeing that I would at once be able to cure the neuralgia. I first tried *Causticum* with very slight success, *Belladonna*, *Chamomilla* and *Colocynthis* without success; finally I found in the repertory of "Bruckner's Domestic Physician:" *Alleviation by sitting, Colchicum*. But I only had the 30th potency of this remedy, and was, therefore, in doubt, whether I could expect any success from it. But the result was surprising, for now the patient could lie abed and in her warm bed the pains ceased. She now could sleep, but could not leave her bed, as her pains would otherwise return. As the prolonged

use of *Colchicum* did not improve the case, I returned to *Causticum*, which now cured the case in a few weeks, and this so thoroughly that no relapse has occurred up to this day.

A CURE BY CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

One day a farmer's wife, about thirty years old, appeared in my house, having driven a considerable distance in her own wagon and she told me of her ailments, declaring that all the medicines prescribed by the doctors had failed to help her. She suffered from convulsive, gouty pains in her arms, especially at night in bed, so that she could not sleep, but had to walk about in the room, beating her arms against her body, as folks are apt to do in winter when they are cold in order to warm themselves. When she would finally be tired out and lie down and sleep a little while, the pains on awaking would be all the more severe. Otherwise the woman was healthy and looked well, but owing to her ailment she was so anxious and despondent that she declared that if she could not be relieved she would die, for she could not stand it any longer. After thinking the matter over, I gave her *Calcarea phosphorica* 12, directing her to take three pellets dry on her tongue every morning and evening. In a week she came back, in spite of the great distance, to thank me personally for the wonderful help the little pellets had given her. With the exception of an occasional slight twitch she was now relieved from her dreadful pains. Of course, I gave her an additional supply of the pellets to remove even the last trace of her ailment.

The cure must have been permanent, for since that time I have never seen her nor received any letter from her.—*Prior C. A.—m, in Leip. Pop. Zeit. f. Hom.*

THE CARE AND CURE OF SMALL-POX.

"A man called at my office in the chilly stage of fever, having the aspect of one severely ill. He complained bitterly of a distressing ache in the lumbar region, and of great nausea and headache. On inquiry I learned that he was a general sewing machine agent, and had been introducing his machines in the surrounding manufacturing villages where variola had been prevailing. I felt sure that he was coming down with the disease, and sent him to his room which was on the top floor of a boarding house in the center of the city opposite the post-office. I prescribed *Variolinum* every two hours,

taking a dose myself, and gave such other remedies as the various symptoms indicated. For three days the fever raged. On the evening of the third day a most profuse papular eruption appeared, accompanied with a subsidence of the fever. At this juncture I reported the case to the health officer, a physician of extensive experience in the old school. He visited the patient with me, and after carefully examining the case and feeling the shot-like hardness of the papillæ, so unlike any other eruption, he unhesitatingly pronounced it a severe type of small-pox. The next day he called with me again and we found the eruption assuming the vesicular form, so that the merest tyro in diagnosis could have named the disease. He then said he had been fixing up the pest-house, and would be ready on the morrow to take the patient thither. Now, it was mid-winter; the ground was covered with melting snow and ice, and the so-called 'pest-house' was several miles away—a barn-like structure that could not be made comfortably habitable even for well people. I therefore strongly objected to the contemplated change, fearing a complicating pneumonia. My protest was overruled, and the next morning an improvised ambulance with helpers arrived in front of my patient's abode. When the health officer entered the room, the astonished look on his countenance was only equalled by the change that had come over the aspect of my patient, for the eruption on the latter had ceased to develop and was shrinking away. He was not carried to the pest-house, but in a few days was up and around. This was no case of varioloid, but a most pronounced case of *variola vera*, with the eruption as thick as possible without being confluent, and no symptom lacking to make a complete picture of this formidable disease up to the fifth day of its development, when it suddenly receded under the use of the *Variolinum*."—*Dr. A. M. Linn, Des Moines, Ia., in North American Journal of Homœopathy.*

FATALITY IN GREAT MEN.

Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

I would like to add my little word to the communication by "Subscriber" in the ENVOY, entitled "Singular Fatality of Great Men." It is undoubtedly true that intelligent homœopathic treatment would have saved the lives of prominent statesmen and other men of note whom the country could ill afford to lose. The case of the late Senator

Evans is a good example. Any tyro in Homœopathy could have prescribed for him on the evidence given in the newspaper reports. If I remember rightly, the left foot was affected. But, however that may be, the symptom of delirium only on waking from sleep, together with the fact that the case was one of septic infection, pointed to *Lachesis* as the remedy. *Lachesis* would probably have saved his life.

H. FARRINGTON, M. D.

Chicago, Ill.

OF COURSE NOT.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

The following clipping from the *Chicago Record-Herald* of March 10 may be of interest:

Vaccination, Lockjaw, Death.—Death from lockjaw was the coroner's verdict yesterday in the case of John K. Hammerstad, 15 years old, 733 Summerdale avenue. The boy was vaccinated recently and caught cold in the unhealed wound, tetanus developing. Chief Medical Inspector Spalding, when informed of the verdict, sent an inspector to investigate. "Any scratch of the skin may open the way for the introduction of any kind of a germ, such as that of tetanus," said Dr. Spalding. "Vaccine, however, has nothing to do with tetanus germs."

Yours truly,

Chicago, Ill.

And yet it is curious that the tetanus germs so often seek the vaccination scratches and never go near the much greater wounds and scratches of every day occurrence in children. It is really curious!—Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

When some five or ten years ago the germ theory came in like a flood upon us, it was decided that all milk to be fed to infants must be either pasteurized or sterilized. Pediatricists are now receding from this position, there being a wide and increasing impression, based upon observation, that a diet of milk that has been subjected to heat in this manner is liable to produce rickets, pot-belly, sweating, flabby muscles, craniotabes and restlessness at night. Fresh, pure, raw cow's milk is once more in the ascendant as the best substitute for mother's milk.—*N. A. Journal of Homœopathy.*

THE ANÆMIAS

yield readily to organic, or true animal iron treatment.

A resort to *inorganic* iron preparations or tonics, serves only to stimulate corpuscular proliferation without supplying sufficient nutrition to mature the blood cells.

A preparation of **TRUE ANIMAL IRON** that will supply every deficiency in the blood, and assure the proliferation of *all* the corpuscles to a full and sturdy maturity, is found in

BOVININE

It contains 10% **ANIMAL IRON**, 20% coagulable albumen, and every element of nutrition of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms.

It is readily absorbed by the tissues, requires little or no digestion, is prompt and reliable in stimulation and support, and is a nutrient of the very highest value.

BOVININE administration causes quick increase of the leucocytes, and a consequent arrest of all pathological processes.

BOVININE is advertised to the Profession only, and is a strictly ethical physician's preparation. Its formula is open to all.

A postal request brings you our Hand-book on Hæmatherapy, giving valuable information to both the general practitioner and the specialist.

THE BOVININE COMPANY, 75 W. Houston St., NEW YORK.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hemorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

Homeopathic Manual Free....

The most concise, complete, and up-to-date Family Medical Guide ever given away will be sent prepaid to anyone asking for it. Free sample of either Headache, Digestive or Liver Tablets will accompany Manual. When sending request state which sample is desired.

Fresh, active, homeopathic medicines

DELIVERED FREE
to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

HALSEY BROS. CO. PHARMACY,
Established 1855.
93 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers
and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

The Stepping Stone to Homœopathy and Health.

BY DR. E. H. RUDDOCK.



New American Edition. Enlarged with a chapter on Diseases of Women and one on the use of the Tissue or Biochemic Remedies.

Edited by WM. BOERICKE, M. D. 256 pages. Cloth, \$1.00.

This is one of the most satisfactory books for the domestic practice of homœopathic medicine.

Everyone should own a book
on domestic practice.

For Sale at all Pharmacies.

How to be Plump

OR

Talks on Physiological Feeding

By T. C. DUNCAN, M. D.

16 Mo. 60 pages. Cloth 50 cents.

For Sale at all Pharmacies.

Library of the
School of Medicine
E Concord St

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, JUNE, 1904.

No. 4

↪ A POPULAR JOURNAL. ↩

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

THE MICROBE.—One of our exchanges, after comparing the physical condition of the prehistoric man—of whom the wisest man knows nothing—to that of the modern man writes:

As these conditions have gradually developed medical science has also advanced. In the light of modern medical research, about every ailment now known is due to some individual form of microbe, and the resourceful medical man has for a number of years been busily engaged in discovering and cataloguing each germ.

And what follows? The cure of the disease, or of the "germ," seems as far off—save as Homœopathy effects it—as it was in the days of the unknown prehistoric man. Every "germ" that exists, or ever will exist may be "catalogued," but there it ends. The so-called "germ" of tuberculosis heads the list and is the best known, but consumption steadily increases, just the same. It will be a good day for humanity when "germs" cease to occupy the centre of the medical stage.

"BARGAIN" LUST.—An iconoclastic lady, at a recent "Mothers' Convention," or "meeting," held in Chicago, startled her hearers by the assertion that 90 per cent. of the clothing those present wore was the product of child labor. Ninety per cent. of humanity wants "bargains," *i. e.*, something from another without a full equivalent. To cater to this

really foolish seeking, merchants and manufacturers must grind the children. But about the most foolish "bargain hunter" is the seeker for cheap homœopathic medicines, yet they are quite numerous. That a life may depend on the quality of the drug weighs nothing against the fact that this pharmacy will sell "cheaper" than another. The cheaper is necessarily inferior but—it is cheaper!

THE RESULT.—A press dispatch on May 4th says that the people of McAdoo, Pa., set fire to their "pest house" a "few days ago," and William Mack, who was confined there, "escaped." He wandered to Delano and there boarded a freight train; his presence so frightened the train crew that they locked themselves in the caboose. From Mt. Carmel, where he got off, he was chased towards Centralia "like a wild beast." This insane fear, and brutal conduct, is the cumulative result of the fear engendered by sensational stories of the "horrors of small-pox," a disease which the great Sydenham said was the mildest and least dangerous of diseases. Even in this present epidemic, the disease has "ragged" for weeks in localities and no one paid any special attention to it, some of those attacked not even stopping work, until the label "small-pox" was attached and then the wild beast of fear broke loose!

SMALL-POX AT ROUBAIX, FRANCE.—"Not only has Lille had an epidemic of small-pox during the months of October and November, but many isolated cases have appeared at Roubaix, and the condition is fast becoming epidemic. Free vaccination has not given satisfactory results in either city and a medical committee has been appointed by the municipality to decide upon stringent measures to overcome the epidemic in Roubaix. In Lille as many as 133 new cases, with 38 deaths, have oc-

curred in one week. Outside of gratuitous vaccination, nothing has been done in Lille to overcome the epidemic."—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

We were under the impression that where vaccination is *universal* and *compulsory*, as it is, and has been, for many years in France, there was *no* small-pox!

HEADACHE POWDERS AND QUICK "CURES."—"Influenza killed its thousands, and the coal tar products their ten thousands," said a great clinician after the first influenza epidemic. In looking about for the cause of the terrific mortality from pneumonia, which has been shocking the medical profession during the last two or three months, many physicians think it is to be found in the indiscriminate use and abuse of the coal tar antipyretics. It is superfluous to dilate here upon the fact that the use of headache powders—practically all of which contain acetanilid, a true tissue poison—has reached enormous proportions. For the slightest headache, be it due to nervousness, eye-strain, a cold, constipation or indigestion, the public has gotten in the habit of taking headache powders. This frequent use of heart depressants has a pernicious, even if not immediately noticeable, effect upon the heart, and when a disease like pneumonia, in which the heart's resistance is tried to the utmost, makes its unwelcome appearance, it is no wonder that the heart proves unequal to the task, and fails. Hence the shocking mortality from pneumonia.—*Merck's Archives*.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—"Opinions certainly differ as to the comfort derived from the different material from which underwear is made, but there is one thing which admits of no doubt, and this is that while silk is exceedingly warm, soft, and pleasant to the flesh, it is at the same time by no means the healthiest substance for the undergarment. In proof of this, practical observation has demonstrated that silk stockings will make the toughest and healthiest feet moist, wet, and tender, until walking becomes painful. A silk scarf worn around the neck next to the skin will, in nine wearers out of ten, produce sore throat. Silk makes the neck hot and moist, and the first stray breath of cool air that

strikes the skin feels like a drop of iced water and will produce a cold. Silk seems to have the faculty, as contrasted with wool, of opening the pores and inciting perspiration; and if it will do this with the feet and neck there is every reason to believe that it will produce equal susceptibility to cold when worn about the chest and limbs. Those who wear silk stockings invariably have tender feet. The rule that applies to the male applies equally to the female. Silk underclothing may be very comfortable; but perhaps the advocates of dress reform would do as much good if they would discuss carefully the hygienic value of the material, as well as the cut and style, of the undergarment."—*Health*.

If the above is true it is rather fortunate that the average run of humanity, about ninety-nine in every hundred, cannot afford silk stockings.

STRONG MEDICINE.—"A. P. Hanchett, M. D.: I have been constrained to take the floor to give some experiences I have had with *Arsenicum*. A case of very great interest, and rather peculiar, perhaps, a patient of one of my old families and one of my best friends, a woman of extreme susceptibility to drugs. She was visiting a neighboring city and she went to visit a physician who impressed her very favorably, and she began to take treatment with him. She then began to change a great deal from month to month, so that even her friends began to notice it. She became more and more anæmic and puffed about the face, which soon became so marked that everybody noticed it. I had noticed it also when I saw her on the street. After a time one day she came to my office and said: 'Well, I have come back to you.' She told me all about it, how she was better at first, then she began to notice symptoms. The remedies were in tablet form, and she said she had grown steadily paler and weaker until she felt that she was not having the right treatment. After studying it over very carefully I found she had been having *Arsenicum*. I happened to know the doctor well, and knew that he used the very lowest potencies. Unquestionably she had sustained a marked poisoning with *Arsenicum*. I gave her the very highest potency I had of *Arsenicum*. She improved and became well in three or four months, and the change was so marked that you would not know the woman."—*Transactions American Institute of Homœopathy*.

USE HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES INSTEAD.—“There has recently been considerable discussion among statisticians and sanitarians, both in this country and in England, as to the cause of the increase which has been apparent during the last three or four years in the number of sudden deaths from heart disease. It has been suggested and with considerable reasonableness that many of these deaths are due to the increased use of *Acetanilid* by large numbers of the people. There are two chief methods in which *Acetanilid* is obtained by the people. One is in the form of headache powders, which every druggist is aware are consumed in enormous quantities by all classes of the people. These powders are extensively advertised and freely bought over the drug store counter and are also sold in many large department stores. They all contain *Acetanilid*, a powerful cardiac depressant which causes destruction of the blood corpuscles and transforms the hemoglobin into methemoglobin. This drug is unquestionably a powerful tissue poison and if used at all, and it is doubtful if it is ever indicated, should only be taken by the direction and under the observation of a physician.”—*St. Paul Medical Journal*.

INVOLUNTARY PROVINGS AND WARNING.—“J. Herbert Moore, M. D.: I am much interested in finding *Alumina* mentioned by Dr. Royal in his list of thoroughly acting remedies; a remedy must be thorough in its action when its administration is required but four times a day. By a coincidence I found at my office last evening, upon my return from the session of our Bureau, a case illustrating this action. A lady was waiting to consult me about a gastric and abdominal distress. I found that though it could be designated as colic it was not a *Colocynth*, nor a *Dioscorea*, nor a *Plumbum* case. In addition to the distress the patient complained of a distended, bloated sensation, with oppression, yet stomach and intestines did not seem to her to be actually distended; complained of an uncomfortably dry feeling of the skin and mucous membranes, stating she felt as if she would like to get out of her skin. She asked me if I, while prescribing for these annoyances, would not specially consider an inveterate constipation with which she had been troubled during the last few months, and which was foreign to her ordinary condition. After the clinical points were taken down, the patient stated that she was wearing corsets with aluminum

stays and asked if I supposed they could have any bearing on the case. I went to Allen's handbook and underlined some ten or twelve symptoms that tallied very closely with her condition. She then further stated that last fall she put on an aluminum belt, for the purpose of attaching her clothes, which was worn very close to the body, only a thin under-vest intervening; and after wearing it for a time she had developed symptoms similar to, but not so severe as, those now present. The patient consulted no professional advice at that time, but upon mentioning the matter to a friend the latter said to her: 'I know what the matter is with you—you are wearing an aluminum belt, and if you will dispense with it you will be all right.' The advice was taken and the trouble passed away soon after the belt was dispensed with. She had not worn the corsets at that time, but after putting them on a few months since the symptoms were more severe, and the distress extended up into and around the chest and back. The patient is an unusually sensible and practical woman, not at all given to flights of the imagination, and had regarded the matter so lightly that she had put on the aluminum stayed corsets notwithstanding her experiences with the belt. Perhaps I ought not to report this case at this time, inasmuch as time has not afforded the opportunity to follow it out.”

“Yesterday a member reported an interesting case of mercurial poisoning from wearing a plate of false teeth in the mouth. Some years ago I was called to a very severe case of eczema in a young woman. Could not cure the case and sent her to a specialist, and he to a second specialist, and still no help. A third specialist was called in, who pronounced it a case of arsenical poisoning. Everything was examined for arsenic in the line of paper, carpet, wearing apparel, etc., and finally it was discovered in a large amount in the mattress ticking upon which she had been sleeping; it was one of those highly colored tickings with the alternate broad red and brown stripes; look out for these and in fact all fancy tickings; the old-fashioned narrow blue and white are always safe. This patient's eczema, severe as it was, entirely disappeared with no further treatment save the burning of the ticking.”

“I could report a case, in extenso, of supposedly tuberculosis of the bowels which recovered after the elimination of lead from the patient's drinking water.”—*Transactions American Institute of Homœopathy*.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Philadelphia : 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and
15 N. 6th St.
New York : 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and
634 Columbus Ave.
Chicago : 57 Wabash Ave.
Pittsburgh : 627 Smithfield St.
Baltimore : 228 N. Howard St.
Cincinnati : 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C. : 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,
Philadelphia : 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,
Newark, N. J. : Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.
Minneapolis : 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
East Orange, N. J. : 4 Washington St.

PRICE : 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A LAYMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH HOMŒOPATHY.

E. F. S. DARBY, WAUKOMIS, O. T.

I am not an M. D.—only a layman. However, I have studied medicine more or less ever since I was twelve years old. During the past twelve years I have had considerable experience with Homœopathy. I was brought up under the allopathic system. Homœopathy was first brought to my notice twelve years ago. I was at once favorably impressed with it, and purchased a book and a medicine case. The first experience I had was in case of croup. The *Aconite* symptoms were present. I confess that I was skeptical about the size of the dose prescribed by my book. I was not entirely freed from the old way under which I had been trained. I decided though to follow the directions laid down in my book. A dose of *Aconite* was given and repeated at the end of thirty minutes. The results were perfectly satisfactory and my confidence in Homœopathy was strengthened.

I have used *Aconite* a great many times in croup, and always, when indicated, with good success. Of course it will not cure every case of croup; yet it is perfectly astonishing how quickly *Aconite* does its work and it does it so well.

A woman who had suffered for years with facial neuralgia on learning that I had the homœopathic medicines wanted to try it for her neuralgia. She had been treated with *Quinine* by an allopathist, who told her that there was nothing else for it. Her neuralgia continued. I was at that time a beginner in Homœopathy. I let her have *Belladonna* and *Colocynthis*. These two remedies together seemed to cover the case pretty well. I was unable to determine which was the similimum. She took them alternately and in a few days her neuralgia disappeared and never returned. The woman was happy and became a strong believer in Homœopathy.

I have had good success in constipation. I allude to two cases; the first, a child less than a year old, had suffered all its life from constipation. The bowels never operated without the use of cathartics. *Nux* was clearly indicated and therefore given. In less than twenty-four hours after the first dose there was a natural movement of the bowels. *Nux* did its work thoroughly.

The second case was a man seventy-five years old; no movement of the bowels without the use of cathartics; would go a week without an operation and then resort to cathartics. *Natrum muriaticum* 6x was used and the cure was effected in a few days.

The first case of fever that I had any experience with was of the intermittent type. It was in my early days as a homœopathist. I gave *Aconite* for a week with no results except that the patient was growing worse. I had an idea that as *Aconite* was a fever remedy that it ought to cure every case of fever. I have since learned by experience that this is a mistake. We must treat the patient instead of the disease. After the failure of *Aconite* to do the work for me I studied the case more carefully and found that *Gelsemium* was the indicated remedy. In less than three hours after the first dose there was a perceptible improvement. *Gelsemium* did not entirely cure the patient, but modified the fever and turned it into such a clear picture of *Natrum muriaticum* that a few doses of that remedy completed the cure.

I recall another case of fever which I tried to cure with *Aconite*. It was a case of simple fever that had not as yet assumed any particular type. *Aconite* did no good, because not indicated. I saw that *Pulsatilla* was indicated, but thought it was not a fever remedy and could therefore do no good. I tried it, however, and it required only a few doses to complete the cure.

Thus I have learned by experience that the indi-

cated remedy does the work thoroughly and satisfactorily, while a remedy that is not indicated does no good.

Homœopathy has given me excellent results in dysentery. One summer I had an attack of dysentery. I took different remedies without any benefit. There was pain in the bowels; severe straining; passing of mucus and blood. I changed the treatment to *Mercurius cor.* It required only three or four doses to effect a cure. Within four hours after the first dose the movement of the bowels was almost natural. Such a marvelous change in so short a time seem almost incredible, but it is a fact nevertheless.

Homœopathy is also a success in throat troubles. A few years ago I had a severe sore throat. It was on right side. Saturday afternoon came and thought I would be unable to occupy my pulpit the next day. Had used different remedies with but little if any benefit. I thought that I would try *Lycopodium* as it seemed to be the similitum. I took a few doses and my throat was so nearly well the next day that I had no difficulty in speaking.

Homœopathy has not failed me in urinary troubles. I wish to speak of one case, a child four years old. On going to sleep, whether day or night and whether he slept a long or short time, he would invariably wet the bed. This was the case even if he slept only a few minutes. *Ferrum phos.* 6x cured this case in about two weeks.

Allopathists may sneer at Homœopathy as much as they please. I know that there is something in it. I speak from experience. I consider Homœopathy a gracious boon to the human family. I would not give up its use and what little I know about it for any amount of money. More people would become homœopaths if it were only brought to their notice. To my mind but very few people can witness its marvelous results without becoming converts.—*Medical Advance.*

POTENTIATION: THE RACE IS NOT ALWAYS TO THE STRONG MEDICINE.

Unquestionably there is more innate force *per se*, more magnitude of measured power, in the crude drug than in the 6x trituration. But the conditions are often such that not all of the force is necessary, certainly not available. The molecules of some forms of matter are too large, apparently, to pass through the interstices leading into the ultimate

cells of the living body under certain conditions, or these same molecules are unable in their crude form to leave their impress upon the system, and the cells riot unhindered because of the absence of the pacifying element. Our food, in order that it may serve to nourish the body, must first be changed from its natural or crude state—digested; then, if properly refined, it is assimilated by the cells and becomes blood, muscles and bone—it has become potentized. Now it occasionally happens that the living cells boycott a certain element of the food, and although they suffer its absence intensely, and show it in a hundred ways, they will persist in refusing it lodgment among them, as the striking miners do the advances of the arbitration committee, preferring rather to suffer than to take the apparently distasteful (crude) material.

For instance, the cells refuse, for some reason, to assimilate lime from the food. The body emaciates, the bones soften and bend, and the dismal picture of rachitis is developed. Undoubtedly lime in the tissues, in the proper proportion, is the only thing that will restore them to their pristine condition; but while that is true, a barrel of lime, if it were possible to be given at one time, would not accomplish the desired result, for it has been boycotted. The striking miners really need money to sustain themselves, but they must have it under conditions that suit *them* or they will not take it. The cells really need lime, and there is plenty of it in the food taken, but they will not have it crude. Now refine it (potentize it), make it capable, render it efficient by comminution of its molecules until they are so small that they will be able to pass the threshold of the forbidding cells, what a change will then be wrought! The boycott will be raised. The food material that the builders rejected will be accepted and "become the head of the corner." Harmony will replace chaos, and life's song will be as sweet as before.—*From Paper by C. L. McElwee, M. D., St. Louis, Mo., in Clinical Reporter.*

CARBO VEGETABILIS AS A COUGH REMEDY.

BY DR. GOULLON.

Translated from *Leipziger Pop. Zeitschrift f. Hom.*

Mrs. Von M. was always troubled with acid, but also complains of a bitter taste in the mouth; she had with some success used *Natrum sulphuricum*. This had cleared off the tongue which had been coated brown even to its tip. But the patient con-

tinues to be fearfully depressed and despondent. She has also passed through a severe bronchial catarrh, which has not entirely passed off. This has, therefore, to be now combatted.

A characteristic feature is the following: After a slight cough the patient ejects a very compact greenish-gray mass, "like the slime that comes from the nose in some kinds of catarrh;" this puts her out very much, owing to the *horrid taste* of this expectoration, which is putrid and very salty, at times also bitter. She absolutely shudders from loathing.

She eats but little meat, at most, venison or chicken, preferring vegetables, dishes made of flour, puddings, etc.

I took it that *Carbo veget.* was indicated. This was on the fifth of February.

On February 17th, she wrote: "According to your request, I write concerning my state. The *Carbo veg.* has been used up. The effects after the first and second dose proved so curative that the patient overflowed with thanks toward the prescriber and the catarrh was immediately cured, together with its disagreeable symptoms. The help was sudden and we are very thankful."

STRAMOINUM IN BED-WETTING.

BY DR. SCHLEGEL, TURBINGEN.

Translated from *Allg. Hom. Z.*, April 7, 1904.

A boy named U., four years of age, fair and cheerful, was brought to my office on account of bed-wetting and quickly cured. The case was somewhat unusual, the child, when a suckling, having had an angioma on the hairy scalp. This showed in the beginning a rapid growth, being raised three millimeters above the surrounding skin and of the size of a dime. *Thuja* and some other remedies checked its increase and finally caused its reabsorption, so that there only remained a discolored spot of the size of a pea. The boy after this was healthy, well developed and very cleanly; but since six weeks there was a change, as the bed was wet every night. Further questions showed that there were also other disturbances: great restlessness, anxiety, especially much talking—different from his former habits. The mother described him as "excitable and talking incessantly." I then prescribed *Stramonium* 30, two drops in thirty grammes of water. The action was complete in every respect; the boy at once became quiet and his bed was dry from that time on;

in short, he became his former self again, healthy and bright. There has been no relapse now for a year.

This disagreeable habit is not usually eradicated so easily. Most of the cases have also another character and do not arise acutely in connection with phenomena of the central nervous system. Though most of the ordinary cases also yield to a continued systematic homœopathic treatment, I find it important to consider the position *taken in bed* when selecting the remedy. *Bœnninghausen* gives the symptoms under the heading of "sleep." The most important remedies in "enuresis nocturna" are: *Belladonna*, *Nux vom.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Sepia*, *Sulphur*, as well as *Phosphorus* and the *Phosphates*. In enuresis by day *Rhus* and *Causticum* are very important. I give the remedies in the 30th potency; but *Schuessler's* remedies in the 6th trituration. Medicines like *Benzoe*, *Kreosot.* and *Arsenicum* are in the special cases also equally important when the symptoms correspond. By "important" I mean only their being frequently indicated. But in special cases with pronounced psoric diathesis it is especially useful to give intervening doses of *Sulphur*, *Calcarea* or *Lycopodium*. The remedies should be given a fair chance to develop their after-effects.

A number of cures only fail because the patients or their parents have no appreciation of chronic cures.

NAIL DISEASES.

I have often been asked by patients whether Homœopathy can also cure diseases of the nails. I was able conscientiously to answer yes, as I have for many years treated ingrown toe-nails with the best success. My treatment is as follows: If the nail is very thick I direct scraping off with a sharp piece of glass as much as seems necessary, then I get the patient to put *Terebinthina veneta* on the diseased nail every evening before retiring. Internally give in brief intervals *Hepar sulph.* 5, *Silicea* 5, *Acidum fluoricum* 5, and *Calcarea flour.* 5.

If the nails on the fingers or toes are crippled from neglect the patient must apply *Terebinthina veneta* before retiring and take, according to the attendant symptoms, *Alcohol sulphuris* 3 or 5 C, or *Arsenicum alb.* 5, or *Vinca minor* 2.—*Dr. Lukowsky, Divinsk, Russia.*

OLIVE OIL.—Harvey (*California Med. Jour.*, January, 1904) considers pure olive oil Nature's best and most healthful fat for dietetic purposes, besides possessing sterling medicinal virtues both internally and externally. This oil contains the life and energy-giving elements—nitrogen and carbon, together with the metabolic elements, oxygen and hydrogen, in proper proportion to sustain and promote life.

Recent experiments in the United States General Hospital at San Francisco have shown that an unadulterated olive oil is the best possible remedy in chronic tropical dysentery. In simple ulcer of the stomach and the general ulceration and irritation of the stomach and bowels in alcoholics pure olive oil in doses of a tablespoonful to one ounce has been found very efficient. In chronic constipation, in gallstones and jaundice the author ascribes a decided curative action to this agent as it seems to liquefy cholesterin, preventing the formation and expulsion of calculi, lubricates the bowel and promotes the flow of bile, thereby conducing to a better digestion of the food and more regular peristalsis.

In hyperpeptic conditions and post-prandial distress Harvey also considers olive oil of value, while in nursing mothers whose milk is deficient in amount or in fats the pure oil emulsified and combined with hypophosphates has been found most advantageous for both mother and child. He prefers this emulsion, moreover, to all emulsions of fish, linseed and petroleum oils in the treatment of marasmus, rachitis, pulmonary or tubercular troubles and beneficial in wasting diseases of children or adults where a real food tonic and fat is required.

K. Walpo (*Zeit. f. Heil.*, Prague, Vol. xxiv) has also called attention to the value of olive oil in the treatment of gastric hyperacidity, chronic ulcer, chronic gastric catarrh and constipation.

Harvey lays especial stress upon the importance of a pure olive oil free from all adulterations with cotton seed, lard, linseed, rape or poppy seed, peanut or sesame oils.

MEN THERE DENY ITS EFFICACY.—A correspondent of *Medical Brief* gives some interesting points on the vaccination question: "According to the figure of the Registrar-General there are only two lower death rates in England than in the town of Leicester—i. e., in the towns of Derby and Croydon, where also anti-vaccination is strong." Of "Vaccination in Bengal," paragraph 9 of the

Resolution of June 3 states: "The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Sanitary Commissioner could arrange to adduce some more direct evidence than is at present furnished of the efficacy of vaccination in warding off the disease or mitigating its severity." "The lymph treatment is without scientific basis, and those who use it are assuming the characteristics of the charlatan, in that they are using the products of diseased tissue, not knowing what the lymph contains or its effect upon animal life. Let us abandon the idea of sustaining life and warding off disease and contagion with the implements of death, and interrogate our Mother Nature, and men will take knowledge of us that we have been with her and learned of her."

THE MALARIA-MOSQUITO THEORY QUESTIONED.—Dr. Souchon, President of Louisiana State Board of Health, does not accept the dictum that the mosquito is the sole factor in the spread of yellow fever. In an interview with a press correspondent he is quoted as saying:

"While it is admitted that a certain species of the mosquito is very active in the transmission of fever, it is by no means certain that it is the sole agent of communication. At Laredo, where the best known methods of exterminating the mosquito were tried, the epidemic went on adding to its victims just as though the slaughter of the insects counted for nothing. The cessation of yellow fever at Havana was coincident with the war on mosquitoes in that locality, but not necessarily on account of it. It must be remembered that the Americans had taken hold of the Cuban Capital and had put in practice their superior methods of sanitation and quarantine, and that even the yellow fever did not stop right away, there was no new introduction of the disease from without, while that which formerly existed had run its course. In New Orleans, after the adoption of better sanitary measures, we were exempt from fever epidemics for almost eighteen years, but in that interval no thought of attacking mosquitoes was indulged. All this leads to the conclusion that one must proceed carefully and still put faith in recognized modes of combatting yellow fever, foremost of which is to insist on thorough disinfection of sailing vessels, both at the port of departure and after landing. This, too, is in the interest of commerce as it minimizes the time of detention through quarantine."

THE THIRST AND NAUSEA OF ANÆSTHESIA

are entirely prevented, and the shock of surgical operation greatly relieved by high rectal injections of

BOVININE

It should be administered with salt solution, heated to 70°F, an hour prior to operation, during same if shock is evident, and after returning patient to bed. The quantity of the injection must be suited to the individual case, varying from 2 ounces to 6 ounces of each. The salt solution renders the absorption of the **Bovinine** more rapid, and the heart action is immediately improved; the sustaining effect is continuous for two to three hours. The circulation which has become non-aerated through ether administration is oxygenated by the **Bovinine**, and rapidly restored to normal condition. Hence the absence of nausea and emesis. A postal will bring you our scientific treatise on Hæmatherapy, with reports of numerous cases.

A postal request brings you our Hand-book on Hæmatherapy, giving valuable information to both the general practitioner and the specialist.

THE BOVININE COMPANY, 75 W. Houston St., NEW YORK.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hemorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

Homeopathic Manual Free....

The most concise, complete, and up-to-date Family Medical Guide ever given away will be sent prepaid to anyone asking for it. Free sample of either Headache, Digestive or Liver Tablets will accompany Manual. When sending request state which sample is desired.

Fresh, active, homeopathic medicines

DELIVERED FREE

to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

HALSEY BROS. CO. PHARMACY,
Established 1855.
93 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homeopathic Pharmacists, Importers
and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homeopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

DOGS

HOW TO CARE FOR THEM IN HEALTH AND
TREAT THEM WHEN ILL.

ANSHUTZ. 100 pages. Leather, 75 cts.

CATS

HOW TO CARE FOR THEM IN HEALTH AND
TREAT THEM IN DISEASE.

NEEL. 48 pages. 50 cents.

POULTRY DOCTOR

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF
CHICKENS, ETC., ETC.

85 pages. Cloth, 50 cents.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY

IN ITS APPLICATION TO THE HORSE.

HURNDALL. 343 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.

The Chronic Diseases

Their Peculiar Nature and
Their Homœopathic Cure.

(Theoretical Part Only.)

By Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Translated by REV. L. H. TAFEL.
269 Pages. Cloth, \$1.25. Postage, 10 cts.

It has been truly said that no man can truly comprehend the full scope of Homœopathy who has not read and re-read this wonderful book.

FOR SALE AT ALL PHARMACIES.

UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, JULY, 1904.

No. 5

→ A POPULAR JOURNAL ←

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE.—Recently Dr. Behring, of diphtheria-antitoxin fame, got off a theory about the origin of tuberculosis—what it was is not to the point here. He published it and at once a Dr. Flugge disputed it and also a Dr. Cornet; the latter "experimented on 4,000 animals," to prove his point. A goodly number and representing considerable misery for the animals. And after a certain result is obtained on a dog or cat does that scientifically demonstrate that it would be the same on man? Four thousand experiments on animals by Cornet, how many by Behring is not stated, but he is a dabster in that line, and the result a flat contradiction. Great is "Scientific Medicine!"

DICTATORIAL HEALTH BOARD. — The Health Board of Indiana has issued an edict that all school teachers afflicted with tuberculosis must be discharged and the *Fort Wayne Medical Journal* says that 250 will have to quit—become paupers, and all for an unproved theory. Unless the disease is in you you cannot "catch it," and if it is in you you cannot escape it save by the aid of Homœopathy, pure air and sunshine. It is amazing to see how seriously the world takes vagaries of the germ theorist, and gives him power to bring ruin on the helpless as he has done in Indiana and elsewhere.

CURES THAT SLOWLY KILL.—"According to the findings of life insurance statisticians, one-fourth of all who have typhoid fever and 'recover,' die prematurely of consumption! So that, of the 200,000 typhoid fever patients who do not die of the disease and the treatment, about 50,000 die of consumption, making, all told, 95,000 needless deaths every year, from this one disease."—[Prof. Victor C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan.]

And, practically, all this reasoning applies, more or less, emphatically to all the acute diseases. Each of these diseases kills a few; bad treatment kills many and injures the prospect of future health in all cases, as we have seen it true in typhoid fever.—Dr. Charles E. Page.

Genuine Homœopathy never kills nor never injures those committed to its care, and their chances of life are greatly increased as well as the chances for enjoyment of good health. Get out of the notion that you must have "strong" medicine—you see what happens in typhoid.

HEALTH FADS ON THE BRAIN.—To get all sorts of health fads on the brain is a disease in itself. It is a very prevalent disease, too. With a few foolish rules to observe, a whole lot of hygienic quirks to adjust and a schedule of superstitious sanitary notions diligently followed by day and dreamed of by night, is a malady which begins as a mental derangement and ends in a complete physical fizzle. No room left for a spontaneous life, no place for free joyous liberty. Not a minute's peace for free, rollicking disregard. Everything fixed, every minute disposed of, introspections without number. Forebodings, misgivings, hovering vaguely about the mind, like flocks of carrion crows. Such a life is not worth living. One might a thousand times better go back to the reckless regime of a rough rider.—*Medical Talk.*

RETAINING YOUTH.—Some one once asked a woman how it was she kept her youth so wonder-

fully. Her hair was snowy white, she was eighty years old, and her energy was waning; but she never impressed one with the idea of age, for her heart was still young in sympathy and interests. And this was her answer:—"I knew how to forget disagreeable things. I tried to master the art of saying pleasant things. I did not expect too much of my friends. I kept my nerves well in hand, and did not allow them to bore other people. I tried to find any work that came to hand congenial. I retained the illusions of my youth, and did not believe 'every man a liar' and every woman spiteful. I did my best to relieve the misery I came in contact with, and sympathized with the suffering. In fact, I tried to do to others as I would be done by, and you see me, in consequence, reaping the fruits of happiness and a peaceful old age."—*Health*.

WHAT IS THE MICROBE GOOD FOR?—Dr. Charles E. Page maintains, with reasons worth considering, that the so-called germs of this, that and the other disease are quite the reverse of what they are held to be by the advocates of the "germ theory;" they are, in fact, Nature's scavengers, her means of eliminating disease-producing waste and effete matter. "But for them," he says, "the diphtheritic or far gone consumptive patient would smother in a single night."—*Modern Medicine*.

RATHER POSITIVE.—"The golden days of the Borgias never equalled the general poisoning now going on in the name of microbial medical science. With septic vaccine and rotten serums, no wonder that small-pox and the plague are spreading."—*Lancet-Clinic*.

HOW ABOUT IT?—A physician with twenty-five years, or more, experience back of him intimated the other day to the ENVOY man that vaccination was largely responsible for the great epidemics of typhoid that has cursed the country lately. Not much attention was paid to the remark until the *Medical Record* of June 4 came to hand. That gave the official figures. In 1894 the cases per 10,000 inhabitants in New York City were, by per cent., 4.37. Vaccination, by order of our HEALTH BOARDS, began shortly after the Spanish War. Well, the percentage of typhoid per 10,000 inhabitants rose to 12.29 in 1902, and 11.26 in 1903.

Quite an increase. Perhaps there was nothing in our friend's remark! Who knows? The above is truthfully reported and the figures taken from the paper of one who deplors the fierce opposition to the old rite by the average layman, who rightly or wrongly, fears it more than he fears small-pox.

SMALL-POX IN GERMANY.—Germany is constantly held up as a shining example of the beauties of vaccination. We are repeatedly told by journals, medic and laic, that vaccination has exorcised the small-pox from that happy and beaurocratic land. To be sure there comes an occasional murmur to the effect that the Government does not recognize any save the very worst cases of small-pox, the mild ones going as skin diseases.

But now happily comes something official. The British Government sent an official recently to investigate the vaccination wonder of the world and to convince the sceptics that they should all bare their arms, and those of their babes, to the vaccine poison, with the incidental risk of lockjaw, loss of an arm and certainly a lowering of the general health, and this, in short, is what he found:

During the years 1891 to 1902 there were 607 deaths from small-pox in Germany. Allowing a death rate of five per cent. this would run the number of cases up to near 13,000, quite a goodly showing for a country where we are told that the disease has ceased to exist.

Incidentally, Germany is noted as a country in which cancer is steadily increasing.

HURRAH!—"A word about vaccination. It is a preventive and a positive preventive, notwithstanding the claims of the persistent crank, the antivaccinationist. The Health Department have vaccinated in the neighborhood of 5,000 people. I have yet to see a single death result from vaccination, or the loss of an arm or a leg, nor have I seen or heard of a single case of syphilis, or, in fact, any case of incurable skin disease. I do not think there is a physician in the City of Portland who cannot vouch for my statement. Look at Germany today, look at any of the countries where vaccination is in force and you will find that small-pox is almost unheard of. We have a specific for syphilis, a cure for tuberculosis, in the outdoor life of the Southern climate, and a positive preventive for small-pox; but let us not rest until we have found the means to

control that dread disease cancer, then we can retire and rest assured that we have done all in our power to alleviate the sufferings of the human race."—*Dr. James C. Zan, in Medical Sentinel.*

Perhaps when the clouds of ignorance have rolled away, doctor, it will be revealed that the chief cause of cancer is in your fetish vaccination.

THE LITTLE THINGS HOMŒOPATHY CAN DO.

GRO B. MAXWELL, M. D.

Since Homœopathy has become a standard and recognized practice in the domain of medicine her advocates have not found it necessary to be always aggressive and acting continuously on the offensive. The educational campaign inaugurated by the early pioneers in the field has borne a bountiful harvest. The homœopathic physicians today are among the most prominent in the profession. Their practices include within their clientele, people of the highest refinement and education in all walks of life. In fact, it is from the ranks of the wealthy and educated that Homœopathy draws the majority of her patrons. Her physicians have become busy and influential men and from this very fact arises the reason for writing this paper.

Our homœopathic physicians have become so well supplied with patients that a large majority of them never mention the word Homœopathy to their friends. They make as many nice cures as of old, and quietly let the credit of such be placed to their own personality, but give no mention of the system which enables them to accomplish these things with such apparent ease after their allopathic competitor has tried his skill in vain. No one wishes to deny that the credit for these cures is due to each physician who performs them. It is no child's task to make an accurate homœopathic prescription. It requires much study and a careful attention to details. Each case requires careful individualizing, and, therefore, the physician deserves all credit for each cure he makes. That does not require discussing, for each patient receiving such benefit usually unhesitatingly gives due credit to his or her physician for the relief obtained.

However, there is another side of the question to be considered, and that is the complete ignorance of

our patients of the power that is benefiting them—of the truths of Homœopathy. This works an injustice to the cause of Homœopathy as well as to the patient. One of our patients whom we have cared for for years moves to another city. She there is taken ill and calls in a physician. She does not know but that they are all the same, and chances to call in an allopath. She gets larger doses of medicine and does not derive the benefits that she did from her former physician, so she attributes the result to—perhaps her own changed condition, but very likely "that her old physician, who had doctored her so long, understood her requirements." So she continues with the crude methods, not knowing that she is being treated by another system and she is left suffer and her influence is lost to the cause of Homœopathy.

It is our duty as physicians to educate our patients in this matter, not for the purpose of a personal end, or for the aggrandizement of the Homœopathic School as a sect, but we owe it to the public because the principles of Homœopathy are true and are of inestimable value to the laity in preventing suffering and curing diseases. The calling of a physician is the highest and most sacred of any walk in life. He is our first acquaintance at birth. He is our confident, friend and adviser during life, and is usually in attendance to close our eyes in death. It is his duty throughout our lives to allay our sufferings, both mental and physical. So it ill behooves an individual so trusted to refrain from informing the public of anything that is for its welfare. And if he does refrain from educating the people along such lines, it is not with any selfish end in view. It is because he is either too busy or is thoughtless in the matter.

The best friends that Homœopathy has ever had are the women—the mothers. Homœopathy has always been known as especially useful for children. Much of this credit was given by those self-same mothers. The child's mother has always been the keenest observer and the best interpreter of her baby's symptoms. Her naturally keen observation is sharpened by that most sacred of all passions, "a mother's love," and she sees the danger signals of illness in their very incipency. If she then has a few simple homœopathic remedies at hand, with a very superficial knowledge of how to use them, she nips the trouble in the bud and prevents what might otherwise have proved a serious illness.—*Montreal Homœopathic Record.*

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies:

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and
15 N. 6th St.
New York: 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and
634 Columbus Ave.
Chicago: 57 Wabash Ave.
Pittsburgh: 627 Smithfield St.
Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.
Cincinnati: 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C.: 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,
Philadelphia: 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,
Newark, N. J.: Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.
Minneapolis: 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
East Orange, N. J.: 4 Washington St.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A REMINISCENCE OF HAHNEMANN.

BY JOHN B. YOUNG, CLINTON, IOWA.

A recital of my own case may prove of interest, and so I will briefly state the facts that you may judge for yourselves. I was born in Paisley, Scotland, December 4th, 1823. My father was a weaver, of what is known as Paisley shawls, and at eight years of age I became a weaver's draw-boy.

Between ten and eleven years of age I took a very severe cold which finally settled upon my lungs, bringing with it the usual night sweats and cough. For over a year I was confined to bed, growing weaker and weaker and occasionally was visited by the local doctor, who pronounced my case hopeless.

About this time, a Miss Sterling, a lady of wealth, came to see my father about some church business, and during her stay the sick boy was discovered, and from the very first she showed great interest and sympathy. The day following this providential visit, this kind lady returned with her family doctor, who attended me constantly for many months, and on the first day made an examination of my lungs and pronounced the disease fatal.

This devoted friend of mine shortly after left for a year's visit to Paris, and while there kept up a

correspondence with her doctor, and from him received regular reports of my condition.

After several months' stay in Paris, my friend became acquainted with the immortal Hahnemann, and shortly after became one of his most enthusiastic converts. Like all new converts, her faith was strong and active, and her loving heart must seek out those who were in the valley and shadow of death, and bring them to the great physician she had found.

Miss Sterling at once wrote home to her doctor, and made earnest inquiries as to my strength and ability to travel to Paris. His answer was emphatic, had no uncertain sound. "The lad's strength is nearly gone, and he would probably die before reaching the city." Such a decision would have chilled almost any heart, but her love grew stronger, and another letter came with this request, "Call in other doctors and let there be an exhaustive consultation, and decide if the trip could be made in safety by the boy resting frequently on the way."

During the period between the first and second letter, I had rallied some and the consultation was favorable to my immediate trip to Paris. Such a journey in those days was tedious and to an invalid tiresome, and, but for love inspired by hope, it never could have been undertaken. In those days travel was confined to stage-coaches and steam-boats, for as yet the iron horse was an unknown factor in the land. After resting a few days in Edinburgh, I was taken by a steamer to London, where I rested for two weeks at a palatial home of Sir Andrew Clark, who after became the Queen's doctor. While staying with Sir Andrew Clark, I was several times examined by him, and at the conclusion of the last, heard him say in a whispered conversation with his lady, "There is not the slightest hope for recovery, he will never return alive, and it is too bad to drag him so far from home."

After a weary journey and painful in the extreme, I at last arrived in Paris, and on the second day Dr. Hahnemann drove in his carriage to pay me a visit, and find my true condition. I was requested to strip and go to bed, so that he could the better have command of my person, and find to what extent the dreaded disease had developed. His examination of my lungs was similar to that of Dr. Andrew Clark and others, with the exception that Dr. Hahnemann was longer and more exhaustive. I think that I was in his hands from first to last about one and a half hours.

He would pound me on the front of my chest and then on the back, and have me count figures from one and upwards, then put the stethoscope to my lungs for quite a long time, and listen intently. The whole operation was painful, and I fretted a good deal while it was going on. The darkest hour of the night is just before the light floods mountain and valley, and so it was with me when the ordeal was ended, and the grand old man turned around to speak to my friend, who was anxiously awaiting the result of his examination.

Ae spoke to the lady in French, but I saw from the luminous glow on his face that it spoke of life and hope. He had been down in the depths of my being, and now knew just what the damage was, and that the craft would yet float free of the breakers, and sail o'er many a sea. You who have been in the storm blast and drifting among the breakers, know something of the joy of the heart, when a ray of light and hope sweeps over the drooping soul. Such was my happy experience when the doctor's face, gleaming with a satisfied joy, brought rest and peace to my lonely heart.

And I was not disappointed, for just as soon as he stopped speaking, my dear friend joyously said to me, "The doctor says, 'I am glad that the lad has come to me in time, I will cure him, but it will take a little while.'"

Dear friends, it took a long time to travel from Paisley to Paris, and to me there was nothing but gloom and death as I journeyed. Besides, I had left home and friends, and was among a people whose language I knew not. Under these conditions I hear words of life and cheer from the great healer, and a glad song fills my soul. I am to live, I shall see my loved ones again, and Scotland shall be dearer than ever to my heart. Home, sweet home, will have a deeper and more sacred meaning as I shall hear the welcome as I return from a foreign shore, to the hills of my native land, and her bonny blooming heather. The sunshine of that glad hour still fills my life, and like a spiritual gulf stream will continue to flow through my sentient being until the spirit shall speed away to a brighter clime, where disease and death are forever unknown.

Such a healer as Hahnemann was to humanity the brightest star of all the centuries, a star increasing in power and brilliancy as he is studied by the intellectual minds of this glorious age in which we live. How can I be otherwise than grateful to the man who saved me? How can I ever be indifferent

to the goodness of heart, who, having restored health, and treated me like a prince for nine months, yet refused to accept the slightest recompense for his invaluable service? All hail to our hero! All hail to the man! Though dead he liveth for evermore.—*Extract from paper in Medical Advance.*

HINTS.

Picric acid in olive oil, according to Dr. L. C. Wells, Cambridge, O., cures burns rapidly and markedly mitigates the pain.

For lingering cases of malaria there is nothing better than *Natrum mur.* 12x. Headache. No thirst, during fever calls for it.

For genuine hay fever *Arundo maur.* 3x is as near a specific as we may hope for. Its proving is a complete picture of the disease.

If the baby has a large head which sweats freely and it is not very vigorous *Calcarea carb.* 6, or, better, 30th, will aid it.

Where there is leucorrhœa and rheumatism in women, shifting pains, *Caulophyllum* 1st may bring relief. The Indians named it "Squaw root."

Where there is the peculiar condition of ills worse before a thunder storm and fearful dread of same *Rhododendron* 3 is the remedy.

A broad generality is that when one's physical state will not permit him to rest and he (or she) is better from motion *Rhus tox.* 6 may give the sought for relief.

Child's nose is dry and breathing through it is difficulty or impossible, *Sambucus* 3 may give relief.

Thin, watery discharges from sores, ulcers, cancers, etc., *Silicea* 30. Patient dreads cold and wants head wrapped up. Headaches where patient wants head wrapped up.

Dry, barking, whistling, rough cough, *Spongia* 6.

Extreme exhaustion, *Stannum* 30.

A preparation, "Anti Rhus," is said to be excellent for rhus poisoning. So is *Anacardium* 6, internally.

All sorts of *bleeding* wounds that are not the result of blows, concussions or sprains, are best healed by an application of *Succus calendulæ*.

Do not ever put pure *Arnica tincture* on the skin, as it is poisonous; dilute it one part to about twenty of water for the best results.

Calcarea fluorica 12x has cured many cases of cataract ; this failing, try *Cannabis sativa* ?

For simple diarrhœa with no especial symptoms, *Chininum ars.* 6x is the remedy.

For children who cannot digest milk, *Magnesia mur.* 12x.

A CANARY BIRD CASE.

NEW YORK, June 9th, 1904.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Believing that my experience with homœopathic medicines in the treatment of a canary for loss of song would not be uninteresting to your readers, I send you this account of the restoration of the song of our pet.

On leaving the city in the summer for our vacation, we took our singer to a bird store, and boarded him for two weeks. On our return we brought him home, only to find that he had caught a bad cold and could not sing a note. I prescribed in a loose way for him for several months, but without success ; he finally developed asthma. My wife gave up all hope of hearing him sing again, and bought two good singers, and even suggested chloroforming our old friend. I pleaded for his life and reminded her how long he had sung for us. She then dosed him with all the manna, song restorers, and bird tonics to be found in the drug and bird stores, but without avail ; he refused to sing and his wheezing and sneezing continued.

I then took him in hand again, and gave him, first, *Aconite*, then *Spongria*, then *Hepar s.*, then *Phosphorus* and a few other remedies, but without success. I finally agreed that I did not shine as a bird doctor, and decided to study up his case and took home a copy of the Poultry Doctor, and studied it, and selected *Coralium rubrum*. I gave a few pellets of the 200th in his drinking water in the evening. In a day his wheezing stopped, also his sneezing ; he continued to improve and in a week's time his asthma was cured. His voice then became stronger, and in a few weeks he attempted to sing ; his song grew longer and stronger week by week, and now he is the noisest one of our trio, and this was after he had lost his song for fully six months, and had been dosed with everything which the bird fanciers said would restore it.

If this seems worthy of a place in your little journal, I shall feel fully repaid if it will help to restore the song to even one of our little yellow friends.

G. H. T.

NASAL POLYPI.

Editor of HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Child of three years has polypi in nose, came from contracting a catarrh cold. Can this be removed without any operation, and, if so, what could be used ? After operation does it ever come back ? What would you advise ?

SUBSCRIBER.

Such cases have been cured with medicine, notably with *Teucrium marum*, 1x or 6x, or with *Thuja* 30th.—Editor ENVOY.

THERAPEUTICS.

Notes by Wm. Boericke, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

Tuberculinum.—Should not be given lower than the 30th, preferably in higher potencies and in infrequent doses. According to Dr. Nebel it is contra-indicated in the aged, in arterio-sclerosis, in nephritis unless preceded by other remedies, and in children with dry, harsh skin.

Antimonium crudum.—Is an excellent remedy for the vocal cords. When, after laryngitis or fatigue of the voice, a singer has a harsh and badly pitched voice, this remedy will certainly give suppleness to the vocal cords [Cartier]. Cough worse coming into a warm room, with burning and itching of the chest. Loss of voice from becoming overheated.

Ipecacuanha.—Dr. Cartier says that this is the remedy for hoarseness more or less complete in inflammatory laryngitis. It rapidly dissipates hoarseness at the end of a cold. Nearly no cough, but complete aphonia. I have happened to give *Ipecac.* 30 several times every half hour, resting the voice several hours. When the voice returns and the cough increases, we must stop *Ipecac.* Its place is in inflammatory aphonia.

Carbonicum sulphuratum.—Is to be remembered in peripheral neuritis. Gradual failure of muscular power, showing itself chiefly in the extensor muscles of the extremities, with formication and rheumatic pains, numbness and icy coldness of the extremities. Remember it also in sciatica.

Secale.—Is the only drug that presents lesions akin to those observed in locomotor ataxia, a slow degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord ; impossibility of standing with the eyes closed, girdle pains, absence of the knee jerk ; formication, anæsthesia and severe pains.

Thallium.—Relieve the violent pains of locomotor ataxia, more markedly, however, lancinating pains,

like electric shocks. Paraplegia. Pain in stomach and bowels like electric shocks.

Lactic acid.—Diabetes, with rheumatic symptoms. Constant nausea, better by eating. Specially suited to anæmic, pale women. Locally, in tuberculous ulceration of vocal cords.

Abrotanum.—In metastasis of rheumatism to the heart, shown by sharp and severe pain in region of heart, weak small pulse and a troublesome cough, this is the remedy.

The *Abrotanum* patient has piles, with a burning pain when touched and when pressing. These get worse as his rheumatic pains abate, the rheumatism in turn comes on as the diarrhœa is checked. Hæmorrhoidal colic, with the pain in sacrum, ebullitions with general heat and distended veins in forehead and hands. Evil results of checked diarrhœa or suppressed piles or ulcers.

Lemna minor.—Asthma from nasal obstruction, worse in wet weather. Nasal polypi. Atrophic rhinitis when crusts and muco-purulent discharge is abundant. Foul smell from nose and foul tastes. Worse in heavy rains.

Lobelia Cerulea.—Gives a perfect picture of sneezing influenza, involving the posterior nares, palate and fauces. Dull aching pain over root of nose. Eustachian catarrh.—*Medical Century.*

PSEUDO-TUBERCULOSIS OF THE MESENTERIC GLANDS.

BY DR. GOULLON.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Leipziger Pop. Z. f. Hom.*, February 1902.

"Quick is youth to speak the word, That cutteth like a razor's blade." This citation from Schiller's *Wallenstein* may often be applied to a certain category of doctors. They belong to the pessimists of their calling, and besides this they announce such diagnoses and prognoses of disease thoughtlessly in the presence of the patients or their relatives, causing, of necessity, great depression. Thus the mother of an infant of seven months lately came to me, very unhappy, because her doctor had declared the baby was suffering from *tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands*.

The child had been vomiting, was alternately suffering from constipation and from diarrhœa, and its weight amounted to only eight pounds. The trouble evidently was, that they had not yet discovered a suitable food for the infant, which was not

nursed. I advised them to use the long-ried mixture of a pint of milk and a teaspoonful or more of Maizena cooked in it and gave beside *Calcareæ carb.* This was on February 7th. On February 17, I already heard the report: "I can tell you to the great joy of my wife and myself, that our offspring (supposed to be suffering from tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands), after using your powder and the food directed by you, milk and Maizena, is prospering finely. The boy now drinks, every day, two quarts of milk with a pint of water and five teaspoonfuls of Maizena. With this food he became somewhat constipated, but an enema of warm water removed this obstruction. The most important item for the anxious mother's heart is this, that the infant's weight has increased in the ten days from eight pounds to nine pounds. He sleeps better and the disease seems gone." The report closed with thanks for my aid in "this severe case." But the disease had, of course, not been of a tuberculous nature at all.

SABAL SERRULATA IN ENURESIS

From *Allg. Hom. Z.*

A young girl of thirteen years was suffering from chronic enuresis. After all the other remedies commonly used and indicated had been given in vain, she received also *Sabal Serrulata*. This remedy had a decided effect and she was entirely cured of her affliction. She could now attend school without trouble, she made great journeys, and there has been no relapse. It was a permanent cure.

This is a brilliant confirmation of the good effects of this remedy in this ailment which so often proves stubborn.

WOULD RATHER HAVE SMALL-POX.—Dr. T. W. Dorsett, of Willacoochee, Ga., in *Medical Brief*, writing on the small-pox in his practice, concludes as follows: "I will state here that a vast majority of the laity prefer the 'elephant itch,' as they call it (will some one kindly explain fully that disease; it was omitted in my books), to vaccine virus. Some express a desire to have it. This is the second epidemic I have seen like this, and I write this paper to show that we may sometimes run upon a very mild epidemic of the genuine small-pox, called by the laity elephant itch, swine-pox, etc.

True Animal Iron

Physicians everywhere are looking for a **BLOOD** reconstructant that contains every element of nutrition of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdom, viz: **ANIMAL IRON**; a reconstructant that will supply every deficiency in the blood of anæmic patients in adequate quantity and quality: one that will nourish—stimulate—assimilate—without tax on the digestive organs. These requirements are all found in perfection in

BOVININE

It Contains 10% Animal Iron.

20% Coagulable Albumen, and all the constituents of healthy **BLOOD**.

It is thoroughly sterile, requires little or no digestion, and produces blood corpuscles that **MATURE**. Corpuscles of fullness and integrity. Herein lies its great superiority over any and all the preparations of inorganic iron. Your microscope will prove the truth of these facts. Our scientific treatise on Hæmatherapy for the asking. It contains reports of hundreds of cases.

THE BOVININE COMPANY, 75 W. Houston St., NEW YORK.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hemorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

Homeopathic Manual Free....

The most concise, complete, and up-to-date Family Medical Guide ever given away will be sent prepaid to anyone asking for it. Free sample of either Headache, Digestive or Liver Tablets will accompany Manual. When sending request state which sample is desired.

Fresh, active, homeopathic medicines

DELIVERED FREE

to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

HALSEY BROS. CO. PHARMACY,
Established 1855.
93 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers
and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

DOGS

HOW TO CARE FOR THEM IN HEALTH AND TREAT THEM WHEN ILL.

ANSHUTZ. 100 pages. Leather, 75 cts.

CATS

HOW TO CARE FOR THEM IN HEALTH AND TREAT THEM IN DISEASE.

NEEL. 48 pages. 50 cents.

POULTRY DOCTOR

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHICKENS, ETC., ETC.

85 pages. Cloth, 50 cents.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY

IN ITS APPLICATION TO THE HORSE.

HURNDALL. 343 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.

The Chronic Diseases

Their Peculiar Nature and
Their Homœopathic Cure.
(Theoretical Part Only.)

By Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Translated by REV. L. H. TAFEL.
269 Pages. Cloth, \$1.25. Postage, 10 cts.

It has been truly said that no man can truly comprehend the full scope of Homœopathy who has not read and re-read this wonderful book.

FOR SALE AT ALL PHARMACIES.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
LIBRARY

Library of Medicine
Univ. of Concord
E. Concord st

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, AUGUST, 1904.

No. 6

← A POPULAR JOURNAL. →

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

WHERE WILL IT END.—The Board of Health of Philadelphia has sent out notices to physicians that if they fail to report any of the subjoined diseases that may come under their care they are liable to a fine of \$50, or sixty days' imprisonment. Here is the list:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Cholera, | Measles, |
| Yellow fever, | Rubello, |
| Malarial fever, | Whooping cough, |
| Typhoid fever (enteric fever), | Tuberculosis (in any of its manifestations), |
| Typhus fever (spotted fever), | Pneumonia, |
| Scarlet fever, | Erysipelas, |
| Small-pox, variola, or varioloid, | Puerperal fever, |
| Chicken-pox (varicella), | Plague, |
| Diphtheria, | Trachome, |
| Diphtheritic croup, | Leprosy, |
| Cerebro-spinal meningitis, | Tetanus, |
| | Hydrophobia, |
| | Anthrax. |

We would suggest that our Health Czars issue an edict that doctors must report every call they receive, including office visitors, as this would give them supreme control of everything in sight.

We often wonder how many "scientific" doctors honestly believe in the contagiousness of such diseases as are reported above, and if they do so believe, what manner of minds must be theirs. A few of the above list seem to be contagious, but isn't it the quintessence of absurdity to class tetanus as a "catching" disease? If it is contagious so is tooth-

ache, and so is baldness, and the Health Board ought to herd all bald-headed men together in one institution.

Then has not some European "scientist," with an unpronounceable name, discovered the "germ" or "microbe" of old age? Then, why not isolate all old persons? for surely no one wants to become decrepit and health boards are not doing their duty in permitting the old people to spread the germs of old age among the young.

Anthrax, or carbuncle, being contagious, pimples must be also, so why not isolate all the pimply ones in the land?

There is one germ we are earnestly praying may soon be discovered; we do not know its name, but it is the opposite of the microbe of common sense.

CONTAGION.—It is quite possible that the day may come when the contagiousness of disease, as we understand it today, may no longer be held. Even today the most pronounced germ theorist must admit that some men are not "susceptible" to certain germs, are in fact "immune." Why? If a germ—the product of disease and, Great Logic! the cause of disease—if a germ, causes a given disease in one man why not in another? *Arsenic* or *Cyanide of Potassium* and several other drugs will always do business promptly and without regard to persons, so why not the germ?

Hahnemann in his wonderful work, *The Chronic Diseases*, goes to the source of the matter. It lies in heredity. Given a man with a psoric heredity and the germs of any disease will work in him, and even if they never come near him he will be a sick man all the same; but given a man with a clean heredity and germs do not affect him. If every one could receive constitutional homœopathic treatment for their heredity it would not be many years before the germ would cease from troubling and boards of health would be at rest, but so long as men regard disease as a material something that always comes from without so long will vanity and vexation prevail in medicine.

DANGER IN MICROBES.—Every one has heard of the "danger" lurking in microbes and of the "energetic action of our efficient health board" in suppressing them, etc., etc. In this connection the following editorial from *The Post Graduate* is interesting and, also, suggestive:

"The average man can get a great deal of hygiene and sanitary advice, more or less salutary, in the columns of the daily newspapers. The other day one of these papers in commenting on the argument of the aged scientist in England for walking as sufficient exercise to maintain health ventured on the statement that it is exceedingly doubtful if anybody is benefited by walking for half an hour or so among the microbes suspended above a city sidewalk. Really our friends of the laity are getting too anxious about the microbes. One of the customers of one of our great city banks was lately declaiming to the paying teller very sternly because the bank notes were far from being clean, and he depicted in glowing terms the dangers incurred by handling so many microbes. While the conversation was going on, there happened to appear another of the bank's customers, one of our most distinguished general practitioners. The customer full of the sense of danger to the world from microbes appealed to the distinguished physician. 'Yes,' he answered, 'there are a great many microbes in bank notes, but most of them are beneficial.'"

TURNING THE TABLES.—The State of Utah leads the way in abolishing vaccination. Here it is:

"An act to prevent compulsory vaccination and to prevent vaccination being made a condition precedent to entering the public schools of Utah."

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

"SECTION 1. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any board of health, board of education, or any other public board acting in this State under police regulations, or otherwise, to compel by resolution, order or proceedings of any kind the vaccination of any child, or person of any age; or making vaccination a condition precedent to the attendance at any public or private school in the State of Utah, either as pupil or teacher."

"SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon approval."

What man can object to such an act? He can have all the vaccination he wants under it, but he

cannot compel his neighbor to be vaccinated, or, in other words, play the part of a dictator towards him. A similar act should be passed in every State in the Union.

HE HAD SMALL-POX.—An Indianapolis paper recently reported the death of a Dr. T. A. Wagner from small-pox, after being vaccinated four times. Dr. Wagner replies, like Mark Twain, that the report of his death is "greatly exaggerated." He admits, however, that he had small-pox all right after being four times vaccinated, the last time being "recent;" it "took" beautifully, but, while having all the appearances of being "a successful vaccination," was not as the sequel proves, and thereby saves the faithful from reproach, for had it been "successful" the Doctor would not have had small-pox.

TO PREVENT RED HAIR.—The *Chironian* quotes Father Kneipp, of water cure fame, as follows:

"As every one knows, the color of the human hair varies, and I do not understand why red hair should be in less repute than other colors.

"Many girls do not settle in life simply because they have red hair, and I know that some mothers would give a good deal if only they could change the children's red hair to some other shade.

"I, myself, know elderly people who formerly had red hair but now have fair or light hair.

"An aged sensible midwife once informed me that in her district there was not a single child with red hair. As a remedy for the latter she was safe in advising that the newborn baby should have its head thoroughly washed as soon as possible with clotted milk.

"Then one need have no fear; the child will acquire beautiful yellow, blond hair.

"I have given this advice to mothers who later have thanked me, having successfully tried this remedy with one child after another.

"I mention this remedy here and mothers can do as they please about it."

ANTITOXINE.—"Oh, mamma, I'm going to die," said little ten-year-old Lottie Wolfe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wolfe, of Eaton, just a few minutes after antitoxine had been injected into her veins as preventive against diphtheria, and in about another minute she was dead in her mother's arms."

"The little girl, last Thursday morning, not knowing the danger to which she was exposed, went into one of the neighbor's houses where there was a case of diphtheria. When the mother learned of this she called in Dr. — and asked his advice. He said that she was almost sure to be taken with the disease after the exposure, and as the little girl was troubled with asthma, it was hardly probable that she would survive. As a preventive, antitoxine was injected, with the result that inside of seven minutes the child was dead. She felt ill almost immediately, and after being taken to the door for more fresh air, made the statement to the mother that she was going to die. Heart failure, caused by the medicine, was the cause of death."—*Greeley (Col.) Tribune.*

IDEAL EDUCATION.—"We think that there is often a tendency to over-estimate the educational value of a purely scientific training, and in consequence to neglect the humane studies; and indeed we agree with one of Professor Schäfer's severest critics that there is no more narrow-minded man than he whose education has been exclusively scientific. The years before the medical curriculum is commenced should, therefore, in an ideal course, be devoted to the broadening of the mind by extra-scientific studies and especially by the study of such subjects as philosophy."—*Medical Press.*

THE EASY EARNINGS OF A PHYSICIAN.

An American woman asked Conan Doyle one day why he had given up the practice of medicine.

"Because the work was too hard," Doyle answered.

"Oh, it can't be hard to be a doctor," said the woman.

"It is both hard and unpleasant. And to prove it," said the novelist, "I'll tell you about my first case.

"My first case came to me in the middle of the night. It was January, and a cold rain was falling. The jangle of the door bell awoke me from a sound sleep, and, shivering and yawning, I put my head out of the window and said, 'Who's there?'

"'Doctor,' said a voice, 'can you come to Peter Smith's house at once?'

"'What's the trouble?' I asked.

"'Smith's youngest girl has took a dose of *Lauda-*

num in mistake for *Paregoric*, and we're afraid she'll die.'

"'All right, I'll come,' said I.

"I dressed and I tramped three miles, through the cold and the rain, to Smith's. Twice, on the way, I fell on the icy pavement, and once my hat blew off, and in the darkness I was nearly half an hour finding it.

"Finally, though, I reached Smith's. But the house was dark—shutters all closed—not a light. I rang the bell. No answer. But at last a head stuck itself gingerly out of a third-story window.

"'Be you Mr. Doyle?' it said.

"'Yes,' said I. 'Let me in.'

"'Oh, no need to come in, doctor,' said the head. 'The child's all right now. Sleeping very quiet.'

"'But how much *Laudanum* did you give it?' said I.

"'Only two drops, doctor. Not enough to hurt a cat. I guess I'd better take my head in now. The night air is cold. Good night. Sorry to have troubled you.'

"I buttoned up my coat and turned homeward, trying as best I could to stifle my mortification and anger. But suddenly the window was raised again, and the same voice cried:

"'Doctor! I say, doctor!'

"I hurried back. I thought the child had suddenly taken a turn for the worse.

"'Well, what do you want?' I said.

"'Ye won't charge nothin' for this visit, will ye?'"

AN OPENING IN MEXICO.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, May 28, 1904.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Your HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY is a very welcome visitor, but I have no idea by whom it is sent and I would willingly pay a dollar a year rather than not have it. Tampico needs a good, old-fashioned homœopathic physician. We have eight altogether and no homœopath, and it strikes me a thousand good doctors could be reached if you would mention the chance in your paper.

About vaccination; I was vaccinated and afterwards had the small-pox. I have a friend who was vaccinated and was laid up and off duty, it made him so sick and sore, and in one week after that got well he had the small-pox and nearly died.

Yours truly,

CHARLES E. SHILLABER.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and 15 N. 6th St.

New York: 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and 634 Columbus Ave.

Chicago: 57 Wabash Ave.

Pittsburgh: 627 Smithfield St.

Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.

Cincinnati: 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

Washington, D. C.: 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,

Philadelphia: 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,

Newark, N. J.: Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.

Minneapolis: 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

East Orange, N. J.: 4 Washington St.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMŒOPATHY VS. ALLOPATHY.

By W. H. KETCHUM.

"It is natural for men to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren until it has transformed us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men engaged in a great and arduous struggle for truth?"

They who in the light of the twentieth century are willing to be guided by that variable and uncertain light, the lamp of experiment, will be led in as many different directions as its rays are thrown. The old school and its teachings may be likened to the Paris fashions for ladies' gowns, and are almost as changeable. They go by fads and isms continually, first it is anti-this and anti-that, and then sermons, and then something else. They are looking for specifics, they say, and at the same time declaring that medicine is not a true science and never will be.

Such is only an example of the *very rapid progress* about which we hear and read so much now-a-days. We are frank to admit that rapid strides have been made along certain lines, especially pathology and diagnosis, but the majority of these discoveries have been made upon the cadaver, and

but very slight change can be noted in the teaching of therapeutics today from that of thirty years ago. Such are the conditions and ideas that prevail among our old school brethren, who even at this age are willing to cry down a law, a principle which is as true as the law of gravity—*Similia Similibus Curantur*. You may ask, how do you know it is true? Because it has been demonstrated and proven, not in one, but thousands, yea millions, of cases and is constantly being proven beyond all possibility of doubt.

When we are permitted to launch our little barque and set out to practice our chosen profession, it is with the assurance that we have with us something that will not only palliate a disease but will cure it when the correct similitum is selected. With what is my old school brother equipped when he also is permitted to enter practice? I can best express it in the words of one of my allopathic friends, who said, "Ninety per cent. of cases will get well any way, medicine or no medicine. All there is to do is to make a correct diagnosis and even if the patient does die, no one can blame you, because your diagnosis was correct. Medicine is of little use and often does more harm than good, except as a hypnotic and a stimulant."

My friend, being a senior in a college of high requirements, surely voiced the sentiment of his school. We do not wonder that they have no faith in their drugs or methods of prescribing, because their books on practice are very uncertain in their statements, *i. e.*, one old school author gives a very scholarly description, etiology, and diagnosis of a certain disease, but when it comes to treatment he names a dozen or more remedies which, he says, other men claimed had stood them well in hand, or that some noted M. D. had hinted would be useful in the disease, but for himself he had an entirely different remedy, which experience had taught him to cling to, but was not satisfied with any treatment, so far, and was looking for a specific. This is cited from one of their latest works on practice, and this uncertainty is not confined to one disease or to one book, but wherever therapeutics is expressed.

It was my good fortune to be in the company of an old physician not long since, a graduate of Western Reserve during its early existence. In discussing the principles of Homœopathy he pointed to the cemetery in the distance, and said: "Young man, you are not so far wrong. If the dead in yonder graveyard, from strong drugs alone, could

rise out of their graves, this town would go wild." He, having practiced these forty-five years, evidently knew the foundation for his statement.

We do not accuse our allopathic brothers of not being conscientious and true to what they believe, but we do accuse them after being in practice for a score or more years, of not coming out and admitting their blindness, as the good Justice Sewell did in Boston, after twenty innocent persons had been put to death because of witchcraft, superstition and ignorance.

This experimenting process upon humanity dates back quite a number of years, and if we mistake not it is being practiced to a greater or less degree at the present time, but we are glad to note than one factor is leading the majority of these experimenters to use small doses, even if it be of the crude drug; that factor is the manufacturing chemist, from whom all sorts of preparations and mixtures are sent out daily to their agents—the physicians. Many of these mixtures are simply numbered, others go by the name of the particular disease in which they are to be used, and in a large number no formula is given.

It seems very odd that colleges of high requirements, a three-year college course for entrance, and a four-year course in scientific medicine, in costly buildings and perfectly equipped laboratories, are turning out men annually to act as agents, as it were, for some corporation which is becoming rich and powerful because of the skill of their agents, the physicians, who handle their goods. These very agents now claim that Homœopathy has thrived because of opposition and oppression, meaning that it long since would have gone down to defeat but for the public which loves fair play, and that Homœopathy has no inherent vitality.

I shall undertake no defense of Homœopathy, past or present. As to her past, she needs none; she has justified herself in history, we believe, squarely on her merits, not because of, but in spite of, opposition. My desire is to call attention to the new aspect of the historical struggle between the old and the new school. This is an age of big things, and the big things swallow up the smaller ones. Pressed by the rising tide of medical legislation on one side and hemmed in by the rocky bluffs of inadequate resource on the other, the small college must go to the wall unless heavy endowment or affiliation with a strong university comes to the rescue.

Our opponents say we are weak, and unable to cope with so formidable an adversary as endowment

and high requirements; in the survival of the fittest it will not be a question of principles and theories so much as of the adequacy of facilities of a modern medical training. We are not weak, neither do we lack the material with which to equip our colleges with men of national reputation, if need be. What we do need, is to stop all factional fighting and quarreling and all pull together for the good of the common cause. By such action each individual would be helped and the cause strengthened a hundredfold.—*Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

IS THERE A PROPHYLACTIC FOR MALARIA?

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

In India there are places, some of which are especially jungly and others are marshy. In the rainy weather the people residing there are invariably attacked with fever; in some places if a stranger is to stop there only for a few days, or for a single night, he is sure to get fever, which is of malarial origin. For such cases, both for the inhabitants and the stranger, the allopaths prescribe the daily use of *Quinine* as a prophylactic.

(2) In some places, when season changes from summer to rains, people in almost every house are attacked and laid up with fever. As a prophylactic *Quinine* is prescribed by the allopaths.

(3) During the change from cold to hot weather, in certain localities, people get fever, but these attacks are not so severe in comparison with those mentioned above. Here also the prescription of the allopaths is for the daily use of *Quinine* as a prophylactic.

(4) When a person is exposed to the rains and contracts chill he makes himself liable to an attack of fever. The person is advised after being thus exposed to take a dose of *Quinine* to escape from such an attack, which is almost sure to follow.

From the above stated causes persons get fever. Some terminate in a short time without any serious or marked sequels, but in others the fever, though of an intermittent type, lasts long. In some cases the fever assumes from the beginning a remittent type or turns from an intermittent to a remittent type. To avoid the attacks of such fevers, will you or any of your readers very kindly mention the homœopathic remedy, or remedies, with the attenuations and the mode of administration, which

will be a sure prophylactic for all such cases, so that the *Quinine* may be left altogether untouched?

I. P. C.

Calcutta, India.

(We do not know of any remedy that will prevent malaria. Do any of our readers?—Editor HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.)

HINTS.

Chronic Rhus poisoning finds its best antidote in *Graphites*, says Farrington.

Delayed menses with constipation finds a remedy in *Graphites*.

Graphites is one of the best remedies for wens, says Dr. J. T. Kent.

Arundo maur. 3x is one of our best remedies for hay fever.

Dry psoriasis or herpetic eruptions on the palm of the hand or on the thumb can be cured with *Graphites* 6th or 30th twice a week.

Every man past fifty, they say, will be better for an occasional dose of *Lycopodium* 30.

Arnica oil is excellent for bruises, blows, etc., and also for rubbing the limbs of athletes after severe exertion, as, for instance, the arms of base-ball pitchers.

The best remedy for distress in the stomach from food is *Bryonia* 6.

Pains made easier by pressure and worse from motion call for *Bryonia*.

For cramps, *Cuprum* 6.

Bone pains with cold, *Eupatorium per.* 3.

MORE CASES OF ASTHMA.

BY PRIOR C—M.

Translated from *Leipziger Pop. Z. f. Hom.*, June, 1904.

I found two other cases of asthma which were cured by homœopathic remedies and which again prove clearly how important is the knowledge and right estimation of symptoms if we would make a happy selection of the remedy.

I. The wife of a watchmaker from Vienna came

into the country to visit her relatives, to spend the summer in a purer air. She was brought to me with the hope that I might give her a homœopathic remedy for her "heart disease." She told me at great length how she had been suffering from cramps in the heart and asthma, and that in Vienna in her great distress she had called in beside her family physician also a clinical professor, who had stated that the case was desperate and had not prescribed anything, but had, nevertheless, demanded a high fee. The most important point in her story seemed to me to be the statement: "That *she often felt as if all at once her heart stood still* and everything was at an end, and as if her breath stopped; it must be about so when one dies." Her intermittent pulse pointed to an organic disease of the heart, and this, no doubt, is also the cause of her dyspnoea. According to Farrington's direction, I gave her *Gelsemium* 6, in pellets, three to four pellets to be taken dry on the tongue in the morning and evening, with dietary measures.

In four weeks she again appeared as if new born, her pulse normal, her dyspnoea gone, and her improvement, or rather cure, so pronounced that it was unnecessary to give her another remedy. I may yet mention, that the woman was fifty years old and childless.

II. An old coachman in a nobleman's family asked my advice some time ago on account of his short breath and frequent cough. He is seventy years old and has served in the same family for forty-six years, but now, he said, he could not keep his place any longer, but was compelled to accept a pension. I suspected an arterial sclerosis, but I gave him, nevertheless, a careful examination. Being asked whether in bed he could lie on either side, he answered, that *he could only lie on the left side, but not on the right*, or else he had to cough continually. I do not know the cause of this, but in Hering's *Materia Medica* I found the direction, that where the patient could only lie on the left side we should first try *Kali nitricum*. I would also state that the patient's pulse was intermittent and unequal, showing an affection of the heart, so that this remedy also on that account deserved to be preferred to others. The old man, indeed, on using the homœopathic pellets in a few weeks recovered so far that he could again drive into the woods and load up a wagon load of wood by himself. The cough and dyspnoea had disappeared, still he intends to accept his well-deserved pension this year.

CASES FROM VETERINARY PRACTICE.

BY DR. H. FISCHER, OF BERLIN.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Hom. Monats-
blaetter*, July, 1903.

DIPHThERIA IN A ROOSTER.

An adherent of our method had a valuable breed of chickens which gave him great pleasure. One day a very fine rooster appeared sick, shook his head, would not eat, and made motions showing that he had pains in his throat. He sent to me, but as I was not in, he asked me to call. In the meantime, he had the rooster placed in a covered basket and took it himself to the Clinic of the Royal Veterinary Institute. There he presented his rooster, which was at once surrounded by the young practitioners and the leading professor, and the rooster proved a very interesting subject; for it is not every day that a case of diphtheria is found among chickens. The professor delivered a lecture on the disease, and after the rooster had been packed into the basket again, its owner asked: "Well, Professor, what shall I do with the rooster?" He answered him: "Nothing can be done in such a case, kill the rooster and bury him in a deep hole, so that the other chickens will not also catch it."

When I saw the rooster, the whole bill and buccal cavity and throat were covered with fungi. I gave him at once *Mercurius cyanatus* 6, three pellets being put in its bill every hour, giving also lukewarm water in which some of the remedy was dissolved. The owner had the pleasure of soon seeing his rooster strutting about again.

He could not refrain from again taking the rooster to the clinic of the Institute, but the professor asked what he brought the rooster for, as he was quite healthy. The owner answered that that was all he wanted to know, that he had been before advised to kill the fowl, because it had diphtheria. He had not done so, but had it treated homœopathically, and the fowl, as stated just now by the professor, had made a perfect recovery. That was surely Dr. Fischer with his "drops," said the professor.

As is well known to our readers, *Mercurius cyanatus* has also been adopted into the materia medica of allopaths, and has had its successes also with them.

CURE OF EPILEPSY IN A COW.

Mr. Sch., in L., Alsatia, wrote to me in May of last year and asked my advice and aid for a cow belonging to him. His report of the case was exact and lengthy. The patient was a young cow about

to calve the second time. Mr. Sch. wrote that she is somewhat delicate, but has always been healthy; nor had he found any such convulsive symptoms in any of the breed which he has now had in his stable for fifteen years. I gave the rest of the report verbatim:

About four weeks ago the cow was going to drink; warm water for this purpose is brought every evening into the cattle yard. Scarcely had she begun to stoop down to drink, when she started back again, winking with her eyes, trembling all over the body, continually stepping backward, lifting up her head higher and higher, till it looked as if she would break her neck. Mr. Sch. was of opinion that a cow never could raise its head that high, except when in spasms. Her back then bends in as if she would collapse, though this has not as yet happened. The animal is continually biting and gnashing with its teeth, as if something was sticking in its throat. The attacks lasted about five minutes, after which she appeared perfectly normal. These attacks occurred about four times a week, and I now remember that they had occurred several times before I took much note of them. The owner thought it was mania and had given *Antimonium crud.* and *Nux vom.*, but without any effect. The attacks occurred almost regularly, but he did not know their cause.

The diagnosis seemed certainly to point to epilepsy. The allopathic treatment of this disease consists in giving *Bromide of Potassium*, *Lunar caustic*, infusion of *Belladonna*, *Valerianum*, or *Chloral hydrate*. In fattening animals the old school recommends their being slaughtered, giving an unfavorable prognosis.

My experience in treating with homœopathic remedies does not exclude a reasonable prospect of recovery, and in my records I find almost invariably a recovery from the use of the same remedy. I sent Mr. Sch. *Causticum*, *Hyoscyamus nig.* and *Stramonium*, all in the sixth decimal dilution, prescribing ten drops, four times a day on a little bread. If the first remedy should not effect a cure in a week, the next remedy should be tried in the same way.

In a week Mr. Sch. reported that the attacks had not returned after giving the first four doses; that the animal seemed perfectly healthy. As I have lately heard there has been no relapse since.

Those who use the homœopathic remedies correctly and properly will be saved from losses and preserve their cattle.

Tissue Building

BY

BOVININE

is most successful because **BOVININE** supplies absolute and perfect nutrition.

It not only stimulates, but completely feeds the new born blood cells, carrying them to full maturity.

It increases the leucocytes and thereby most powerfully retards pathological processes.

As a food and nutrient it is ideal, requiring little or no digestion, and being at once absorbed and assimilated.

For starving anæmic, bottle-fed babies, its results are immediate and most gratifying, as it is a ready alimentation as soon as ingested, and never causes eructation.

It will be found equally reliable for nursing mothers, affording prompt nourishment and strength to both mother and babe.

In typhoid fever and all wasting diseases it may be administered per rectum, and will sustain the strength and support the heart without need for recourse to alcoholic stimulants.

Records of hundreds of cases sent on request.

THE BOVININE COMPANY, 75 W. Houston St., NEW YORK.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hemorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

Homeopathic Manual Free....

The most concise, complete, and up-to-date Family Medical Guide ever given away will be sent prepaid to anyone asking for it. Free sample of either Headache, Digestive or Liver Tablets will accompany Manual. When sending request state which sample is desired.

Fresh, active, homeopathic medicines

DELIVERED FREE

to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

HALSEY BROS. CO. PHARMACY,
Established 1855.
93 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

DOGS

HOW TO CARE FOR THEM IN HEALTH AND TREAT THEM WHEN ILL.

ANSHUTZ. 100 pages. Leather, 75 cts.

CATS

HOW TO CARE FOR THEM IN HEALTH AND TREAT THEM IN DISEASE.

NEEL. 48 pages. 50 cents.

POULTRY DOCTOR

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT OF CHICKENS, ETC., ETC.

85 pages. Cloth, 50 cents.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY

IN ITS APPLICATION TO THE HORSE.

HURNDALL. 343 pages. Cloth, \$2.00.

The Chronic Diseases

Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homœopathic Cure.

(Theoretical part only.)

By Dr. Samuel Hahnemann.

Translated by REV. L. H. TAFEL.
269 Pages. Cloth, \$1.25. Postage, 10 cts.

It has been truly said that no man can truly comprehend the full scope of Homœopathy who has not read and re-read this wonderful book.

FOR SALE AT ALL PHARMACIES.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, SEPTEMBER, 1904.

No. 7.

➤ A POPULAR JOURNAL. ◀

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

A WAIL FROM THE REGULARS.—Dr. G. Frank Lydston, in the *N. Y. and Phila. Medical Journal*, writes: "Organization, alone, can save the profession from absolute degeneracy, and elevate it to a plane where it will receive the meed of respect due it from the laity. Once the public and its legislators become convinced that the medical profession is a potent factor in politics, the way will be easy."

It is doubtful if Dr. Lydston expresses the sentiments of the best men among the "regulars," for surely no good physician would want to rise by means of "organization" and by becoming "a potent factor in politics." If a doctor's work among the sick will not gain the respect of the public, certainly political "pull" will not do it. You do not find good homœopathic doctors scheming "to rise to higher things" by means of politics.

SUPERSTITIONS.—We recently read a learned paper in a medical journal on "superstitions," and at the time wondered if the writer did not belong to the modern superstitious caste. All the popular beliefs he contemptuously held up to scorn; some merited ridicule, some did not.

Again we read that the scientific ones have "discovered" that bee-stings have power to "cure rheumatism" and forthwith they are setting about making a "serum" from bee-stings. Why? Why not

give the stings of the bee poison direct without being hocus pocused through a horse? Because there steps in the superstition of the so-called "scientific." No man knows how many serums have been made, but they cover nearly every disease.

The homœopaths have used bee-stings, or *Apis mellifica*, for rheumatism—when indicated—for the past half century, and had no use for a "serum" of it. Similarly they have used *Diphtherinum* which will do all in a curative way that "antitoxin serum" will without the latter's evil effects. So with all the "serums." However, like all superstitions, the serum one must be out-grown, even as was the one of withholding water from fever parched patients by the sires of the present race.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. F. L. Bishop, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, says that the whole thing comes down to a matter of susceptibility; if we are susceptible to tuberculosis we can hardly escape, while if we are not susceptible we can scarcely get it if we try. Respectfully referred to the scientific microbe "boards of health."

DIPHTHERIA.—This is the accepted (in scientific circles) definition of diphtheria:

"Diphtheria is an acute infectious and communicable disease characterized by the production of false membrane on a mucous or abraded skin surface, and due to the presence and proliferation of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus and the toxins elaborated in its growth."—*Nothnagel*.

The eager seekers after truth may, by this description, be able to discern the disease when he meets it, but isn't it a lame definition of its cause? Easy, of course, to detect the bacilli, and restful to put the cause of the disease on them and their "toxins," but not very satisfying to one who really wants to know the truth.

Take twenty children, make sure that not one of them has a "Klebs-Loeffler" in its throat or else-

DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
LIBRARY

Library
University School
of Medicine
E Concord st

where, put them to sleep nightly in a sterilized and fumigated room, but into which sewer gas freely escapes, and what is the result? Diphtheria and "Klebs-Loefflers" galore in some of the children yet others will escape. Why? You must read the answer in Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*, where it is shown that the real cause of disease dates back to your ancestors and that the cure must be found in Homœopathy and not in microbe killers and antitoxines.

Given a constitution with a clean heredity and no concealed chronic miasms and it can laugh the "germs" to scorn. For the real "germ" of disease is within and not without.

TO PREVENT APPENDICITIS.—"I have been called on to treat many cases of chronic appendicitis and have had no difficulty in relieving every patient permanently within a few days after the proper water drinking habit was established. In fact, in acute and chronic appendicitis water drinking will be found almost a specific cure, except when suppuration has occurred and operative measures are imperative."—*Dr. Herbert C. Parkyn in Suggestion.*

HOW TO KILL A BABY WITH PNEUMONIA.—"Crib in far corner of room with canopy over it. Steam kettle; gas stove (leaky tubing). Room at 80 F. Many gas jets burning. Friends in the room, also the pug dog. Chest tightly enveloped in waistcoat poultice. If child's temperature is 105 F. make a poultice thick, hot and tight. Blanket the windows, shut the doors. If these do not do it, give coal tar antipyretics and wait."—*Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

ANTITOXIN.—A contributor to the *Medical Brief*, writes:

"Recently a niece of mine, living in northern New York, returned from a visit with a slight sore throat. Her father thought it was diphtheria. The family physician was summoned immediately and concurred in his opinion. The doctor, an antitoxinist, thought the disease so light it would require but little treatment. The next morning he summoned a physician in consultation. They prescribed antitoxin. The patches would partly go,

then recur. The case continued four or five weeks when they pronounced it cured. During the interval they used sixty-eight thousand (68,000) units of antitoxin, costing about \$100.00.

About two weeks after reporting the case cured, I find the girl is still confined to her bed. The physician is afraid to allow her to assume a standing position for fear of paralysis of the heart. In this use of antitoxin, a prominent physician of Utica recommended a continuance of the remedy. The girl is about eighteen years of age. Have you seen anything to beat this?"

THE MAJORITY RULE.—Our great dailies all preach that you cannot "fool the people" for any length of time and that the majority are in the right in any great question. They also assert that "a handful of noisy antivaccinationists" are all that oppose that "beneficial measure." When Switzerland put the question of compulsory vaccination before the people the vote stood:

Against vaccination, 271,999.

For vaccination, 67,675.

That was twenty-two years ago, yet no one has heard of small-pox "ravaging" the Swiss—and the infant mortality has been largely decreased.

Wonder how the people in this country would vote?

THE RESULT.—"Finally when positive orders came that 3,000 men should be vaccinated we asked for dressings for the sores. Our wards were full of vaccination erysipelas. The requisition papers were made out and promptly sent, and for these 3,000 men we obtained one-half a roll of adhesive plaster, one-half a package of pins, and six bandages."—*Dr. T. E. Bunts in International Journal of Surgery.*

Wards full of "vaccination erysipelas!" We believe that we have heard that vaccination is "absolutely safe and harmless."

SPREADING SMALL-POX.—Groff—we quote from *N. Y. Medical Journal*—says of the transmission of small-pox:

"(1) The disease can only be transmitted directly by the patient. Never in the author's experience has it been conveyed by a physician, nurse, or

inspector. (2) The germ of small-pox dies a natural death in from twenty to thirty days. (3) Patients can be managed in private houses without danger of spreading the disease."

"PRECAUTIONARY."—The following amusing letter appeared in the *Weekly Times*, of London, England, July 3:

Sir:—Many of the excuses advanced in the effort to save vaccination from reproach border on the ludicrous. But the one lately formulated by Dr. J. A. Erskine Stuart, medical officer of health for Dewsbury and Batley, deserves a glass case all to itself. In his recently compiled annual report this gentleman says that some of those who contracted small-pox after vaccination were only "vaccinated as a precautionary measure," and that "it is not fair to classify these as vaccinated persons." Now, if *all* vaccinations are not intended as a "precautionary measure," then what on earth can they be for?

Yours faithfully,
J. WEST.

Bradford-on-Avon, June 28th, 1904.

"THE LAW 'SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.'—On this law of God is founded the Homœopathic Materia Medica. Briefly, administering a drug to a person in health, and recording the symptoms produced, gives us a proving of this drug; in other words, gives us one picture of sickness, and that different from the sickness produced by any other drug. As there is a great variety of sickness in the human family because of condition, environment and difference in temperament, the proving of many drugs is necessary; and our Materia Medica, taken collectively, is a picture of the sickness of the human family; it is not complete, and never will be, but what we have is practically permanent—proving that have served the past and present will serve future generations. It is the homœopathic physician's Bible and if we 'search the Scriptures' diligently we are pretty sure to find the picture or prototype of that for which we are seeking."—*Dr. J. C. White, Port Chester, N. Y.*

VOCALISTS AND HOMŒOPATHY.—A writer in the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* says: "The great singers are mostly convinced homœopathists, as they find it the best method for the affections of their precious vocal organs." Dr. Edward Hamilton, who

recently died in England, is said to have numbered among his patients such celebrities as Ronconi, Faure, Cotogni, Gardoni, Titiens, Nilsson, Lucca, and Adelina Patti. So Homœopathy is good for something besides babies."

THE WORLD MOVING.—*The New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal* now gives place to the remarkable success of Leicester, England, in actually abolishing small-pox since 1872, by purely sanitary measures such as control all other infective epidemics. Occasion; the address of Dr. C. Killick Millard, the Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, before the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health for the United Kingdom, Dr. Millard, although in private opinion and practice himself adhering still to the Jennerian expedient, gave the facts of Leicester's experience fully. And the leading medical journal above-named now first leads the way in giving them to the medical profession, and that in its most conspicuous editorial. Leicester, of course, with little or no trouble, allows vaccination to such as desire it, and nobody can deprive them of that privilege, there or elsewhere. It is fair to the *Journal*, to add that the editor is not prepared to admit that thirty years of success is enough to be conclusive, and affects that Leicester may yet "meet with retribution" for its medical heresy—some time in the Greek Kalends, no doubt.—*Modern Medicine.*

CATNIP FOR THE CAT.—A few days ago Dr. C. E. Fisher, of Chicago; Dr. Lewis Sherman and myself were sitting in the pharmacy, when we observed a cat coming leisurely, yet eagerly, from the back office, some forty feet away. She quietly passed by us, jumped upon the window sill, from there to the show cases, and then over to a shelf that contained about three hundred bottles of different tinctures. She passed to one of them and began to lick the stopper. The bottle contained the tincture of *Nepeta Cataria*, or catnip. The contents of the bottle were carefully sealed, and we could detect no odor therefrom. At the suggestion of Dr. Fisher, the cat was given a small dose in water, which she eagerly devoured. Why did the cat go to that bottle, and pick it out, among three hundred others?—*Dr. J. W. Dryer, in the Medical Monthly.*

That is a good hint for those who cannot get fresh catnip for their cats.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and
15 N. 6th St.
New York: 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and
634 Columbus Ave.
Chicago: 57 Wabash Ave.
Pittsburgh: 627 Smithfield St.
Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.
Cincinnati: 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C.: 1007 H. St., N. W

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,
Philadelphia: 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,
Newark, N. J.: Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.
Minneapolis: 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
East Orange, N. J.: 4 Washington St.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TITUS.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the credulity of the average man (and woman, too) is the reckless abandon and disregard to consequences with which he will dose himself with gossip remedies and with so-called "patent medicines." When he gets into a fight with his neighbor he usually goes to his lawyer; he has vague recollection of the "fool for a client" dictum. When his watch gets out of order he takes it to the watchmaker; when he wishes a house built he advises with the carpenter and bricklayer. He recognizes other limitations to his universal wisdom. But—when he gets sick, when his much abused and long suffering body cries out, in the language of pain?

Why, he has got a doctor, hasn't he, said Benjie.

Yes, he has got a doctor, but he knows more about himself than his doctor does; in cases of extreme peril or pain he sometimes goes to his doctor, and then he does it with the thought that perhaps after all the doctor may not be doctoring him for the right thing, especially if he does not get instant relief. Oh, yes, he has a doctor, but usually he doctors himself. He gets up with a headache or a

stiff back or a pain somewhere, and on his way to work he has received a dozen infallible remedies for the ailment. And he takes them. Or in the columns of the newspapers he reads one of Dr. Nostrum's erudite and scholarly explanations of disease and incidentally of the certainty of relief from disease that may be found in every bottle of his Discovery, or Nerve Tonic, or Blood Purifier, or Rheumatism Cure, or Kidney Scraper. And, dear me, the lamb-like confidence with which he buys and doses himself with one of these wonderful medicines is almost on a par, Benjie, with the child-like faith you have in what I tell you. Oh, you're always growling about something, said Benjie. Why don't you let the man do as he likes with his own system; it's his, isn't it? Think all the wisdom of the ages is under your hat?

When Benjie answers me back like that he is very much aroused. Generally Benjie, lear, good, credulous Benjie, is the mildest mannered of fellows. I can talk to Benjie and he believes all I say. It is a great comfort.

No, dear fellow, I found out several years since that all the wisdom was not under my hat, though when I graduated I did think it might be. No (musingly), I have limitations, but I claim to know something of the respect with which a person ought to treat his own body, the machine in which his soul controls earthly happenings, if he expects to have the machine do its work properly. Here we are, many of us, wishing to live as long as possible and to be as healthy as may be and instead of studying our bodies and getting real knowledge of their functions we go on in a reckless, happy-go-lucky sort of fashion, over-eating, over-drinking, ill treating ourselves in forty ways and then when our stomachs, or our livers, or our lungs cry out for a rest and decent treatment we at once begin to stuff ourselves with all sorts and conditions of drug-poisons all so handy at the emporium of the placid apothecary man. And then we wonder that we do not get well. What does an animal do when he gets sick? He goes somewhere and lies down, and he does not eat, and he keeps still until the wonderful power within living things known as the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, you know Latin, Benjie, has a chance to straighten the tangle of disease, and he is in a few days all right and ready to take his important part in the world.

Now what in the world set you off in this way, said Benjie, who had been listening admiringly to

my tirade. Has some other fellow got a patient away from you?

Now Benjie ought to know by this time that when my patients prefer the other fellow I am not in the habit of writing letters to them coaxing them back. And even if it were true, it is in bad taste, very bad taste on Benjie's part to mention the matter. But Benjie has his distinct limitations when it comes to tact.

No, Benjie, I have lost no patients, my babies all are doing well, principally because I can control their commissary department, my mind is at rest, I am glad that I am alive, with the sunshine and the trees, and the birds. No, it is not that; but when in every paper that I take up I see the glaring circus poster announcements of Dr. Quack Humbug with his testimonials, pictures of grateful patrons, and lying pathology, when I think of the vast amount of hurt he and his ilk are doing to mankind, and womankind, I really get a little excited. It is as bad as the doctored meat, the formaldehyde milk, the sulphited chickens and adulterated sugar, and salt, and mustard, and pepper that these, our honest butchers and grocers, serve up to us nowadays in return for our hardly won shekels. Talk about the perils from microbes, bacteria and other fashionable fads of truly scientific doctors. They pale besides the perils that do environ people from this growing propensity to dose themselves. Liver cures, stomach tonics, nerve bracers, electro-magnetic-psyche marvels of healing, cancer cured in one sitting, consumption charmed away by Dr. Bombast's concentrated extract of air, headache powders with their hidden menace of heart failure, the soda fountain with its array of nerve tonic compounds, manufactured syrups, sophisticated thirst quenchers, the popular sedative, or stimulant, sure to contain elements harmful to the normal action of the machine known as the human body. Benjie, why will not people use a little of the horse sense that they are supposed to have inherited from their grandfathers?

Speaking of testimonials, said Benjie, I heard a good one: Mrs. Whimsey was at death's door; she took ten bottles of Dr. Bumblebee's sure cure, and it pulled her through.

Yes, Benjie, that is a very good story, but it is not new. Besides I am talking very, very seriously. If a man, when he is sick, would only stop eating, keep quiet, let the patent nostrums severely alone, take a little good homœopathic medicine, the medicine indicated for the case and prescribed by a real

homœopathic doctor, not one of the proprietary medicine homœopaths, he would very soon be well and there would be no after ills. A fellow has a cold, for instance, a little touch of grippe; instead of staying in the house for a day or two, dieting himself, and taking the indicated remedy, he fills himself with *Quinine*. You remember, Benjie, that when grippe was bad some years since the "school doctors" decided that *Quinine* was the sure cure for it, and so folks were stuffed with *Quinine*, until they were locoed and it took them much longer to get rid of the loco than of the grippe. But this was the dictum of the scientific physicians, the real advanced, up-to-date scientific doctors, the doctors whose fiats (to themselves) are like to the thunders of Jove. In case of grippe give *Quinine*. And ever since the man-who-knows-it-all-about-himself has been religiously taking *Quinine*. Then when his head bulges with the *Quinine* effects and his ears sing songs as of bells he usually takes *Bromo-caffeine* for the headache. Perhaps a dose of oil or mayhap a blue pill to make the job really artistic.

If that fellow gets over his grippe and his earache and his deafness and his craziness in a month or two he is lucky. For he has not only complicated a simple ailment, but he has organized and equipped a number of drug diseases within himself that it will take much and sundry scientific medication to cure. No, Benjie, when you are sick do not try to doctor yourself; get a good homœopathic doctor, one who believes Hahnemann knew something, not one who is trying to improve upon Hahnemann's law and discover something better than Homœopathy; as I say, get a doctor who believes that the cure of diseases by the law of similia is the only real method for curing, and you will get well speedily and there will be no after effects about it. When you are well you will be well all over.

Yes, said Benjie, looking, I thought, a trifle mischievous, "I will certainly take your advice.

When I get sick I'll employ you."

There are times when I almost fancy that Benjie is making fun of me.

HINTS.

Acid dyspepsia and flatulence, *Natrum phos.*

Washing, or baking soda, applied to a scald from steam or hot water will give the quickest relief.

The *pure fruit* syrups, such as red currant, peach, pineapple, raspberry, blackberry and strawberry,

such as are sold at homœopathic pharmacies, make palatable and healthful drinks when mixed with ice, mineral or soda water and there is no danger from poisonous coloring matter.

Bryonia is a good remedy for those who walk in their sleep, unless, of course, some other is not strongly indicated.

When the sore throat is dark colored *Phytolacca* is the remedy; when very red, *Belladonna*.

If exposed to scarlet fever take daily one dose of *Belladonna* for a week. It will prevent the development of the disease.

If your dog has distemper give him *Arsenicum*; also same remedy for offensive discharge from the nose; for rheumatism, *Rhus tox*; fever, *Aconite*; diarrhœa, *Arsenicum*; though if discharge be bloody, substitute *Mercurius cor.*; mange, *Sulphur*.

If your chickens have the roup give *Spongia* 15, or cholera, *Arsenicum iod.* 3x.

For hay fever, *Arundo maur.* 3x.

"QUININE AS A PROPHYLACTIC IN MALARIA," IN AUGUST NO. OF ENVOY.

To the Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

In a letter in the August No. of the ENVOY, after the use of *Quinine* as a prophylactic for malaria, you ask editorially, "Do any of our readers know of any remedy that will prevent malaria?" and I will give a remedy which came under my own observation, viz.: When at Fort Wayne, Indiana, some forty years since, it appeared as if the whole population was afflicted with the "shakes," which I had a terrible dread of; before leaving Indiana I placed in each of my stockings as much *Quinine* as a five cent piece would hold and I fully believe the absorption through the soles of my feet saved me from taking the malady, for I was exposed to the malaria for several weeks.

Yours truly,
WM. MEAD PATTISON.

Dr. J. F. Merryman, of Lincoln, Neb., in August *Medical Century*, writes: "About ten years ago I had a nephew who decided to go to Africa as a missionary, and his destination was on the west coast of the continent in a very malarious region. So deadly was the malarial poison of that country that a company of missionaries who located there a year

previous had lost about one-half their number by death from malarial fevers. I prepared some remedies for his use which I thought would be most likely to overcome the malarial conditions. On his return four years later he told me that *Alstonia constricta* was the only remedy which seemed to be of any benefit in their malarial troubles."

The strength used was the 1x.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BABY.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D. Illustrated. Cloth. 89 pages. 50 cents. Bell Publishing Company. Philadelphia.

Our old friend, Dr. T. L. Bradford, has written a good many books—*The Life of Hahnemann*, *Homœopathic Bibliography*, *Lives of the Pioneers of Homœopathy*, *Index to Proving*s and others—but none that is quite as useful to the general reader as this, his latest. Every mother, father and all who are even remotely connected with babies ought to read it and heed it; if they do, the infant mortality will be less. The tortures babies undergo at the hands of even loving parents, as depicted in this *Autobiography*, is great and utterly uncalled for. If you love babies, or have the care of them, read this book and if you doubt its necessity read these words of an old and experienced physician: "My surprise is not that the eight hundred and thirty-five little tots are dead, but that the other hundreds are alive. From an experience born of forty-three years' practice among children my conservative conclusion is that the ratio of real mothers in this country is less than ten in one hundred." It is not that only ten in a hundred love their children, but only that ratio know how to handle them properly. This *Autobiography* gives it to you from the little one's point of view.

THE SAVING OF A HAND.

A patient with a serious infection of the hand, spreading up the arm, applied to his physician (Homœopath) for treatment. He was given some local treatment, but soon advised that amputation was necessary, and for this purpose he sent him to a prominent surgeon of one of our State institutions. All hope had been abandoned by the patient of saving the hand. "I would not take your hand off for a thousand dollars," said the surgeon. "It is a medical case. Your diseased hand will be as well as the other within three months if properly treated."

He gave him a few powders of *Silicea*, and true to his prognosis in due time no sign of the disease remained.

That many such cases are on record we have abundant proof, and it is almost criminal to subject a patient to operation from which he is maimed for life when the proper remedy has not first been administered. The trouble is not all with our allopathic brethren. Of the two we are to be the more criticised, for more is expected of us. They are sincere and no doubt go to the limit of their teaching, and we ought to go to the limit of ours, if we expect to do all for our patients that science and skill can do.

JOHN M. FULTON, M. D.,
Audubon, Ia.

From Medical Century.

ANTIPSORIC TREATMENT.

I would earnestly urge upon every physician the duty of giving to each child born under his care or coming into his professional hands during infancy a small amount of anti-scrofulous remedy. He can usually find symptoms enough in mother and child upon which to base a useful prescription. He will thus in the best manner fulfill that higher duty of the physician, which is to prevent disease.

My experience in one family will serve to illustrate my meaning: My first invitation to the family was to attend a sickly, puny, whining little one, six weeks old. I learned from the father that this was their second child, and that they lost their first when three months old. He said it had simply cried and moaned itself to death. This one was apparently going the same way. All the old school could do had been done for the other, and his only hope for this one was in a change of practice.

The second little one cried, as did the first, from its birth; scarcely ever slept a sound sleep; did not seem to be nourished by the breast milk, of which there was plenty. The appearance of the mother first attracted my attention; her face had a dirty, yellow, earthy appearance. Her family history as to healthfulness was bad. She suffered from kidney disease, showing a profusion of "red sand" in the urine. Her condition and symptoms presented a very clear case for *Lycopodium*. So with the child; from the hint received from the mother's condition, systematic inquiry discovered the facts that the diapers were stained a deep color, and had frequently "red sand" on them after the child urinated; also that it cried and showed other signs of discomfort

before urinating; it was also distressed by gas in the bowels.

Lycopodium was given to both mother and child. The child improved rapidly and became entirely well. But the most remarkable and significant fact was the eruption of the worst looking crop of eczema it had ever been my fortune to see. The child was covered literally from the crown of its head to the soles of its feet with the eruption, which did not wholly leave it until after its first teeth had all appeared.

A third child was born to these parents. It also suffered with symptoms similar to those of the others, but in a less degree. The same remedy relieved the child, and its exhibition was followed by a similar but less profuse and persistent crop of eczema.

The influence of the remedy during the period between the time when it was first administered to the mother and the birth of the third child had been such as to greatly ameliorate the distressing symptoms of this little one.

Here, it seems to me, is the point, beginning at which the most efficacious prophylactic or preventive treatment can be accomplished, not only in pneumonia, but in every other disease in which exists an hereditary element.—*Dr. W. J. Hawkes in The Critique.*

We used to talk learnedly of inflammation and its several characters, heat, pain, redness and swelling; with these present we diagnosed inflammation and gave (not antiphlogistini, antiphlogistics). Plethora was a term which signified excess in vital action. Scrofula was another term much in use, and meant depravity of the vital forces. We do not use these terms any more. Metabolism is a better sounding term and means just any imaginary or real change in cell life. We talk of faulty metabolism, but no one pretends to understand what that means—the term unhealthy means as much as faulty-metabolism, but does not sound so well. I suspect that when we study man as an entity and try to feed, house and clothe him properly, that he will fare almost as well as when we fill his stomach, bowels, bladder, lungs and skin with anti this and anti that, but if we want to be considered up to date—and progressive—we must X-ray, actinize, use sero-therapy, and talk of hæmolytic, urinalysis, ions, etc. In short, pretence is paying fad.

W. P. HOWLE, M. D.,
In Medical Summary. Charleston, Mo.

BOVININE in ANÆMIA

BOVININE overcomes *Anæmia* logically, rationally and radically, for several substantial reasons:

1. Because it supplies the starving organism with the requisites for immediate separation.
2. Because it needs no preparation or transformation at the hands of the vital machinery before it can be assimilated and converted into living force. Scores of theoretically excellent foods lack this vital condition, and are therefore appealed to in vain.
3. Because the condition called *Anæmia* results from a form of malnutrition which is not caused by lack of any nutritive element, but by the absolute inertia of the digestive function.

BOVININE comes to the rescue by supplying a vitalized and perfectly compounded pabulum that calls for no chemico-vital effort or expenditure whatever.

Have we made the contrast between **BOVININE** and all the rest of the prepared foods distinct enough?

If not, please apply the crucial test—clinical use—at our expense, and convince yourself that our claims are neither extravagant nor exaggerated, but are strictly based on science.

THE BOVININE CO., 75 West Houston St., New York.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hemorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

ASEPTICON

The latest, most improved and best non-toxic antiseptic in the market, of the "Listerine" class. Delightful as a mouth wash and for the teeth, sweetening and cleansing. Good for Catarrh. Price, 60 cents per bottle.

At All Homœopathic Pharmacies.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

Hay Fever.

Its prevention and Cure. By PERRY DICKIE, M. D. 173 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 6 cents.

Indigestion.

Its causes and Cure. By JOHN H. CLARK, M. D. 147 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Manual for the Biochemic Treatment of Disease.

By DR. SCHUESSLER. 25th edition. 178 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 7 cents.

Sexual Ills and Diseases.

A popular manual based on the best homœopathic practice. 160 pages. Leather, gilt edges, \$1.00. Postage, 5 cents.

The Value of Vaccination.

By G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D. 182 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 6 cents.

Herbal Simples.

Approved for modern uses of Cure. By W. F. FERNIE, M. D. 631 pages. Cloth, \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

For Sale at All Pharmacies.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, OCTOBER, 1904.

No. 8.

➔ A POPULAR JOURNAL. ➔

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

“THE TRADING STAMP DISEASE.”—The mania for “trading stamps” now raging is little less than a mental epidemic originating in the general desire to get something for nothing. A writer recently pointed out that the cost of the stamps was equivalent to a tax of 5 per cent. on the merchant who gives them out. Then after the afflicted one has accumulated 1,000 stamps they are redeemed in goods paying “a profit of 200 to 500 per cent.” Again, the number of unredeemed stamps is enormous. “A president of one of the trading companies has indicated that within the fourteen months that the company was organized it made a cash profit of \$650,000 on unredeemed stamps alone.”

Who pays it and what good has the company done to the public?

Better buy of stores that are not burdened with this tax.

MORE POWER WANTED.—The newspapers report that the Board of Medical Examiners intend to apply for the passage of a bill giving them power to revoke the licences of physicians for cause. The thing on the surface seems very plausible and for “the good of the public,” but the Legislature will do better for the public by turning the bill down with emphasis. There is too much medical legislation on the statute books now and to pass a bill giving a handful of men such enormous power over their

brethren would be a bad thing for all concerned. Better repeal the act creating the examining board and leave it to the colleges to determine the fitness of a man to practice medicine. No doubt, but that many a man has been turned down by these boards who was really better qualified to practice than those who were passed. The man with a good memory can pass, but the mere fact that a man cannot, off-hand, answer technical questions is no sign that he is incompetent. Wonder how many old practitioners, including examining board members, could sit down and answer the dish of questions put up to the new graduates.

REFERRED TO THE EDITORS.—From a recent letter from Dr. Berthelen, of Dresden, Germany, to an English publication, the following is clipped:

“The Imperial Board of Health has recently confessed that small-pox is slowly but continually increasing in Germany. Small-pox has recently broken out in the following cities: Altona, Hamburg, Plagwitz, Eschweiler, Aix, Berlin, Posen, Trier, Glewitz, Wolfenbuttel, Leipzig, Lindenau, Lubeck, Myslowitz, Rudolfszell, Schaffhausen (100 cases). Frankfort-on-Main, Strassburg, Blumenfeldt, Slupna, Wronowy, Oberkarsdorf, Flensburg, Metz, Krefeldt, Olpe, Witten, Coesfeldt, Altenbochum, and Bochum.”

It is now in order for the orthodox to sing in chorus:

“There is no small-pox in Germany, vaccination has completely conquered it.”

Now, then, all together!

HOMŒOPATHY.—The “law of similars,” as it is familiarly called, is in harmony with all nature. Likes beget likes, likes are drawn into likes, a smile begets a smile, a frown begets a frown. Like sounds produce harmony, unlike sounds produce discord; and harmony, not discord, brings sweet temper, appetite and good digestion. Sunlight brings good cheer, darkness bring despondency, and so throughout the realm of nature the law of likes is ever uppermost.”

—*Medical Century's Prize Essay.*

PIES.—Dr. A. J. Miller, writes *Medical Talk*: "Because a hundred years ago some old dyspeptic doctor whose stomach was debauched with whiskey and tobacco, ate a piece of pie and it did not agree with him, he at once condemned pie, and the medical profession today, without any cause whatever, is condemning pie on general principles."

And then pie, like the mother-in-law, is one of the staple jokes with the vapid wits, but we will take pie in preference to the cracked up, and prescribed "stale bread" every day in the year.

NATRUM SULPHURICUM.—This is an extract from a private letter: "I have been afflicted with asthma for many years with little or no relief until I tried *Natrum sulph.* 12x which has been of very great benefit to me although I do not expect it will make a complete cure."

ARE THE VACCINATED A SOURCE OF INFECTION?—A good deal of excitement was caused in Berlin early in July by the report, appearing in several newspapers, of a case of small-pox admitted to Baginsky's clinic. All persons who had come in contact with the case were strictly isolated and the patient, a boy of eleven, was transferred to the isolation ward of the Charité. Careful watching for a few days proved the case to be not true small-pox, but a generalized vaccination rash. Baginsky reported on the case at the meeting of the Medizinische Gesellschaft. The boy himself had not been vaccinated, as he was suffering from eczema, but had slept in the same bed with his brother who had been vaccinated and showed the ordinary vaccination pustule. A great number of very similar pustules were found scattered over all but the lower part of the body of the patient admitted to the hospital.—*From Letter to Medical Record. Sept. 10, 1904.*

DANGER IN THE NASAL DOUCHE.—Dr. Edgar J. George, in *The Bulletin*, of the C. H. M. C., writes that physicians should warn the public against the nasal douche. After relating the cases where the ear was affected by the use of them, he concludes:

"Pharmaceutical houses are putting on the market preparations for the cleansing and care of the nasal passages. Accompanying these preparations is an apparatus for the use of the medicine in the form of a nasal douche. The directions which generally go with such packages are to fill up the

douche bottle, place it in one nostril and tip the head back, thereby permitting a continuous stream to circulate through one nostril and out the other. This goes very well so long as the patient is able to close off the upper pharynx from the lower with the soft palate, but during this act should by accident the individual strangle, the fluid is immediately injected into the tympanic cavity through the eustachian tube, and occasionally sets up a severe otitis media similar to the cases quoted."

"Acute otitis media is quite a common occurrence at bathing resorts, not because the water enters the external meatus, as is generally supposed, but through the mouth and nostrils by the act of strangulation."

"Every physician should discourage the use of the nasal douche and recommend in its place nothing else but a fine spray in the form of an atomizer, from which no harm can come."

THE MOSQUITO CROP.—According to a dispatch in *Public Ledger* of Aug. 29, Newark, N. J., gave its Board of Health \$9,500 to abate the mosquito. The result is summed up as follows:

"The residents of Newark whose homes are near the meadows say they never suffered such a plague of mosquitoes as they have experienced this summer. Never has so systematic and active warfare been made upon the pests in all parts of the State, but from nearly everywhere comes the statement that the plague of this season is the worst ever known."

Drainage or filling in swamp is the only thing that will abate the nuisance.

SMELLING SALTS A CAUSE OF WRINKLES.—According to *Health* the habitual use of smelling salts makes the face prematurely old and wrinkled. It relates how two ladies were sitting by a fire, both about the same age, but one looking much older. The one who looked older, took out her salts and inhaled. Then the other noticed that all the unbecoming lines in her friend's face suddenly deepened. They dominated her friend's expression completely, for they were the result of a sudden screwing up of her face because of the pungent odors in the bottle. Then it came to her mind that there were some women among her younger acquaintances whose faces were beginning to show the same curious lines about the eyes, nose and mouth, and she knew that these women were also addicted to the use of smelling salts.

THE OLIVE OIL BATH.—The ancient Greeks owed much of their physical beauty, suppleness of limbs, and strength of constitution to the use of olive oil as a lotion.

Of late years the great value of oil rubbing has been recognized by the medical fraternity, and is used by them in the treatment of many diseases with the most satisfactory results. By its use infants, if delicate, are strengthened and nourished; if they have bowel trouble, oil rubbed on the abdomen assists in remedying the disorder, relieves pain, and soothes the child.

If oil is rubbed on the skin of persons in fever, it prevents the surface becoming parched, also: strengthens and nourishes the patient as it is absorbed, so acts as food.

If a person has a cold, in the head, oil rubbed on the nose and forehead loosen the cold, and freer breathing is the result. If the cold is on the lungs, oil rubbed on the chest soon relieves the suffocating feeling, and the cough is less harsh.

Oil rubbed on the sides, back, and chest, is one of the most helpful things that can be done for a consumptive. It loosens the cough, and helps build up the tissues. Physicians say a consumptive's case is hopeful as long he retains his flesh. This the oil aids in doing.

Nothing equals in its efficacy an oil bath for a new-born babe, the oil being well rubbed over the flesh, then rubbed off with a soft cashmere cloth.

And, finally, the woman that wishes to keep her complexion fresh and skin free from wrinkles patiently rubs oil on the face.—*Health.*

CONFIRMATION OF ONE OF THE INDICATIONS FOR NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

BY DR. GOULLON.

Translated from *Leipziger Popul. Zeitschr. f. Hom.*,
Sept. 1, 1904.

When any one complains of acidity of the stomach, allopaths usually make the routine prescription of *Natrum bicarbonicum* in irrational doses. This may help or it may not; *i. e.*, perhaps it may palliatively remove the acidity, and in a favorable case it may not cause evil sequelæ and may not upset the stomach.

It is otherwise if we use Schuessler's remedy, *Natrum phosphor.*, which is more effective and permanent, as it attacks the acid diathesis itself. This excess of acid in the blood also leads to attacks of gout and is also said to be one of the causes of

diabetes (diminished alkalescence of the blood) and it produces manifestations of rheumatism and even pronounced acute articular rheumatism. If we find a remedy which will combat the tendency to the formation of an excess of acids and will more *permanently* remove it; that can be done with *Carbonate of Soda* or with *Natrum bicarbonatum*, whereby the acid in the stomach, after a debauch, may be neutralized, we can do vastly more, for we can effectively attack a whole group of diseases.

I will adjoin a little clinical illustration:

A patient wrote to me: "Have you got a remedy which may put an end to acidity? *Urtica urens* was somewhat drastic in its action, and I could not bear it." Mrs. A. had taken *Urtica* without my knowledge. I now advised her to use exclusively *Natrum phosphoricum*. This was on November 9. On the 30th of the same month she wrote to me in a somewhat humorous vein: "And then I have to laugh again, but for joy, to think how much good *Natrum phosphoricum* has affected in my case. My feet are decidedly better, and this in spite of the bad weather. I feel as if the acids were drawing upwards, to be excreted by the kidneys. You see therefore, how you keep me a going." Another time the patient described the pain as being of a clearly *gouty* nature. We can, therefore, see why *Natrum phosphoricum* should act beneficently in this case.

Drawing and cutting pains in the *legs* this lady stated that she had alleviated by rubbing with extract of *Hamamelis*.

"VACCINATION is not only responsible for being the direct cause of small-pox in many cases, but it is also the means of starting epidemics. In nearly if not all instances where reliable statistics can be obtained, whether small-pox is epidemic or endemic, those who had been vaccinated were invariably attacked first, proving conclusively the truth of the foregoing statements."

"That vaccination starts epidemics of small-pox will not be doubted by anyone who understands the pathology of that operation; because, in the first place every case of genuine vaccination induces a genuine case of small-pox, if it 'takes' and the severity of the manifestation will depend on the amount of pus to be precipitated. Cases of confluent small-pox have very frequently occurred, following 'successful' vaccination. Secondly, physicians will admit that small-pox artificially induced by vaccination is equally as contagious as the genuine article. Therefore, if Boards of Health were consistent, they would isolate every case of successful vaccination. In fact, I know of one case, not far from where I practice, that this was really done, showing that this one board was really consistent."—*R. Swinburne Clymer, M. D., in Success, Oct., 1904.*

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Philadelphia : 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and
15 N. 6th St.

New York : 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and
634 Columbus Ave.

Chicago : 57 Wabash Ave.

Pittsburgh : 627 Smithfield St.

Baltimore : 228 N. Howard St.

Cincinnati : 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

Washington, D. C. : 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,

Philadelphia : 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,

Newark, N. J. : Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.

Minneapolis : 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,

East Orange, N. J. : 4 Washington St.

PRICE : 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,

P. O. Box 921,

Philadelphia, Pa.

TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TRUS.

What I cannot understand, said Benjie, is that folks do not at once see that the principle of Homœopathy, that like cures like, is a law of Nature ; it's plain enough. When you walk out with the thermometer twenty below zero and come back with your nose white and without sensation—frosted, in fact—do you put hot water on it? Not much. You keep away from the heat of the fire and you hold snow to your nose and thaw it out with cold. Frozen by cold—thawed by cold. Cold produces the ailment, cold cures it. When you burn yourself, do you apply cold water to the injured place? No, sir, you—if you are wise—hold the burn a little way from the fire and heat takes the pain away. Again the homœopathic principle.

Sometimes I am really amazed at the soundness of Benjie's logic. Here are two notable examples illustrating the truth, in a simple manner, the truth that the old fellows from Aesculapius down got glimpses of, but which was first made practical by Hahnemann. That any substance antagonistic to the normal action of the body when introduced into it will produce certain symptoms, differing in in-

tensity according to the dose of the substance, but always the same symptoms.

That is the way physicians discover when a person has been poisoned, I said, the skilled toxicologist knows by the symptoms the kind of poison used and usually the quantity.

Yes, yes, said Benjie, everybody knows all about that. Please do not interrupt the even thread of my discourse. To continue: Oh, always the same symptoms, I said. Now, when from some unknown reason, the man has a train of symptoms like that produced by some poisonous substance this substance given in the proper dose will most certainly do away with the symptoms and restore the man to his usual health. Is it not plain enough?

And, Benjie, please let *me* say just a word ; when the doctor does not relieve the patient, remove the symptoms of disease, be very sure that that fact does not prove that Homœopathy is a humbug, but that the doctor has not gotten the remedy that produces the peculiar symptoms the man has. Two and two make four, do they not? It is a fact, everybody understands that ; but you cannot add two and one and expect to get four. There is the law of numbers. Like cures like—it is the law of drugs. It does not make any difference if all the wisecracks in the land grin at the small doses, say there is no matter in such infinitesimals, say that it is absurd, this Homœopathy. The fact that they do not understand this law does not in the least disturb its truthfulness. It simply demonstrates in a world where we cannot measure knowledge by any one man's capacity that the aforementioned wisecracks only think they know. Why, the trend of all modern discovery is toward the law of the similars. Consumption treated by preparations of tuberculous lymph, diphtheria treated by greatly attenuated diphtheritic poison. And then the gland extracts—

That's not Homœopathy, said Benjie, that's Isopathy, that's nothing new, Lux, the German, wrote a pamphlet about that sixty years ago. Why, even Brown-Sequard's wonderful preparation for making old men young was used in our own West many years since.

I know all that, Benjie, but I am trying to instil into your dense mind the fact that the great and massive thinkers of the regular school are looking toward the fact that what will produce a disease will cure it.

Regulars! Regulars! what are regulars? said Benjie.

Well, Benjie, according to my big dictionary, a regular is "one who acts according to rule, who follows a uniform course, unvarying in practice, recurring without fail."

Then, mused Benjie, I really do not understand why the allopathic physician calls himself a regular. For his course is by no means uniform, and his acts far from being according to rule. Did you ever hear of a little test that one of our men made some years since as to which school followed nearer to a definite law in prescribing? No? Well, I'll tell you:

A good doctor who believed in Hahnemann and the law of Homœopathy was one day pondering upon how an old school physician without any fixed law to guide his practice could by any possibility call himself regular.

So he wrote the following letter*:

Dear Doctor:

I am a great sufferer from indigestion, and apply to you for a prescription. My appetite is usually good, but a few mouthfuls cause a sense of fullness and repletion, as if I had really eaten a hearty meal. I cannot eat enough to keep me strong. There is more or less soreness in the region of the liver. Bowels usually constipated, with much flatulence of stomach and bowels.

I don't know but my kidneys are badly affected, for I have soreness and aching in that region, and I pass a great deal of red sand in my urine.

Naturally I am of a lively temperament, fond of society, but am now often low spirited. One thing about my case strikes me as being peculiar: I am always worse from 4 to 5 or from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. This I have noticed for years, and it is not imagination.

I am a married man, aged forty-two; fair complexion, weight, 135 pounds; height, 5 ft. 6 in.; occupation, book-keeper.

Please send prescription by return mail, and find within P. O. order for \$2.00.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL BOYER, Box 20.

This letter was sent to twenty prominent physicians, living in different cities; ten of them were homœopaths, ten were regulars.

Following are the *Regular* prescriptions, no two alike:

- I. \mathfrak{R} Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.
Sig. One or two at bedtime.
- II. \mathfrak{R} Tr. Cinchona Co.
Tr. Gentian Co., āā. \mathfrak{z} jss.
Ac. hydrochlor. dil.
Syrup simp., āā. \mathfrak{z} jv.
M. Sig. Teaspoonful half an hour before each meal in wineglassful sweetened water.

*The result of this trial was published in the *Medical Advance* for December, 1889, and also issued in a pamphlet: "Who Are the Regulars." The experiment with these results was actually made.

- \mathfrak{R}
- Pepsin,
- \mathfrak{z}
- ij.
-
- Bismuth subnit.,
- \mathfrak{z}
- iij.
-
- M. ft. Chart. No. xxiv.
-
- Sig. Take one after each meal.

In case a general laxative were needed I could use on of the following:

- \mathfrak{R}
- Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co.,
- \mathfrak{z}
- iij.
-
- Sig. Take a teaspoonful at bedtime.
-
- \mathfrak{R}
- Aloe socotrine,
- \mathfrak{z}
- j.
-
- Podophyllin., gr. x.
-
- Ipecacuanha pulv., gr. x.
-
- Ext. Nux vom., gr. viij.
-
- Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xv.
-
- Ext. Colocynth., gr. xxx.
-
- M. ft. pilulæ No. xxx.
-
- Sig. Take one pill at bedtime.

- III. \mathfrak{R} Tr. Nux vom.
Ac. Muriatic dil. āā. \mathfrak{z} ij.
Tr. Cinchona Co., \mathfrak{z} j.
Syrup aurantii, \mathfrak{z} jss.
M. Sig. Take a teaspoonful after meals.

- \mathfrak{R}
- Lady Webster's Dinner Pill.
-
- Sig. Take one pill at bedtime until bowels are regulated.

- IV. \mathfrak{R} Salicin., \mathfrak{z} j.
Sig. 10 gr. before meals.

- V. \mathfrak{R} Quin. sulph., \mathfrak{z} j.
Aloin., gr. ij.
Ext. Hyoscyamus, q. s.
M. ft. pill. No. xxx.
Sig. Four every night at bedtime.

- \mathfrak{R}
- Lactopeptine.,
- \mathfrak{z}
- iv.
-
- Acid hydrochloric,
- \mathfrak{z}
- j.
-
- Syrup aurantii,
- \mathfrak{z}
- j.
-
- Aqua cinnamon, ad.,
- \mathfrak{z}
- iv.
-
- Sig. Shake and take a teaspoonful before meals in water.

- VI. \mathfrak{R} Strychnia sulph., gr. j.
Quinine sulph., \mathfrak{z} j.
Pil. Rhei Co., gr. xv.
Podophyllin., gr. j.
M. ft. pill. No. xxx.
Sig. One after each meal.

- VII. \mathfrak{R} Potassii cit. pulv., \mathfrak{z} ij.
Sig. A teaspoonful in a large glass of water before meals for a week.

- \mathfrak{R}
- Sodii phos. pulv.,
- \mathfrak{z}
- ij.
-
- Sig. A teaspoonful in a large glass of water before meals for a week.

- VIII. \mathfrak{R} Dilute hydrochl. ac., \mathfrak{z} j.
Sig. 10 drops in water before meals.

Two physicians sent no answer.

My, my, Benjie, here's regularity, method, science, and wisdom, but especially "uniformity and according to rule," as the dictionary has it.

Don't interrupt me, said Benjie, in the middle of my story. Wait for the homœopathic side of it.

Of the ten homœopathic physicians every one returned the name of the same remedy and in each case it was the one remedy. The ten regulars returned the prescriptions above. The ten of our school sent word: TAKE LYCOPODIUM. There was no collusion. These physicians lived in different cities and each supposed himself the only one consulted. Now, said Benjie, in conclusion, who followed a law and who prescribed at random?

Yes, Benjie, this certainly should prove to every fair minded person that governing the prescription of the follower of Hahnemann is a distinct law. Each of our homœopathic physicians applied that law and in every case the result was the one remedy, homœopathic to the case. But the charming *irregularity* and fanciful aberration in the classic prescriptions of the regulars is really remarkable.

And scientific and mathematical, said Benjie.

HINTS.

Onosmodium Vir. "has probably cured more cases of headache, due to eye strain, than any other remedy."—*Dr. H. C. Allen.*

Where there is a flow of dark, stringy blood from any part, with weakness and lassitude, *Crocus sat.* is the remedy.

Backache, bad color, bearing down pain, headache—*Sepia.*

Bilious sick headache, vomiting of bile, *Iris versicolor.*

Fistula, *Silicea.*

Chronic cough, much expectoration, weak chest, *Stannum.*

Terrifying hallucinations, convulsions, *Stramonium.*

Gloom, depression, feels like committing suicide, *Aurum.*

Pains at the heart, constriction, palpitation, *Cactus grandiflorus.*

Severe cramp in legs or foot, *Cuprum.*

Headache, eyes smart and watery, nose running, sneezing—"a bad cold," *Allium cepa.*

In stomach diseases, ulceration, cancer, or other ills in addition to the indicated remedy, give a tablespoonful of pure *Olive oil* two or three times a day.

Æsculus and *Hamamelis* suppositories give quick relief in cases of painful piles.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

DEAR SIR: I notice in the HOM. ENVOY for August an inquiry from India for an antidote or rather preventive for malaria, to take the place of the much abused *Quinine.*

Strictly speaking, there can be no such a thing as a prophylactic in Homœopathy; we must have the symptoms of the patient to select our homœopathic remedy. But many a homœopath has used *Bell.* to prevent contagion of scarlet fever, and *Apis* for diphtheria, and I believe, with success, and if there is a remedy that can prevent malaria, and cure it in thousands of cases, that remedy is *Natrum muriaticum.* I have had no opportunity to test it as a prophylactic, but have cured with *Natr. mur.* from the 30th to the highest potency thousands of malarial patients, and firmly believe it will prevent it also in these potencies in many, yea, most cases.

Should it, however, prove not helpful as a prophylactic in the potentized form, it will do so, I think, in the crude form, roasted in an oven till brown, like roasted coffee, a full tablespoonful of this dissolved in a glassful of hot water, and on an empty stomach, the morning after the final paroxysm of malaria, followed by abstinence from food and water for two days thereafter. Vide: H. C. Allen, M. D., *Therapeutics of Fevers*, 1902, p. 269.

F. H. LUTZE, M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept., 3, 1904.

VACCINATION.

Editor HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

I was speaking once with an old confederate army surgeon; he, of course, advocated vaccination and told of its benefit.

In southern Georgia, near the Alabama boundary, was stationed a division of troops.

The heat, swampy air, lack of food and care, soon caused sickness—small-pox broke out.

Orders came that all should be vaccinated.

The sick were examined and all who were found *not already vaccinated* were given that God blessed remedy (?). The fun comes in this: The majority had already been vaccinated! I have been told vaccination prevents!

Truly, none are so blind as those who will not see.

A. E. K.

Bartow, Fla.

CLINICAL CASES FROM HOLLAND.

BY DR. J. T. WONTERS.

Translated from *Allg. Hom. Zeit.*, August, 25, 1904.

I. A carpenter, twenty-six years of age, has been suffering for two years, after an attack of influenza, from an ever increasing pain in the chest, which, first on the right side, then on the left side, passes right through the chest. He coughs, but there is no expectoration nor hæmoptœ. The pain occurs when coughing, but is not influenced by the respiration. The pain is *lancinating*, the patient easily perspires. Pulse, 85, weak. There is, besides, a lancinating pain in the stomach.

After *Kali carb.* 30, five pills in the morning, the pain passed away in a week, as also the cough, and perspiration is less frequent. No more pain in the stomach. The pulse has come down to 75. The ailment did not return.

II. An unmarried woman, thirty-nine years of age. From her youth up she has had every now and then violent attacks of headache. They come every two to three weeks and then continue for three days. They are mostly on the right side, extending from the forehead to the occiput.

The head is hot. *Rest improves, every movement aggravates.* It is better when she keeps her head cool than when she wraps it up. *On rising from a lying position she feels dizzy.* While her head aches she sees, as it were, a fog before her eyes with lightning sparks. *After the attack, vomiting. Violent thirst. Aversion to bread.*

After *Bryonia* 30 the patient had headache every day for the first weeks; then there was no more headache for two whole months. The thirst is less, there is no more aversion to bread.

III. A young woman, thirty years old, has had for several months pains in the left shoulder blade, or rather under the shoulder blade; the shoulder gets tired easily. She cannot well lie on her left side. She is sensitive to the touch. *She has taken much iron.*

Pulsatilla 6, five drops, three times a day. In two weeks the pain had diminished, she can more easily lie on her left side, the sensitiveness to the touch has diminished. The arm still feels tired. In two weeks more the pain is all gone but a trace.

IV. A child, six months of age. Hereditary lues, treated with *Syphilin* 200 D., *Mercurius sol.* 30, *Iodium* 30. Two babies born before her only

lived to be a few months old. After a cold there was a violent catarrh of the stomach with the following symptoms: *The evacuation is watery, squirting out, of the color of water in which meat has been washed, with flatus of putrid smell.* Worse in the morning than in the evening. Vomiting, not after taking food, *but of mere water.*

Always pushes the cover off. Much thirst and salivation. *Intertrigo ad nates.* The child is very restless, gets frightened easily, throws itself about.

The differential diagnosis lies between *Secale cornutum*, *Podophyllum* and *Bismuth*.

Secale was given on account of the peculiar stool, and the desire to uncover herself. No improvement after twenty-four hours. *Podophyllum* came into consideration owing to the peculiarity of the stools and on account of the pruritus. *Bismuth*, however, has: 1. The symptom of vomiting of water (not of food). 2. The desire to uncover herself. 3. Salivation, and 4. The violent restlessness. After *Bismuth* 3, every hour, as much as would lie on the point of a knife, there was a manifest improvement after twelve hours and after a few days recovery from the diarrhoea and vomiting.

V. A man, forty years of age, had influenza in the year 1891, after which he remained weak and wretched, though before that he had been robust. Diarrhoea would appear again and again, after getting up in the morning, the stools being brownish-yellow, somewhat mucous, not foetid (without blood); *before the evacuation there is much pain, while a cold perspiration broke out on him.* He has pains also in the *arms and legs*, as well during rest as while in motion; not sensitive to pressure. *The tongue is coated white with a black streak in the middle; it is very painful from the tip till back in œsophagus, sensitive while moving, so that swallowing is troublesome.* These symptoms are *aggravated every winter.* There is, besides, an *eruption of small, red papulæ*, a little raised above the skin of the right arm. This also is especially noticeable in winter. The patient complains of an *empty, sore feeling in the stomach* and a *constrictive sensation of fulness in the chest* (no cough). *Lack of appetite. Dryness in the gullet.*

After taking *Petroleum* 6 D., the diarrhoea was cured. The tongue is slightly coated white, still somewhat painful. He feels stronger. The eruption also has noticeably diminished. In two more weeks the symptoms had nearly disappeared.

THE ANÆMIAS

yield readily to organic, or true animal iron treatment.

A resort to *inorganic* iron preparations or tonics, serves only to stimulate corpuscular proliferation without supplying sufficient nutrition to mature the blood cells.

A preparation of **TRUE ANIMAL IRON** that will supply every deficiency in the blood, and assure the proliferation of *all* the corpuscles to a full and sturdy maturity, is found in

BOVININE

It contains 10% **ANIMAL IRON**, 20% coagulable albumen, and every element of nutrition of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdoms.

It is readily absorbed by the tissues, requires little or no digestion, is prompt and reliable in stimulation and support, and is a nutrient of the very highest value.

BOVININE administration causes quick increase of the leucocytes, and a consequent arrest of all pathological processes.

BOVININE is advertised to the Profession only, and is a strictly ethical physician's preparation. Its formula is open to all.

THE BOVININE CO., 75 West Houston St., New York.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hemorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

ASEPTICON

The latest, most improved and best non-toxic antiseptic in the market, of the "Listerine" class. Delightful as a mouth wash and for the teeth, sweetening and cleansing. Good for Catarrh. Price, 60 cents per bottle.

At All Homœopathic Pharmacies.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

Hay Fever.

Its prevention and Cure. By PERRY DICKIE, M. D. 173 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 6 cents.

Indigestion.

Its causes and Cure. By JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D. 147 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Manual for the Biochemic Treatment of Disease.

By DR. SCHUESSLER. 25th edition. 178 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 7 cents.

Sexual Ills and Diseases.

A popular manual based on the best homœopathic practice. 160 pages. Leather, gilt edges, \$1.00. Postage, 5 cents.

The Value of Vaccination.

By G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D. 182 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 6 cents.

Herbal Simples.

Approved for modern uses of Cure. By W. F. FERNIE, M. D. 631 pages. Cloth, \$2 50. Postage, 16 cents.

For Sale at All Pharmacies.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, NOVEMBER, 1904.

No. 9.

⇒ A POPULAR JOURNAL. ⇐

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

HOMŒOPATHIC.—“The patient is a vital being, not material.”

“~~The disease is a vital dynamis inimical to life.~~”

“The remedy must be a similar vital force.”

“Three similar vital forces.”

“The disease forces produce sick symptoms.”

“Potentiation is the process of eliminating the material matter of the drug by dividing the molecules and setting free the intercellular vital dynamis, the life of the drug, which is retained in the menstruum and is the vital similar of the disease. The remedy which has been proved by discoveries recently made by physical scientists, to be a storage battery of the vital force of the drug. This is distinctively homœopathic.”—*Dr. W. L. Morgan, Baltimore, in Homœopathic Recorder.*

HOMŒOPATHY DOESN'T KILL, IT CURES.—“A physician may obtain a respectably large practice, whose course of treatment may, in many instances, be detrimental to the recovery of the patient. Nature still struggling against the disease and the treatment, health becomes restored and the doctor receives much credit for his skill, more especially when a patient recovers who has been nearly killed by his treatment.”—*J. L. Wolf, M. D., Cedar Falls, Iowa, in Wis. Med. Recorder.*

“The above remarks of Dr. Wolf do not at all apply to the practice of pure Homœopathy, which uses no strong medicine to kill the patient. Homœopathy can relieve pain without the necessity of narcotic stupefaction. When recovery is obtained by the use of pure Homœopathy, the body or mind is not left a wreck for life.”—*C. G. S. Austin, M. D., Nantucket, Mass.*

ANOTHER SERUM FAILURE.—Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave the scientific gentlemen what would be regarded as a fortune by the average man—\$200,000 or more—to find a “serum” that would cure babies of summer complaint. They presumably spent the money and report a dead failure.

Homœopathy can cure every curable case, but then, you know, Homœopathy is not “scientific.” Homœopathy CURES, but no one knows how it cures; hence, it is rejected with scorn by the afore-said “scientific” ones. But then they do not know how or why *quinine* cures—if it does cure—chills and fever. There is very little about the human machine that can be scientifically demonstrated, for each machine has one destructive feature peculiar to itself and to no other machine—*i. e.*, its motive power or soul. But, again, we believe, the ultra scientific deny there is such a thing as the soul and—there we are, Homœopathy seems to be for those only who believe that matter is not the Alpha and Omega.

THE RULE OF “AUTHORITY.”—“One great bugbear in the profession we want to call special attention to, and that is the practice observed by some of calling all who do not agree with them unscientific. That man only is scientific who gets at the facts and draws logical deductions from them. He is not unscientific merely because he cannot believe some prevailing hobby. * * * * The editor of the *Brief* well remembers the time when the doctor who did not carry a lancet and bleed in fevers was ostracised. The profession has advanced somewhat since

that day, but even at the present time if you do not accept the prevailing fad you will be ostracised in certain quarters. Yet because a man believes a thing is no sign it is true."—*Medical Brief*.

"UNNECESSARY DEATHS."—The following is an extract from a private letter from an old physician commenting on the effects of allopathic, even "up to date" allopathic treatment. The writer lives in a small place where such effects can be best noted :

"I think that in the aforesaid young man's practice there have been many unnecessary deaths. It is a very delicate matter to handle without doing more harm to the already deluded people.

"The people have been taught that it was perfectly proper to administer opiates for the relief of pain, but those who have thus taught them did not know enough to prevent evil effects from such practice, and so we continue to see sacrifice after sacrifice to allopathic ignorance.

"The young doctor, too, is a stranger to the community, or rather *was* a stranger, and you know how much more ready the people are to join themselves to a stranger than they are to one who was reared among them.

"Our natures are the same now as in the days when our Saviour was on earth, as chronicled in the 6th Chapter of Mark. I am so unfortunate as to have been born in this town sixty-four years ago, and although I have saved many lives which had been given up by the new comer, the fact carries but little weight with it in the minds of the people generally.

"Barnum used to say, 'the people love to be humbugged.' It is still true. It seems to me as if the people are determined *not* to be saved. I am convincing somebody every day of the evils of allopathic practice, but my life is not going to be long enough to accomplish much. In your ENVOY you are doing great work for the cause."

VACCINATION CONTROVERSIES IN CALIFORNIA.—
"More than two hundred children were refused admission to the public schools of Berkeley, Cal., on account of their not having been vaccinated. Among those who involuntarily submitted to vaccination, one little girl contracted tetanus and died. Now the antivaccinationists are up in arms, and suit has been

threatened against the 'responsible parties.' Fortunately, the physician who performed the vaccination was serving in an official capacity, and the responsibility for his act rests upon the State."—*Medical Record, Oct. 1.*

The responsibility for this little girl's death, and for the hundreds of similar deaths that occur, to say nothing of the thousands of physical wrecks from the same cause, lies with those fanatics who uphold compulsory vaccination. They say that vaccination is a sure protection against small-pox and then turn around and say that the unvaccinated "menace" the vaccinated with possible small-pox. Their logic is on a par with their old Jennerian superstition.

THE LITTLE THINGS HOMŒOPATHY CAN DO.

By GRO. B. MAXWELL, M. D., Tacoma, Wash.

Now let us follow a child through the diseases which usually come to all little ones. The eruptive fevers and whooping cough. In measles the fever is modified very much by a few doses of *Aconite*. It sometimes happens in the more serious case that the eruption does not develop properly, or recedes after it has partially developed, by catching cold. Then Homœopathy comes to your assistance to develop the rash and cause the disease to take a mild and natural course, but do not try and get through the measles without a doctor. Measles very often has bad things follow it, and it is not a trifling disease. But a death from measles is very rare under homœopathic treatment, while under old school treatment they are quite frequent.

Then comes scarlet fever. This is the most dangerous of the eruptive fevers, not excepting small-pox. In scarlet fever we have a remedy that has long been used as a preventive. It is always impossible to say that a remedy given as a prophylactic prevented the disease. But the experience of hundreds of physicians agrees in saying that *Belladonna* certainly has a great power in this direction, and in cases where the fever has not been prevented its course has invariably been very mild. During an epidemic last winter which was of a very virulent character, and caused many deaths among the cases treated allopathically, I took the precaution to supply *Belladonna* to the children of my own clientele.

Among those so cared for there was not one case developed. Two families outside of my own clientele were notable. In one the little girl had been sick for three days before I was called and there were two smaller children in the house who had not had the fever. They were kept away from the sick girl as well as possible and given *Belladonna*. Neither one of them contracted the disease, and their little sister recovered, but had a severe illness. In the other family there were four children, and the oldest, a boy of about twelve years of age, came down with the fever. The other three little girls were exposed to it, but under the same treatment as named above none of them contracted the fever, and the little boy made a quick recovery. These may only be co-incidences, but they are the kind that happen so frequently under homœopathic treatment. I mention this epidemic specially, on account of its virulence. During the month of April there were sixty-five cases of scarlet fever and over thirty died from the disease. So virulent was the disease that every member of one family of four children died. In another family there were seven children and six died, and the whole epidemic was characterized by the same virulence. Almost all the cases in the epidemic were under allopathic treatment, so that no comparison of results would be just, for while there was only one death under homœopathic treatment there was a comparatively small number treated that way. But the death rate in this disease is very much lower under homœopathic treatment than with the old school. Also there are fewer bad after effects. * * * *

There is a general idea in the public mind that nothing can be done for whooping cough. The old school admit that they are powerless, to either shorten the disease, or mitigate its severity. The statement has gone forth among the laity that whooping cough is six weeks coming and six weeks going, and it was simply necessary for the patient to "cough it out." Nothing could be further from the truth. Homœopathy will relieve the spasms and cut short the disease to half the time stated above.

Resulting from the foregoing diseases, especially measles and scarlet fever, we often see discharging ears. Earache at any time in a child's life is liable to leave a chronic discharge. This usually indicates that there has been an abscess inside the drum, and that abscess has not healed properly. There is a little hole through the drum of the ear and this chronic discharge is liable to make the patient deaf.

Every mother should understand this, as the care of the child's ears is very essential to his or her future usefulness as years go by. Now in many cases a few doses of *Silicea* will correct this condition,—stop the discharge and allow the drum to heal. If it does not she had better see a doctor at once. It is not alone in the chronic forms of ear discharge that Homœopathy is useful. It is very efficacious in the acute attacks. In this condition, too, the mother, who has a few remedies, can accomplish a great deal, for the simple reason that she is right on the ground, to take the case in hand in the beginning. In a large number of earaches, it means as soon as pain is felt that an abscess is about to form. A dose or two of *Belladonna*, at once, may abort the whole trouble, while usually if you wait till the doctor arrives pus has formed and in that case the abscess has got to break before the little sufferer will get relief. In that case Homœopathy has remedies which will hurry the abscess on to maturity. There are other cases of earache where abscesses do not form, but which frequently recur and are a great source of trouble to the child as well as a menace to its hearing. *Pulsatilla* will not only usually cure these cases for the time being, but it will prevent their recurrence.

As the child comes along in years, it is very common to find developing a constitutional condition at or before puberty which always gives the watchful mother much concern. The child, whether boy or girl, often will suddenly take a start and grow up very tall, quite rapidly. Intellect is keen, but the body has grown so rapidly that it is poorly developed. Chest is hollow, shoulders stooped, and many other things noticeable, which clearly indicate to the experienced eye that the boy or girl would fall an easy prey to pulmonary consumption. In no other disease is the old maxim more true than in this one. An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure. The proper way is, to prevent the disease long before it begins. This is too important a subject to attempt to deal with it in a paper like this. I simply wish to draw your attention to the fact that Homœopathy has several remedies which may be called "constitution builders," which, with the proper hygienic assistance of suitable exercise, fresh air, good food and regular habits, will do wonders in assisting frail children through this critical age. But do not trust yourself in this matter, see a *homœopathic* physician, and follow his instructions religiously.—*Montreal Homœopathic Record*.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,
Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and
15 N. 6th St.
New York: 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and
634 Columbus Ave.
Chicago: 57 Wabash Ave.
Pittsburgh: 627 Smithfield St.
Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.
Cincinnati: 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C.: 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,
Philadelphia: 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,
Newark, N. J.: Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.
Minneapolis: 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
East Orange, N. J.: 4 Washington St.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

MALARIA.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

When I got hold of it, I read your ENVOY with pleasure and profit. I agree with you on many points, especially about vaccination.

In your last issue you state, in answer to a correspondent, that you know of no remedy against "malaria"—the disease so named.

In any habitable region there is no such thing as malaria. The air is just as pure in the swamp as on the mountain top, relatively. It is not air of the swamp, but the swamp water that produces the fever called—miscalled—malarial. It is malaqua, not malaria. Drink pure water or boiled water in the swamp and there will be no fever. Near this city are farms, river plantations, which for a century were smitten with "malarial" fever, but, when artesian water was procured and exclusively used, the fever vanished. This is the case in Southwestern Georgia, when flowing artesian wells, displacing surface ones, transformed that region into a sanitarium from a necropolis. Since the city of Rome, Italy, within a comparatively recent period, introduced pure water abundantly and universally, the Roman fever has disappeared. Still blows upon Eternal

City the air of the Campagna, but it brings no pestilence. A friend of mine spent a summer in Rome, when the old, polluted water supply existed, and never had better health, although he went out into the night air and let it, to the honor of the old Romans, blow into his sleeping apartment. He drank no water there at all. He used light wines.

I write from personal experience. I, years ago, had an attack of what the doctor called "malarial fever" and was nearly at death's door, when I was inspired to drain out the poison through the kidneys by copious draughts of a diuretic water. I rapidly recovered.

The remedy against contracting "malaria," so-called, is avoidance of impure water and contaminated milk. The remedy for it, after contraction, is abundant consumption of any water that acts freely on the kidneys.

If the doctor would recognize these facts the world be much healthier; but what would most of the doctors do without the malaria superstition and the *Quinine* drug?

Very respectfully,
JAMES R. RANDALL.

Augusta, Ga.

JUST A LITTLE PLAIN PRESCRIBING.

By S. D. JOHNSON, M. D., Milwaukee, Wis.

As I let my mind go back to the first years of my medical practice, I remember how hard I was obliged to work and how patiently and determinedly I searched for what seemed to me *the* symptom in every case. The longer I practice and the greater my experience, the more do I realize the importance and correctness of that course. For in that way alone can one so fortify the pathogenesis of all remedies as to be able to prescribe correctly at once for any given case. But I never failed in those days to make note of all and look them up later in good Old Hering or Farrington for the verification of my prescription.

How well I remember one of my first cases. A lady of about forty years of age had a cough that had resisted all prescriptions up to the time she came into my hands. I had no chance to examine her properly (I was a young man), but must prescribe on symptoms alone, which were as follows: A violent paroxysmal cough, intense frontal headache, aching in the eyeballs, pain in infra-mammary region (left).

Cough caused seemingly by a *dry spot in the larynx*. *Cimicifuga 2x* was all that was required. It cured the case permanently, she being under my observation for several years.

Another case, one of whooping cough, the patient awakened at 5 A. M. with violent paroxysms. Was quickly relieved with *Rumex 2x*, it seeming to cure as no other remedy was needed and the cough stopped.

Another case (a child six years old) that had resisted all kinds of cough mixture, in which the symptom was, cough immediately on lying down, uvula elongated and throat much irritated, one remedy cured, and that remedy was *Hyoscyamus 2x*.

A violent cough, with protruding eyeballs, nose-bleed and ending with violent vomiting, yields like magic to *Drosera*. The rattling, mucous cough, with nausea, and vomiting yields to *Ipecac*. The harsh, dry cough with intense jarring of the head and soreness of chest is relieved by *Bryonia*. The dry, tight cough with sensation of weight upon the chest aggravated on going into open air is a *Phosphorus* cough. Soreness of the breast bone in a cough excited by cold air, even a change of rooms, is *Rumex*.

One old lady sent to me for a remedy for a cough that nothing would relieve, that had existed for over a year. All the symptoms she gave was that "it seemed as though the chest were full of phlegm, but none would come up, although it came up enough to almost choke her." I sent her *Tartar emet. 3x* and she needed no other remedy.

So I might go on, but you are all familiar with these things, and yet I like to call to mind cases that seem to demonstrate the homœopathic action of the remedies. Now, who among you here has ever seen a headache worse the first thing in the morning on awakening and aggravated by the least motion, accompanied perhaps by constipation and dryness of all excreta, that was not relieved by *Bryonia*; and did you ever know *Bryonia* to fail to relieve its characteristic pain in pneumonia, where many would give Dovers' powders?

The difference between *Phosphorus* and *Bryonia* is this: The *Phosphorus* patient complains of much constriction; he is panting for breath. There seems to be such a great weight upon the chest. He is bathed in a colliquative perspiration though the temperature may be 105. He is worse in the fore part of the night and so on; with such a picture *Phosphorus* is the only remedy. *Bryonia* is almost the reverse.

All is aggravated by motion; the chest walls are kept as still as possible; the patient cannot move for it makes him cough incessantly and the head aches so.

I once received a message that a friend of mine was dying of pneumonia, and to come at once. I found her in the second stage of pneumonia, well filled with *Digitalis*, *Strychnia* and brandy, all of which I ordered stopped under the protests of those attending that, if I did, she would surely die. Here was a combination of *Bryonia* and *Phosphorus* so decided and difficult to separate and the emergency so great that I alternated the remedies with the result that in three hours all of the dangerous signs had passed away and the patient recovered on those two remedies. (The crisis came about two days later.) Do not understand me to underrate the necessity of occasionally using *Digitalis* and *Strychnine*. Both are indicated at times, but neither should be given blindly as a routine remedy. When *Phosphorus* fails to relieve the weak and rapid pulse, so characteristic of a failing heart, *Strychnine*, as an intercurrent, will almost always do it. When the pulse is intermittent, *Digitalis*. In all low conditions with absence of the first sound of the heart, *Arsenicum 3d* is, to my mind, almost certain, especially in typhoid. Great prostration, of course, is the keynote for *Arsenicum*. In the cardiac condition mentioned there is almost always great prostration. Without the heart symptoms, great prostration with constant sliding down in the bed, calls for *Muriatic acid*, and I cannot recall a single failure to relieve such a condition with it.

One of my first cases of typhoid fever had this symptom: Intense aching in all the limbs with the most colliquative sweat I ever saw, in a case with temperature ranging from 103° to 105°. Salicylate of sodium in two-grain doses every two hours relieved the whole train of symptoms and the fever at once came under subjection. With this symptom of copious perspiration *Phosphoric acid 3x* has often helped me out. These patients all seemed to present the apathetic condition so characteristic of *Phosphoric acid*.

Speaking of characteristics reminds me of a case coming under my care a few days ago. The patient, a lady, thirty-three years old, had been under treatment for years for uterine troubles. Every morning she would be taken with what she called a frightened spell. Her heart would beat fast, her hair felt as though it stood on end, and she would present all

the symptoms of a patient scared out of her wits. I gave her simply *Aconite* with prompt relief.

A patient who had stood by her husband's side, who died within twenty minutes from first symptom of any trouble, was so soothed and kept from utter prostration by *Aconite* that spectators thought I must have given a powerful anodyne.

A patient suffering from gall stones, whose pain was so severe that $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ grain of *Morphine* and *Atropia* were required to quiet the paroxysm, never had another attack after I gave him *Chelidonium*. The pain always started under the right shoulder blade. Right here I wish to say that I had given him *Chelid.* 2x without relief, but I made some tablets from the fluid extract, one grain each, to be given an hour apart, with the above result.

A long-continued menorrhagia in a young lady of twenty-five years of age, a tall brunette, resisted all remedies that had any apparent bearing on the case. The discharge was dark, grumous and passive in its nature; no pain; a complete apathy of the uterus. *Ustilago* crude, one grain tablet every two hours, cured the case.

A little child whose face was covered with warts recovered nicely in three or four weeks under *Thuja* 3x. Another little one, by far the most aggravated case I ever saw of facial eczema due to teething, its little face being one mass of scabs with a thick yellow exudation and copious pyalism, yielded quickly to *Mercurius cor.* 3x.

Of course, all of you can recount similar cases, but these are a few of the many that I have been called upon to treat.—*Medical Visitor*.

HOMŒOPATHY AND BIOCHEMISTRY.

By DR. STROHMEYER, Frankfurt, A. M.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Leipziger Pop. Zeit.*, Aug. 1, 1904.

Although a great admirer of Schuessler's curative method in many cases, I have not been successful in permanently curing cases, especially those of a chronic nature, with merely one or two biochemical remedies. In such cases I am glad to get a loan from my friend, Homœopathy, or I start the treatment at once with homœopathic medicines and only

introduce later, when the right picture seems to have come, the Abridged Therapy.

A few examples from my practice may briefly illustrate this well proved process:

I. Last November a teacher requested me by letter to send him some suitable medicines for an ailment of the stomach of long standing. He was in hope that his ailment might yet be cured, since several weeks' stay at Karlsbad had much alleviated it. According to his family physician, it was probable that the liver also was implicated, and part of the morbid symptoms had really to do with this organ. He complained in brief of the following symptoms: A dull headache, mostly in the occiput, more rarely in the forehead, combined with occasional vertigo; general sore feeling in the limbs, aggravated in the afternoon; almost all day a sensation of painful distension in the region of the stomach, temporarily relieved by eating, and entirely removed by taking a certain quantity of alcohol. During the night and early in the morning he is free from his trouble. The appetite is changeable. In the lower costal region on the right side there is at times a sort of soreness, and now and then a sensation of burning soreness. The tongue is thickly coated yellow, and not unfrequently there is something of a bitter taste. As an extremely troublesome symptom there was given last of all a sensation of intense burning during urination; the occurrence of slight rheumatic pains may also be mentioned.

I first prescribed *Natrum sulph.* 6 D. trit., as much as would lie on the point of a small knife, thrice a day. This remedy, in the course of three weeks, produced quite a relief. The headache and the painful micturition were especially diminished. The sensation of distension in the region of the stomach has diminished; but the stool, which before had been described as sufficient, is now very much delayed and exceedingly dry; the pressure in the region of the liver has also rather increased than diminished. Prescription: *Magnesia muriat.* 3 D. dilution, four drops in some water, thrice a day. The next report was very encouraging, as the remedy had acted very favorably on the bowels and had confirmed anew its fame as a hepatic remedy. He now merely complained of a certain disagreeable sensation, owing to the moving about of flatulence; also a certain sensation of exhaustion towards evening, with a pronounced improvement in the open air, and a desire for exercise in the open air.

The third remedy given was *Lycopodium* 3 D.

dilution, two drops, thrice a day. Some time after taking this he reported himself quite well. Beside these three remedies nothing had been prescribed, but a diet quite devoid of irritants, as also a complete interdict of alcohol; all else was unchanged.

Why had I first used in this case one of Schuessler's remedies? Because the symptoms as to micturition were especially prominent, and because the patient himself had directed me that way, by stating the benefit he had received from Karlsbad, *i. e.*, from *Sulphate of Soda*. The two homœopathic remedies were selected because the symptoms called for them: *Magnesia muriat.* on account of the hard, friable stool and the intense pressure in the hepatic region, *Lycopodium* on account of its prominent relations to the intestinal canal and on account of its prominent characteristic symptom: aggravation of the condition towards evening. If I had been limited in this case to biochemic remedies, I am afraid that the one would have been impossible; but, aided by Homœopathy, the cure was safe, pleasant and rapid!

II. The other case I would mention was that of a lady at a distance, who had for many years been suffering from habitual headache, and had given a trial to everything imaginable, except to Homœopathy. And even yet she would hardly have seized this last refuge, if a striking case in her neighborhood had not opened her eyes, and especially also if in the last months there had not been such an aggravation in her pains that, to use her own words, "she had been utterly weary of life." The very first statement, that she was forty-seven years of age, and that at every menstruation there were clearly marked irregularities, was not without its influence on the choice of the remedy; but it was, especially the following symptoms, which were really very characteristic, which led me to the selection of the right remedy. Her menses had always been extremely copious, had usually lasted seven to eight days, and had so exhausted her body that she had hardly fully recovered from one period to the other. In consequence of these excessive losses of blood, she had already, as a girl, suffered from all the symptoms of severe anæmia, and later, when married, she had never felt really well. She continually suffered from ice-cold hands and feet, suffered generally from constipation, her appetite was usually but small, and in spite of all her weariness and drowsiness by day she could not go to sleep in the evening, since her thoughts were then continually busied with one or the other of the little ills of life. She dreamt much

and about really horrid things, so that in the morning she felt more exhausted than in the evening. But she would have willingly borne all these ills if she could only once be delivered from the most excruciating of her ailments, her extremely violent headaches. These were of a varying character; at times she only had a dull pressure on the vertex, but on most days the headache commenced with lightly drawing, tearing and boring pains, which gradually became so violent that she had to go to bed, could not eat or drink, and which were only alleviated by complete rest and warmth. The pains roamed all over the head, but occupied mostly the left side and occiput; when at the height of her attack, she feels as if icy water was trickling down over the left side of her head. Now and then there was some nausea, but it very seldom came so far as to reach vomiting. On moist, rainy days, her ills rose so as to be really unbearable.

That a vegetable remedy like *Belladonna* could not prove of much use where the transmutation of substance was so deeply disturbed as in the present case, any connoisseur would at once realize, I, therefore, following the law of similitude, as also the directions of *v. Grauvogl*, took one of the most far reaching homœopathic remedies, *Calcarea carb.* 30 D. dilution, three drops to be taken in the morning and evening, requesting her to report again in three weeks. This report was very satisfactory, as the headache had much diminished, and especially her sleep had become much better and more restful. Prescription: *Calcarea carb.* 60 D. dilution, two drops in water, morning and evening. Using this dilution, in four weeks her health had so much improved that she merely asked for one more remedy, to entirely remove the remaining ailment; occasional, sudden, sharp stitches in the left side of the forehead, appearing now and then. Besides the favorable action on the headache, the patient especially emphasized the fact that her constant chilliness had been supplanted by a quite comfortable sensation of warmth. The last prescription was *Magnesia phosphor.* 6 D. trituration in tablets, one tablet twice a day. The action must have been satisfactory—for I heard nothing more from this patient.

It is possible that this case might also have been cured by using two of Schuessler's remedies, *Calcarea phosph.* and *Magnesia phosph.*, but what I wished to show is the useful interchange of biochemistry and Homœopathy.

THE THIRST AND NAUSEA OF ANÆSTHESIA

are entirely prevented, and the shock of surgical operation greatly relieved by high rectal injections of

BOVININE

It should be administered with salt solution, heated to 70°F, an hour prior to operation, during same if shock is evident, and after returning patient to bed. The quantity of the injection must be suited to the individual case, varying from 2 ounces to 6 ounces of each. The salt solution renders the absorption of the **Bovinine** more rapid, and the heart action is immediately improved; the sustaining effect is continuous for two to three hours. The circulation which has become non-aerated through ether administration is oxygenated by the **Bovinine**, and rapidly restored to normal condition. Hence the absence of nausea and emesis. A postal will bring you our scientific treatise on Hæmathery, with reports of numerous cases.

A postal request brings you our Hand-book on Hæmathery, giving valuable information to both the general practitioner and the specialist.

THE BOVININE CO., 75 West Houston St., New York.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hæmorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bottles of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

ASEPTICON

The latest, most improved and best non-toxic antiseptic in the market, of the "Listerine" class. Delightful as a mouth wash and for the teeth, sweetening and cleansing. Good for Catarrh. Price, 60 cents per bottle.

At All Homœopathic Pharmacies.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers
and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893.

In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.
Business Established in 1835.

Hay Fever.

Its prevention and Cure. By PERRY DICKIE, M. D. 173 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 6 cents.

Indigestion.

Its causes and Cure. By JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D. 147 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Manual for the Biochemic Treatment of Disease.

By DR. SCHUESSLER. 25th edition. 178 pages. Cloth, \$1.00 Postage, 7 cents.

Sexual Ills and Diseases.

A popular manual based on the best homœopathic practice. 160 pages. Leather, gilt edges, \$1.00. Postage, 5 cents.

The Value of Vaccination.

By G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D. 182 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 6 cents.

Herbal Simples.

Approved for modern uses of Cure. By W. F. FERNIE, M. D. 631 pages. Cloth, \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

For Sale at All Pharmacies.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, DECEMBER, 1904.

No. 10

→ A POPULAR JOURNAL. ←

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

"SCIENTIFIC MEDICINE."—Some readers say that the ENVOY is too severe on "scientific medicine;" that there have been enormous advances made in it over the past practice and continue to be made. Yes, that is true, most true. The "scientific medicine" of half a century ago, when called to a case, bled it first and then gave *Calomel, Calomel, Calomel*. That is not done now. The "scientific medicine" of a quarter of a century ago, when called to a case, gave germicides to kill the "germs" that caused the disease in the patient. That is not done now. The dropping of these therapeutic measures—to say nothing of many others—is, in itself, a great advance in the treatment of disease. But isn't it a negative advance?

Today the patent, "made in Germany" coal tar products are the fashion, but, like their predecessors, there is a warning flag going up against them—they allay pain, but how "heart failure" is ominously increasing since they became the rage! When they drop out of sight it will be another (therapeutic) "advance"—negative, that is. "Serums?" Any one can see their sun has passed its zenith.

Surgery, of course, is barred from all this, for in that branch there have been real, genuine and enormous advances made. So, too, in preventive medicine—sanitary science and hygiene, etc.

And in Homœopathy?

No, not much, if any, advance. When you learn two plus two equals four you have learned a fact. You cannot "advance" it. But you can learn other similar facts. So it has been with Homœopathy, it has enlarged and is enlarging its borders of fact and, when rightly applied, is curing all curable cases of disease—is working the physical regeneration of humanity.

We have no quarrel with "scientific medicine," but we object to its terming its ceasing to do therapeutic evil "advance."

INOCULATION VS. PROVINGS.—The homœopaths voluntarily prove drugs on themselves. The so-called "scientific" set prove them on the helpless. A professor in the Wyoming University is reported to have said: "If cats and guinea pigs can be put to any higher use than to advance science we do not know what it is. We do not know of any higher use to put a man to,"—*i. e.*, vivisection.

A doctor in the Charity Hospital, in Stockholm, experimenting with small-pox found calves too expensive, so he "concluded to use the children of the Foundling Home, and obtained kind permission to do so from the head physician." He selected fourteen children who were inoculated day after day, etc.

A physician now resident in San Francisco writes as follows to the *New York Medical Journal*:

"I inoculated (in Honolulu) with the virus of syphilis the arms of six leper girls under twelve years of age. On December 14, I inoculated fourteen lepers. Since coming to San Francisco I have tried on several occasions to get the opportunity (to inoculate a leper with syphilitic virus), but so far without success, etc., etc."

He also tells of his success in inoculating a healthy boy with germ consumption. "I cannot yet say," he writes, "whether the boy will be consumptive in consequence of my treatment."

Insane patients in Voralberg, Austria, were inoculated with various poisons. The result of one—*Hyoscyamine sulphate*—was so terrible, the report

states, that "when the physicians attempted to repeat the experiment the victims fought like wild men. Many begged the doctors, on their knees, to let them die rather than inoculate them with this terrible medicine."

Another "scientist" inoculated thirty-five pauper women in a Leipsic Hospital with foul germs. Another inculcated new-born babies with "very considerable quantities of *Staphylococci*." Another inoculated "purulent bacteria" into eighty two poor women awaiting confinement. Another took bacilli from the decomposing corpse of a patient who had died of an infectious disease and injected them into thirty-five women and three babies.

These assertions we find in *The Animal Defender* for September and October (double number), published at Boston. It is hardly possible to believe these statements. Yet they come from a journal controlled by responsible people. If they are true, no comment is needed, for the bald recital is horrifying enough.

Compare that vile "science" with the opening paragraph of Hahnemann's *Organon*—the cornerstone of homœopathic science :

"The physician's high and *only* mission is to restore the sick to health, to cure, as it is termed."—Dudgeon Translation.

If anything ever came of all this cruelty for the relief of sick humanity there might be some faint excuse for it, but it goes on year after year with what results?

Nothing.

The proving of *Aconite* alone has done more towards alleviating human illness than all this sort of experimenting ever has or ever will do.

HAVE THE SICK ANY RIGHTS?—The latest disease—at least we think so—to be pronounced "infectious," or, in everyday vernacular, "catching," is diarrhœa. Out in Portland, Oregon, they have had a good many cases of that disease and *The Medical Sentinel* says :

"We understand that the question of isolation will probably be taken up by the State Board of Health at its next meeting in December, and in the meantime we will be very glad of any further information as to the infectious or non-infectious nature of the disease, its prevalence, and the best means of diminishing it, which the profession of the Pacific Northwest are inclined to give."

Judging from the past there will be no doubt but

that the Board of Health will pronounce it "infectious." Then every case will have to be reported, and then if that august body in its wisdom sees fit it can be isolated or quarantined. Have the sick any rights that State medicine is bound to respect?

Incidentally venereal diseases are not on the scientific roster as infecticous diseases, are not isolated nor reported and yet they cause more ill health even unto the third and fourth generations than all other diseases combined.

"GERMS, GERMS."—The eminent scientist who looks after the health of Buffalo has come to the conclusion that wooden washtubs absorb "germs" and wants a law passed prohibiting their use. It is really remarkable to notice the gravity and respect with which the newspapers treat the absurd didos cut up by "health authorities" over "germs." Nothing is too absurd for them, and in the meantime the so-called "germ" has about as much to do with disease *per se* as it has with washing clothes in a wooden wash tub.

VACCINATION AND THE SCHOOLS.—Blood poisoning has won in New York. The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision that the school and health authorities have the unqualified right to exclude any child from the schools who has not been vaccinated. As soon as the decision was made known the health commissioners (so-called) at once gave out that no child could longer attend school unless vaccinated. It is curious how some Courts uphold that health killing old rite, while others do just the reverse.

The people of the United States will never regain personal liberty and rights in this matter until, as was done in England and Switzerland, it is carried into politics. If put to vote today it is doubtful if one in ten would uphold compulsory vaccination.

To be sure some physicians say that they practice for "public health and protection;" but other physicians say it is a physical curse to humanity and the cause of the steady increase in tuberculosis and cancer. This being so, what manner of man must he be who upholds compulsion in a matter where there is such fearful disparity in views?

INVOLUNTARY CONFESSION.—Every soldier and sailor in the army and navy is vaccinated on enlist-

ing. The vaccinated "never" contract small-pox, we're told. The newspapers of November tell of a seaman on the battleship Alabama being removed from the vessel because of having contracted small-pox!

"THE OTHER SIDE."—"The man who accustoms himself to read the other side of all questions, regardless of his prejudices for or against anything, will broaden his mind, strengthen and develop his character. Such growth must exercise a favorable influence on his vocation. No man can be either great, good or successful who allows his prejudices to dominate his nature."—*Medical Brief.*

A NEW WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.—"Man is by nature prone to alcohol, and some individuals are more prone than others by virtue of that accidental variation which obtains throughout the animal and vegetable world, and is the basis of evolution according to the Darwinian theory. Now, excess is injurious, and the more alcoholic die sooner than the less alcoholic, and consequently the use of alcohol tends constantly to racial sobriety by the elimination of the drunkards and the survival of the fittest, who transmit their moderate tendencies to their children. It follows that the longer a race is exposed to the action of alcohol the more sober it becomes. Hence attempts to promote temperance by abolishing or diminishing the supply are really schemes for the promotion of drunkenness, because they tend to the preservation and perpetuation of the more alcoholically inclined who would otherwise die out."—*Dr. Archibald Reed.*

TUBERCULOSIS.—Health Boards are engaged in very laudable "crusades" against tuberculosis and in "educating the people." Unfortunately, in the latter they are succeeding only too well and a man or woman suspected of being tuberculous is looked upon by the mob as a species of leper. Board of Health science tells the people that the "germ" causes the disease and that the dried germ is just as potent as one in the lungs. Of course, this is sheer nonsense, for even admitting that the so-called germ is necessary for the development of the disease it must have the proper soil on which to develop or it will have no power. Germs are powerless against a wholesome and healthy constitution. Now anyone who has undergone the operation of vaccination

knows full well, even the most rabid pro vac, that it is followed by a lowering of the tone of the system, if not by days and weeks of severe illness. In this condition germs, assuming Board of Health science is correct—which we do not,—have found their proper soil, and each particular germ is free to work his specialty. If none happen along, and the man returns to his full tide of health, he must again be, according to Board of Health science, exposed to small-pox, for the state of the vaccinated is distinctly a diseased one and the only "protection" it affords is on the principle that the greater ill suppresses the lesser.

Hence, Boards of Health, in their rigid enforcement of this operation, are the indirect cause of many of the ills against which they "crusade."

SMALL-POX IN GERMANY.—J. R. Williamson, of London, says, that, since the year 1835 vaccination has been compulsory in Germany. Every one, without exception, had to be vaccinated and revaccinated. Yet in 1871-72, following the war with France, "small-pox carried off 124,948 of the inhabitants." This probably means that there were that many cases of the disease. Small-pox persisted in Germany until the Government gave positive orders that every case, and house where a case occurred, should be isolated. To this, and to the constantly improving sanitation, is due the decrease of the disease in Germany. But let Germany get into a war with some European power and small-pox, or some other pestilence, will follow in its wake, as it did in 1871-72. Notwithstanding that every victim of the disease had been vaccinated.

THE METHODISTS AND VACCINATION.—"In regard to vaccination before attending public school, we do not believe in it at all. Small-pox is not a very prevalent disease and cleanliness is the best preventive. To insist on poisoning every little pure boy and girl with the virus from a sick cow is shameful and disgusting. Why not inoculate them with every one of the serums which are being discovered against diphtheria, consumption and a score of other diseases much more common than small-pox? Some of the results of vaccination poisoning which have come under our observation are horrible beyond description, and one such case out of a multitude is enough to sicken us of the whole practice."—*Burning Bush.*

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAPPEL,
Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St and
15 N. 6th St.
New York: 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St and
634 Columbus Ave.
Chicago: 57 Wabash Ave.
Pittsburgh: 627 Smithfield St.
Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.
Cincinnati: 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C.: 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,
Philadelphia: 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,
Newark, N. J.: Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.
Minneapolis: 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
East Orange, N. J.: 4 Washington St.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TITUS.

Benjie, do you know that certain of the modern so-called scientists resemble a hen who has laid an egg? After that important function said hen goes at once into a cackle of glee and soon all the other hens and even the roosters are adding a glad pæan to the refrain.

What's a pæan? said Benjie.

Pæan — pæan — why, of course, it's a song of triumph and vanity, did you not know that? Wait until I talk, please.

But I really do not understand what you are talking about.

Benjie, if you can keep still for a few minutes and let me talk I will make it plain to your obtuse wits. As I said, these discoverers of the laboratories, after a period of sage seclusion, come out in much the same manner as did the old eureka chap, crying, "I have found it, I have found it." And then all the other fellows shout also with loud voices, he has found it, he has found it. It does not matter particularly whether the tape measure of experience has been used to measure this new laid egg, to find

if its circumference or its length differs from other eggs that have been laid before, or if its shell is any finer sort of lime. Professor Tryall has found that which will be of more benefit to mankind than all the rest of the things ever discovered. The newspapers take it up, explain the merits of this great discovery after the wise fashion that the sensation reporter has for making scientific matters plain to the people. Then folks know that the thing is true. A man meets one of his fellows and says: Have you read of that most wonderful discovery that Prof. Tryall has just made? It is marvelous, you will find a long article about it in the Daily Mendax. Strange that no one ever thought of it before. I tell you, we live in an age of progress. This man tells another man, and so it goes on. And men accept as a truth that which is at best but a theory. And this is the way in which most of the late discoveries in medicine are made nowadays.

And some of those in hygiene, said Benjie.

The most marvelous fact to me is, said Benjie, that our Regular friends when a new thing is discovered in medicine expect it to cure every thing.

And everybody, I said. But no, that is not quite the fact; they do not expect one thing to cure every disease, but they do think that the one remedy will cure every case of one disease. *Quinine* for Grippe, Koch's lymph for consumption, *Salicylic acid* for rheumatism, anti-toxin for diphtheria. They seem to lose sight of the fact that each person is different in habits of life, hereditary taints, and natural characteristics from every other person; that one man's meat is another man's poison, that one fellow can thrive on cold and the other will freeze to death, that one man can live in the water and the other man is ill every time he takes a bath. In short, that every man, woman, and small child in the world is different from every other one and needs each a peculiar treatment according to personal idiosyncrasy.

Hahnemann told us all that, said Benjie.

Yes, Hahnemann told us all that, but the trouble is that it is such a plain, simple fact that these abstruse philosophers who are looking into space through the long tube of a telescope, hunting for marvels, fail to see that the truth is near enough to be visible to the naked eye. It's too simple. I admit that every remedial agent has its place and its good place, only the one agent will not do over-time work without making somebody uncomfortable. You must remember that as no two blades of grass

are exactly similar, so the same disease does not follow the same course in any two persons. It must be modified in each by the person's habits, build of body, power of disease resistance, and many other circumstances. Therefore it is most absurd to suppose that any one drug or medicine will fit every case. Hahnemann was right when he told us that each person would be affected favorably by one remedy or class of remedies. The Irishman needs *Belladonna*, the cross man *Nux*, the mild, tender, blue-eyed maiden requires *Pulsatilla*, the red faced man wants *Ferrum*, the long, slim, beanpole chap needs *Phosphorus*. In fact, though a dozen persons may have the same disease according to the Regular habit of naming diseases which is, after all, just an arbitrary arrangement of symptoms, yet the disease will not be exactly the same in any two persons nor will the same remedy be suitable for any two cases. There are the minute differences of temperament and habit to be accounted for, and some unique symptoms are sure to exist in each case. Then, find the remedy that will produce just these symptoms, never mind the classification of old Brown or any other of the nosologists, and that remedy will cure that disease even if you do not label the case and send the label to the cryptic archives of a political board of health. That is how the ten fellows of our homœopathic school were able to say that *Lycopodium* would cure that case we were talking about the other day. Yes, it was dyspepsia, but our men did not go for it thinking it just dyspepsia, an abstract disarrangement of the stomach, they studied the symptoms as symptoms; worse at four o'clock, a little food filled the stomach, and though the patient was hungry he could not eat because of this distension. Now under the symptoms set down as having been produced by *Lycopodium* when given to a healthy person, our ten physicians found just exactly the symptoms set down in the letter describing the case. So, they all sent word that *Lycopodium* was the remedy. But our Regulars—the symptoms suggested no certain way out of the difficulty—so "each in his separate star" set down the prescription that was his pet prescription for dyspepsia. And, therefore, there were as many prescriptions as there were physicians and each was different from the other.

But it takes patience and time to study up all this, said Benjie.

Of course it does, but most things of value in this world are the result of patience and painstaking

carefulness. Do you suppose that the homœopathic school would be where it is today, with its great hospitals, colleges, State institutions, and thousands of practitioners, numbering its patients among the most intelligent of the community; in fact, do you suppose there would be any homœopathic school if the pioneers of the system, the men who followed Hahnemann, had not been careful, painstaking, patient, in finding the remedy that exactly fitted the symptoms in any given case? There is not much of value in life gained by laziness. And the pioneers of Homœopathy were glad enough to discover an improvement upon the purging and bleeding—the *Calomel* and *Jalap*. Even if they did have to learn German first—in order to read the homœopathic materia medicas.

Well, said Benjie, it is a mighty fortunate thing for Homœopathy that its first practitioners were willing to spend time, that they had trained analytical minds, and that they had not been hypnotized by the patent medicine venders.

Ah—but Benjie—the patent medicine men of that early and primitive day had not the gentle and overpowering suavity, the comprehensive wisdom of these latter day apostles of sulponal-triacol-glandular-extract pharmacy.

For my part, said Benjie, good, honest, everyday Homœopathy is good enough for me.

TREATMENT OF COUGHS.

The remedy which I used most frequently last winter for coughs was *Bryonia*. It gave splendid results in the dry or partly dry coughs. There is soreness or coughing behind the sternum, it hurts to cough; children cry when they cough; can't take a deep breath; epigastrium and hypochondria sore; sharp pains in chest; chilly feeling; head hot; frontal headache, as if the forehead would break open. Patient lies on the affected side in pleurisy or pneumonia. The old symptom motion was successfully verified in a case of beginning whooping cough where motion caused constant, violent coughing.

Antimonium tartaricum was perhaps the remedy most frequently used after *Bryonia*. Its sphere of action is in bronchitis down to pneumonia. The sixth decimal potency was used mostly. In children particularly *Antimonium tart.* is worth its weight in gold. "Praise Tartarus, Thee, Emeticus!" the old style allopaths used to exclaim when they

used it for its expectorant qualities. Many times it got the best of them on account of its depressing after effects when used in crude form. We use it for the following characteristic symptoms: Coated tongue, drowsiness, rattling of phlegm in trachea and bronchial tubes, labored breathing, difficult expectoration, nausea, vomiting and general depression.

Kali bichromicum from the first to the sixth decimal potency relieved the croupous form of cough. Children who took cold and became croupy; stringy expectoration; hoarse, barking cough; pharynx red; voice hoarse; tickling in pharynx and larynx as of a vapor aggravation after midnight till morning.

Ipecacuanha for a loose, rattling cough; profuse expectoration; clean tongue; nausea and vomiting; hot sweat; dyspnoea; asthma.

Phosphorus: Dry cough; dry feeling in larynx; larynx sensitive; sensation of weight on chest; expectoration scanty; bloody; can't lie on left side or back; great prostration and weakness; dyspnoea; hoarseness; cough halting.

Hyoscyamus: To quiet a dry, irritable cough, going to bed, lying down.

Hyoscyamus is a good preparation to use, for those dry, constant coughs, with no intermission and which tire out both patient and doctor. * * * *

Allium cepa will help where the cough is painful; it feels as if the larynx were torn to pieces; the patient dreads to cough; the nose discharges an irritating mucus while the discharge from the eyes is bland. Useful after exposure to cold, wet weather.

Sanguinaria made a quick cure in a cough where the only obtainable symptom was "Crawling like a worm in throat."

Ammonium bromide is another useful remedy in irritable coughs. The seat of the malady seems to be in the larynx and upper trachea. There is great hoarseness, difficulty in using the voice which is a mere whisper.

Lycopodium relieved the afternoon and evening aggravation of a distressing laryngeal cough.

As important as the use of the indicated homœopathic remedy is in the treatment of coughs we must supplement it by the proper hygiene. The patient should only inhale air, which is pure, moist and warm. He should wear comfortable, warm clothing. He should avoid the drinking of very cold fluids. If the cough is accompanied by chilliness and cold skin after suppression of perspiration

or inhaling cold air we do well to begin our treatment with *Aconite*, which will help materially toward equalizing the circulation and will clear the track that the remedies mentioned above can carry the case through to recovery in a pleasant and sure and quick manner. — *Dr. Carl Greiner in Medical Councillor.*

CURE OF A CHRONIC CATARRH.

BY — M. PRIOR.

From *Leipziger Pop. Z. f. Hom.*

A distinguished gentleman, who last summer visited Karlsbad in order to get cured and who has no need of calling in a lay-physician, had been for years suffering from a catarrh, with sneezing and obstruction of the nose. He takes snuff and this may be the cause of his nasal catarrh; somewhat peculiar is the fact that he can only breathe through his nose in the open air, but as soon as he enters a warm room both nostrils are obstructed. He is not willing to give up his old habit of taking snuff, so agreeable to him, and on this account also is he disgusted at the obstruction of this organ. The case is worse at night, as he can only breathe through his mouth, and frequent suffocating fits disturb his sleep. His supposition that he had a polypus in the nose was disputed by his physician; and when menthol and other olfactory remedies refused to act, his physician advised him to consult a specialist in Vienna. Before determining on this course, the patient wished to hear my advice. I brought him *Kali carb.* in pellets, 12 D., to take some pellets several times a day. Farrington recommends this remedy, saying: "Sometimes we find a chronic form of catarrh, where the nostrils are obstructed, and the patient can only breathe with open mouth. This obstruction is relieved in the open air, but returns as soon as the patient enters a warm room." The remedy acted so promptly also in this case, that the patient, much to his astonishment, could breathe through the nose in a few hours. Only twenty-four hours later he dared to take a pinch of snuff, which caused no harm. *Kali carb.* was not only suitable in this case to "cover" the symptom of obstruction of the nose, and also to cure it, but it was also indicated because the patient frequently suffered in his throat, having complained for years of a scratching in the throat as from a splinter. The chronic ailment is steadily decreasing.

MOSAICS FROM PRACTICE.

BY DR. H. GOULLON.

From *Leipziger Popul. Zeitschr. f. Hom.*

I. "The drops you sent me for my weak spells are doing good. I do not tremble near as much as before and also feel stronger. God grant that it may continue."

The patient who had been cured through *Zincum* from epileptic convulsions which had lasted for years had afterwards received *Avena sativa*. This tincture is easy to take. Ten drops in a wineglassful of water is frequently sufficient. It is to be taken in sips during the day. This we do with patients that are recovering slowly, or who are weakened from any cause, just like *China* and *Chinin*. After a few days the remedy is discontinued.

II. The longer we practice the more frequently we notice that the unexpected breaking out of an exanthem coincides with the cure.

A miner who had been suffering from shortness of breath and dyspnoea wrote to me: "The lamentable wheezing and obstruction of the chest has again appeared whenever the weather changes. I have been intending to write to you from month to month. But a few weeks before Christmas an eruption broke out on the right side of my chest, anteriorly on the chest and between the shoulder blades, *after which I felt all right*. Ever since then I have not had any trace of oppression of the chest, not even when the weather changed. I now feel quite strong and vigorous. I have not lately increased much in weight, but every one who sees me, tells me that I have full cheeks and a better color. * * * *"

An allopath or a specialist in skin diseases, if asked for their advice by such a patient, would be apt to give a *local* treatment and seek to drive in the exanthem. But common sense ought to teach us that this would be irrational.

 ACTION OF GRAPE JUICE ON THE ORGANISM.

The grape juice is composed of various constituents which give it its value in the so-called grape cure. Water, grape sugar, cream of tartar, tartaric and malic acids, albuminoids, various minerals, as potassium salts, lime, magnesia, the oxides of iron and manganese, a little silicium and alumina, also certain acids—phosphoric, sulphuric, and nitric. There are traces of chlorides and a small quantity

of soda and phosphates. The seeds contain tannin. Grape juice from its constituents is a veritable natural mineral water. In taking the grape juice cure the quantity at first taken is small and is gradually increased, the length of the time of treatment being from three to six weeks. Walking and exercise in the open air assist very much in bringing about good results during the time of this cure. The general health is improved, the appetite is increased, and the digestive functions are greatly improved. The patient usually puts on flesh. This cure is especially indicated in affections of the digestive organs, visceral congestions, ascites, jaundice, in cases of hepatic calculi, diarrhoea, habitual constipation, in certain skin troubles, and in neurasthenia; pulmonary tuberculosis is benefited by this treatment, but the intestines must be in good condition. It seems contra-indicated only in persons who are too fat or have a tendency to become so, and during the period of menstruation.—*Health*.

WORSE THAN SMALL-POX.—"One of the worst things that we have to contend with in our work against the deadly vaccination is the general belief in vaccination. The people have been taught that vaccination prevents for many years, and unless they have met with some disagreeable results they still believe in it. Whenever there is a solitary case of small-pox in a town or city it is blazoned abroad with great assiduity, and the people are told that vaccination is the only preventive. People do not take time to consider that nine-tenths of the population are *naturally* immune, ninety-five per cent. escaping the fiercest epidemics. Its contagiousness is exaggerated beyond truth or reason, but this is necessary in order to get the people to become vaccinated."

"People should be taught the truth in regard to both small-pox and vaccination. If this were done, the people would know that vaccination causes more than sixty deadly diseases; among them are cancer, tumor, syphilis, scrofula and others equally bad. They would be taught that small-pox is not in the least dangerous if treated right, and *not a single* case need prove fatal if the treatment is as it should be. It is easier to treat than the measles are, nor does it leave a single scar or pock mark if the room is kept dark and the skin bathed as it should be. The cry that small-pox is so dangerous is all foolishness and is the very thing that scares the people and causes them to be vaccinated."—*R. Swinburne Clymer, M. D., in Success*.

True Animal Iron

Physicians everywhere are looking for a **BLOOD** reconstructant that contains every element of nutrition of the animal, mineral and vegetable kingdom, viz: **ANIMAL IRON**; a reconstructant that will supply every deficiency in the blood of anæmic patients in adequate quantity and quality: one that will nourish—stimulate—assimilate—without tax on the digestive organs. These requirements are all found in perfection in

BOVININE

It Contains 10% Animal Iron.

20% Coagulable Albumen, and all the constituents of healthy **BLOOD**.

It is thoroughly sterile, requires little or no digestion, and produces blood corpuscles that **MATURE**. Corpuscles of fullness and integrity. Herein lies its great superiority over any and all the preparations of inorganic iron. Your microscope will prove the truth of these facts. Our scientific treatise on Hæmatherapy for the asking. It contains reports of hundreds of cases.

THE BOVININE CO., 75 West Houston St., New York.

Boericke & Tafel's

PURE

OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hæmorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

ASEPTICON

The latest, most improved and best non-toxic antiseptic in the market, of the "Listerine" class. Delightful as a mouth wash and for the teeth, sweetening and cleansing. Good for Catarrh. Price, 60 cents per bottle.

At All Homœopathic Pharmacies.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893.

In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
NEW YORK: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

Hay Fever.

Its prevention and Cure. By PERRY DICKIE, M. D. 173 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 6 cents.

Indigestion.

Its causes and Cure. By JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D. 147 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Manual for the Biochemic Treatment of Disease.

By DR. SCHUESSLER. 25th edition. 178 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 7 cents.

Sexual Ills and Diseases.

A popular manual based on the best homœopathic practice. 160 pages. Leather, gilt edges, \$1.00. Postage, 5 cents.

The Value of Vaccination.

By G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D. 182 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 6 cents.

Herbal Simples.

Approved for modern uses of Cure. By W. F. FERNIE, M. D. 631 pages. Cloth, \$2 50. Postage, 16 cents.

For Sale at All Pharmacies.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, JANUARY, 1905.

No. 11

→ A POPULAR JOURNAL. ←

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledge by changing the date on mailing tag.

"STINGY PRESCRIBING."—A correspondent writing to *Medical Summary* on "Stingy Prescribing" concludes as follows:

"Almost every day patients of other physicians call on us declaring that Doctor So-and-So gave them a few pills and acted as if nothing much was the matter. It does not pay to undertreat a patient, give him all the *quantity* he feels that he wants. It is easy to gauge a patient's taste and prejudices. A wise doctor does this and does just what he wishes to do with the least possible antagonism."

That reads as though the only end in view was the patient's fee, and many of them. Read what "J. Titus" and "Benjie" have to say this month.

DIFFICULTY OVER VACCINATION.—"The Board of Health of the city of Altoona, Pa., has entered criminal suit against a number of directors and principals of the public schools for permitting children to attend school who have not been successfully vaccinated. More than 100 children were discovered as pupils who had not been vaccinated, and they were promptly sent to their homes. Besides, a number of fraudulent vaccination certificates were discovered. The principals permitted a number of the dismissed children to return to school, and hence the suit."—*Medical Record*.

If there is anything "criminal" in this affair it is the action of the board of "health" demanding that the children must undergo a surgical operation that very frequently is followed by acute illness, prolonged ill health and sometimes death as a condition necessary for attendance on school. A child with a vaccine sore is a far greater "menace" to the public health than a child with uncontaminated blood.

SCABIES — ITCH. — Dr. E. Wood Ruggles, of Rochester, N. Y., has an interesting paper on "A Recent Epidemic of Scabies." It is published in the December number of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*. This disease, so prevalent about 100 years ago, had apparently almost died out. In a certain big city it was, in 1880, rated at 1-2-3 per cent in the dispensaries, but this has gradually arisen to 14 1/2 per cent. This distressing but not dangerous disease is caused by the acarus, or itch mite, burrowing under the skin and causing such an itching that the victim nearly scratches himself bloody. Sulphur ointment externally and homœopathic *Sulphur 6* internally are the best remedies.

THE LABORATORY CONCEPTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—"Supported by statistics of Naegeli, that numerous autopsies prove that practically all dying beyond thirty years of age give evidence of having been at some time hosts of the tubercle bacillus, Von Vehring, in a recent article, takes strong ground in favor of the view that the tubercle bacillus enters everybody's system early in life through food, and that it depends upon the subsequent reaction of the individual's system whether or not tuberculosis is set up after thirty or forty years. This view, says the *N. Y. State Journal of Medicine*, would relegate the bacillus to pathology and make it play an insignificant rôle in etiology, and our present methods of dealing with the bacillus before it enters the human system will prove but an iridescent dream."—*N. Y. Med. Times*.

Some day the wise ones will learn that "germs" have as much to do with disease as smoke has to do with fire. They are the effect not the cause.

OLIVE OIL.—The uses of Olive oil both as food and medicine have been known ever since the dove brought the olive branch to Noah as a symbol of the subsidence of the flood. The ancients knew its value and used it as a food as we do bread. The anointing with oil was a very common practice and is observed by some religious sects today.

As a food it is easily digested and it gives a sense of strength and renewed vitality without any reaction that is not obtained with any other food product. It thus has the advantage of combining actual nutrition and the life-giving properties of the very finest of all medicines. Physicians throughout the East are rapidly turning their attention to the use of Olive oil where formerly cod liver oil was prescribed and find the effects to be much more lasting and the results very much more satisfactory.

Olive oil is easily assimilated by the average digestion, but is sometimes hard to take. The best effects are derived by its use immediately after meals, but if the patient's taste has a strong revulsion to oil, by using it on salads without vinegar or pouring it on bread with a little salt it can be taken with the meal. The best dose is to begin with a teaspoonful and gradually increase to a tablespoonful, always after meals.

In diseases like gall stone, it is generally necessary to give a very large dose, all the way from a wine glass full to a half pint.

The value of Olive oil has always been known, but we do not think that the medical world is using it as much as the merits of the oil warrant, and we trust that this article will help to give the physicians an insight into one of the best medicines, as well as foods, that the world has ever known.—*Los Angeles Journal of Medicine.*

AND AGAIN.—(Every mother's son vaccinated.) Another U. S. war ship, the "Prarie," after starting for Panama, returned to League Island naval station, at Philadelphia, with several cases of small-pox aboard. At once the yell went up, "vaccinate!" Of course the victims had been vaccinated but what of that? You must not bring "reproach" on the old rite to which modern medical "science" stands

committed. Besides, think of the great capital invested in "vaccine farms!" Never do in the world! Vaccinate! keep on vaccinating, and re-vaccinating and if the fool people kick, as they did last month in Rio de Janeiro, call out the army and shoot them down—as was done in Rio de Janeiro.

By the way, wasn't it curious? The papers one morning told us that, that the lights were out, the water supply cut off, the troops and the people fighting in the streets of Rio de Janeiro, many killed and wounded, because the people had "revolted against vaccination." Then followed a great and unbroken silence. Another "triumph of modern scientific medicine?" Looks that way.

A FIGHTER TO BE ADMIRER.—"Now, about vaccination. I want it understood, I do not care how much you vaccinate. You can be vaccinated a dozen times if you want to be, but when the Board of Health comes to me and says, 'You must be vaccinated or we will have the law on you,' I think it is time something was done. We have stopped the Board of Health from doing this in Pittsburg. I believe there are other ways of getting rid of these diseases. The city of Pittsburg has spent thousands and thousands of dollars, and used 395,000 quills—more than enough to vaccinate every man, woman and child in the city. Did they do it? No! What became of it? What was the result of it? Small-pox epidemics about every twenty years, and I have attended in two epidemics, and have never been vaccinated, neither has my little girl. One of the public positions I hold and of which I am especially proud is that of President of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Society of Pittsburg. When the Board of Health arrested and brought suit against one of our members, we immediately appealed the case, but it never came to trial, for the Board's attorney requested us to drop the case and they would remit fines and costs, and promised not to arrest any one thereafter, and no other arrests have been made. I shall fight compulsory vaccination as long as I live."—*Dr. Z. T. Miller, Pittsburg, in Transactions of American Institute of Homœopathy, 1904.*

SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—Dr. Richmond, writing in the *Medical News*, maintains that extreme measures, together with the publication of many dire effects, co-operate in producing the violent popular re-

volt against vaccination and suggests a "conscience clause" in vaccination ordinances, like that in England, by which the people in towns like Leicester and others are left free to protect themselves by sanitary measures from small-pox as well as from other infections.

THE STORY WRITER'S DISEASE.—In the good old times a story writer did not leave his faithful readers, who loyally had followed him to the end, in any doubt as to what befell each and every character. Homer even follows each spear thrown and lets us know what became of it—and Homer has lived. But today the story writer of the "scientific" school—if we may so term him—gathers up a handful of characters, more or less interesting, trails them over his pages (or her's), drops them one by one and then ends something like this:

"But she turned her head, the dimples deepened, and at that moment he caught a flickering light in her eyes that answered him."

Was she laughing at him or accepting him? He seemed to know, but whether he was pleased, or sorrowful, and what followed the deepening dimples, each reader can fill in to suit himself.

VACCINE VIRUS.—According to Dr. C. T. McClintock—*Journal of the American Medical Association, July 30*—vaccine virus must be a boss poison. He says that a great many chemicals have a destructive or germicidal action on bacteria, but in the list of chemicals thus far tried none have been found which show any special or specific action against the vaccine organism. The vaccine organism is not killed by *Glycerin, Chloroform, Chloretone, Potassium cyanide, Carbotic acid, or Quinine*, when these chemicals are not used in too great strength.

If the vaccine virus can stand up against *Potassium cyanide* it is certainly a robust poison that should be handled with care.

SCARLET FEVER.—In a long, exhaustive and really hopeless paper on "scarlet fever," in the December 17th issue of the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, the writer, Dr. A. Seibert says:

"As a reliable specific remedy against scarlatina is not yet on hand, the question arises whether we

should limit our therapeutical efforts to symptomatic and dietetic treatment, or should attempt to destroy some of the pathogenic organisms which have entered the body wherever they come within reach."

It is a sad thing for the world that the stiff-necked "regular"—the most irregular being in the world—will not recognize Homœopathy. There is no such thing as a "specific" remedy for a given disease, nor ever will be, but the "indicated" remedy of Homœopathy takes its place, and is the nearest approach man will ever have to a "specific" remedy.

Canon Rowsley, on Saint Martin's, after describing good Saint Martin, added:

"Some of you, my friends, followers of the gentle Christ, come to worship, nay, *come to the Supper of our Lord, wearing 'egret' plumes or 'ospreys' in your hats and bonnets. Do you realize that this 'egret' plume grows on the bird's back only at the time of nesting, and that to obtain one such feather involves the cruel death not only of the beautiful white mother thereon, but of the whole nestful of its nearly-fledged offspring? What a price to pay for the pleasure of an egret plume! What a travesty of religion to be able to come into church decked with an egret feather and sing in the words of the Benedicite: 'O all ye fowls of the air, bless ye the Lord! praise Him and magnify Him forever!' What a mockery to kneel at Holy Communion, take the soldier's oath of allegiance unto the Lord—that gentle Lord of all compassion and mercy, that Lord who said 'Consider the fowls of the air!' who told us that not a sparrow falls to the earth unregarded by the Heavenly Father!*"

HOMŒOPATHIC TRACTS.—"Only a few months ago Mrs. John D. Rockefeller made this statement:

'When I was a girl brought up in Homœopathy, every now and then there would be tracts distributed illustrating the advantages of Homœopathy, but we hear nothing about it now. Why is it? Many of my friends come to me and want to know about it. I sent her a tract.' Now if our friends would circulate some of these tracts among their friends it would fill the homœopathic ranks by filling our medical colleges."—*Dr. H. C. Allen in 1904 Transactions, American Institute of Homœopathy.*

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and 15 N. 6th St.

New York: 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and 634 Columbus Ave.

Chicago: 57 Wabash Ave.

Pittsburgh: 627 Smithfield St.

Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.

Cincinnati: 204 W. 4th St.

WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Washington, D. C.: 1007 H. St., N. W.

C. A. OTTO VISCHER,
Philadelphia: 1216 Girard Ave.

N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,
Newark, N. J.: Broad and W. Park St.

MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.
Minneapolis: 604 Nicollet Ave.

WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,
East Orange, N. J.: 4 Washington St.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TRUS.

It is very difficult, said Benjie, to make people understand why a well person can take so much homœopathic medicine without feeling any bad effects therefrom, when a less dose would make a sick person much worse.

It is easily explained, I replied, you see it is this way: In sickness the body is more sensitive, every nerve, so to speak, is in a quiver, and especially so if the medicine is really homœopathic to the disease, rings to the chord, is tuned to the same key, you know. Then, if your smart doctor gives his homœopathic medicine too often or too much of it you may be sure of a nice little aggravation of the symptoms, with the hypersensitive patient blessing the doctor the next time they meet. Of course, if the remedy given is not homœopathic it will not so greatly affect the sick one. You can put a drop of alcohol on the skin and it does not hurt if the skin is all right, but let the skin be rubbed off so that the sensitive flesh is exposed, then your drop of alcohol will probably cause a sensation of discomfort. So, Benjie, your fair haired darling, when the rosin of health is on his cheeks and the sparkle

of mischief is in his eye, can climb up and get at the little pill bottle and eat freely of the *Aconite* or *Bryonia*, or *Belladonna*, or *Nux vomica*, third, and it will not make any material difference in the state of his internal economy. But let the flush of fever, the flag of disease, be flaunted on his face and a very small dose of the medicine that did not hurt him when he was well will cause great suffering, and increase the severity of his symptoms. Because, as I previously remarked, the body in disease is sensitive to very slight impressions. Do I make it clear, Benjie? O dear, yes, I understand, you must think me very dumb; it's this way: A medicine, especially an attenuated medicine, one whose atoms by being minutely subdivided are capable of greater power, will, when taken into a healthy body, produce certain symptoms, peculiar symptoms, symptoms that no other medicine can produce; it will, however, take longer time to produce these symptoms if the body is healthy than if the body is diseased, because the resisting power of the healthy body is greater than that of the diseased body. It's all simple enough. Now let us presume that the body is out of order from some cause, cold, errors of diet, exposure to contagion, and medicine must be given; you may give your purgative or you emetic or your other form of sledge hammer dosage, and besides a general sense of disgust in the patient it does not make his disease any worse, or you may dose him pretty well with homœopathic medicines given, hit or miss, as is often the case nowadays, and that will only complicate things into a greater muddle; but give your poor patient a dose of the medicine that will *produce an exactly like state* of physical or rather physiological change in the system when taken in health, give, in a word, the medicine HOMŒOPATHIC to the case, and then look out if you give too big a dose or you will have serious medicinal aggravation. But, if you use care, judgment, give the dose and wait for nature to establish her equilibrium anew, then will it certain be that gladness will sing again in the heart of the sufferer and you will also feel the glow of satisfied pride, for you will have cured your case easily, quickly and scientifically.

That is the secret, I said, of the success of the pioneers of our school. They were so disgusted with the bleeding and other forms of torture-medical that when they found a simpler way and studied its methods they were willing to follow the advice laid down so carefully by its founder and do as he

advised—find the right medicine by certain rules, when found give it also by certain rules, and then—wait. They did so and the result was to them marvelous. No wonder Homœopathy spread in the land. But now we are trying to gild the lily, we give a dose of medicine and in an hour we give another dose, and another, whether the patient is better or not; and the thought to many minds is that in direct ratio to the amount of medicine we succeed in getting into the patient so will recovery be. It is not the right way. For my part I am sure I give too much medicine. And I am also sure that I have the best result where I give the RIGHT dose of the RIGHT medicine and wait.

But, said Benjie, folks must be taking medicine or they are not satisfied.

That is true, O sapient Benjie, they must. How often, O how often, does some young and simple mother bring her first born to me, and while I, looking at the little God-gift, try to tell that mother how she ought to feed and care for her darling baby, wax eloquent as I warm to the subject of food or clothing or general hygienic care of baby, while as I say I do this, how often, O how often, will that fond but foolish mother, who has looked at me but has not listened, say: "Well, ain't you going to give the baby any medicine?"

Yes, said Benjie, but you must not blame the mother, in fact, you must not blame the people; remember how many years the doctors, the school-doctors, have been trotting around holding their canes to their noses, insisting on the doses of Sangrado until the people have also become imbued with the notion that if a fellow is seriously sick he must have some correspondingly strong medicine—"Doctor, it takes a big dose to affect me; you'll have to make it strong."

For my part, I said, if folks would only obey the natural laws of their body, eat right, sleep right, and be good to themselves generally, they would not need medicine; but, please my friend, my Benjie, do not tell them that I said so, else where would my bread and treacle be?

As for me, said my long suffering and patient Benjie—if I were sick I'd rather be treated by a good common sense laymen with a domestic book on Homœopathy and some honest homœopathic remedies than by the modern up-to-date doctor with his test tubes, and his germ finders, and his lymph serums, his antitoxins, and sedatives and anti-pyretics and other paraphernalia of modern really

and truly scientific, *Scientific* with a big S, medicine.

THE VERY "LATEST."

Not to be out-done by Doctor Matson comes Prof. Jordan, of Chicago, who has discovered that Chicago sewage water is sure death to typhoid germs in forty-eight hours and that they cannot live in pure water more than ten days. I have always believed that there was something profoundly economic about Chicago sewage, that its health giving and fertilizing properties were woefully underestimated, but it remained for the Chicago and Milwaukee Universities to hatch the intellects that placed it upon the crest wave of elixirs that insured life by killing life's destroyers, the typhoid bacillus. I have heard it said that there are three kinds of liars; the ordinary, the damned, and the medical expert. If things keep on, the refuge of the middleman will be annihilated, for the devil himself will break his compact with the deep sea out of sheer shame. Is it any wonder I'm crazy?

You can catch tuberculosis from the cow.

You can't catch tuberculosis from the cow.

Sanitation does not stop yellow fever, but oil on the troubling waters that smothers the anophele, damphoole, put-you-in-a-hole mosquito does it.

Sewage water causes typhoid fever.

Sewage water kills typhoid bacillis.

Formaldehyde in milk is poison in America; but formaldehyde in milk is a blessing in Germany.

Small-pox is a scourge tackled by the State, but the great pox is encouraged in its propagation by the State as a necessary evil.

Crazy? Why, my friends in Bloomingdale are not in it.

According to Prof. Mossa—whoever he is—"people are liable to live longer the more their nerves are enfeebled. The less robust a person is, the abler he is to resist the ravages of time and disease."

About the next "get rich quick scheme" will be a serum warranted to debilitate people.—*Dr. Z. T. Miller in Transactions A. I. H., 1904.*

CLIPPINGS FROM A STUDENT'S NOTE-BOOK.

Aconite.—The homœopathic lancet.

Æsculus.—Hippocastanum, or horse chestnut, sensation like a chestnut burr in the rectum.

Agaricus.—Bartenders' drug.

Allium cepa, or *Red Onion*.—The provings are in eating an onion ; copious, watery, exceeding acrid nasal discharge ; sneezing.

Aloes.—Misplaced confidence in the rectum.

Alumina.—The aconite of chronic diseases.

Anacardium.—The swearing drug.

Antimonium crud.—The sulky drug, especially of old people, or soft, sentimental, moonlight feeling of young people.

Antimonium tart.—The great phlegm remedy, also the great cholera morbus remedy.

Apis.—In dropsy recommend *Apis*.

Arsenicum.—Dr. Hughes reserved for this drug the word *anguish*.

Aurum (Gold).—If you give gold when needed there would be less *grief, disappointed love and deep mortification* in the world.

Bryonia.—Devil ; nothing pleases.

Belladonna.—The acute *Calcareea carbonica*.

Camphor.—Cold ; if you touch him at night you think you are walking on oil cloth.

Chelidonium.—In liver and lung affections think of *Chelidonium*.

Conium.—The poison cup of the early Greeks. Socrates, a political prisoner, was put to death with *Conium*.

Crotalus horridus.—Rattle snake venom ; hæmorrhage of *dark* fluid blood, as from a snake bite, refusing to form clots. Boils and carbuncles with purplish areola.

Croton tiglium (Croton oil plant).—The quickest acting cathartic known. Diarrhoea sudden, expulsive, forcible, followed by great prostration.

Cuprum.—Cramps.

Euphrasia (Eye bright).—Eyes sore.

Gelsemium.—The trembling remedy.

Graphites.—Fair, fat, sad and constipated.

Helleborus.—Bores the head into the pillow. Vitality very low, with stupefaction and blunted sensibilities.—*From the Chironian, Dec., 1904.*

WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

Homœopathy may, therefore, be defined as the science of therapeutics based on nature's law for healing. It is the science of the selection of a remedy that causes, in the healthy, effects similar to those for which it is employed in disease. The methodical testing of drugs on the healthy was first done by Hahnemann ; he saw at once the fallacy of

obtaining a knowledge of drug action by testing upon animals, knowing that the effects of medicines vary according to the animal experimented upon. Thus it is known that rabbits will eat *Belladonna* leaves, pigs will eat of *Nux vomica* freely, hogs and horses will eat *Aconite*, all of which substances are poisonous to man. We know, too, that drugs affect different animals differently, thus *Ipecac* is an emetic to man and dogs, but not the ox. Hence the necessity of testing drugs on the healthy human body to determine their rightful actions. This testing must be done singly, for to obtain the pure action of a drug it must be administered singly and alone, unmixed with any other substance. If tested singly surely it must be given singly. If given singly there is not the necessity for so large a dose, and this has led to the small doses of the system, for it is reasonable to suppose and experience verifies the supposition that a single drug acts better when uninterfered with by any other substance, and so polypharmacy is no part of Homœopathy. Again, it has been found that the dose repetition is not needed so frequently. Therefore to recapitulate the fundamental features of Homœopathy we say :

First. Disease is manifested by its symptoms—all the symptoms—or, by what we term the totality of the symptoms of a given case.

Second. Knowledge of drug action must be obtained by experimentation upon the healthy human body, and this has been largely done for us by the early workers in the school.

Third. The curative relation between these two sets of phenomena is by virtue of the "law of similars" or *similia similibus curantur*.

Fourth. The selected remedy should be administered singly, uncombined with any other ; hence the doctrine of the single remedy.

Fifth. It should be given in the smallest doses that will cure ; hence the minimum dose.

Sixth. As enough is sufficient the dose should not be unnecessarily repeated.

All these topics are capable of a wide expansion and homœopathic physicians are familiar with all their phases.

Homœopathy, therefore, is a general fact—a principle or law of nature ; it is a practical fact ; it stands upon its comparative merits ; it is simple and intelligible ; it gains by comparison ; it is a medical treatment for all time and applicable to all forms of disease, new as well as old. It is a practical guide, a guide to the choice of medicine, not of the dose.

It aims to eradicate or permanently cure disease. It economizes the vital forces. It is gentle and agreeable. It administers one remedy at a time. It is applicable to acute as well as to chronic diseases. It is ever prepared to meet any new form of sickness, and by it a physician is enabled to treat diseases that he never saw or heard described. It carries out in detail what all medicine does in general. It is the only system that includes the three great divisions of therapeutics, namely, preventive medicine, palliative medicine and curative medicine. While curative medicine is its specialty, preventive medicine always and palliative medicine only when no harm may be inflicted by the agencies is employed. Homœopathy's principles will stand the test of scientific inquiry, her methods will bear the critical investigations—in fact, these are invited.—*Medical Century*.

HINTS.

When one finds it difficult to walk up stairs because of pain in the chest and shortness of breath, *Senega* may give relief. It is a great remedy for many chest troubles, colds that settle on the chest with tough mucus.

Senecio is an old remedy for bringing on the suppressed flow in pallid, weakly ones.

Pineapple syrup (the pure pineapple juice syrup which you get from the homœopathic pharmacies) is a good drink in diphtheria and sore throat.

Lumbago and rheumatic sciatica often are cured by *Rhus tox.*

Try *Silica 30* in all running sores.

Many cases where the catheter has been used for years have found marked relief from *Solidago virgaurea*, five drops of the tincture, twice a day.

TOO MUCH TOOTH BRUSH.

"I was much amused to see a dentist quoted the other day as urging everybody to use a tooth brush three times every day for not less than three minutes at a time," said a dentist who had made a name for himself. "Now, I would like to see the set of teeth that could hold out long against such treatment. It would rub the enamel off in a short time.

"One-third the amount of cleaning recommended is what one really needs. The use of a tooth brush once a day for three minutes is sufficient. Then

there can be used with that in the evening the silk floss which is so good for taking from between the teeth anything that may have lodged there.

"Even in using a tooth brush once a day, it is better not to rub it directly across the surface of the teeth, but to slant it, holding the point down so that it cleans the spaces between the teeth as well as the front of the teeth and removes the full force of the contact from the teeth. I have had many patients who have literally rubbed the enamel from their teeth by the excessive use of a brush.

"The average person uses a brush too much and not too little. In addition to being careful with the brush, it is also important to see that the bristles are soft and not hard. Tooth powder should be used only once a day.

"Many of my patients nowadays use the pointed orange sticks for the teeth. They are very good to keep them clean, and serve in a way the purpose of both the brush and the stick. They are often used to put on tooth powder and keep the teeth in excellent condition."

The commonest disease to which the teeth are subject, and the one that has puzzled the dentists most, is a decay of the enamel that is caused by a microbe, but is so far incurable. The enamel simply begins to disappear, and the process cannot be stopped.

The only thing that can be done is to remedy the ravages that the disease makes, and this is nowadays accomplished wonderfully. The teeth, after the enamel is gone, are covered with porcelain, and they are made to look exactly like a new set of teeth. This porcelain is strong enough to hold in any ordinary case.

The results of this disease, which grows daily commoner, were for a while considered due to excessive rubbing of the teeth. But the physicians have now decided that it comes from another cause, although its effects are much aggravated by the use of a hard brush and too much rubbing.—*Health*.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 23.—Refusing to submit to vaccination at Sandersville, Boss Garrett shot and killed Special Officer Gideon Matthews today. Garrett escaped, but a strong posse of citizens immediately started in pursuit. The fleeing man was overtaken one mile north of town. He attempted further flight, and was shot through the thigh by Deputy Marshal Wilson, arrested and lodged in the county jail.

Garrett also suffered a serious wound in the right side, inflicted by Special Officer Matthews. It is thought he will not live.

Pure, Unfermented Grape Juice

1 pint	\$0 35
1 quart	50
1 dozen pints	4 00
1 " quarts	5 70

This pure, unfermented grape juice is without a rival in the market. It contains no chemicals, nor is *anything* added to it to prevent fermentation. It is as pure as on the day it ran from the wine press. Tens of thousands of invalids can gratefully testify to its value as a food. Invalids will take it with keen relish when all other food is rejected with loathing, a sure indication that it contains the wholesome, refreshing and nourishing elements needed by nature to assist in the restoration of health. There are few diseases in which its use is not beneficial; it is especially valuable in fevers, slow wasting diseases, chronic diseases, lack of vitality, for delicate women and children, in coughs, sleeplessness, rheumatism, habitual constipation, skin diseases, sick headaches, nervous prostration, nervousness generally, and consumption.

Boericke & Tafel's Label
to get the Genuine.

Catarrh, Colds and Grippe

With chapters on Nasal Polypus,
Hay Fever and Influenza

Revised
American Edition

BY

JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D.
LONDON

122 Pages. Cloth, 75c.

A short, plain and practical book on the treatment of those troublesome ills that are so hard to treat and so annoying to patients. The book under the title of "Cold Catching and Cold Curing" has been very popular in England. The American edition is revised and enlarged.

For Sale at All Homœopathic
Pharmacies.

Veterinary Homœopa- thy in Its Application to the Horse

INCLUDING

A Code of Common Suggestive
Symptoms

BY

JOHN SUTCLIFFE HURNDALL
M. R. C. V. S.

343 pages. 8 vo. Cloth, \$2.00, net.
Postage, 18 cents.

Homœopathy had sadly needed a book like this for many years, a book written by a homœopathic veterinary surgeon who was thoroughly skilled in old-school veterinary lore and learning. Dr. Hurndall is a member of the royal college of Veterinary Surgeons, and, more than that, a thoroughly good homœopathic prescriber; that is the combination you have in this book; the result is a book that is in every way authoritative, trustworthy and helpful. In the stable, or on the farm, where this book is taken for a guide there need be but little fear of sick horses.

For Sale at All Homœopathic
Pharmacies

Boericke & Tafel's PURE OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hæmorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

ASEPTICON

The latest, most improved and best non-toxic antiseptic in the market, of the "Listerine" class. Delightful as a mouth wash and for the teeth, sweetening and cleansing. Good for Catarrh. Price, 60 cents per bottle.

At All Homœopathic Pharmacies.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers
and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

Hay Fever.

Its prevention and Cure. By PERRY DICKIE, M. D. 173 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 6 cents.

Indigestion.

Its causes and Cure. By JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D. 147 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Manual for the Biochemic Treatment of Disease.

By DR. SCHUESSLER. 25th edition. 178 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 7 cents.

Sexual Ills and Diseases.

A popular manual based on the best homœopathic practice. 160 pages. Leather, gilt edges, \$1.00. Postage, 5 cents.

The Value of Vaccination.

By G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D. 182 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 6 cents.

Herbal Simples.

Approved for modern uses of Cure. By W. F. FERNIE, M. D. 631 pages. Cloth, \$2 50. Postage, 16 cents.

For Sale at All Pharmacies.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

Vol. XV.

LANCASTER, FEBRUARY, 1905.

No. 12.

→A POPULAR JOURNAL.←

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa., as Second-class Mail Matter.

NOTICE.—Friends of Homœopathy, in various parts of the country, frequently subscribe for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY, to be sent to individuals, or entire communities. If any one, therefore, receives the paper without having subscribed for it he or she may know that the subscription has been paid by some friend.

Subscribers can always ascertain the date to which their subscriptions are paid by referring to the date on the mailing tag.

The receipt of the renewal of a subscription is acknowledged by changing the date on mailing tag.

HOME DOCTORING.—The editor of the *Medical Forum* (Kansas City, Mo.) writes very wisely on the subject of "Proprietary Remedies," and concludes as follows:

"As to patent medicines—well, there the matter is more difficult, and yet it can be done. People want something for their minor ailments. For a headache, or a slight cold, or a little gastric disturbance they want something that they can have on hand. Why should not the physician furnish them with some simple, efficient remedies, with directions for their use. That would do much to drive the medicine-peddler and the patent medicines from the field."

"Herein the older homœopaths were wise and had the advantage. They would supply their patrons with some of the polychrests and a little book of directions for just such cases. By doing this they kept the people from running after all kinds of patent nostrums, then they became more firm believers in Homœopathy, and if the case became so serious that a physician had to be called, he was the man and took the case, knowing just what had been done. Well does the writer remember the time when in his father's household there were many patent medicines kept on hand for emergencies. Well, one day a half-ounce bottle of *Ipecac 3x* was introduced. It acted well. *Aconite*, *Nux vomica*, and a number of

others were next brought, and the whole family became homœopaths and many neighbors as a result of it. Would it not be wise to learn something in this respect?"

The old time "family medicine chest" did more to spread Homœopathy than anything else, and if they were to become popular again to-day they would increase the practice of homœopathic physicians two dollars where the use would take one dollar from his fees. It's that or the advertised quack stuff.

"ONLY."—Wood alcohol as a cause of death and blindness is a comparatively recent comer, but its record so far is something phenomenal. It is used by rascally pharmacists, some proprietary medicine sharks, manufacturers of various preparations used on the table and by some liquor dealers, because it is much cheaper than grain alcohol.

In the last eight years nearly 200 cases of blindness have been traced to it and how many more there were no man knoweth.

Now comes Dr. Angus McGillwray, in *Scottish Medical Journal* for November, who says that "only" about one hundred cases of blindness can be traced to *Quinine*. "Only about one hundred!" If even one case could be traced to homœopathic medicine what a howling uproar would ensue! Notwithstanding the tragedy of it, there is a certain humorous view to it all—doctors shoveling in a drug to "cure" and blinding one hundred patients, and always calling it medical "science." How many were made deaf, or partially deaf, and how many more had their eyesight permanently injured? Again, no man knoweth.

GIVEN FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.—*The Medical Age* for December prints the following under the heading "The Lust for Operation:"

"At the recent annual meeting of the New Zealand branch of the British Medical Society a Dr. Hatherly read a paper under this title. The writer

said that it was a melancholy fact that too often surgeons perform operations for the mere 'love of the thing,' which practice he thought was on the increase. The writer said that many operations for appendicitis were performed when the patient would have recovered nicely under medical treatment. Hatherly said that operations were often performed solely for the sake of the fee, it being much more profitable to operate than not to do so. We were not aware that the 'lust for operation' had reached such a distant part of the world as New Zealand, but we have been fairly well acquainted with it at home for some years past. It is to be sincerely hoped that the future will see a more conservative attitude in regard to operating than at present exists."

So saith the *Medical Age*. A young doctor told us that he wanted to see a case of genuine appendicitis, and had witnessed seven operations, up to time of speaking, and in not one instance was there anything wrong with the appendix.

TRADING STAMPS.—"One of the most shrewdly planned of the many devices to obtain something for nothing. * * * They have intervened in the legitimate business carried on between seller and buyer, not for the advantage of either, but to prey upon both. There is not a shadow of rational foundation for the stamp company's claim that it confers a benefit upon buyers by procuring for them an actual discount. Their business is the exploitation of nothing more nor less than a cunning device."—*Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia*.

THE TREND.—The *Medical Age* for January says: "Ambitious young practitioners will doubtless hail the suggestion of a new specialty in medicine as eagerly as Alexander would have welcomed the discovery of a new world to conquer. Already the human body has been 'pegged out' into so many 'claims' that it might have been deemed impossible to find the smallest piece of unappropriated territory. Nevertheless a novel field of enterprise has recently been indicated by no less an authority than the official organ of the French Republic. The *Journal Officiel* of November 2, 1904, announced that Dr. Augagneur, professor of external pathology in the mixed faculty of medicine and pharmacy at Lyons, has been, at his own request, transferred to the chair

of 'subcutaneous diseases' in the same school. The subcutaneous region seems to offer possibilities to pioneers in specialism. To avoid complications, however, a strict definition of the term 'subcutaneous diseases' will be necessary, as it might be held to include affections of all parts under the skin."

There is where those who believe in Homœopathy have the advantage. A true homœopathic physician is a specialist of specialists—therapeutics—that is the specialty which cures.

THE PARASITES OF SMALL-POX, VACCINIA AND VARICELLA.—W. E. de Korté has discovered an amœboid protozoon in the lymph of variola, vaccinia and varicella, as well as in the analogous disease, amaas or Kaffir milk pox. The parasite of vaccinia and variola is described as an amœboid organism about 1-2500th of an inch in diameter, its protoplasm containing highly refractive greenish particles regarded by the writer as spores, which in many cases render the nucleus invisible. On the warm stage in the case of the amœba found in human vaccine lymph there is very active amœboid movement, while in the case of that from small-pox lymph although alteration of contour occurs no pseudopodia have been seen. In glycerinated calf lymph large amœbæ are to be observed which are regarded as encysted forms. The amœbæ can best be studied in hanging-drop preparations of the lymph itself, and since they are very easily destroyed by the manipulative process required for staining they may not be found in stained preparations, although they are capable of being stained. The writer discusses the possibility that the supposed organisms may be leucocytes and negatives it among other reasons because they persist in the lymph for as long as six months, whereas leucocytes in human blister-fluid disappear after fourteen days even though kept at the body temperature, which would hardly seem a very cogent reason in the absence of details of the origin of the blister-fluid or of information of the duration of life of leucocytes in vaccine or variola lymph. No multiplication of the amœbæ by direct division and no sexual reproduction has as yet been noted.—*Medical Record*, Jan. 14, 1905, condensed from *London Lancet*, Dec. 24 and 31, 1904.

According to this, the amœbæ of vaccine, is the same as that of small-pox, is it any wonder that small-pox persists? The vaccination laws will not permit it to die out, as the diseases that prevailed

before the days of sanitation have died. Stop putting the amoebæ into the blood of the people and small-pox will join the dodo.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR "VACCINATION?"—The Philippines now have the "blessing" of vaccination, but—well, read this:

"After the most unusual freedom which the islands have enjoyed for the past few months from the more grave contagious diseases, small-pox has appeared in a number of places in more or less epidemic form. Surigao, in the island of Mindanao, and the islands of Siquejor and Marinduque, are at present most affected. At Boac and Gasan it has become necessary to close the public schools. The natives have been predicting for some time past that a severe epidemic of small-pox was about due. They state that it appears regularly every ten years. They are sometimes a little uncertain in their estimates, but it is only given for what it is worth. It is, indeed, unfortunate, but it seems impossible for these islands to remain free for any length of time from serious contagious diseases, either in man or animals."—*From Manila Letter in Medical Record, Dec. 17, 1904.*

In time small-pox may cease, but with plenty of vaccination, tuberculosis, cancer and other diseases that follow it will more than take its place. When the world learns that creating horrible sores on the arm, swollen glands and general ill health is *not* a hygienic or a protective measure, we may hope to see a decrease in those diseases. Not otherwise.

ONLY BALD FACTS IN TWO CASES.—*The Cataract Journal*, Niagara Falls, of January 7 has an account of the death of May O'Neil. Three years ago she was sent to New York City to visit a relative. The *health* authorities found that she had never been vaccinated. They forcibly righted that "wrong." The vaccine virus "took"—and continued to take, eating into the hitherto healthy young body for three years until death kindly terminated the child's suffering.

From Buffalo, N. Y., comes the story of Lucille Sturdevant, told by her father. She was six years old and was sent to a public school. The "efficient health official" thought she needed the "protection" of vaccination. The child protested, as she had once before suffered from that beneficent rite. But

the doctor backed by two burly policemen, who said they would send her to jail or "hit her over the head" with their clubs if she did not "hold still," were too much for six-year-old Lucille and the "guardian of the public health" jabbed the virus into the little arm. As with May O'Neil, it "took," and after ten days of agony Lucille was rescued from her torture by merciful death.

Her father was an employee of a big railroad. He sued the City of Buffalo for damages, for the death of his only child. He was told to "drop it." He would not, as he thought his case was just. The railroad discharged him. He obtained other employment. Again he was discharged, and again and again, because of the reproach he brought against the *health* board.

So the matter stands with the banner of the *health* board waving triumphantly in victory over the childless parents.

"VACCINATION OUTRAGES."—*London Weekly Times* of September 18th, prints the following letter:

SIR:—Under the above heading a correspondent sends the following to the *Burton Daily Mail*:—

"A few days ago at Church Gresley, a lady went out of her house for a short time, leaving her youngest child sleeping in the living room. Upon her return she was astonished to find that some one had been into the room in her absence and vaccinated the child, who has since been very poorly as a result, at a time of the year when the parent was not prepared. This, I am told, is only one of several cases wherein the parents have been deprived of the chance of applying for a certificate of exemption on account of conscientious objection had they so desired."

Now this, forsooth, is in a country where it is said "an Englishman's home is his castle," and where—on account of its sympathy with a "grotesque superstition"—the law, if it does not positively enjoin, certainly connives at and refuses to punish such depredations. It is fortunate for this Swadlin-cote cow-poxer that the children on whom he inflicts his daring outrages do not belong to some men known to the writer of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

J. WEST.

Bradford-on-Avon, Sept. 13th, 1904.

HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Subscriptions received at the following Homœopathic Pharmacies :

- BOERICKE & TAFEL,**
Philadelphia: 1011 Arch St., 125 South 11th St. and
15 N. 6th St.
New York: 145 Grand St., 129 West 42nd St. and
634 Columbus Ave.
Chicago: 57 Wabash Ave.
Pittsburgh: 627 Smithfield St.
Baltimore: 228 N. Howard St.
Cincinnati: 204 W. 4th St.
- WASHINGTON HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,**
Washington, D. C.: 1007 H. St., N. W.
- C. A. OTTO VISCHER,**
Philadelphia: 1216 Girard Ave.
- N. J. HOM. PHARMACY,**
Newark, N. J.: Broad and W. Park St.
- MINNEAPOLIS PHARMACY CO.**
Minneapolis: 604 Nicollet Ave.
- WARRICK'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,**
East Orange, N. J.: 4 Washington St.

PRICE: 25 CENTS A YEAR.

To foreign countries, except Canada, one shilling and sixpence.
Direct subscriptions, communications, exchanges, etc., to

E. P. ANSHUTZ,
P. O. Box 921,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TRUS.

It is really astonishing, said Benjie, how much pains people take to make themselves sick. From the time when the fond grandmother insists that the toothless baby of a few sweet months will thrive better on tastes of "table food" than the pabulum designed by it for nature to the time when the lean and slippered pantaloon is getting ready for his last shuffle, mankind seems to be intent on devising methods for taxing the energy of their stomachs. And with such odd messes, too. There is no doubt you are right, Benjie, you are usually right in your sapient conclusions, but instead of this extended preamble why not say at once that people eat too much, said the doctor.

Because I mean more than eating. There is the liquid question, and the spice question, and the pickle question, it probably would not amount to so much harm were the things pure. Up on the old farm-home when the good mother, God bless the memory of her, put up her own pickles in real cider vinegar, vinegar that was really related to an apple, a fellow could eat pickles without great harm to

himself. And then the pepper was pepper; in fact, they raised their own peppers and knew what they were getting. And then liquids—do you not remember the rows of barrels of that good old cider down in the cool cellar, cider that you had sampled with a straw, just the juice of the apples? And that especial barrel that had been treated with sugar and raisins and allowed to mellow slowly, that the farmer used for high occasions?

And the meat—it was before the time of the meat trusts and the sophistications of the boracic solutions—meat that had the good old flavor of wholesomeness, meat that you knew all about. In those early days I will admit that a fellow could eat with some comfort, but now!

Well, Benjie, what now?

Now! why simply that when one sits down to dinner he does not know half the mysteries and dangers, dangers—aye—deadly perils that lurk in the stuff afore him. It's too bad—whatever man may do to lay up for himself wampum, however sharp his practices and efforts to outwit his fellows, he ought to draw the line at adulterating food.

Well, Benjie, my experience in the latter day life is that when a man starts out to gain a fortune he does not hesitate regarding his methods. Provided, he keeps within the limit of the law. And with the elasticity of the laws of corporations to be found in New Jersey, the feat is by no means difficult.

What with beef trusts—and sugar trusts, and coffee trusts, and spice trusts, in fact, with every sort of trust but a poor man's trust, the aim of the present day manufacturer of food supplies seems to be to not furnish pure pabulum, but to put up any kind of preparation provided it will sell. Fine wrappings, attractive labels, euphonious names, and the food,—or the condiment is of secondary importance. The wail of the tortured stomach is not heeded, the probable hours of misery for some unfortunate human being resulting from this doctoring of his food is not for a moment weighed in the balance with the few sordid pennies to be gained by this cruel adulteration.

It don't do to trust your butcher or grocer any more, mused Benjie, regretfully.

I do not think, Benjie, my boy, that the man, whom the consumer meets,—his butcher or grocer, *means* to be dishonest. The fault is to be found in the devil-fish tendencies of the great manufacturer. He is utterly heartless and reaches out his arms for prey relentlessly.

The condition must be serious when our good Uncle Sam sets his young doctor-men to eating impure food in order to test its effects.

They claim, the men who control the long-horned Texas steer, that the boracic acid is really a healthy sort of thing—that it but adds piquency to the prairie grass flavor of the meat.

What is that about boracic acid? said Benjie.

O, that's the stuff they use to preserve the meat. You may take a piece of meat that is hastening to corruption and with a judicious sprinkling of this acid upon it it assumes the luscious and juicy look so pleasing to the epicure.

And the milkmen can add to milk that is blue as the azure heaven and as thin as a dime museum skeleton a few drops of a magical preparation, and, lo, the milk assumes the rich look and consistency of genuine Alderney.

I suppose this chemical milk does not welcome itself to the little stomach of the baby, however.

Be sure not—the baby has no just appreciation of the advantage he has in living in such a *modern* century.

Benjie, I've been thinking that an answer to the oft asked question, what causes so many cases of appendicitis? can be found in the so common use of adulterated spices, pickled meats, sulphuric acid vinegar and ketchups, manufactured molasses, chemically greened pickles, and the various artificial mineral waters people use.

To say nothing of the alluring health restoratives, copyrighted, to be found at the soda water fountain, said Benjie.

Never mind, Benjie, there's a better day coming. I see that government is looking into things. It is to be hoped that the investigation of the beef trust in Congress is not an idle tale. That the efforts made in our good State to corner and down the food adulterations will be successful; that the old-fashioned fellow who thinks the butter of his grandfather's day is better than this anomalous grease they call oleomargarine, may find his opinion respected. In short, it is to be hoped, and I believe it will result that such laws may be enacted by the Government and by the States as will render the adulteration of the food necessary to human life impossible.

Let's hang a few of the rascals, said Benjie. Considering the fact that we are all here in this world with the common level of death before us it does seem that the man who is the means of shortening any life is really no better than the ancient cut-

throats who consorted with Captain Kidd and company.

We will live in hope, Benjie, and while we wait will take good homœopathic medicine when we are sick.

Right, said Benjie.

HINTS.

When at stool the matter partly protrudes and then slips back, *Silicea* is almost surely the remedy.

Fatty tumors under the skin, *Baryta carb.*

Intense pain in rheumatism, *Colchicin 3x.*

Coughs, with great weakness and exhaustion, *Bacillinum 100*, one dose a week, *until better, then stop the remedy.*

Foul foot sweats, foul smell, that will yield to no remedy, *Psorinum 30* (not "stronger"). When better, *stop the remedy.*

For incipient "colds," *Ferrum phos. 12x.*

Neuralgic pains following injuries of any sort, *Hypericum.*

A letter from a lady in Massachusetts contains the following paragraph: "Some time since I obtained from you (the manufacturers) a bottle of the hair dressing which you sell, called 'Laneo.' Please let me say that I tell my friends of it and shall certainly supply myself again when this is gone, for it is excellent. I was particularly glad I could use it, for my hair is snow-white, and I have to be careful what I put on it lest it stain."

AMBROSIA ARTIMISIÆFOLIA IN DIARRHŒA.

BY FREDERICK R. WILCOX, Philadelphia.

My attention was first drawn to the medicinal value of this herb while on a trip in the northern part of the State a year or so ago. In that particular section it is employed for a variety of affections, particularly gastro-intestinal disorders.

Nor is it used alone for the ailments of man, but for beast as well. In the early fall this herb is gathered abundantly by the country folk and carefully preserved for use by the dairymen, in the winter when calves begin to make their appearance. Young calves, soon after the weaning period, are particularly prone to diarrhœa or "scouring" which,

if not very soon checked, will greatly retard the growth of the animal, if not result fatally.

I am informed that in this special condition the action of *Ambrosia* is little short of magic.

After seeing the splendid action of this drug, in the cases narrated, it occurred to me that a medicine endowed with such remarkable healing power should be more generally known. On my return to the city, I immediately procured some of the tincture and, whenever a suitable case presented itself, prescribed it. It was not until the present summer, however, that I had an opportunity to give this remedy a satisfactory test. As you are aware, bowel disorders this season have been unusually numerous and extremely severe. I have heard much complaint from brother practitioners of their inability to relieve their patients with the celerity desired. During the entire epidemic my sole dependence has been placed upon *Ambrosia*, and it has certainly acted most satisfactorily. I have given it in all forms of diarrhoea from the simple variety to the most severe dysentery, and invariably with the same good result. I have also prescribed it for the colliquative diarrhoea of phthisis; and, while its use in this particular form has been limited, I am satisfied it exerts a very beneficial influence in holding in abeyance this exhausting condition. So uniformly good has my experience been, from the employment of *Ambrosia*, that I am inclined to regard it, in the disorders mentioned, as truly specific. Unquestionably the principal action of this drug is upon the mucous membranes; a fact well borne out in my own experience and in that of our old school brethren. It has been prescribed in our own school mostly for hay fever, for which affection it seems to act very well.—*Hahnemann Monthly*.

THE "CONTAGIOUSNESS" OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The mania for looking out for one's self has caused more public inconvenience than good results. Beware of that doctor who proclaims a consumptive to be as a leper of old. He is one who wishes the care of consumptive patients, as a specialist. He is, as a rule, a medical fraud of the first water. Physical activity and unselfish carelessness of self are the magnificent producers of energy and the best defense against all these imaginary germs that ever circulate around us. To fear the contagion of a disease is not the best protection against a malady. What

is needed is strength. This is ever increased by actual contact. It is made up of the receptive faculty that fills us with the echoes of a generous life, with the gift of human sympathy that leads humanity to blend all its interests, renewing without sensation all its psychic changes that enrich the human blood and tonifies the nerves. That force is the sentiment of thinking of others as well as of ourselves. One-half the well earth cannot afford to abandon the other sick half of this world on the ground that there is a contagion, as, for instance, in consumption, when every really wise doctor of medicine knows that consumption is non-contagious, but hereditary, in the largest number of cases. There is no alleged medical believer in the contagion of consumption, who would not take his wife and children into a consumptive hospital, and smile at the idea of danger, if the official salary was tempting enough. Such is the arrant humbugger of the contagious school of doctors. Do they think they delude all the public by their philanthropic (?) efforts to establish consumption sanitarium at the expense of the State, a few public institutions to have a population that is 25 per cent. tuberculous through heredity?—*Dr. T. C. Minor in Jan., '05, Eclectic Medical Journal*.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A HOMŒOPATHIC PRESCRIPTION.

By B. E. H. MERWIN, M. D., Kansas City.

"About five years ago, while traveling, I met a gentleman who resides in Kansas City. As soon as he learned that I was a practicing physician he (as usual in such cases) told me his troubles. He was a peculiar looking fellow, with a grayish-yellow complexion and blue circles around his eyes. When breathing there was a slight fan-like motion of the nostrils. This was not marked, but still it was noticeable. He told me that he was always hungry, but the thing that impressed me most was the fact that *eating ever so little invariably created a fullness, and he felt that he could not hold any more*. He also told me that he was very constipated and that each stool was a source of pain and ineffectual urging; said that sometimes his abdomen was very much bloated. He also spoke of his urine being very high-colored, and said that sometimes it contained a sediment that looked like brick-dust. He told me that he was completely disgusted with all kinds of medicine and had made up his mind to be an invalid for life.

"Before he was half through describing his condition I thought of *Lycopodium*, and each symptom he gave me convinced me that I had selected the right remedy. Now I don't very often make way-side prescriptions, but I was so sure I could help this man that I took his name and address, and when I returned to Kansas City sent him a small vial of *Lycopodium*, the thirtieth. Within a month this same man called at my office and was without doubt one of the most grateful patients that I ever had. He told me that he was completely cured and would be very glad to do all that he could for me and for Homœopathy. He was a man of influence and proved as good as his word, for since that time he has sent me a great many patients. A few days ago, on figuring up the cases he has sent me, I was very much surprised to learn that the one prescription I had made him had brought me, in cash, over \$1,000."

The above story is a true one in every particular, and was related to me by one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of Kansas City. It is seldom that we find a case which gives as complete a picture of a drug as this one; but it proves that when you select the right remedy you will cure your case.—*Homœopathic Medical Forum*.

◆◆◆
CALCAREA CARBONICA CASES.

A. G. LELAND, M. D., Whitewater, Wis.

During the past year I have had in professional care two children, a boy and a girl, both between two and three years of age, who have had frequent prescriptions of *Calcarea*. Time and resulting health justify the selection.

The children, who were both considered by their parents delicate, had blue eyes, light hair and complexion, were restless, bad sleepers, crying out, delirious when first awake (probably from horrid dreams), perspiring profusely about the head while asleep, changing position often, and kicking off the clothing or covering, mental state extremely fickle, bright and happy one hour, and, with little provocation, unhappy, grieved, or angry the next; extremely fond of objectionable and injurious diet. The little boy had a great craving for plaster, and would eat dry malted milk with great relish. Both were inclined to stumble, and one complained of and cried much with pain in her knees. Digestion poor, fatty food generally caused vomiting; constipation alternating with looseness. I consider such

children require the triturated *Calcarea* of the oyster shell for a steady remedy; of course, intercurrent medicines have been and will be required. In general, they may be considered of a tubercular diathesis, and unless judiciously managed are liable the tubercular meningitis or white swelling of the knee, disease of hip joint, or, if conditions favor, later in life, phthisis.

Much must be done for such children outside the domain of medicine, important as that is. Living much in the open air, sleeping and, in fact, all their living apartments well ventilated, sunny and dry. Most of the school rooms, both secular and Sunday, with their crowd-poison, are bad places for children, especially of the class I am considering. Time after time have I ordered them out of such places to take habitual walks such a distance in the open air, daily.

Being of an irritable nature, plenty of sleep and rest should be courted, and all angry excitements, bickerings, and contention banished from their presence. Gentleness and serenity should characterize their attendants and associates, so that nerves inclined to be irritable may be soothed and strengthened. The matter of food is important. Milk, oatmeal, cracked wheat, whole wheat flour in bread and other forms, should be the staples. At about three years of age a judicious amount of meat or eggs, vegetables and fruit should be allowed once a day. Children should be encouraged to drink water liberally. It may sometimes be much improved by boiling and then cooling.

In our fickle climate, constant watchfulness of the extremities of the little ones and frequent changes of apparel will be liberally rewarded by their comfort and freedom from severe colds. I have offered nothing especially new or novel on this subject, but it will be well for our little charges if we often remind ourselves of the principles I have here briefly stated.—*The Medical Visitor*.

◆◆◆
THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

To ward off a cold, *Gelsemium* θ , three to five-drop doses every two hours at the beginning, is sure to break it up.—*W. C. Goodno, M. D.*

For traumatism involving nerve endings, the spinal cord, concussions of the spine, *Hypericum*.—*Dr. Dietz*.

Four great remedies of the abortion of styes, *Apis mell.*, *Baryta iod.*, *Pulsatilla*, *Staphysagria*.

Pure, Unfermented Grape Juice

1 pint \$0 35
 1 quart 50
 1 dozen pints 4 00
 1 " quarts 5 70

This pure, unfermented grape juice is without a rival in the market. It contains no chemicals, nor is *anything* added to it to prevent fermentation. It is as pure as on the day it ran from the wine press. Tens of thousands of invalids can gratefully testify to its value as a food. Invalids will take it with keen relish when all other food is rejected with loathing, a sure indication that it contains the wholesome, refreshing and nourishing elements needed by nature to assist in the restoration of health. There are few diseases in which its use is not beneficial; it is especially valuable in fevers, slow wasting diseases, chronic diseases, lack of vitality, for delicate women and children, in coughs, sleeplessness, rheumatism, habitual constipation, skin diseases, sick headaches, nervous prostration, nervousness generally, and consumption.

Boericke & Tafel's Label
to get the Genuine.

Boericke & Tafel's PURE OLIVE OIL.

Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure

In addition to being the best oil for table use, and for cooking, it is also better, and far more palatable than cod liver oil in physical ills. It is especially useful for those persons liable to colds, coughs and catarrh; for the nervous, irritable and hysterical; after hæmorrhages; where the skin and hair are dry and scurfy; in eczema; indigestion; dyspepsia; chest troubles; constipation; flatulence; in all eruptive diseases; sleeplessness; consumption. It is also very beneficial to rub the bodies of rickety, sickly babies with this oil and also give it to them internally. Its use builds up the whole system, and tends to make life brighter in consequence of better health.

As it is practically a food it can be used freely. A teaspoonful is a dose. Take two or three times a day. For infants, 20 drops two or three times a day.

\$1.00 Per Quart, Full Measure.
.60 " Pint, " "

Catarrh, Colds and Grippe

With chapters on Nasal Polypus, Hay Fever and Influenza

Revised
American Edition

BY

JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D.
LONDON

122 Pages. Cloth, 75c.

A short, plain and practical book on the treatment of those troublesome ills that are so hard to treat and so annoying to patients. The book under the title of "Cold Catching and Cold Curing" has been very popular in England. The American edition is revised and enlarged.

For Sale at All Homœopathic Pharmacies.

Veterinary Homœopathy in Its Application to the Horse

INCLUDING

A Code of Common Suggestive Symptoms

BY

JOHN SUTCLIFFE HURNDALL
M. R. C. V. S.

343 pages. 8 vo. Cloth, \$2.00, *net*.
Postage, 18 cents.

Homœopathy had sadly needed a book like this for many years, a book written by a homœopathic veterinary surgeon who was thoroughly skilled in old-school veterinary lore and learning. Dr. Hurndall is a member of the royal college of Veterinary Surgeons, and, more than that, a thoroughly good homœopathic prescriber; that is the combination you have in this book; the result is a book that is in every way authoritative, trustworthy and helpful. In the stable, or on the farm, where this book is taken for a guide there need be but little fear of sick horses.

For Sale at All Homœopathic Pharmacies

ASEPTICON

The latest, most improved and best non-toxic antiseptic in the market, of the "Listerine" class. Delightful as a mouth wash and for the teeth, sweetening and cleansing. Good for Catarrh. Price, 60 cents per bottle.

At All Homœopathic Pharmacies.

BOERICKE & TAFEL,

Homœopathic Pharmacists, Importers and Publishers.

Received the only Prize Medals awarded to Homœopathic Pharmacists at the three Great American International Expositions, Philadelphia, 1876; New Orleans, 1884-5 and Chicago, 1893. In medicine everyone should get the best and the best in Homœopathy is found at the Pharmacies of Boericke & Tafel. All inquiries receive prompt attention. Call on, or address as below.

PHILADELPHIA: 1011 Arch St.
 PHILADELPHIA: 125 South 11th St.
 PHILADELPHIA: 15 North 6th St.
 NEW YORK: 145 Grand St.
 NEW YORK: 129 West 42nd St.
 NEW YORK: 634 Columbus Ave.
 CHICAGO: 57 Wabash Ave.
 PITTSBURGH: 627 Smithfield St.
 BALTIMORE: 228 N. Howard St.
 CINCINNATI: 204 West 4th St.

Business Established in 1835.

Hay Fever.

Its prevention and Cure. By PERRY DICKIE, M. D. 173 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 6 cents.

Indigestion.

Its causes and Cure. By JOHN H. CLARKE, M. D. 147 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 5 cents.

Manual for the Biochemic Treatment of Disease.

By DR. SCHUESSLER. 25th edition. 178 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 7 cents.

Sexual Ills and Diseases.

A popular manual based on the best homœopathic practice. 160 pages. Leather, gilt edges, \$1.00. Postage, 5 cents.

The Value of Vaccination.

By G. W. WINTERBURN, M. D. 182 pages. Cloth, 75 cents. Postage, 6 cents.

Herbal Simples.

Approved for modern uses of Cure. By W. F. FERNIE, M. D. 631 pages. Cloth, \$2 50. Postage, 16 cents.

For Sale at All Pharmacies.

INDEX TO VOL. XV.

- Acidity of Stomach, 59
 Ailanthus, 4
 Alcohol, 3, 75
 Alstonia, 54
 Aluminum Belts, 27
 Ambrosia Artemisiæfolia in Diarrhoea, 93
 Antipsoric Treatment, 55
 Antitoxin, 3, 50, 14, 42
 Appendicitis, 18
 Appendicitis, To Cure, 50
 Asthma, 58, 12, 46
 Authority, 65
- Bacteriological Science, 9
 "Bargain" Lust, 25
 Bed-Wetting, 30, 39
 Belladonna, 3
 Benjie, Talks with, 53, 60, 76, 84, 92
 Boxing the Ears, 2
- Calcarea Carb. Cases, 95
 Canary Bird Case, 38
 Carbo Veg. as a Cough Remedy, 29
 Catarrh, Cure of Chronic, 78, 20
 Catnip for the Cat, 51
 Chicago Sewage, 85
 Clippings From a Student's Notebook, 85
 Colds, 95
 Contagious Diseases, 41
 "Contagiousness" of Tuberculosis, 5, 94, 9
 Constipation and Aluminum Belts, 27
 Coughs, 3, 29, 77, 93, 15, 69
- Diarrhoea, 63, 93
 Diphtheria, 49
 Diseases of the Nails, 30
 Drug Treatment "Useless," 6
 Dyspepsia, 3
 Dyspnoea, 79
- Earnings of a Physician, 42
 Egret Plumes, 83
 Experimenting on Animals, Scientific Medicine, 33
- Foot-Sweat, 93
 Foreign Bodies in the Stomach, 1
 Frightened Feeling, 69
 Future of Homœopathy, 17
- Germ, Germs, 74
 Good Roads, 1
 Gouty Pains, 22
 Grape Juice, 79
 Great Men, Singular Fatality of, 5, 23
- Hæmorrhoids, 12
 Hahnemann, Reminiscence of, 36
 Hand, Saving a, 54
 Have the Sick Any Rights? 74
- Hay Fever, 21
 Headache, 63
 Headache Powders, 1, 26, 27
 Health Board Discharges Teachers, 33
 Health Fads, 33
 Heart Failure, 73
 Heroic Remedies, 11
 Hints, 37, 53, 62, 87, 14, 21, 46
 Holland, Clinical Cases From, 63
 Home Doctoring, 89
 Homœopathy, What is, 86, 10, 65
 Homœopathy, Little Things It Can Do, 35, 66
 Homœopathy vs. Allopathy, 44
 Homœopathic Tracts, 87
 Homœopathy vs. Biochemistry, 70
- Influenza, 63
 Inoculations vs. Provinga, 73
 Ischias, 22
 Itch, 81
 Itching, 7
- Just a Little Plain Prescribing, 68
- Laboratory Conception of Tuberculosis, 81
 Laneo, 93
 Layman's Experience with Homœopathy, 28
 Lycopodium for Children, 55
- Malaria-Mosquito Theory Questioned, 31
 Malaria Prophylactica, 54, 45, 68
 Mania, 13
 "Metabolism," 55
 Microbes, 25, 34, 42
 Milk, 23
 More Power Wanted, 57
 Mosaics From Practice, 79
 Mosquito Crop, 58
- Nail Diseases, 30
 Nasal Douche, Danger in, 58
 Natrum Sulphuricum, 58, 59
 Neuralgia, 12
- Olive Oil, 31, 59, 82
 One Thousand Dollar Homœopathic Prescription, 94
 Only Bald Facts in Two Cases, 91
 Operations, The Lust for, 89
- Parasites of Small-Pox, Vaccinia and Varicella, 90
 Pest-House Fired, 25
 Phthisis, 6
 Pies, 58
 Pleurisy, 15
 Pneumonia, 10, 69
 Pneumonia, How to Kill a Baby, 50
 Prescribing, Stingy, 81
- Pruritus, 7
 Pseudo Tuberculosis of Mesenteric Glands, 39
 Potentiation: The Race is Not Always to the "Strong" Medicine, 29
 Proof That Homœopathy is a Law of Nature, 4
 "Pus" Eye, 21
- Red Hair, To Prevent, 42
 Repealing Vaccination Laws, 42
- Sabal Serrulata in Enuresis, 39
 Scarlet Fever, 4, 83
 "Scientific Medicine," 73
 Serum Fiasco, 18, 65
 Shoulder-Blade, Pains in, 63
 Silk Underwear, 26
 Similia Similibus Curantur, 51, 57
 Small-Pox, 10, 25, 34, 39, 51, 57, 75, 15, 18
 Small-Pox at Roubaix, 25
 Smelling Salts and Wrinkles, 58
 Stomach Ailment, 70
 Story Writers' Disease, 82
 Strong Medicine, 26
 Styes, 95
 Superstitions, 49
 Stramonium in Bed-Wetting, 30
- The Other Side, 75
 The Trend, 90
 Therapeutics, 38
 Tooth Brush, Too Much, 87
 Trading Stamps, 90
 Trading Stamp Disease, 57
 Trembling, 79
 Tuberculosis, 33, 39, 49, 75, 81, 94, 14
 Tumors, 93
 Typhoid Caused by Vaccination, 34
- Ulcer, 7
 Unfittest, Survival of, 9
 Unfounded Charges, 1
 Unnecessary Deaths, 66
- Vaccination Defended, 19
 Vaccination and the Schools, 74
 Vaccination Starts Epidemics, 59
 Vaccinated, the, a Source of Infection, 58
 Vaccination, 2, 11, 31, 34, 50, 51, 58, 59, 62, 74, 75, 81, 82, 87, 91, 61
 Vaccination Outrages, 71
 Vaccine Virus, 2, 83
 Veterinary Practice, 47
 Vivisection, 10
 Vocalists and Homœopathy, 51
- Wail From the Regulars, 49
 Wood Alcohol, 89
 Youth, Retaining, 33

