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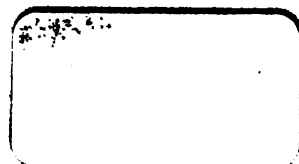
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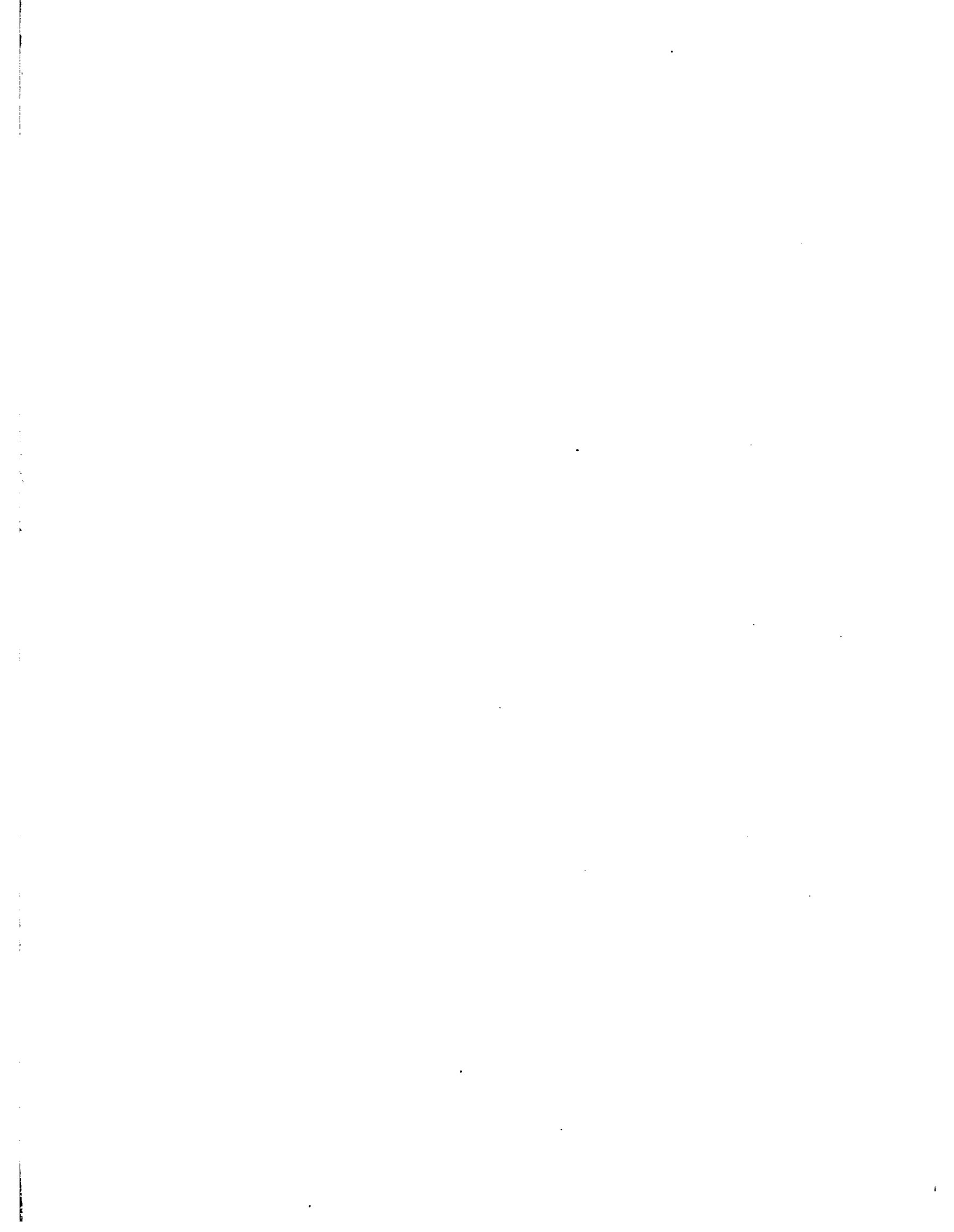
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# HOMCEOPATHIC ENVOY

VOL. XVII.

MARCH, 1906-1907

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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.

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HOMŒOPATHY PROGRESSING.—The last issue of the *Medical Century* contains a very interesting and suggestive editorial ~~resumé~~ of the attendance, or number of students attending our various homœopathic medical colleges. According to the last volume of the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy there are eighteen homœopathic medical colleges in the United States, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast; of these all but three report an increased number of students; and the three which report no increase there is but slight decrease.

If our colleges will turn out true homœopathic physicians (not hide-bound men who refuse all adjuvant measures), who, when they do prescribe, prescribe on the homœopathic Law of Cure, there will be ample room for them all, and a cry for more. The cry goes up from all parts, "Send us a homœopathic physician." This demand is from the smaller places, towns of from one to three thousand inhabitants. In these places the right man can easily build up a paying practice. But, as is unfortunately sometimes the case, if the new man gives the same drugs and in as large doses, or larger, as does his old school rival, he will not succeed, for when a man wants homœopathic treatment he does *not* want allopathy under the flag of *similia*. And the average man is not a fool; he can easily distinguish between true

Homœopathy and the false. There is ample room for all the homœopathic physicians our colleges can graduate—but it is in the smaller towns they are wanted, not in the big cities. A young graduate must first grow up to the big cities if he would succeed in them.

VACCINATION FOR CANCER.—An enthusiastic gentleman proposes to vaccinate for cancer. As we have not seen the original paper we are uncertain whether he proposes to vaccinate only those in whom cancer is already developed, or to vaccinate every one as is done in the case of small-pox. Whew! what a picnic it would be if our solons were to make cancer vaccination compulsory!

Cutting the cancer out gives relief but rarely cures. The best treatment is to keep cloths wet with *Succus latendulae* on the ulcer, and to carefully note the symptoms of the patient and then give the remedy indicated, no matter whether it has ever been prescribed for that disease or not. True Homœopathy does not follow routine practice, but gathers the symptoms of each case and prescribes accordingly. *Cina* has cured typhoid and *Gelsemium* cancer, yet you will not find either in any textbook treating of those diseases. Probably not one case in a thousand will call for those remedies, but when indicated they must be given if a drug cure is to follow.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.—"Nothing so well illustrates the astonishing vitality and progress of present-day medical science as its unparalleled multiplication of words. That in a decade over 30,000 new terms should have been devised is almost incredible. It is doubtful if any other science or object of study has ever shown such a phenomenon."

Isn't it rather a case of dust throwing? Where in the name of common sense is the use of 30,000 new words in medical literature, and who can master them in addition to the preceding medical vocabulary?

OLIVE OIL.—Dr. Keyes, of Chicago, is quite enthusiastic over the use of *Olive oil* in tuberculosis or consumption. Says it is far better than the traditional *Cod liver oil*, and he is right.

HADDON HALL.—We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., in this issue of ENVOY. Atlantic City is one of the wonders of the American sea-coasts—a veritable *city* with towering steel buildings, immense piers, miles of board-walk and a delightful climate. Haddon Hall is one of the first-class hotels of Atlantic City, and every one who has stayed there will testify to its elegance yet home-like comfort. You cannot do better than to make it your abode if you go to “Atlantic.” There is nothing between it and the ocean save the board-walk. Write for terms and mention the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

THE “LAW!”—Not long ago in a town in Western Pennsylvania, the edict went forth from the Bosses of the public health that everyone must be vaccinated. A widow with a young son refused to have him vaccinated, believing it to be a health killing measure. The “Law” compelled her to send her boy to school. Here the wonderful “science” of vaccination intervened and said the boy should not attend the school while unvaccinated as he would be a “menace” to the health of the vaccinated children. How a clean, wholesome child could be a “menace” to the health of a crowd of children with foul sores on their arms, the exudations of which coming in contact with a cut or abraded surface will produce a vile running sore, how a wholesome child could be a “menace” to these diseased ones is a question often asked of the pro-vacs, but which they with great dignity refuse to answer. Well, to shorten the story, between the two “laws” the widow was arrested and fined. She replied that she could not afford to pay the fine, so she was sent to jail. Serving her term she was again arrested, again refused to pay the fine and again SENT TO JAIL for a longer term.

Think of that, men and women of this so-called “land of the free!” A poor woman jailed by a pack of petty officials. If there had been a MAN among them he would have flouted those idiotic laws, which put an end to liberty of conscience and freedom of person. The only good that can come of such cases of fanatic tyranny is that in time they

will arouse the people and like a whirlwind the people will sweep Barber Jenner’s milk-maid’s superstition from the land.

REVOLT AGAINST VACCINATION.—In Bellingham, Washington, when the schools opened in October, there was a rebellion on the part of a large number of the pupils on account of an order by the Board of Health that all pupils should be vaccinated. There was a total enrollment of three thousand five hundred and thirty-one pupils. Out of this number one thousand six hundred and sixty-four pupils refused to be vaccinated and remained at home.

Perhaps this is the only way to avoid the tyrannical ruling of the Board of Health. When pupils and parents rebel against such orders, and refuse to obey them, the Board of Health will see the futility of issuing such orders. Vaccination should at least be left to the choice of the pupil. If anyone wants to be vaccinated let him be vaccinated, but those who do not want to be vaccinated should not be forced to have the virus injected into their system.

If vaccination really protects, then the ones who are vaccinated should have nothing to fear from the unvaccinated. If the unvaccinated are willing to take the risk of getting small-pox, let them do it. It is their own affair. It is wrong to force vaccination upon anyone who opposes it, for no one, not even a physician himself, can tell what the results of vaccination may be.—*E. P. in Medical Talk.*

#### GELSEMIUM.

By E. P. MILLS, M. D., Olathe, Kan.

No remedy has brought me more praise and patients than *Gelsemium*. A patient comes to me complaining of feeling badly. I ask him where he feels badly; he says, “All over.” He complains of backache, a dull, heavy headache; muscles, arms and limbs ache. In fact, “ache” is the keynote symptom. If a patient gives me those symptoms during the winter months, I tell him he has the grippe. And members of this society, I want to tell you it is a specific in that trouble. If a patient gives me the same symptoms during warm weather, I tell him he is threatened with typhoid.

I remember a lecture delivered by one of the professors on “*Gelsemium*.” He told us to remember three *Ds* in *Gelsemium*: dullness, dizziness and drowsiness. Whenever I get a patient who has the three *Ds*, I know the first dose or two will set him right.

Along with the aching comes complete relaxation and prostration of the whole muscular system. This condition comes rather gradually, the first symptom being a feeling of lassitude of general fatigue.

In connection with the brain affections there are convulsions of the extremities, cramping and convulsions of the fingers and toes and of the muscles of the back. During the intense congestion the face is purple and mottled; the eyes are engorged, the pupils dilated. Great coldness running up the back from the lower part of the spine to the back of the head. Shuddering as if ice were rubbed up the back. Nash says: "If I were to put one adjective before this remedy to denote its chief characteristic, I would call it the trembling remedy."

Upon the mind *Gelsemium* shows its depressing power. The mental faculties are *dull*. He is torpid, sleepy, and dreads movement; cannot think clearly or fix his attention; desires to be let alone. Does not want to talk to anyone or converse with anyone. Wants to be absolutely left alone. *Dizziness*, with many disturbances of vision, blurred or dimness of vision, pupils dilated, double sight and a sense of intoxication, appearance of gauze before the eyes, confusion of vision and blindness.

The field of vision is full of black specks or smoke or waves of various colors. Drooping of the eyelids or stosis is a marked feature and is of a paralytic nature. The muscles do not hold the lids up; they simply fall down over the eyes.

Now comes the third leg to the stool, *drowsiness*. The patient is drowsy, does not want to move or cannot on account of weakness. He is aggravated from motion, or rather motion seems to be impossible. It seems that he is unable to move, that he is too weak to move, this symptom running through all the complaint. Like *Baptisia*, there is prostration, but the typhoid tongue and other symptoms are not strong. There may be dark face and a besotted expression; but with *Baptisia* the sensorium comes more fully under the influence of the drug, so that the patient may fall asleep while answering.

*Gelsemium* does not have the offensive stool, sweat and urine of *Baptisia*. The sweat in *Gelsemium* is profuse and exhaustive. The *Gelsemium* patient is thirstless. *Gelsemium* is a great remedy for coryzas, with sneezing and running of water from the nose, with coldness in the extremities. The trouble will go down in the throat and produce sore throat, with redness, tumefaction, enlargement of the tonsils, hot head and congested face.—*The Forum*.

RELIEF FROM FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.—"It is not known, perhaps, to all nurses that flies and mosquitoes hate the smell of lavender. In my nursing I managed to secure sleep for a fly-tormented patient in the following simple way:

"Pour into an atomizer a teaspoonful of oil of lavender, add to this as much alcohol as will make a saturated solution. Lightly spray a pillow with this, and place it under the patient's head. If the flies are very bad, cover the eyes and nose, and spray hair, night dress, and bed clothes. Not a fly will come around while the odor is perceptible."—*Ex.*

#### PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL-POX.

MRS. W. W. LEWTON, Gridley, Ill.

My husband and I left San Francisco November 1, 1901, on board a government transport, for Manila. After leaving Guam, about November 18, all passengers were vaccinated. I was quite ill for two or three days, from the effects of the contagion, having considerable fever. The surgeon pronounced the scab a healthy one. My husband's vaccination was not successful on this or two later attempts.

We lived in a provincial city that was suffering a scourge of small-pox. The death rate per day would have scared people at home. We were exposed continually in and out of our schools.

On November 16, 1902, I took the small-pox; fortunately an American physician was there to advise and help. He had seen as high as one hundred and fifty people in a pest-house at one time and said that my case was far worse than any of them.

There were no nurses to be had, and my husband took care of me through the illness, and did not contract the disease. He was vaccinated successfully when a child, but none has been successful since.

I was sick in bed with the small-pox just four weeks, and was about two months longer in recovering fully. I was broken out from head to foot, alike, and the eruptions were so close together that they would break open and the virus would run down the doctor's hand when he took hold of my wrist to take my pulse. My fever was very high, remaining between one hundred and three and one hundred and four and a half for ten days, and I was conscious all of the time. My pulse was very rapid most of the time, reaching one hundred and forty-eight.—*Medical Talk*.

(And yet it was a "successful" vaccination.)

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### TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TITUS.

Did you see the poor emaciated dogs? said Benjie. What dogs? Oh, yes, I remember, the dogs which had been luxuriously regaled for some months on the same sort of food that we mortals are so often compelled by the food adulterators—murderers—to eat. Yes—that show at the Pure and Impure Food Exhibition at Horticultural Hall was, indeed, a rare show for the food adulterators. How these noble-hearted men must have enjoyed looking at their boracic, benzoic, salicylic acid preservatives, their aniline fruit extracts, their coal tar dyes, their glucose molasses and honey, and their wheat, corn and potato cocoa, their saw-dust pepper, turmeric ginger, red sandalwood cayenne, radish and oil cake mustard, and their formaldehyde milk. Let alone the cotton-seed oil lard, and poppy-seed olive oil. There also were to be seen the beautiful canned peas, emerald in sheen and made so by sulphites and the salts of copper. One table at this show contained samples of lots of adulterated foods and on

each bottle or sample was the legend telling of what singular manufacture each was compounded. Wine without grapes, vinegar without apple juice, jellies without fruit, butter without milk, candy with no sugar, chocolate made of paint, but why extend the devilish list!

I heard, said Benjie, that while several were looking at these delectable preparations of food, an *important* and gilded man, who was said to represent the impure food fiends, made the remark: "You cannot help yourselves, anyhow, we have \$10,000,000 back of us!!!" Why, just let the United States once get waked up to this terrible fact of food adulteration and I fancy that not ten million of money nor forty millions of money will help the offenders. We seem to be a slow people, slow in taking wrath, but when we determine on doing anything, we usually *get there*. And I fancy, some day in the near future, that the men who are willing to get rich at the expense of the health of their fellows will wish for lodges in some vast and distant wilderness. For people are getting weary of boracic acid beef.

It is claimed that the adulteration of food reaches fifteen per cent of the total, and that people pay for adulterated food, drugs, and liquors \$1,170,000,000, and that for positively hurtful articles the sum of \$156,000,000.

Is it any wonder that the great dog, that Dane, at the food show, looked thin, when he had only for months had doctored food to eat? Indeed, he had a pitiful look upon his intelligent face as though he was rather sorry for the men who were cruel enough to allow him to feed so long on poisoned food. Maud, another dog, had been fed upon food unlimited, but containing a brand of coloring matter used in butter. This is represented to the milkmen to be extract of carrots, but it is really made of chemicals. Twenty drops of this brand of coloring matter, it is said, is sufficient to cause the death of a guinea pig in three minutes. In sixty-three days Maud lost five pounds on this feed. And this is what is sold to people-by honest dealers, said Benjie.

Oh, yes, it makes the butter look nice and also assists somebody to ride in an automobile.

Shameful, shameful!

"Well, what are you going to do about it? We have \$10,000,000 back of us."

That is the answer made to the protests of the people who venture mildly to suggest to these high and mighty cockolorums of fraud and food poison-

ing that it is more conducive to long life to eat pure food. "What are you going to do about it?"

That is the battle cry of all the trusts. I say, Benjie, that while we can *endure* the trusts that only put their hands in our pockets, we can not afford to submit much longer to that most disreputable and contemptible crowd of sharks who aim to get rich by poisoning the nation. Why it is come to such a pass that one is afraid to eat anything.

Eat eggs, said Benjie.

Eggs—why, my dear boy, eggs are embalmed every day. In other words, put in what is called cold storage by the million dozen. In the spring of 1905, in February, it was estimated that there were in Chicago in cold storage 45,000,000 eggs. The Beef Trust got a corner on the egg market. And they were put away to await a big demand for fresh eggs. Now if you have ever eaten a cold storage egg you must understand that as soon as the egg is taken from the freeze-box it immediately continues its process of decay until it becomes in a very short time not only unfragrant but very unwholesome.

*What are you going to do about it?*

Let us have LAW and let us have a Law Fulfilled. Thank God, last year the State of Pennsylvania passed a Food Law, and again, thank God, in Dr. B. H. Warren (and his assistants) we have got a man who is making the food adulterators "sit up."

There is some very interesting reading in the Monthly Bulletins of the Dairy and Food Division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In the tabulated statements for August, 1905, in eight samples of stuff sold as butter that were analyzed, six were oleomargerine and two were renovated butter. These were bought in different towns. Of four samples of Hamburg steak, four were preserved. Of four of strawberry, raspberry, cherry and lemon syrup, four were preserved and artificially colored. Some "Golden Brown Maple Syrup—Pure," contained no maple syrup, it was made from cane sugar. And candy—Philadelphia candy—we find fruit fudge, artificially colored; chocolate fudge, colored; pineapple jam, adulterated; chocolate covered marshmallows, colored; chocolate caramels, colored in imitation of chocolate with a dark brown earthy matter; chocolate creams, colored in imitation of chocolate with a mineral pigment; chocolate mint drops, colored with a mineral pigment to imitate chocolate; chocolate cream drops and chocolate fudge, colored with mineral pigment. Quince jelly "Pure Home Made," made of glucose. And so on.

The names of the people who sold these things may be found in the Food Bulletin for August, 1905, together with the prosecutions.

Nice, is it not, Benjie?

For my part, said Benjie, I think the people should insist upon pure food, and if a man is found to be selling adulterated foodstuff he ought to be a man to let alone severely in future. But, Benjie, the retailer does not often know that the stuff he buys is adulterated. Why not get after the manufacturer?

No, Benjie, the retailer is the man to watch.

If the retailer finds that he is to be boycotted by his customers if he sells them impure articles he will take some definite means to assure himself that his wares are pure. The State and Food Commission will gladly assist him. Do not buy of the man who cares so little for the health of his patrons that he takes no pains to insure pure articles; that will soon settle the matter. Let the milkman who puts preservatives in his milk drive past your house. Shun the oleomargerine butter fiend.

And yet folks wonder why their stomachs give out so early and why they have dyspepsia so much. Odd, is it not?

Benjie, I have long been of mind that the reason why that sort of fifth wheel in the economy known as the Appendix vermiformis is so often out of order is on account of the poisoning that our insides get with adulterated foods and drinks. For not only foods but liquors are doctored. Let folks eat two meals a day, avoid liquors, strong spices and look to it that the meat they eat and the bread and the butter are pure and their little stomachs will go on like Tennyson's Brook, forever and forever.

Yes, said Benjie, looking at me quizzically, and take nothing but homœopathic medicine when they are sick.

Right you are, Benjie, said I.

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### COCULUS INDICUS.

By F. J. SLOUGH, M. D., Allentown, Pa.

*Cocculus Indicus*, as described in the American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia, is a climbing shrub found in the eastern parts of the Indian peninsula, in eastern Bengal and in the Malay Islands. The fruit, is the part used in medicine, looks like a small round berry and is of a very bitter taste. According to the American Homœopathic Pharmacopœia the

drug strength of the tincture is 1-10. The drug was first proved by Hahnemann, and he undoubtedly proved it most thoroughly, as he did with most remedies he investigated. In Hahnemann's book called the *Reine Arzneimittelehre*, first part, third edition, will be found that he called it *kockelsamen*, or *menis perium cocculus*. Very little is written in allopathic works on *Cocculus Indicus* except in the National Dispensatory it is stated to be very poisonous, and is recommended for no diseases; it has evidently hardly been used by the allopathic profession so far as I am able to find.

Hahnemann describes a case of poisoning in a druggist where he was called to see the man who had taken a single grain which made him unconscious; Hahnemann administered as an antidote an emulsion of fifteen grains of *Camphor*, and the severe unconsciousness was relieved in an hour's time, but Hahnemann concluded that if he had administered thirty grains of *Camphor* in emulsion he would have recovered consciousness much sooner. This case Hahnemann described in his lesser writings on *Cocculus*. My attention was drawn to *Cocculus* the first few years of my practice. It was a common thing for a homœopath at that time especially to be asked about once a month: "Doctor, suppose one of us would get cramp of the stomach, gastralgia or cramp in the bowels, how could you save us from the dreadful pains with your little pills? We have had you now for our children and are well satisfied." I said, "Well, I don't blame you for asking me those questions, because the allopathic physicians have frequently made those assertions about homœopaths over and over again." I always told them, "if you know of any cases of cramp of the stomach which the allopaths cannot cure with their Morphine in powder form (as at that time there were no hypodermic syringes in existence, so that it had to be given by the mouth), I will cure those cases so that they will have no recurrence of those attacks, by giving the indicated remedy." I had then found that *Cocculus* was the remedy both in men, and more especially so in women. Cramp of the stomach is the common name among the laity for a condition which medical books describe as a neurosis of the stomach, gastralgia, gastrodynia or cardialgia. The old school authorities say that the prognosis is favorable, but recurrence is very common. The symptoms are characteristic; party is suddenly seized with agonizing pain in epigastric region which passes towards the back and around the lower ribs,

pain is described as cramping, contracting, twisting, cutting, shooting, darting, boring, aching and burning, faint deathly feeling, nausea and vomiting, difficulty in thinking and low spirited.

*Cocculus* covers most, if not all the symptoms that belong to the above disease. Violent cramp in the stomach, contractive pain in epigastrium, taking away the breath, painful fulness in stomach, pain as if beaten in hypochondriac regions, spasmodic flatulent colic, not much relief from passing of flatus, disposition to vomit, nausea, often diarrhoea and again constipation, painful pressure in uterus with cramps, etc.

*Cocculus* has never failed me when indicated as described. I usually prescribed it in the first decimal dilution. Within the last four weeks I have heard from four different parties who had no recurrence of cramp in the stomach for over six years, disproving the allopathic theory that recurrences were so very frequent. During my forty-three years' practice I cannot recall a single case where the allopaths had the cases for a long time, recurrence after recurrence with them, that came to me that was not cured with *Cocculus* and remained cured with no recurrence. I do not mean that when gall stones or cancer was the cause of the pain that *Cocculus* would cure those.

In another trouble to a great many women and children I prescribe *Cocculus* very often for the sickness caused by riding on electric cars, steam cars or carriage riding with the happiest results. The symptoms are usually first, stupid feeling in the head, vertigo, vertigo with inclination to vomit, longing for cold drinks, nausea, continuous nausea and vomiting, faint death-like feeling, headache, pain in stomach, chills alternating with heat. The reports from hundreds of people in the Lehigh Valley where people have to travel on electric cars all the time are very satisfactory as they all claim if they use the remedy they have no trouble in traveling. First decimal to the third dilution is usually used by me.—*Hahnemannian Monthly*.

#### VARIOUS KINDS OF VERTIGO AND THEIR TREATMENT.

BY DR. GOULLON.

Translated from the *Leipziger Pop. Z. f. Hom.*

"I am thankful to say that you have cured my vertigo!" was my greeting from the aged Mrs. Sch. on the 31st of last August; she had called on me be-

fore, on the 20th of June. She had suffered beside this from a running sore on her leg. There are so many kinds of vertigo that all the attendant circumstances have to be duly regarded. In her case, in view of the chronic sore on her foot, I had selected *Silicea*. Also the vertigo found after suppressing perspiration of the feet, or when this perspiration has in any way stopped, yields to *Silicea*, even in cases where this has been followed by swoons. This is at the same time a proof that the suppression of this ordinary secretion is by no means as harmless as modern medicine would represent it to be. Besides *Silicea*, Homœopathy has a number of other valuable remedies for certain definite kinds of vertigo. We would especially mention *Rhus*, in the vertigo of old people, especially where there is a tendency to rheumatism, weakness and exhaustion.

*Nux vom.* seems to be a specific remedy in vertigo arising from the stomach. The vertigo after a debauch also arises from the stomach; but there is frequently an analogous vertigo in troubles of the stomach, which also yields to *Nux vomica*. While the vertigo that comes from the occiput is a further sign of *Silicea*, the vertigo that comes from the stomach concentrates itself on the forehead, *e. g.*, after overloading the stomach and other mistakes in diet.

A characteristic image of vertigo is furnished by seasickness, and here *Cocculus* (so close a neighbor to *Nux vom.*) is a precious remedy, in spite of the innumerable medicines recommended against it. I have frequently given to travellers on sea *Cocculus*, and have heard it much praised for the prompt relief afforded, and this whether it was given in the liquid form or in pellets.

A difficult kind of vertigo to cure (in spite of *Rhus*) is the vertigo of old people. People are so loth to believe that they are growing old. So I was lately asked by a venerable, but still sturdy lady of ninety: "How is it, Dr., that my legs are so unwilling to travel?" The only true answer would have been: "That comes from old age," but we dare not be so ungallant as to say that. Another plain warning of approaching old age is vertigo, dizzy sensations of various kinds, attended with the sensation of insecurity in stepping and the desire to lean on something, whether this be a cane or the arm of another person. This kind of dizziness is connected with the much mentioned sclerosis or calcareous hardening of the arteries. Also anæmia, lack of blood in the brain may be a cause. This

can be helped by a glass of wine, *e. g.*, a glass of port-wine and a lunch at the right time; especially between breakfast and dinner. Where there is a general sensation of debility conjoined with the vertigo, the *Rhus* mentioned above may be given. Also the nerve-salts of Schuessler are indicated, *Calcareæ phos.* and *Kali phos.* I give the one for ten days, then the other for the same period, and sometimes repeat the same, always using the tenth decimal trituration, a dose as large as a pea. With persons with whom there is a suspicion of calcareous sclerosis of the arteries, the use of sour milk may be recommended, which is also suitable in habitual constipation; we should, indeed, in all cases of vertigo, take care that there be sufficient stools.

#### URTICA URENS.

*Clinical.*—I was called to see a little girl who had attempted to help herself from a large pot filled with boiling coffee, which she upset, pouring the contents over the upper portion of the chest and the abdomen, seriously scalding these parts. The case was seen by me an hour after the accident occurred. I saturated linen cloths with the tincture of *Urtica urens* and applied them over the scalded area, which brought about speedy relief.

September 12, 1903.—A little girl, aged seven years, was scalded by boiling water poured over her left shoulder and upper part of the arm. The accident happened a week ago and various remedies had been applied for relieving her sufferings. An angry, red, foul ulcer had been produced, which itched and burned. I applied *Urtica urens* tincture on linen cloths, with the result that the case was cured in a week.

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the result is "heart failure," the coroner and the undertaker.

These seductive and quick-acting drugs are now to be obtained in every drug store and taken by the people with no knowledge of their dangers, the result too often is disastrous. When administered by a physician the effects are not so disastrous; they stop the pain, but the disease persists, and if the physician persists in the long run the result will be the same.

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—◆◆◆—

IS THIS A COMMON OCCURRENCE?—Not long ago we were "talking shop" with a gentleman who related the following case: A young man had been under treatment for nearly four years and had steadily grown worse, until the case had become alarming and the young man was in constant pain and, at times, agony. Finally it was decided to try another physician and a straight out homœopathic physician was selected. About six visits were made, a week or two apart, and the young man was well and has remained so ever since, hale and hearty and able to do a big day's work and eat accordingly. The second physician afterwards said that the first physician had been correct in his diagnosis, but wrong in his treatment, and that the patient was suffering more from persistent and severe drugging than from the disease. So for the first three weeks the patient received only blank powders, so as to let the drug effects wear off and the original disease show itself. Then the homœopathic remedy (potentized) was administered and a cure rapidly followed.

There can be little doubt but that where no removable cause of disease can be discovered, or where surgery is not called for, the indicated homœopathic remedy is what is needed for a cure. Regulation of diet, exercise or rest, baths, tonics, etc., etc., are,

when wisely used, good accessory measures, but when it comes to medicine let it be *homœopathic* and not in a crude or "strong," form either.

—◆◆◆—  
 "NO ROOM FOR CREED."—One of our estimable contemporaries has a well written article on "The Present Status of Homœopathy," which concludes as follows:

"The present status of medicine has room for no creed, but unlimited room for advancement, and the best interests of all are to be secured by a unity of forces. Truth will ever prevail, and the homœopathic law of cure is so irrevocably established that it will stand against any opposition."

The word creed may be briefly defined as: A statement of belief on any subject, religious, political, scientific or other. Hence, a man without a creed is a man with no belief, and a man with no belief can only "advance" from one pessimism to another, from one disbelief to another.

True, the world is full of false creeds, but creeds we must have if there is to be any "advance" save in name only. Hahnemann crystallized the creed of Homœopathy into the words *Similia Similibus Curantur*, and we think that the creed shall stand until suns shall rise and set no more. It should be remembered that creed is a very different thing from blind bigotry, which damns everything but its own.

—◆◆◆—  
 A WISE VACCINATION LAW.—Mr. Patton has introduced into the Assembly of the State of New York "An Act to Amend the Public Health Law, in Relation to the Vaccination of School Children." After going through the regular vaccination formulæ, the act, following the wise law enacted by the English Parliament, which should be on the statute books of every state, concludes as follows: "But no child shall be excluded from such school on the ground that he has not been vaccinated, if the parent, guardian or other person having the custody of such child shall file with the trustees or other officers having the charge, management or control of such school, an affidavit that he conscientiously believes that vaccination will be prejudicial to the health of such a child."

That is a wise law and should be enacted. If you believe that vaccination protects, avail yourself of it and be protected. If you believe it to be a physical curse, as many do, then surely no coterie of officials have the moral right to *force* it on you. *Pass Patton's amendment.*

WELL?—The following is a quotation from the latest work on "Medical Practice," author, Rolla M. Thomas, 1906, Scudder Bros. Co.: "Ever since Robert Coorr, Chief Vaccinator to the National Vaccine Establishment, England, succeeded, after repeatedly vaccinating himself, with virus taken from actively syphilitic children, in contracting syphilis, all doubt that it can be transmitted has been removed; and if this is the case with syphilis, then it may be true of other diseases." Page 128. Certainly it may be, and doubtless is, true, there are too many cases on record to doubt it. Notably arm to arm vaccination has admittedly spread leprosy. But calf lymph? Here comes in our "Well?" The same medical scientists who uphold vaccination, while admitting that it can spread disease from human to human, also assert that the cow is pre-eminently the "tuberculous animal." Well? If vaccination will spread syphilis, leprosy and other diseases from human to human, will it not also spread tuberculosis? And has not tuberculosis spread, since vaccination has been made almost universally compulsory in all civilized countries, so much as to have earned the name of the "white plague?" There is no carping in this. Think it out rationally and answer if, with such a terrible possibility following this practice, any set of sane men should make this practice *compulsory*. Curious, too, that cancer has increased enormously with the practice of vaccination *and where vaccination is practiced*. Calmly think it over, friend. Do not shut your eyes and shout "crank," but open them and THINK.

—◆◆◆—  
 ANOTHER.—A little girl, according to the Chicago papers of February 6, applied for admission to the public schools, having gone through the kindergarten. She was told that she would have to be vaccinated, and she readily consented, the operation was performed, and in a few days she died of blood poisoning. The coroner will look into the method of performing the operation in public schools. The doctor was quite surprised at the result, as the vaccine virus was fresh, and of twenty children vaccinated with it little Edith Hempe was the *only* one that died. Strange!

—◆◆◆—  
 AGAIN, THE MICROBE.—In England Dr. Robertson has proved to his own satisfaction that paralysis is due to bacteria and it will now be in order to put

the paralytics on the contagious list. Wonderful! Wonderful! Ashes are always found after a fire. Ergo: ashes are the bacteria, the cause of fire!

THE COUNTRY PAPER.—A recent writer says that the country newspaper is the true moulder of public opinion and is in the main honest. Well the *Berlin Advance* (Maryland) has opened a crusade against compulsory vaccination, which it terms "the old barbarous practice." Good. All the ENVOY contends for is that every citizen should have the right restored to him to decide the question for himself and his family. No one but a fanatic or a sordid money grabber can oppose this fair proposition.

TUBERCULOSIS SCARE.—Never has modern medical science demonstrated its power more than in its success in producing a horrible scare as to the contagiousness of tuberculosis or consumption. The New York Legislature recently passed a bill establishing a hospital for tuberculosis on Staten Island, which is entirely surrounded by salt water. But the inhabitants of that bonny island would have none of it. Why? Oh, they might "catch" consumption. This is folly, but the condition of the public mind on this subject is hard fact and the tuberculous, under the ravings of the *soi-disant* scientific, is fast being driven into a class with the lepers. Given pure air, water, food and sunlight, one has about as much chance of contracting tuberculosis as he has of becoming President of the United States. Given foul air, bad food, dank, dark rooms and impure air and he will become an invalid without the aid of "germs."

MEDICAL MYSTICISM.—Grover Cleveland recently in an address delivered before the Medical Society of the State of New York "joshed" the doctors on their frequent use of unintelligible terms when handling patients. The *N. Y. Medical Journal* editorially considers the case and arrives at the conclusion that there are patients and patients, and it takes a wise doctor to distinguish between them. One class is not satisfied with plain English, but must have the esoteric term of the profession; the other class, the one that is the mainstay of the successful physician, wants the truth in plain terms, understandable terms, and will brook no verbal jugglery in misshapen derivatives from the Greek, which

even the "anachronistic owl" of a physician (to quote the words of the *N. Y. M. J.*) does but vaguely understand. The editorial concludes as follows: "A person is not necessarily a fool because he is sick, and he must not be treated like a fool because he is too weak to resent mysticism at the time. He will be the strongest physician who is entirely frank with those of his patients who are intelligent enough to bear frankness."

SINGERS.—One of the most famous grand opera singers (Nordica) in the world recently sent to one of the Boericke & Tafel homœopathic pharmacies a note with a list of remedies she wanted, showing that those who know always stick to Homœopathy. A very great number of those who have to use their voices much are close adherents of *Similia*, and wisely so, for it will give relief when all else fails.

IDIOSYNCRASY TO MUSHROOM POISONING.—E. E. Frossard relates the case of a young woman of thirty who, while cooking mushrooms for the family breakfast, ate some raw. Three hours later she purged, was nauseated, and immediately became unconscious. Two hours after she was dead. In the stomach twenty mushrooms were found, and where they lay was a zone of acute inflammation. Otherwise the organ was normal. Other members of the household who ate the cooked mushrooms suffered no ill effects. At the time of the occurrence the rain had fallen incessantly and the mushrooms were sodden with water. They should always be cooked on a gridiron over a clear fire till all the liquid they contain has been exuded.—*British Medical Journal*.

"PROPRIETARY POISONING."—The *Medical World* for March contains accounts of four cases of poisoning from "cures" of various kinds advertised in the newspapers. One of the men died from his cure and the others were seriously ill from one to three weeks. If wanting to try self-doctoring get a homœopathic manual or *Medical Index* (the latter free at any homœopathic pharmacy) and doctor yourself with homœopathic medicines. You have a good chance of cure and certainly cannot do yourself any harm.

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### OLIVE OIL PRODUCES SUPPLENESS AND LONGEVITY.

Being accustomed to use a few drops of oil after shaving, I conceived the idea to rub also a little on my joints and abdomen. I applied a little; by degrees the desire grew upon me to use more of it. It was decidedly an intuitive notion. My joints, feet, knees, elbows, shoulders all are fully lubricated and I am agile as a boy. There is no harm in it, I thought to myself. How much and how often I had to use the oil, what the results would be was not yet clear to me, being no professional.

One evening I went to the circus; a fine exhibition this was. There I saw India-rubber men who could almost turn themselves inside out. I knew oil had caused this ability to bend so unnaturally. I asked myself the question: "Can these men live long?" Then I recalled the remark of a centenarian which I had lately seen in print; he said, in part, giving reasons for his old age: "Honey inside and oil outside." Thinking of my own condition, I must confess I feel much better after the use of the

oil. Ah, I glory in nature and all she has done for men.

Years ago, when sick in bed with nervous prostration, I was rubbed by a professional masseur. He used coconut oil on my knees and joints, while he said much of its curative effects. I then gave no further thought to it. But when three years ago Mr. Chas. Haskell, author of "Perfect Health," spent a few days with me, he advised me to take some pure olive oil internally and a drop on my skin after shaving. I have done so ever since and have had good results. In winter I used some oil internally, but cannot say it has become habitual. I cannot swallow without chewing; I found oil rather a distasteful morsel, so I have not been so faithful as I might. I trust in winter it will become easier to me.

One day, after having taken a natural bath and having shaved myself in nature's attire, I used some oil on my face, my skin and also on my body. I liked it and continued its use at periods, saying to myself: "If the masseur years ago used oil on my joints why not try it now?" It was worth a trial. I rubbed a little only on shoulders, elbow, knee, feet, joints, bottom, spine and abdomen. I thought little about results, not knowing what they would be, but felt good would come in some way, for I seemed to have faith.

A few months passed, and one morning I stooped to weed my garden. I remained in one position without rising for half an hour, busily at work. When I arose I was surprised to see that I had no vertigo, which was usual with me at such times. Formerly I would often have been obliged to hold my hands over my eyes; the circulation seemed to be impaired and the blood congested. My legs are not strong; I never have been able to walk a great deal. The oil lubricated my joints, and I had no dizziness. It was a revelation to me. I immediately attributed it to the use of oil. I then experimented with my other joints and found them very limber. This reminded me of the India-rubber men at the circus. I was very agile and stepped lightly. My movements were light and full of "ginger;" certainly this was the result of oil.

Again the question came up: "How much and how often have I to use the oil?" knowing but little of the real make-up of the human anatomy. Thus I followed my intuition, my common sense. I rub it well in, using but a little, and I find the habit is one I welcome more and more. I can see myself twenty years from now an agile man over

seventy, jumping about like a boy with elastic step, no calcareous deposits in my joints. I mean to try to live up to one hundred years enjoying life.

Not long ago, about three months, I was examined by a cousin of mine, an osteopathic physician, just for curiosity; he wanted to see how my bone formation appeared.

I stripped myself, and he turned and twisted me in many ways. He said, I was very receptive to the method of their treatment and remarked: "Your joints are almost impliable; men of your age are usually stiff-jointed, but your limbs are those of a young man." I was pleased, but did not think of it until I returned home. It came to me like a flash. It was my use of oil! Oil certainly gives warmth to the body and gives a springing pleasant motion. It is to usual movements as compared with a soft cushion to a hard board seat; one feels as one were riding all the time in a Pullman car. I lift my hat to oil of pure quality, as one of the many good things to perpetuate good health and longevity.

(The foregoing account appeared in *Naturopath* from a correspondent who did not want his name published.)

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#### HINTS.

If your caged bird begins to moult, put some *Calcarea carb.* into his drinking cup and it will be of great benefit to him. Same medicine will benefit all barnyard fowls. *Make a note of this.*

*Ginseng*, mother tincture, five drops in water, it is said, will stop the deadly hiccough that ever and anon kills its victims.

Dr. Frederick Kopp, *Homœopathic World*, regards *Capsicum annum* as the most beneficial remedy in those obstinate diarrhœas of the aged which resist the ordinary remedies. He gives drops of the tincture upon sugar or in sweetened water. Watery, frequent stool, accompanied by severe abdominal pains and a burning sensation about the anus. Weakness and exhaustion may be present in these cases.

*Penthorum* (full name *Penthorum sedeoïdes*) is said to be an excellent remedy for indigestion. It is a sluggish remedy and should be taken in ten drop doses of the mother tincture in water. As soon as there is any alleviation of the indigestion or dyspepsia, stop the remedy as long as the alleviation lasts.

Many persons are troubled with cramps in feet or calves of legs when in bed. One very good remedy—in some cases at least—is to sleep between blankets. Do not let the feet or legs touch linen but the wool only. This especially applies to winter time.

*Cocculus Ind.* is a good remedy for epilepsy, according to Talcott, of the Middletown, N. Y., Asylum.

*Teucrium marum ver.*, 2x, is recommended as a capital remedy for worms.

*Hyoscyamus* is called for when there are jerking muscles, foolish laughter; kicks the bed clothes off or picks at bed clothes.

A woman, aged fifty-six, had coryza for ten years with considerable nasal secretion and characterized by frequent sneezing, brought on by the slightest irritation, even from washing the face in the morning. If her feet became chilled or if she rolled up her sleeves to the elbow, she sneezed. *Sabadilla* 6 cured the condition.

If exposed to scarlet fever one dose of *Belladonna* 3 every day for a week will be a pretty sure guarantee that the disease will not develop.

When wrists feel sprained, or when the eyes are strained from sewing or other close exertion, *Ruta graveolens* is the needed remedy.

Nose dry and stopped in children, "sniffles," try *Sambucus*.

*Luke-warm* salt water—a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water—is as good as anything else for syringing the nose. For spraying it there is nothing better than *Thuja oil spray*. To be had at any homœopathic pharmacy.

Men who try to break off the whiskey habit ever and anon feel an almost irresistible craving for the liquor and generally succumb and their last state is worse than the first. Let these carry in their pockets an ounce vial of mother tincture tablets of *Nux vomica* and when the craving comes on take a few of these tablets, and with a little exercise of will the craving will pass. It produces a good appetite with relish for the food.

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#### AMAUROSIS (A DISEASE OF THE EYE).

BY HUGH HASTINGS, M. D.

Miss A., aged 24, has been suffering for some time from a dimness of sight, which continues to increase.

She thinks she injured her eyes by close application to fine needle-work; she has consulted several doctors and surgeons, but to no advantage. When she placed herself under my care, she complained of pains about her eyes and eyebrows, great dimness of sight, as if she were looking through mist, and numerous spots (*muscæ volitantes*) of all shapes and sizes continually before her eyes, and these spots frequently appeared red, yellow, and different other colors. I gave her some print to read, but she could not keep the line, nor could she see the words distinctly. The *catamenia* has been irregular for years, bowels natural, urine clear. On examining the eye by the *ophthalmoscope*, the peculiar opacity characteristic of amaurosis was quite distinct, the pupil contracted and expanded slowly, and the *tout ensemble* of the eyes presented a dull, heavy appearance. I ought to state that this patient had tried Homœopathy under the care of a homœopathic practitioner, and derived no benefit, but she was persuaded to try it again, and consequently consulted me.

She has now been under my care three months, and is quite well. The chief medicines I gave her were *Ruta* and *Digitalis*.

#### HOMŒOPATHIC CURES AND AMELIORATIONS.

BY DR. LAMBERT.

##### INDIGESTION.

CASE 1. Miss G. B., 19, consulted me October 21, 1895, for indigestion, from which she had suffered for three years. Her principal symptom was heartburn all the way up the œsophagus. It came on two hours after meals, occurred after all food, sometimes lasting all day. Occasional pain in epigastrium after food. Flatulence with eructations (tasteless) gives no relief. Borborygmus. No nausea or vomiting. Bowels regular. No headaches. Tongue clean. Catamenia scanty and too frequent. General health and spirits good. When she has indigestion her face burns. She has had homœopathic treatment, and used to find no relief from *Pulsatilla* 3x. This statement confirmed my choice of medicine (*Pulsatilla*), which was given in the 30th potency.

November 14th.—Much better. After a week no more pain. So she stopped the medicine and has only taken it a few times since. Burning of face and flatulence also better.

January 7, 1896.—Complains again of heartburn

and pain in chest shooting upwards, about one hour p.c., and lasts till next meal. Burning in face better. Took *Pulsatilla* 30 a few days ago, but without relief. *Pulsatilla* 200.

January 29th.—Report much better. No pain. This time the improvement was maintained.

The chief interest in this case is in connection with the potency question; the publication of all such cases would help elucidate this difficult problem.

##### PAIN IN CHEST AND SHOULDERS.

CASE 2. Miss M., 21 (?) complained of great pain in her chest and shoulders, chiefly right side, which had lasted nine or ten weeks. Pain worse night and morning. Not worse after food. Wants to take deep breath. Pain shoots through from front to back, and is very sharp at times. She had also a slight cough, with scanty expectoration. Worse on first getting up. Wakes every two or three hours. Occasional perspiration at night. Slight discomfort after food. Examination of the lung was negative. She was given *Kali carbonicum* 12 on October 25, 1895, and in a fortnight was much better and nearly well, and the cure has proved permanent.

##### THICKENED JOINTS.

CASE 3. Miss M. B. came to me on February 26, 1896, complaining of "gout" in the first metacarpophalangeal articulation of each hand only. These joints were much thickened, but not painful to touch, nor red. Bad two years. Pain like a burning wire thrust in. Always better in summer. Worse in cold weather and from cold water. Can't bear water in winter. Cold air hinders movement. Her general health is fair, suffers from her heart and dyspepsia. She has suffered from palpitation and faintness since she was sixteen. Auscultation showed the sounds to be very weak at the base, but no bruit was heard. Pulse weak and soft. She had rheumatic inflammation of the eye twelve years ago.

*Gastric Symptoms.*—Nearly always hungry as if not enough, or as if too much. Flatulence after meals. Can't bear clothes on. Eructations give relief. No pain in stomach unless she is cold. Sinking if moves about quickly. Generally hungry 10 to 11 A. M. Acidity in mouth. Can't take milk. Meat suits best. Bowels regular; inclined to be loose with griping pain. Suffers very much with cold feet. Ordered *Sulphur* 30.

March 30th.—Has been better. Less swelling of stomach after meals. Acidity still. Rheumatism

not much better. Never feels satisfied. No appetite. Feels the cold in her hands very much. Least draught on abdomen causes diarrhoea. *Sepia* 30.

*April 13th.*—Fulness much better, and still has acidity. Never feels satisfied. Cannot stand fresh air or draughts of air, which aggravate rheumatism. *Silica* 30.

I publish this case as a failure rather than a success. It shows how remedies partially homœopathic may help to a considerable extent. From a review of the symptoms now, *Calcarea carb.* seems to me the best indicated, meeting the following generals: Worse in cold, better in summer, worse from water, can't bear water in winter, worse from cold air. Can't take milk, as well as many other symptoms, as hunger, sinking, acidity. The symptoms suffice to show a close analogy.—*Homœopathic World.*

THE PREVENTION OF INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The *North American Journal of Homœopathy* says: "Mr. A. B. Broadbent, Mayor of Huddersfield, England, and brother of Sir William Broadbent, has recently published the results attained under his novel scheme for diminishing the death rate among the infants born in one of the poorest sections of the city. When he assumed the mayoralty in November, 1904, he offered a sovereign (five dollars) to every baby born during his term of office who reached the age of twelve months. The bonus was given to the parents of 110 babies, and the infantile mortality in the district covered by the scheme was only slightly higher than that for the whole of the country."

It may sound brutal, but it seems to us that parents who keep their offspring alive for the sake of money reward are a race that the world can well spare.

REMÉDIES CURATIVE IN PAIN.—Homœopathy possesses a number of remedies to check suppuration and alleviate pains where an allopathic doctor finds no other alternative than to use his scalpel or morphine.

We give below some of the remedies, useful in curing pains.

*Apis*—is of excellent value in burning, biting, stinging ovarian pains either before or after operation.

It also meets highly inflamed erysipelatous states with intense redness.

In bee stings, wasp stings, hornet stings and bites and the like it is a helpful remedy, quickly relieving the swelling and inflammation. It is generally used in more acute and inflammatory cases.

*Ledum Palustre*—is also an insect-bite remedy. For spider bites with large areas of infiltration and eccymosis.

*Belladonna* is indicated for throbbing, beating, thumping pain coming and going, following surgical operations.

*Aconite* allays pain, nervousness. In sleeplessness following surgery, it is a reliable hypnotic. Its range of applicability for inflammatory state after surgery, is too well known.

*Hepar Sulph.* is strikingly indicated in excessive suppuration and excessive irritability of wounds.

*Psorinum* has a special sphere in sluggishness of wounds, with general unhealthiness of the tissues involved. In felons, carbuncles and periostitis with profound constitutional diathesis and exceeding slowness of reaction it often rivals and excels *Sulphur*.

*Staphysagria* has a very good effect in abdominal and pelvic pains; of sharp incisive, cutting pains.

*Secale* is used in dry, shrivelled, isolated gangrenous cases.—*Indian Homœopathic Review.*

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF TEA AS A BEVERAGE.—Brunton states that when tea is properly prepared and taken in moderation it is both useful and agreeable. If taken in too large quantity or with soft meat, if taken too strong, if infused too long, or if boiled and stewed it will produce digestive troubles. If taken in excess it may produce nervous symptoms of the most serious character, and facilitate if it does not actually produce, mental degeneration.

HOMŒOPATHY CHANGED ALL THAT.—"Less than fifty years ago countless multitudes of human beings had up to that time gone to untimely graves, begging piteously for a cup of cold water to cool their parched and burning lips while being consumed by a raging fever. Fathers, mothers and nurses each in turn opposed the agonizing appeals of their dear ones for this natural antidote, all because the doctors had forbidden it. The doctors of those days were laboring under the delusion that a drink of cold water was dangerous in fevers. The 'learned' doctors said: 'To the fever patient cold water is certain death. Do not give him a drop.' Not only were fever patients denied water (nature's remedy), but sunlight and fresh air were also denied them, while they were doped with calomel, purged with jalap, depleted of their life-blood by the lancet, and starved until they were forced to give up the ghost."—*Dr. J. W. Hodge, Niagara Falls.*

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# HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
School of Medicine

Vol. XVII.

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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.

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THE PITY OF IT.—Dr. Bannister, in *American Physician* for April, writing of cholera in the Philippines, says in effect, that the doctors are helpless; they were able to prevent the disease spreading to a considerable extent, but that was all, "death persistently followed cholera infection." Is there not something almost akin to criminal in this fact? Homœopathy stands ready with remedies that will cure this disease and has positively proved its power, and so strikingly was this done that the Austrian government, in cognizance of this fact, lifted the ban it had put on Homœopathy at the instigation of doctors who were powerless to cure cholera, or any other disease. Witness the famous episode in the Vienna hospitals, where a certain number of patients suffering from pneumonia were given the authoritative and "regular" treatment; the death rate ran over 20 per cent. Then a similar number in the same institution were left to nature and the nurse, and the death rate dropped to 7 per cent. These are figures given by the men who had charge of the case.

They saw this and they also saw what Homœopathy had done in treating cholera; but they simply shouted "quacks!"—these men whose patients had so much better chance for life, when left to nature, than to their own treatment.

And the same helpless, blindness is still abroad! Why will they not employ Homœopathy and save thousands!

Some readers may say this is bitter writing. But look the facts squarely in the face and ask yourself if it is not justifiable.

WATERLOO SURGERY.—The April number of *The Century* contains the reminiscences of an English lady whose husband was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, at Waterloo. During the battle and while near the Duke, he was struck by a cannon ball—probably a spent one—and knocked off his horse. Soldiers took him to a little cottage in the village of Waterloo, and from thence the news came that he was dead, and his wife was about to leave Antwerp for home when she was informed that he was still alive. Under escort of a British general, she reached the place in safety after facing the terrible flotsam and jetsam that is to be found after every great battle.

She said that his voice surprised her by its strength. Then the eminent surgeons who had charge of the patient "bled him twice" that same day. To judge from the account given by the lady, that was practically all they did. Whenever his pulse would grow a little stronger, out would come the lancets and more blood would be taken from his veins. When even these men saw that such a proceeding would be reckless, they applied leeches or blisters or fomentations. From a brief paragraph it seems that "the wound" had never been dressed or received any attention. On his last day the surgeons offered to bleed him again, but he shook his head. And he and his wife seemed to have thought that all that medical science could do for him had been done.

The probability is that had he been left in the care of some old house-wife he would have made good recovery; but no constitution could stand the constant draining away of its blood.

It was sometime in that era that Dr. Samuel Hahnemann was denounced as an indirect "mur-

derer" because he wrote and fought against this slow murder, accomplished by bleeding the sick.

George Washington was taken sick, probably with something like what we to-day flippantly call "grip." He bled himself. Then a doctor was called in and more bleeding was done. Then the most eminent were called in and more bleeding attempted, but the "Father of his Country" had no more blood left, so "all that medical science could do had been done."

There are the facts. And they could be multiplied ten thousand fold.

Were these men to be blamed? No! they were blind followers of "authority." Had they not bled, and the patient have died, they would have been howled out of the profession.

There is much of the same sort of thing prowling around to-day, and will continue to do so until some strong man arises and unmasks the "authority" folly.

There is no moral attached to this screed that we can see, unless it be that every man should think for himself—and act.

---

SAUCE FOR GOOSE AND GANDER.—The American Medical Association (Allopathic) is doing its utmost to have a law passed to compel all manufacturers of patent medicines to publish their formulas on every bottle or package. Ostensibly this is (as usual) "to protect the public." As a matter of fact, the immense patent medicine business is chiefly the fault, if fault it be, of the very doctors who lose no opportunity in assailing it. From Osler down there are few "leaders" in their ranks who have any belief in medicine. This is very natural in view of the sorry results that usually follow their prescriptions. This growing disbelief in drugs gave the opening to the manufacturers (for the people will have medicines), and they were not slow to enter the field. Homœopathic physicians believe in medicines, and the result is that their constituents have no need for the "patent drugs," and rarely buy them.

But to return to the fight. A retaliation bill has been introduced into Congress to compel doctors to write their prescriptions so that anyone can understand them. The bills of both factions are foolish and are inspired by rank commercialism masquerading under the cloak of "protecting the public."

The best protection of the public would be in refusing to consider any further medical legislation and repeal the bulk of that already enacted.

SMALL-POX.—Curious how after almost universal vaccination small-pox still persists in the United States. We recently heard of a few cases in a small town. It so happened that nearly every one there was unvaccinated, not believing in the practice. A visitor came. She developed what the attending physician diagnosed as chicken-pox—no blame to him, as almost any physician, who has not had intimate experience with small-pox, is apt to mistake the two diseases. The young lady was nursed by several young girls, and on her convalescence, mingled freely with friends in the town. Soon three of the girls were taken down with what was unmistakably small-pox; one who had been chief nurse had the disease quite severely, the others lightly. No other cases occurred, though the people of this unvaccinated town had nearly all been in the presence of the original case after her convalescence. Why is it that the whole community did not contract the disease if vaccination is positively needed to guard against it?

That is the question.

They lived on high ground, had pure air, pure water and had hygienic surroundings. Is that not a good answer? Had they lived in squalid and unhygienic quarters, judging from all that is known of the disease, it would have spread rapidly. The moral seems to be that, given healthful surroundings, there is little to be feared from any contagious disease.

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A GOOD BOOK.—One of the best and most useful, as well as interesting homœopathic books on materia medica and therapeutics is *Leaders in Homœopathic Therapeutics*; by Dr. E. B. Nash; 420 pages; cloth, \$2.50; postage, 13 cents. The book is now in its second edition. It is written in easy, fluent, conversational style, and every page contains a fund of information on the homœopathic treatment of disease, all rendered easily available by a "Clinical Index." It is safe to say that no buyer was ever disappointed in it.

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SCIENCE VS. WHISKERS.—The health officer of Sioux City is the owner of full blown whiskers. The city physician of that happy place says the health officer's whiskers "must go," as they carry germs. Health officer replies, in effect, that the city physician is an ass, and refuses to obey. So there is a pretty how-de-do out in Sioux City. Iowa

has upheld "homœopathic vaccination" with *Variolinum*, and is a pretty level-headed State and can be depended on to rightly settle this question. Whether the health officer's whiskers must go or not, is still undecided, but whether they go or not, it might be hinted that his hair (if he has any) should also go; for cannot hair carry germs as well as whiskers? And then his clothing? Oh, you spray that. But, then, why not spray his whiskers? If the spray will kill the germs in his clothing will it not slay those in his whiskers? We pause for a reply.

—◆—

"HOW TO BE PLUMP."—Such is the title of a little cloth bound book by the late Thos. C. Duncan, M. D. It is a series of talks on "Physiological Feeding." Its sixty pages appeal of course to the thin and scrawny. As abnormal thinness is as bad, or worse, than abnormal fatness, the little booklet is worth its 25 cent price to the bony ones. The author, Dr. Duncan, was a member of the "American Institute of Homœopathy," and a prominent homœopath in his day. Little brochures like this from the pen of men like him contain many very useful hints.

—◆—

EFFECTS OF THE GERM THEORY.—The Board of Education of Elizabeth, N. J., has issued a ukase that no tuberculous child shall attend the public schools. The cranks on tuberculosis are fast making its victims no better than lepers. Yet there is as much danger of a healthy child "catching" tuberculosis as there is of his securing the bag of gold at the end of a rain-bow. The disease is either hereditary or contracted by living in dank, dark and noisome abodes.

—◆—

FARMERS AGAINST VACCINATION.—The Pennsylvania State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, at its annual convention, held at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, passed by unanimous vote the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, A tremendous excitement has been created throughout the state by the proposed enforcement of the twelfth section of the Act of Assembly approved June 18, 1895, relating to vaccination of children of school age; said Act having been intended to be put in force only in the event of an epidemic of small-pox; and,

"WHEREAS, We, the members of Pennsylvania State Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in Council assembled January 10, 1906, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, believe that the health of our children is imperiled, and because of the many deaths and serious injuries that have occurred as the result of vaccination, we believe that their lives are endangered by the tyrannical and unjust action of State Health Commissioner, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, in enforcing this obnoxious law, when no small-pox epidemic existed, and we believe the benefits of our public schools are lost to the rising generation. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we protest against this unusual and despotic action and we demand that the intent and purpose of the law be observed, and its enforcement withheld where there is not an epidemic of small-pox, and we urge our membership to instruct would-be members of the next General Assembly of 1907 for the repeal or very radical modification of said vaccination law."

Dr. Dixon is evidently hunting trouble and seems to have found it.

—◆—

A FOOLISH CUSTOM.—"According to the vicar of a Birmingham church two pounds of rice thrown at the brides and bridegrooms every week at each of the seventy-five churches in Birmingham and its suburbs, and the 8,000 pounds of rice thus thrown away and absolutely wasted last year, might have been of very great use in feeding the recently famine-stricken people of India. There are over 20,000 places of worship in England, and if this estimate be true for the other churches, then it follows that nearly 900 tons of rice are yearly thrown away at weddings and wasted at a cost of over £4,000."—*Health*.

—◆—

HOW TO CURE.—"The *Gazette* does claim heartily and emphatically that in so far as the *use of drugs* is concerned, in its judgment, the best and safest, the least injurious, the most frequently successful, and on the whole most satisfactory method of *treating* conditions of disease, is by the homœopathic method of selecting the similar remedy in a form sufficiently diluted to avoid aggravation of the trouble, and yet in sufficient strength to accomplish the desired result."—*New England Medical Gazette*.

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### TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TITUS.

Benjie—if you ever become the proud and happy possessor of a baby, I pray you never feed it upon "Baby's Friend."

What do you mean?

I'll tell you, my Benjie. Up in the interior of Pennsylvania in a pleasant hamlet there dwells a wise woman who takes so much interest in new babies that she writes letters to the city clerks of many towns asking for baby data, as follows. The letter that I quote was published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* of March 3, 1906, and tells its own story: "Mrs. J. A. Kopp, sole proprietor of Kopp's Baby's Friend, The King of Baby Soothers. Office and Laboratory, 318 and 320 E. Poplar St. (near Pine). And sole proprietor of Kopp's Cur-A-Cough. Kopp's Liver Pellets. Kopp's Electric Worm Syrup. Kopp's Atlas Liniment. C. Robert Kopp, Manager and Manufacturing Chemist.

"YORK, PA., Dec. 21, 1905.

"CITY CLERK, Knoxville, Tenn.

"DEAR SIR:—Would you for a compensation furnish me with a monthly report of the births occur-

ring in your city? What I desire is the fathers' names and addresses. In case of illegitimates, the mothers'. I have made arrangements with the city clerk in many cities for the furnishing of this report and would like very much to have that of your city. Kindly let me hear from you and oblige,

"Yours very truly,

"MRS. J. A. KOPP."

Now that misguided City Clerk, instead of furnishing these baby benefactors names and data, sent the letter to the editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, and the editor entirely without regard to the best interests of the infants or the feelings of the benefactors published this letter, and also reports of deaths that followed the administration of Kopp's Baby's Friend.

It is certainly an unfortunate coincidence that four babies should die after taking this Baby Friend, said Benjie.

It certainly is, my Benjie. But what would you? In the middle of life we are in death, you know. But to continue: With the letter the *Journal* publishes the account of these untimely demises. A baby in Omaha took four drops of the Baby Friend and passed. An analysis of the Baby Friend shows nearly one-third of a grain of *Morphia sulphate* in one fluid ounce. In January, 1906, a child three and one-half months old took the Baby Friend and also passed. The state attorney in commenting upon this case, with no regard to the tender feelings of originators of the Friend, and the benefactors of babies, said: "There is urgent need of a law prohibiting the sale of any patent or proprietary medicine containing any deadly drug unless the same is labelled 'Poison.'"

In February another death is reported from Omaha. And in January, 1906, Mr. Stanislaus Gnad, of Utica, N. Y., became the fond father of twins, and when they were five weeks old, the said father gave them Kopp's Baby's Friend and they also passed. The following is quoted from the official report of the case: "The said Adam and Eve Gnad, otherwise known as Zarlach, died on the 25th day of January, 1906; the boy died at 2:30 P. M., and the girl died at 7:45 P. M., at No. 25 Kossuth Avenue, in the City of Utica, County of Oneida, N. Y., of *Morphine* poisoning. The evidence shows that Stanislaus Gnad, the father of the infants, had administered to them a dose of mixture known as Kopp's Baby's Friend on the night of January 24, 1906, and that the infants (whose age was one

month and one day) died on the following day. Now after investigating the circumstances attending such deaths and obtaining the report of Drs. James G. Hunt and H. F. Preston, who made an autopsy on the bodies of the deceased infants, and also the report of Drs. Nelson and Smith, chemists, who made an examination of the stomachs and stomachs' contents of the dead infants, and also an examination of a portion of the mixture above mentioned, showing that it contained *Morphine*, I find and decide that the said Adam and Eve Gnad, otherwise called Zarlach, died from an overdose of Kopp's Baby's Friend which was administered by their father, but without criminal intent."

The editor of the *Journal* thus concludes: "Thus without any particular effort on our part there has come to our attention within three (3) months evidence of four deaths and one case of poisoning from this 'soothing' medicine for infants. The question is, how many cases have occurred to which our attention has not been called, or which have not been reported? Is it possible that we have accidentally heard of all such cases? Is it not more likely that there are hundreds that are never even reported to the coroner? Of course, it would be wrong to check this kind of business by legislation; vested interests are at stake, especially vested interests of newspapers. Kopp's Baby's Friend is only a sample; it is no worse than hundreds of others that are allowed to be sold for the aggrandizement of the few, but to the injury and death of the many."

That is what I call a good manly protest for the poor babies, said Benjie; why some of these Soothing Syrup Fiends would dig up their grand-mothers to get the rings buried with them. Anybody who will put up and sell any sort of stuff containing enough *Morphine* or other poison to become easily lethal in the hands of an unsophisticated layman ought to be put out of the medicine business. But what a new method of graft, this sending letters to the city clerks and thus getting in on the ground floor. Most patent medicine benefactors trust to advertisement in the papers or to the corner druggist, but here is one who evidently gets up very early in the morning. So soon as a baby is born and the faithful guardian of the city health reports has, *for a consideration*, time to notify the great hearted proprietors of the Baby's Friend, that poor infant is exposed in addition to colds and colic and other ills of early babyhood to the seductive perils of the patent medicine man. Imagine the circulars sent to the proud

father and mother and how they pored over them and then rushed out to get soothement for the dear new baby.

I'd like to see one of the circulars, Benjie, it must be a masterpiece of glittering generalities.

Yes, I know about how one would read. It is not well for a new baby to cry, and this Soother is very good for colic, it will induce sweet sleep, aid the baby's digestion, make its hair grow, and assist in dentition.

The strange part of this baby soothement is, my Benjie, that the average father and mother thinks when the baby is howling that if only something can be given to stop the noise and make the baby sleep the cure is complete. The fact is that no baby cries without reason; it is nature's signal bell that there is trouble going on, and the last thing that should be done is to muffle the bell. Find out what makes the baby cry and remove the cause, but whatever you do, do not dope the poor sufferer with any preparation put up for money by unscrupulous persons, no matter under what name or circumstance.

A woman told me the other day that a sample of soothing syrup was left at her door the other day; just thrown in. I did know that the conscienceless medicine grafters were wont to distribute headache powders, liver pills, emmenagogues, and *sich*, at the doors of a grateful public, but I did not know that the Baby Friend folks were adopting that method. And this woman told me that a neighbor, also a mother, advised her to try this peripatetic and irresponsible soothing syrup on baby. Think of it. Give at random, to the darling of the household, the baby king, a concoction left at the door by an unknown peddler of patent medicine samples! Blindly try on the baby a preparation whose contents and whose effects are unknown! Verily, the credulity of people was much underrated by the late Mr. Barnum.

Well, said Benjie, I will make a rule for you:

Give the new baby nothing but the mother-milk, no catnip tea, no sedatives, no paregoric, nor laudanum, nor Soothing Syrup, nor Baby's Friend. If the baby is sick, call a real homœopathic physician and see how speedily and gently and charmingly a dose of *Chamomilla*, or *Aconite*, or *Colocynthis* will soothe the crying baby, and lull to healthy sleep and wreath the little face with slumber smiles. And there is this advantage about this method, *the baby will wake up*.

Yes, Benjie, with the Soothing Syrups and Baby's

Friends the baby often wakes up only in heaven, and one wishes to keep the darlings on earth if possible.

And, Benjie, no man should be allowed to sell any sedative to the people unless the names of the drugs composing it are printed on its label, and if there is any poison in it, no matter how seemingly harmless, then a big, big name POISON should be printed on the bottle label. It is not half as necessary for a lot of medical grafters to get rich as it is that our babies should be protected from danger.

Right you are, said Benjie.

---

#### HINTS.

*Allium cepa* is an excellent remedy for an acute cold with much sneezing, running at the nose and from the eyes. Worse when coming into a warm room.

The *Arsenicum* cold is worse in the open air; has frontal headache, sneezing, burning sensation in nose, yet wants to be near the fire; thin, watery, excoriating discharge.

Chill, bone-pains, headache; fever that a drink of water makes patient shiver; weakness and sweat, these symptoms call for *Eupatorium perf.*

Sensation as if something were rolling around in the abdomen, is a peculiar symptom of *Crocus sat.*

Vertigo, when lying down or when turning over in bed, *Conium mac.*

Mind abnormally active, one is absolutely sleepless, *Coffea crud.*

Wrists feel sprained and stiff, *Ruta grav.*

Where the ticking of clocks, or any sound, no matter if slight and at a distance, annoys patient, give *Opium 30.*

Always sweating, skin unhealthy, pustules, boils, *Hepar sulph.*

"Goose flesh" is a symptom very peculiar to *Gelsemium.*

Oozing of sticky stuff behind the ears, or on head, *Graphites.*

---

#### TARTAR AND TONICUM.

By E. B. FANNING, M. D.

Would the following always suggest *Iron* as the remedy indicated?

Several years ago when I began taking Physiological Tonicum for my catarrhal troubles, I had a

very heavy cast of tartar (dark colored) on my lower teeth which annoyed very much, and I very often found myself trying to force it off with my tongue. I tried to cut it off with my knife, and also tried to pull it off by getting the hook of a shoe-buttoner under it, but all to no avail. After I had taken the Tonicum, teaspoonful doses in tumbler of water, sweetened to taste, for about one year and a half, more or less regularly, the whole cast from the three teeth came off one day while eating my dinner. One front tooth held the bulk of it and the one on each side only had a small amount on them, but the whole three felt very sensitive and exposed for about a week. I concluded at the time that my general health was improving, and that was a result only.

Some time after this occurred the Tonicum was set aside, and I forgot about the tartar, and only noticed it when it had formed quite considerably again, and as the season appeared for my hay fever and catarrh, I began again to take the Tonicum as before, and before I had taken it very long, I had the pleasure of loosing the tartar again. Then I made up my mind it was the Tonicum and not a freak of nature. I had no more trouble with it until this winter, when my teeth began to feel very rough inside again, so I concluded to take it again and see if results would prove the same, but instead of taking a teaspoonful for a dose three times a day I took from twenty to thirty drops in third of a tumbler of water at bed time only. When I had taken it for two weeks the roughness had all disappeared. I continued it for two weeks longer, then stopped.

Tartar is formed from the solids of the saline and perhaps from the breath, and its presence might aid us in our search for the indicated remedy. And I hope those who may read this and find they have this condition present will give the remedy a trial and report through the ENVOY the results.

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#### HYGIENIC VALUE OF OLIVE OIL.

That which should be in every English kitchen, for both culinary and household purposes, olive oil, is probably used less than any other culinary or medicinal article, and this, too, when no other article can be used for so many different purposes every day in the year, in the kitchen, the living room, the sick room, the bath room; in fact, it is valuable in the affairs of the household from cellar to garret.

Olive oil plays a very important part in the new

hygienic way of living. It is nourishing, strengthening, cleansing, palatable, and life-giving. People should buy it in half-gallon cans and make a business of using it internally and externally. It is hard to name all of its uses, there are so many.

We must keep our bodies lubricated inside and out so that we may not stiffen up as we grow older. Many hygienic people to-day contribute their elasticity and young appearance to the use of olive oil.

Many people cannot take it the first thing in the morning. It is not necessary to take it then. Take hot or cold water in the morning, with or without the juice of a lemon or orange.

#### JUST BEFORE THE NOON MEAL,

a few minutes before, take a dessertspoonful of the oil. If you do not care for the taste of it at first have a bite of something to eat immediately after. You will soon learn to like it. Some doctors say to take it before a meal, others after. We have found that most people prefer it before a meal.

Then just before supper (or the night meal) take another dessertspoonful. If you are situated so that you can have a vegetable salad every evening, you can use the oil that way instead of from the spoon.

It is delicious made in mayonnaise dressing, or you can use just plain, with a bit of lemon juice, pepper and salt.

If you can get any green vegetables except lettuce, take that and use a quantity of olive oil, but if you can have lettuce, tomato, and, if you like, a bit of onion, you can have a delicious salad.

A wholesome, nourishing evening meal, conducive to sleep and good spirit, such as we describe: a slice or two of whole wheat bread and a few dates.

#### NO NIGHTMARE AND RESTLESS TOSSING

after a meal like that. Then, if you have been troubled with constipation, just before retiring take olive oil and orange juice; the juice of one orange and two teaspoonfuls of the oil.

If you are thin, you will find that by taking the oil three times a day—noon, night, and upon retiring, you will begin to take on flesh.

If you are too fleshy, you need not be afraid to take it, provided you exercise daily to keep from getting sluggish.

In diabetes, rheumatism, intestinal troubles, etc., olive oil will do wonders.

It is good for babies and growing children, as well as for grown ups.

It is being used by physicians in appendicitis cases. Dr. Terry gives cathartic doses of castor oil, with olive oil, followed with hot water, until the bowels are thoroughly emptied. This is followed by olive oil and glycerine, flaxseed poultices soaked in olive oil applied to the abdomen.

Many people are living on raw food these days—fruits, nuts, and raw vegetable salads, and they consume a great deal of olive oil (about six teaspoonfuls a day) to keep up their weight.

#### WHEN THERE IS UTERINE TROUBLE

a douche of warm water and olive oil will be found soothing and healing. (Two tablespoonfuls of olive oil to a quart of warm water.) When taking an enema use oil and water as above.

During pregnancy a woman will derive great benefit from oil rubs during the last two months—especially in the vicinity of the abdomen.

A fine way to cleanse and strengthen the scalp is to rub olive oil briskly on the head just before retiring, wrap head in towel and put another towel over the pillow, and next day have the hair shampooed. The writer does that faithfully before each shampoo (once or twice a month). The first water must be quite warm to remove the oil—several warm rubbings before rinsing, and the hair will be so beautiful and glossy and the scalp beyond reproach. The writer thoroughly believes in egg shampoos, preferring eggs to soap as a rule.

Rub stiff joints with olive oil, and the glands of the throat when sore.

Women will find that olive oil is the best emollient for the face and hands. It is penetrating and softening. If the odor is objectionable, your chemist will sell you a bit of fragrant oil to put in it.

After a bath go all over the body with a few drops of oil. Rub it well in. It absorbs splendidly.

Housekeepers, rub a bit on your hands when you have taken them from the dish water.

Massage your feet with a little oil before retiring. Rub in well so as not to soil the sheets.—*Health*.

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HOMŒOPATHY.—We extract the following from the "Editor's Table" of the *Medical Century*: "Dr. Cæsar Lombroso, the noted Italian criminologist, said only last month: 'I understand that Homœopathy has been made fun of for over a century, but to-day has modern allopathic medicine anything of value that does not rest on homœopathic principles?'"

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# HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUTH.

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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.

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REVOLT AGAINST MEDICAL TYRANNY.—There is a steadily growing spirit of unrest, or open revolt, against the high-handed methods of the health officials in the matter of vaccination and it would not be surprising if the people of this country, like those of England, did not also make the question a political one. This opposition took the form of a public meeting held in Philadelphia last month. The meeting was very interesting and instructive and the discussion very spicy indeed, but not a newspaper in the city had a line about it, though their columns were crowded with matter of no special interest. This attitude of the press on this question which is of intense interest to millions is a strange one and why it is taken is a puzzle, for as a matter of fact the paper that takes up the vaccination problem and prints the truth on the subject will make one of the biggest "beats" of the age.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Pitcairn and the lecturer was Mr. Porter F. Cope. An invitation had been sent to Dr. Dixon, Health Commissioner of Penna. to take an hour of the allotted time in defence of vaccination, but he curtly replied that vaccination was a settled question and that he did not discuss medical questions with laymen. Later in the evening one of the professors of the University of Pennsylvania took the defense and

said, in effect that laymen had no business to discuss a question that belonged solely to the medical profession. In between these episodes Mr. Cope in his lecture read from the works of Dr. Mousley in 1796, to the effect that no physician who was a learned man practiced vaccination, the practice being confined to women, preachers, medical charlatans and laymen. Oh the whirligig!

Mr. Cope said that when he began investigating vaccination he went to the fountain head, Jenner's "Enquiry." Not a copy was to be found in the stores of any book-sellers in the country, and only after a long search he found a battered copy in a Chicago second-hand store. Mr. Cope said that after reading the book one can readily see why the work of the "immortal" Jenner has been allowed to die. Even a layman could see through it.

Jenner, by the way, bought his degree of M. D., for fifteen pounds, which seems to practically class him with the laymen, — or, with the other class named by Mousley.

The lecturer by means of a stereopticon showed the "scare" pictures that Dr. Dixon has showered all over the State. Mr. Cope said that he had repeatedly asked the Commissioner, and many others also asked, for the names and addresses of those whose pictures were shown, but was unable to obtain them. Mr. Cope from the platform challenged Dr. Dixon to furnish them.

The University Professor before referred to went up like a brilliant rocket, but when lawyer Beasley tackled him he came spluttering down in darkness and silence, the latter following when he was refuted from his own published writings.

It really looks as if this un-American and unjust compulsory act would in time be repealed and every citizen allowed to judge for himself. But the big and bigoted medical trust will die hard always fighting for more power.

OSTEOPATHY.—Dr. Douglas Graham, of Boston, read a strong paper on the subject of osteopathy before the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, which

was reprinted in the *New England Medical Gazette* for May. Mere arguments are useless in matters of this sort, so a few cases illustrating the workings of this system of cure are given. Some of these cases we quote from Dr. Graham's paper :

"A patient suffering from curvature of the spinal column was treated by an osteopath, who attempted to correct the deformity. She has been paralyzed below the curvature ever since."

"A young woman with a lateral curvature of the spine high up went to an osteopath, who attempted to set the bones, since which she has suffered from paralysis of one arm."

"A neurasthenic patient wished to be treated osteopathically. The osteopath found what he thought was the cause of her trouble in a supposed dislocation of one of the cervical vertebræ. He turned her head sharply to one side and then gave it a sudden jerk to the other side. Ever since she has been unable to get up and walk on account of dizziness."

Ten cases are given, but let the above suffice. They illustrate the fact that the treatment should be carefully investigated before taken for you will be "well-shaken."

"GREATLY PLEASED."—"The health authorities are greatly pleased with the result of yesterday's work," writes the reporter of the *Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, May 7. The "health" authorities may have been "pleased," but about 16,000 citizens were not ; indeed, many of them were fighting mad.

The cause of the uproar was the discovery of a negro who was strolling about the streets and who had small-pox ; evidently not very ill. Now was the health authorities' chance for taking the centre of the stage in the full glare of newspaper lime light. And they got there. Instead of taking the negro to the hospital and fumigating his place of abode, they quarantined a region in which about 16,000 persons dwelt. Two hundred policemen roped off the six or eight blocks under ban and fifty "medical doctors," as the reporter terms them, were called in and the work of vaccination began. Many refused, but they were "compelled" to submit to it, for the doctors were accompanied by burly policemen who could easily compel citizens to obey the doctors' commands. As there is no law compelling citizens to be vaccinated, it looks as if these doctors rose above the law—made themselves THE LAW.

Two thousand persons were prevented attending church, a thousand or more night workers could not reach their homes and were compelled to tramp the streets and lose their needed rest and sleep. In fact, everything that concerns the varied interests of humanity was halted by this unlawful declaration of medical martial law.

To many it seems that this assumption of autocratic power by the "health authorities," and the lamb-like obedience of the public, is a greater "menace" than would be an epidemic of small-pox—of which there was not the least danger. Our forefathers fought for personal freedom.

THE LIMIT?—The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, a journal seeking to kill off every other journal which does not bow down to it, says :

"The time is close at hand for the creation by statute of a new variety of treason. . . . If it be treason in time of war for a man to betray his country's military plans, it certainly should be made treason for a man or a publication, in time of deadly peril from disease, to foment, by false allegations, public lack of confidence in the Government's plan of rescue, and in the integrity and ability of the men (that is, the physicians) who risk their lives to save the community from unnecessary deaths. Than this, no treachery can be more base. Physicians, citizens, and the reputable press should join in asking stringent penalties for this crime against the nation, against humanity."

If this ridiculous claim should be enacted into a law anyone who criticised a blundering, incompetent doctor could be arrested as a "traitor!" Every move is to limit the medical liberty of the people and to confer more power on the "regular" doctors holding a public job.

WHERE, OH WHERE, ARE WE AT?—Professor Charrin, of the College de France, asserts that there is no practical value in boiling water to prevent typhoid. He decries the habit of trying to destroy fever germs in the water by heat, for, at the same time, the beneficent microbes which assist in the digestion of cellulose and albumin are also destroyed. In the absence of the beneficent microbes, these undigested substance are apt to cause enteritis and other diseases. M. Pages corroborates these views and states that the risk of contracting typhoid is

small, and by boiling the water, although we may avoid catching the disease, we expose the organism to many other ailments equally as pernicious.—*La Tribune Medicale, via Progress.*

Science! Science! Boards of Health have been warning us to "boil the water" in thy name and now one of thy devotees comes back at us with the above. Much nonsense is printed in thy name, O, Science! it seems.

OH, WHERE, OH WHERE HAVE THE LITTLE GERMS GONE?—"Consumption does not set in as an independent disease by itself, as do measles and small-pox, for instance. Consumption is rather a sequence of various pathological antecedents. There have been repeated assaults of what are termed 'colds' from lack of understanding, but usually caused by breathing air irritants. There have been catarrhs of breathing membranes; severer aggressions of influenza or of pneumonia; deflections of neuroses and nutrition; deviations from normal equilibrium and vital tone comprehensively. All these have been slavishly wrought through subjugation of the breathing channels to such deterioratives mixed with the breathing air as not only naturally induce local and systemic disabilities, but interfere also with their cure. All breathing leads directly to the lung tissues. Every respiration either supports or it discounts the perfection of lung function and lung texture—how could it be otherwise?"—*Geo. B. H. Swayze, M. D., in New York Medical Times.*

EATING BEFORE RETIRING.—"A very short time ago it was held that the eating of food immediately before retiring was almost a crime. Now, the whole theory is quite exploded. Some physicians have changed, according to the times. I have at all times taken food before retiring and have never had any bad results, but the reverse.

"Indeed, a good deal of the prevalent insomnia is the result of the unconscious craving in the stomach for food in persons who have been unduly frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous women, been keeping themselves in a state of semi-starvation. Nothing is more agreeable on retiring for the night than to take a small bowl of hot milk, malted milk, hot broth, cup of hot cocoa with milk,

oatmeal gruel, or some good, nourishing soup, for it is a positive aid to nervous people and induces peaceful slumber."—*E. Mather, M. D., in Medical Brief, May.*

THE REPROVING OF BELLADONNA.—The American Institute of Homœopathy is engaged in a useful work, namely, that of re-proving the standard drugs of Homœopathy. The O., O. and L. Society of the Institute re-proved *Belladonna* and Dr. Howard P. Bellows, of Boston, thus sums up the comparison of the new proving with the old:

"Again referring to the older symptoms, we find that of the 79, recorded by Hering and Allen, 36 have been distinctly verified in our re-proving, 35 more are in general harmony with our results, appearing in more or less modified form, 4 are out of harmony and very probably erroneous, and 4 more are manifest exaggerations of conditions which we meet and were doubtless derived from the records of severe poisonings. I do not think it can be said that any of the therapeutic applications which we find indicated by our proving were not, at least, suggested by some one or more of the older symptoms; but, whereas, they were but therapeutic hints or suggestions before, they become now definite indications, with sharply cut and plainly marked distinctions which never before existed."

This demonstrates on what a solid foundation Homœopathy has always rested, as this re-proving was conducted under the most severe, modern, scientific tests.

ADVICE.—The advice departments of many of our exchanges are fearfully and wonderfully made. For instance, here is a specimen from one of them as to how the handkerchiefs of a person suffering from a cold should be treated: "They should be placed under water and there remain for, say, two or three days; then the water is to be heated—by pouring on boiling water—and when this is cool enough they may be washed, soap being used, of course. Another washing makes disinfection sure, and completely removes all stain and effect of nasal appropriation. Then rinse the handkerchiefs carefully and, if possible, hang upon a line to dry in the open air. Let them remain on the line over night." Well, there you are! Isn't it great?

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### PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH "INTERNAL" VACCINATION.

By R. C. MARKHAM, M. D., Marquette, Mich.

It is well-known to all observant people, that the old way of vaccinating is often followed by grave results, such as lockjaw, blood poisoning, consumption, and long-continued impaired health—conditions sometimes a thousand times worse than the disease vaccination is supposed to prevent. I recently had such an interesting experience in small-pox prevention by the latest method, which, I feel sure, offers all the protection of the old, and none of its dangers, so far as has been ascertained from a number of years' trial by a large number of competent physicians. The new method I refer to consists of taking a specially prepared vaccine by way of the mouth, rather than by introducing it through the skin. By either method it gets into the blood and this is what is desired.

It is well-known here that E. J. Rankin, a railroad man of this city, has recently recovered from a pronounced case of small-pox, the evidence of which, in the way of skin marking, he will carry with him

for some time, although there may be no permanent pitting of the face. He was carefully quarantined in his home, and with him his wife, who nursed him, the five-year-old son, Mrs. Rankin's mother and grandfather. All of the family, of course, were thoroughly exposed, yet none of them had the disease, and all were given the new preparation of vaccine as soon as it was known that we had a case of small-pox. Mrs. Rankin, who was constantly with the patient, was never before vaccinated, neither was the son. The two elderly people were vaccinated in early childhood. The wife and mother had some backache and muscular pains, not unlike grippe symptoms, and perhaps a half dozen pustules. The boy had about the same number of pustules, but no other symptoms. The grandfather, who is a man upwards of eighty years of age, passed through without a symptom. *Variolinum 200* (B. & T.) was the preparation used and not more than three doses at twelve hour intervals were given.

This is the third private family in the past three years in which I have had like results. I have used this method in many cases in ten years, and in no instance has the patient so vaccinated had small-pox. I have cared for some thirty cases of small-pox in this time, without other precaution myself. I was vaccinated many years ago in the old way, to my sorrow. The stand-patter will say this protected me, and they will also say that one must be vaccinated every few years, from three to seven, as a rule, in order to be protected.

However, in no case that I have vaccinated by the new method have there been symptoms more severe than those of a mild case of grippe, accompanied in some instances by a few papules not unlike the early eruptive stage of small-pox, but these symptoms all pass away in a few days and the patient feels as well or better than ever. The appearance of the pustules I regard as a favorable sign, as I am then absolutely sure the patient will not have the small-pox in a long while, if ever. It has been found that when a case is coming down with small-pox, if the patient receives this preventive medicine the disease is greatly modified and shortened. This experience of other physicians I am able to confirm.

It has been asked if this new way will muster before health boards, and also whether a child so vaccinated can claim the right to school privileges when the unvaccinated are being excluded by order of the health authorities. This question has been thrashed out in the courts of Iowa, and it was held

that the new way was vaccination, and the child so vaccinated cannot be denied school privileges.

The quantity of small-pox or scarlet fever contagion necessary to infect is too infinitely small to be discovered by any known tests. In like manner, the quantity of vaccine necessary to prevent small-pox is too insignificant to be detected in the sugar of milk in which it is prepared. Once incorporated with it, it is lost to every test except the results from taking it, so it is much pleasanter to be vaccinated that way. The patient is conscious of taking nothing but a little sugar of milk, but he is assured that blood poisoning or lockjaw will not follow, and there is not a scrap of evidence from a large number of observing physicians, who are using this method, that a single bad effect has followed, while the protection has been all that is claimed for the old way.—*The Mining Journal*.

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#### AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Through the Associated Press an appeal is being sent all over the country from "The Meissen of California" for contributions to be used as a fund for the benefit of any destitute homœopathic physicians of San Francisco.

As its president, I have been requested to write to the editors of every homœopathic journal of the country asking them to make an immediate appeal through their journals for contributions to this most necessary and worthy fund.

"The Meissen of California" is an organization of the women in the families of the members of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, and we feel it a duty to do all in our power to alleviate the loss and suffering of the members of our school and their families caused by the recent deplorable calamity in San Francisco.

Very sincerely yours,

ELEANOR F. MARTIN.

Kindly send all communications and contributions to

DR. ELEANOR F. MARTIN,  
Delger Building, Broadway and 14th St.,  
Oakland, Cal.

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#### HINTS.

"Physicians throughout the world recognize the high medicinal and food values of strictly pure olive oil."—*Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Do not forget that pineapple juice is a most excellent drink in diphtheria. The late Dr. Scudder said it had a most surprisingly good effect.

Extreme sensitiveness of the skin to cold air; the least exposure brings on a cough, *Hepar sulph.*

Threatened lockjaw from wound, *Hypericum*.

Frequent sighing, deep grief, sinking or goneness at pit of stomach, *Ignatia*.

Losing flesh while eating well, calls for *Natrum mur.*

Rattling of mucus, nausea, vomiting, *Ipecac.*

One of the best spleen remedies is *Ceanothus Americana*, five-drop doses of the tincture. This is Burnett's "organ remedy" for the spleen.

Another of Burnett's "organ remedies" is *Chelidonium* for the liver. He gave it in five-drop doses two or three times a day.

For persistent skin diseases the Salts of Medical Lake, known in medicine as *Skookum chuck*, are excellent. Use 3x triturations or tablets three times a day.

It is claimed that *Nux vomica* 3 has cured cases of hernia. Worth trying, as it can do no harm.

With *Tellurium* 6 Dr. Nash cured several cases of otorrhœa (running from the ear) that followed scarlet fever.

When mouth and lips are raw and red, almost like beef, *Arum tri.* 6 is the remedy.

"Flushes of heat, with hot palms and soles at the climacteric, find a remedy in *Sanguinaria Can.*"—*Nash*.

Constant and persistent nausea, *Ipecac.*

---

#### WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?

The other day a doctor, in my hearing, derisively said, "Think of putting a drop of *Ipecac.* in a hogs-head of rain water and calling it medicine; now, that is Homœopathy."

This man really supposed he was stating a principle of Homœopathy. It has been my experience and observation that no physician of outside schools knows anything of true Homœopathy, and I am sorry to say a great many of the so-called followers of Hahnemann are as much at sea as any neophyte in religion, who having passed the outer portal imagines all there is in religion is its outward forms

and symbols, and who thus loses all that satisfying inner consciousness of religion itself.

Homœopathy makes no claims to being a drug system, because its adherents know a drug beyond its 6th or 8th potency has passed out of the chemical realm and is, therefore, beyond scientific analysis. Yet it is well-known that these higher potencies do have an effect upon the human organism.

B. Fincke, than whom there is no higher Homœopathic authority, says: "Our higher potencies show in their highest numbers the unchangeable character of the combination in their action upon the living organism. This discrepancy (the molecular theory of matter) depends upon the circumstance that the medicinal forces as high potencies do not follow the chemical laws which govern matter but the dynamical laws which govern life."

The Organon is based upon this theory, if theory it be, and Hahnemann speaks of this power as vital force, life force and dynamic force, all of which seem to be different names for the same principle. In other words, there are forces at work in the Universe too subtle for any known chemical analysis, and forces which materialism still refuses to acknowledge as existing. The Christian labels these forces God; the Materialist writes them down as "The Riddle of the Universe;" so that neither comprehends their full significance.

Science in discovering radium, the X-ray, and other like powers of matter had advanced a step towards solving these unknown forces. Radio-activity may yet lose the energy stored in matter, and if it should do so, the dreams of Keely and his motor will pale into utter insignificance. Le Bon estimates that the energy in a one centime piece to be 6,800,000,000 horse power seconds, and adds, if a man should succeed in dissociating instantaneously one gramme of any substance he would never see the result of his experiment," because everything in sight would be blown to atoms.

May it not be possible that Hahnemann dreamed of some such result when he advocated the high potentization of remedies? Does not all this show why we are only now, after several generations, beginning to understand some of the most important passages in the Organon?

Corroborative testimony is at hand from a most unexpected source. I find in one of the leading medical journals a statement that the leading sanatorians (sanitarians) are now using copper sulphate

in a dilution of 1:50,000,000 to purify water in large reservoirs.

If such an infinitesimal dilution acts as a purifier for water, what reason is there for thinking that homœopathic dilutions, even to the 1:1,000,000 are ineffective when given to a polluted human body?

The truth is, we know very little and cannot be too sure we know even that little.—*Frank D. Blue.*

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FOR BEAUTY: OLIVE OIL; SWALLOW OR RUB IT IN.

"Good morning. Have you used olive oil?"

When you hear one woman address another in this fashion do not think she is feeble-minded or a publicity agent for a new kind of breakfast food. Study her complexion and you will see the answer. For the essential juices of the Italian food product have been declared by Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to King Edward's household, to be a panacea for all the ills that the skin of woman is heir to.

When Sir Thomas was consulted by a court belle who feared that her complexion, and consequently her reign, was fading, he strongly advised lubrication, inside and out, with the oleaginous bottled exports of Lucca and Nice. And, of course, Chicago women, although they may deny it at first, will go and do likewise.

LAUGH AS SKIN DOCTOR.

Mrs. Marguerite Warren Springer laughed herself into a rosy glow upon which no beauty doctor could improve when asked for her candid opinion on the merits of olive oil as a means to ensnare the souls and hearts of mere man. "That's news to me," she remarked, after she had got her breath.

Then, turning to a man friend, she asked anxiously: "Do you advise it?"

"The mirror will tell you no," was the gallant response.

"Very pretty," she said, and her complexion improved again. "But I'll think it over."

"Do any of your friends use olive oil?" Mrs. Springer was asked.

"I think Dr. Frances Dickinson does," she answered. But when the medical expert of the Social Economics Club was called upon to testify her words were: "Further than this deponent sayeth not—until I get at Mrs. Springer."

Mrs. John F. Thompson, president of the Social Economics Club, declared that the question, being

but skin deep, as it were, did not interest her. After years of listening to Dr. Dickinson's lectures on the body beautiful, Mrs. Thompson has centered her attention on more profound matters.

"Olive oil is very beneficial both for the general health and the complexion," declared Dr. A. A. Saunders, who, being a woman physician, is qualified to speak with authority on both the scientific and the æsthetic phases of the olive oil movement. "I have recommended it to a great many patients. It is also good as a preventive of appendicitis for people who have tendencies toward this fashionable complaint."

Therefore, if in danger of appendicitis or pimples, try olive oil.

#### MME. QUI VIVE TALKS.

Mme. Qui Vive, the greatest living authority on the beauty question, flashed a bright light on the topic.

"No woman seeking beauty would think of turning to a big, ugly Dahomey gentleman for ideas," she said, "yet these dusky creatures have the finest, most beautiful skins in the world. Visitors at our beloved World's Fair will remember that the one occupation of the Dahomey villagers was that of anointing their bodies with oils.

"The idea of Sir Thomas Barlow is not a new one. If Mrs. Eve did not apply oils to her complexion it was because she did not possess a mirror and had never taken an inventory of her personal charms. Water, friction, the very air itself, all have a tendency to dry the surface of the skin and to aid it in its perfectly natural work of shedding decayed materials.

"Oil arrests this fluffing away of the cuticle, which is often disfiguring and as often leads to cutaneous blemishes. To use oils in a pleasanter form they are combined with solidifying materials and made into cold creams and skin foods, a suggestion of perfume being added to give joy to my lady's nose while she undergoes her beautifying operations—a sort of etherizing effect, so that she won't mind the time or the money she spends.

"As for internal uses, there is no question that a certain amount of olive oil taken each day will clear the skin. It lubricates the digestive organs, causing a more healthy state of activity. The eminent doctor is quite right, but he has discovered nothing new. Every woman over twelve years of age has known the secret and has followed it. That's why

the world is filled to brim with pretty women—one of the reasons. There are others, but there's no need of telling everything one knows or guesses."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

#### A CASE OF APPENDICITIS HOMŒOPATHICALLY TREATED.

By C. ASSEM, Prior.

A pupil at the gymnasium, twelve years of age, having successfully passed through the semi-annual examination, desired to celebrate this event by giving himself a treat, and bought and consumed a goodly number of oranges. According to the dictum of the physician, he must also have swallowed a number of the seeds, which in the process of digestion got into the vermiform appendix and caused its inflammation. The patient had a swelling in the region of the appendix of the size of a child's fist and complained of pains, when the part affected was touched; his pulse showed 120, every motion made him scream out, he could not eat, and was very despondent.

The doctor applied warm, moist bandages and advised an operation, which he himself was not, however, able to undertake; the patient would have to be taken to Vienna, which was, however, under the circumstances, impracticable. So his mother came to me and told me the whole story with many tears, of course, with the urgent entreaty that I would help her boy, for the physician considered the case very threatening and dubious. All my protestations, that I could not meddle in such a case, were in vain. The anxious mother spoke from her heart, when she assured me again and again that the motions of the intestines could be plainly seen, rolling hither and thither up to the place where there was the constriction, etc. To put an end to the scene, I gave her *Phosphorus* 12 in pellets, directing her to dissolve ten pellets in water and to give the boy every hour a teaspoonful. To the astonishment of the physician and to my own no less, next day both the pulse had gone down and also the swelling was less hot and less sensitive; there was a manifest improvement which then also advanced day by day. Still the physician found the case still very dangerous, because the urine contained great quantities of pus. I, therefore, gave the boy *Silicea* instead of the *Phosphorus*. In a week every trace of the swelling, as also of the pus in the urine, had disappeared. The patient was directed by the physician to keep a strict diet for some time, and since then he has also avoided oranges.—*Pop. Z. f. Hom.*

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etc., it will work unnecessary hardship, as these are often published at a loss and very few of them make any money profit. It is well-known that the second-class mail matter law has been sadly abused, but never by the class of journals mentioned.

Please, reader, write us in this matter, remitting if in arrears if you want the ENVOY continued to you, or stating that you do not care to receive it any longer.

THE PASSING SERUM SHOW.—Dr. Bourget, of the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, contributes an interesting and suggestive paper on "The Present Treatment of Diphtheria" to the *Medical Brief* (May, 1906). Dr. Bourget seems to have completely lost faith in the much advertised "antitoxin" of diphtheria and apparently with good reason. In seven years the hospital with which he is connected had 365 cases of diphtheria, bacteriologically diagnosed, treated without the antitoxin with two deaths, one of these was moribund on admission and the other died of paralysis of the heart fourteen days after admission. During these years 166 cases of the same disease received the injections of the antitoxin and fourteen of them died.

Well, there you are!

If a physician who does not believe in this queer stuff does not use it and the patient dies he is blamed for the death; but if patient dies and he has used it, "all that medical science," etc., was done.

"The will of God." Let us hope that some day the "will of God" will free the profession from the terrible tyranny of "Medical Authority" and that true physicians will do what they believe to be best for their patients.

A BOLD OFFER.—The following is clipped from *Health*, of London: "Dr. J. V. Ross, of Toronto, has offered to devote £20 to charity if six medical men in the town who condemn vaccination will spend a night in a small-pox hospital."

We wonder if Dr. Ross himself, who presumably is "successfully" vaccinated, would spend a night in a small-pox hospital? And, at any rate, the offer is a very unfair one. The vaccinated, so far as our observation goes, are quite as much in fear of small-pox as the unvaccinated; no one wants to be exposed to a contagious disease. The root of the matter is this: Is not vaccination a physical injury? Every one knows that the vaccinated contract small-pox quite as readily as the unvaccinated, and that vaccination is a physical injury, or else the whole theory on which "modern medicine" is founded is an error. Antiseptic conditions is the keynote of modern medicine and yet in vaccination a most virulent septic poison is put into the human system. If modern medicine is right then vaccination most assuredly is a vile wrong; if vaccination is right then modern medicine is a snare and a delusion—they cannot logically travel hand in hand, being incompatibles. The careful physician scrubs the arm, applies an antiseptic solution and then whirls around and puts in this clean surface a septic material.

**GIRLS' APPETITES**—"No doctrine is more mischievous for growing girls than that it is unladylike to have a good appetite. The teachers of poor children in the lower parts of large cities know very well how impossible it is to get good educational results from children who come to school insufficiently fed. The girls' meals should be of a social character, for cheerful conversation promotes both appetite and digestion, and sufficient time should always be allowed for them."—*Dr. Drummond.*

**FOOD AND SLEEP.**—A very short time ago it was held that the eating of food immediately before retiring was almost a crime.

Now, the whole theory is quite exploded. Some physicians have changed, according to the times. I have at all times taken food before retiring, and have never had any bad results, but the reverse.

Indeed, a good deal of the prevalent insomnia is the result of the unconscious craving in the stomach for food in persons who have been unduly frightened by the opinion that they must not eat before going to bed, or who have, like many nervous women, been keeping themselves in a state of semi-starvation. Nothing is more agreeable, on retiring for the night, than to take a small bowl of hot milk, malted milk, hot broth, cup of hot cocoa with milk,

oatmeal gruel, or some good, nourishing soup, for it is a positive aid to nervous people and induces peaceful slumber.—*E. Mather, M. D., in Medical Brief.*

**OLIVE OIL FOR THE COMPLEXION.**—An American correspondent writes as follows: The pretty girls of Chicago and New York are giving the luncheons of India, they call them the health and beauty luncheons. They make a study of the best foods, and they learn how to serve them. The centrepiece of the table is fruit, upon which the main body of the luncheon is built. They follow the London dietary laws, which have almost driven appendicitis out of London.

It was to a reigning beauty of London during the present season that the king's physician gave his famous advice. "What shall I take for my complexion?" asked this beauty, in distress, "I am a sight."

"Take olive oil," said the physician. "Live on it, live in it, live with it. Eat it, drink it, dress your food with it, and don't do without it. Lubricate your system."

The beauty did as she was told, and her complexion improved. Meanwhile she ate no meat. She began to give health and beauty dinners, and the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, Lady Henry Somerset, and the Princess of Pless joined her. Today their vegetarian dinners are famous.—*Health.*

#### A NEGLECTED ELEMENT IN DIETETICS.

"To 'taste good' is Nature's stamp of approval upon a food," says Dr. Woods Hutchinson in an exceedingly instructive article, entitled "Some Diet Delusions," published in the April number of *McClure's Magazine*. The same idea seems to be involved in Dr. Louis Kolipinski's article on "The Dietetic Treatment of the Vomiting of Pregnancy," published in this issue of the *Journal*. "A plentiful lack of smack" is the horror characteristic of almost all the dietetic preparations designed for the sick, so that ordinarily a dish of food prepared for a sick person is hardly more appetizing than a pail of bill poster's paste.

There is a widespread conviction, not only among the laity, but also in the medical profession, that anything pleasant is necessarily productive of harm to the sick. Stated thus sweepingly, it would prob-

ably fail to be generally acknowledged; but it exists all the same, and its salient manifestation is seen in the starvation to which the sick are largely condemned. It seems to be forgotten that God created the stomach to work, not to loaf. Consequently that organ is singled out for "rest" during sickness—altogether slighted or else tortured with a tantalizing pretense of feeding. One may not be inclined to recommend the indiscriminate use of fried ham in the treatment of hyperemesis gravidarum, but there is many an old practitioner who can recall instances in which persons dangerously ill, as with typhoid fever, have surreptitiously dined on soft shell crabs or some other dish of like deadly repute and lived to tell the tale, as well as cases in which the apparently moribund victims of cholera infantum have seemed to take a new lease of life on being allowed to chew bacon.

We have been too forgetful of the necessity of flavor in food. It is a need that holds good with the sick quite as much as with the well, and it is our decided opinion that those who cultivate the art of cookery have a great opportunity to add materially to our resources in the struggle with disease, and especially with chronic dyspepsia. Let the dishes be "rich," not the poverty stricken slops of the regulation sick man's dietary—unless, indeed, there is thought to be no further hope than that of reconciling the patient to death, even in which event a decently humane regard for euthanasia would interdict such harsh measures.—*New York Medical Journal*.

To this we can add three cases, illustrating: A very ill young man would take no food, except, he said "you will give me some sour kraut and beer." After considerable pleading he was given what he craved and got well. Another case wanted tomatoes, "you'll die from them," said the doctor; "I don't care I must have them." He got them, ate heartily and immediately there was a turn for the better. The third wanted pie and got it. Recovery.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE CASES.—Every family living in the country, or not within easy reach of a homœopathic physician, should have a "domestic physician," there are many of them, and a homœopathic medicine chest. If these are in the family possession, especially where there are young children,

much suffering and, perhaps, serious illness may be avoided. The directions are very plain in these books and they are well worth their price.

THE EXPLANATION.—"Why does vaccine virus injure and kill? A pamphlet on *Serum Therapeutics* just issued by the Lister Institute kindly supplies the answer. It says: 'Calf vaccine, or vaccine proper, differs from other therapeutic agents of microbial origin in that it is a preparation containing a *living* (sic) specific micro-organism.'

"Yes, that is the difference. Vaccination puts a *living microbe* into the *wounded skin*—into the blood-current. It hits the organism, as it were, below the belt. It violates the organic guard, and gives the microbe of the disease every advantage in working out its injurious career."—*Homœopathic World*.

"OBEY AND RESPECT THE LAW."—This remark, in effect, is often made: "I do not believe in vaccination and would like to see the law making it compulsory repealed, but so long as it is a law I think everyone should obey it." It is not a law in every State. Once there was another law that was not a law in every State, a law making human beings "chattels," and the Supreme Court decided it held, so far as the recovery of this property went, when that property escaped to places where that law did not prevail. Men like John Brown, Garrison, Horace Greeley, and a host of others did not believe in this law and lost no opportunity of violating it. It also cost many lives. With the merits of that law we have nothing to do, we merely cite it as a case of "violating the law."

ONE OF THE OLD TIMERS.—The *California Medical Journal* gets off the following doggerel, said to be the motto of one of the old doctors in the pre-homœopathic days. We modernize the spelling:

First I purges, then I pukes 'em,  
Then I bleeds 'em, then I sweats 'em,  
Then, if they die, well, then I lets 'em.

And that is about what was done a century ago, or very considerably less than a century. And the doctors who followed this practice fought against its abolishment as viciously as do some of "'em" today against the revolt against vaccination, a surviving companion of the above mentioned quartette.

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### TALKS WITH BENJIE.

By J. TRUS.

Talking of Baby Soothers, you must not think that Kopp's Baby Friend has the whole field, Benjie. Alas, no, it is but one among many sweet and seductive compounds to lull the roaring infant to precarious slumber. "Grandma's Secret" is a sedative, and Mr. Adams, who is doing such noble work in his articles in Collier's, says that "Grandma's Secret" probably came down from the Borgias, since it killed the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Nankivell, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, last December. "Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure" is said to be responsible for the early demise of a three-week's-old infant in Fall River, Massachusetts. Up in Vancouver "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy" was too much for a baby. The *Vancouver World* published the facts with the coroner's verdict in the case. The Chamberlain people then sent a defense to the *World* with a large advertisement which was refused. The medicine company then sued the newspaper for libel. The newspaper is now demanding and will probably get such legislative enactment as will in future control

the sale of such dangerous medicines. The Proprietary Association of America shelters this colic with quite a number of others. Since the Loder decision the Proprietary Association seems to have a colic of its own and maybe the decision of the court of last appeal will make that colic more severe. But, Benjie, the names of the preparations wherein opium in some form is concealed are legion. It would not be so bad were the fact plainly printed on the label that the compound under certain circumstances of the age or weakness is dangerous to life. There is nothing on the bottle to show the ignorant but confiding parent that the Baby Soother contains poison. If you want to know about the deadly effects of the opium compounds, my Benjie, read Mr. Adams' compilation of cases where Mr. Death got the best of it. See Collier's Weekly for April 28, 1906.

Ella Clark went to the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant in January, 1906. She was a morphine fiend and used the Chamberlain Colic Cure in large quantities. In Shelburne Falls, Mass., there is a man who began to take the same remedy for diarrhoea and now takes from two to four ounces nightly for its sedative effect and his doctor says he is a nervous wreck.

Dr. Weeks' "Breath of Cold Pills" were too much for Alfred Watsberger, of Wheeling, W. Va. He thought they were candy for they were covered with sweetened chocolate, and there was no warning label. He died!

In Ohio a three-months'-baby ill with cholera infantum was dosed with two half-teaspoonfuls of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup a half hour apart. The doctor, after four hours' work, brought the baby round, but said that its condition was due to the morphine in the Soothing Syrup.

But, said Benjie, all these people must live, these medicine folks, and the drug store man must also make a living. Besides, were all this so very bad, would the great newspapers, the conservators of right and justice and the leaders in all morality, admit to their advertising columns the people who make these sedatives and patent medicines?

Benjie, Benjie, how innocent you are! Know you not that there is now quite a little talk about the venality of the newspapers. Mr. Adams says that the Hearst newspapers get a half million dollars yearly from patent medicines and that many lesser newspapers almost live upon the profits of the nostrum vender.

However, the only thing I wish is that our babies may be protected and that the mothers may be induced to understand that under no circumstances should the baby be given any preparation of morphine or other dope.

I wish you would tell me what you think of those stoppers they put in the mouths of the modern baby, said Benjie.

Stoppers, Benjie, now do be more exact. They are listed in the drug stores as Hushers ; no, Pacifiers, I think is correct. There was some reason in the sugar teat used by our grandmothers, for the baby got some sweet flavor out of them. But why the modern fashion of putting a rubber nipple into a baby's mouth as soon as it is born ?

Makes the poor dear think its getting something to eat, said Benjie ; just as though the most innocent and unsuspecting baby would not know the difference between the greasy bulge of a rubber teat and the fond softness of the maternal bosom.

The sentimental part is not the worst of it, Benjie, it is a positive ill to baby to allow a rubber nipple to remain in its mouth. These nipples are so long as to fill the child's mouth nearly to the back of the tongue, and the constant irritation of the hard palate or upper part of the mouth tends to produce nausea and the food is much less readily retained. Then, the rubber in constant contact with the delicate mucous membrane of the baby's mouth tends to irritate it and often makes it sore. It is said that there is a certain proportion of mercury used in the preparation of the rubber for nipples and this is not good for baby's mouth. I know from observation that the baby who has a Pacifier always in its mouth, with its handle and its disk of ivory protruding, is the weak baby when it gets sick ; it does not endure as much ; its powers of resistance are less ; its bowels are more easily out of order and its stomach is not as strong as the child who is permitted after the sweet rites of nursing to close its fair lips in the fashion nature intended.

Maybe, said Benjie, they put these pacifiers into the mouth to act as a cork ; they stuff the kid until it cannot breathe, then cork it up, and, then if it cries, give some Soothing Syrup. Well, I suppose it is human to try to improve upon nature, anyway, modern humanity does it. The Baby Friends, the Soothing Syrups, patent foods, and all the other factors in the manufacture of artificial babies are sent through the mail, pushed under the door, and handed out at the corner drug store to the new

mother ad libitum. One mother told me that every mail for some time after her baby was born brought some sample of sedative or patent food and the advice she got from her neighbors was unlimited about giving her new darling various and sundry of the products promulgated by that mean animal who dopes babies to gain a fortune.

Well, Benjie, I am willing to put the babies who have never been doped, nor plugged with pacifiers, nor fed on patent nostrums, in evidence against the other poor little martyrs who have been much woman-handled. The healthy, nice baby, the baby who will laugh at the heat of summer and kick about in his little night gown and put his toes in his mouth and remain happy for hours pondering over what he will do when he is president, is the baby who never was tampered with by women who want to do something. The healthy baby is he who is given the God bestowed food and nothing else ; who is properly bathed and clothed and who is then let alone to sleep and to play and to look out on his new world undisturbed by the grim spectres of catnip and other teas, of dopes, and of baby friend grafters of various sorts.

And, when the baby is ill, which will be seldom, a little good homœopathic medicine will soon set him right again, said Benjie.

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**The Elements of Homœopathic Theory, Materia Medica, Practice, and Pharmacy.** Compiled and arranged from Homœopathic Text-Books. By Dr. F. A. Boericke and E. P. Anshutz.

This unpretending little book is excellent. The Preface says: "This book has been compiled from the wide field of homœopathic literature because it seems to us there is a demand for such a work. For years we have been receiving requests, especially from physicians, for a small work that would enable them to get an idea of Homœopathy, its medicines, dosage, practice, etc., etc. No book that we have seen covers all these points, hence this compilation. No claim for originality, other than the condensation, is made."

The first part, of forty pages, is taken up with a general account of what Homœopathy really is, and is a capital introduction to any one who is ignorant of the subject and wants to have information.

The second part, on "Therapeutics," commences thus: "The true homœopathic prescription covers as closely as possible the 'totality of the symptoms ;'

that is to say, the drug whose proving presents the closest resemblance to a given disease is the drug that covers closest the totality of the symptoms. But during the century in which Homœopathy has been practiced many 'keynotes' of the various drugs in their application to the cure of disease have been repeatedly verified and confirmed, so that it is now possible to give 'guiding symptoms' in many diseases, by which the beginner may work very successfully. This section of our book is an effort to give, tersely, the keynotes and guiding symptoms of the various diseases named."

This aim is well carried out, and the section on therapeutics is as full, clear, and decided, as space admits of. Each disease has the main homœopathic remedies, which are used, placed under it, with the dilutions most generally employed, and these are usually the medium ones.

The last section, "Materia Medica," gives each medicine recommended in the book, with their main, or prominent characteristic symptoms, the most characteristic ones being printed in distinguishing type.

The authors are to be congratulated on having produced an extremely useful book; useful to the physician who is a beginner in Homœopathy and who wants to know its tenets, practice and materia medica; useful also to the physician practicing Homœopathy, who wishes to have his memory well refreshed in a few minutes, and useful also to any non-medical man or woman who wishes to have a reliable guide in the "first-aid" treatment of disease, when far from medical advice. We anticipate a large circulation for it, and we wish it and its authors all success.—*Monthly Homœopathic Review.*

EFFECTS OF ANGER.—"Anger, says a writer, is the intoxication of the passions; like inebriety, by indulging it grows into a disease. "I cannot help it," says the drunkard; and with equal vehemence the passionate man declares he cannot help being angry, when the occasion pushes him into it. At first strong provocations are necessary to overcome him, but gradually he is more and more easily provoked till trifles unbalance him, and results ensue utterly disproportionate to the cause."

"We cannot afford to be angry. It costs us too much of energy and nerve and self-control; and it costs us too much in reputation, character, and social standing. It unfits us for every pleasure, un-

mans us for skillful labor, and embarrasses us in every kind of business. It becomes a weakness that disgusts our best friends, pleases our worst enemies, and lowers us in our own estimation. It is unreasonable, impolitic, and demoralizing. It confuses judgment, entangles the spirits, and leaves us prostrate before the meanest antagonist. It really unfits us for life's duties, debauches every manly instinct, and shortens life. Every time a man becomes 'white' or red with anger, he is in danger of his life."—*Health.*

### CHRONIC CASES MUST BE TREATED CHRONICALLY.

By DR. H. KESSELRING, Muellheim, Switzerland.

The above declaration was made once upon a time by an eminent homœopathic physician, and he meant to say, that in chronic diseases we must have patience and perseverance, and should also use prudent calculation and act according to a definite plan . . . . .

How much may be accomplished by such a treatment may be seen from the following case: A woman, tall and slender, about sixty years of age, was taken with gout in the joints and wrists of both hands. The disease increased from month to month with great pains and increasing swelling, so that the woman became altogether unable to work. Such a disability is a misfortune for anyone, but was doubly so in this case, as her hands ought to have contributed to the support of the family; for the husband of this woman, owing to extreme weakness of sight, had become almost altogether unable to work. In the spring of the year 1903, when I undertook the care of this case, her hands were of so little use that the woman was unable to open the latch to the door, which opened easily, only with the help of her forearm; of course, it was out of the question for her to dress herself. With the exception of some disturbance in her digestion and occasional turbidity of the urine, the patient was not otherwise affected. Her case, therefore, was very miserable and I openly declared to the patient that at the best she could not expect any improvement before some months should have elapsed; and, as to my action, I determined to allow a group of enemies to act on the body as long as possible. The treatment then actually became "chronic," as it is now in the second year and is not yet quite completed. But yet the treatment has not been in vain, as the woman

has regained the almost complete use of her hands, and though with the change in the weather she still feels some pains in them, she is heartily glad and grateful to be rid of her ailment, at least, that far. In the first months the treatment, indeed, seemed to be without any use, for in spite of the use of *Silicea* and *Lycopodium* several sores formed on the hands and the joints cracked ominously when they were bent by force. *Hepar sulphuris* 4 and *Silicea* 3 in two to three months seemed to exercise a curative effect on the sores, but the pains were quite violent; the process also appeared in the knees, but during the two months' use of *Iodine* 5 (four drops, morning and evening) again disappeared. *Aqua silicata*, also taken in the same manner, exercised a favorable influence in every direction, still half a year had passed before it could be claimed that there was any general improvement. Also after that time there were various fluctuations of more or less importance, and other joints occasionally showed themselves affected, still the improvement steadily progressed, while *Silicea*, *Lycopodium*, *Causticum* and also *Calcarea carb.* in the 12th or 30th potency were used; the single remedies being given mostly once a day for six to eight weeks, until the series began anew. These remedies I have found very effective in gout and rheumatism, owing to their constitutional influence.—*Hom. Monatsblätter*.

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### IS WETTING THE BED WITH CHILDREN CURABLE?

By DR. STARGER, Bern, Switzerland.

I will here adduce five cases of bed-wetting, all of which were cured within a short time through *Nux vom.* 3:

I. On August 2, 1905, a mother came to my office with her daughter, seventeen years old, with the request that I might cure her child of the affliction of wetting the bed. Her daughter looked slim and had bluish-violet rings around her eyes; she was eminently nervous and continually turning red and again turning pale. From her childhood she had wet her bed and the affliction did not disappear with her puberty. I gave her *Nux vomica* 3 in liquid form, directing her to take three times a day five drops.

Two weeks later the mother reported that the daughter had only wet the bed once the last two weeks. Before this, it had frequently happened every night, or at least two or three times a week. I gave her the same remedy once more, and after two more weeks the mother told me there had been no more relapse. The woman was lately in my office and confirmed the permanence of the cure.

II. The seven-year-old sister of this patient suffered from the same ailment and was also permanently cured by the same remedy.

III and IV. On the 3d of October the lady principal of an orphan asylum came to me with two boys, five and eight years old, who, for months, had wet the bed every night. The younger boy came from quite a neglected family and had received wine and beer even when he was three years old. The older boy showed movements as of chorea, both with hands and feet. The principal had tried everything she could think of and had also been to see several allopaths, but without results. Both received *Nux vom.* 3 and both are to this day free from their trouble. The principal is very thankful and cannot comprehend that a few drops out of a little brown bottle should have such medical power.

V. A mother in the Canton of Zurich wrote to me on September 3, 1905: "Honored Doctor—Your two bottles have done wonders. My husband and myself are astonished and cannot thank you enough. Just think, since Adolph has taken the remedy he has not wet his bed even once. I entreat your, dear Doctor, to send me one more bottle, so that if the trouble should reappear, we may have the wonder worker right at hand."

The boy was seven years of age, and, according to the description of the parents, he was of a nervous disposition and wet his bed every night two or three times. The wonder-worker was *Nux vomica* 3.

I have here purposely adduced only *Belladonna* cases. I could just as well have given cases cured with *Cina*, *Belladonna*, etc. I only desired to show by my selection the indications which point to *Nux*. Whoever individualizes exactly will have extraordinary success, especially in this ailment. But everything must be done through strenuous distinction. *The physician's penetrating look cannot be supplied by any number of books, be they ever so excellent.* I would impress this on over-anxious souls who may think that I have not revealed the whole secret.—*Monatsblätter*.

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# HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

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## CONCERNING OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Last month we explained to our subscribers that, owing to a new ruling of the Post Office Department, journals entitled to the second class mail rates must not carry subscriptions beyond a "reasonable period." We also explained that, owing to the small subscription price, the ENVOY did not send out bills, as the cost of postage, etc., would take about 25 per cent. of the price, but depended on our subscribers keeping an eye on the mailing tag, which always shows to which date the subscription is paid. The response to the appeal was prompt and generous, and we desire to thank many subscribers for their very kindly letters in remitting for arrears. Please look at your mailing tag and remit, or drop us a postal card if you wish the journal discontinued to your address. The HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY is a homœopathic missionary and not a money maker. We are satisfied with bare cost.

**A NEGLECTED BEEF TRUST HORROR.**—While President Roosevelt, the newspapers and officials are doing good work in exposing and correcting the

evils of the Chicago and other packing houses and slaughter pens, there is one which is left untouched, namely, the slaughter and sale of calves that have been inoculated with small-pox for the purpose of producing vaccine virus. All vaccine manufacturers use the same poison, and it is supplied to them by the Government, but no one has ever been able to discover just what is used, but presumably it is nothing but small-pox. Be it what it may, it is evident that such veal is absolutely unfit for human beings to eat, yet thousands of these calves are yearly slaughtered and sold to the people for food. No health official, so far as we can learn, has ever raised a finger to put a stop to this loathsome trade.

Think of eating veal from a calf that has produced a poison so virulent that the slightest scratch of it on the human arm will produce those vile, red, inflamed, running sores. It really looks as if the worst feature of the beef question had not been touched.

**IS THIS THE LIMIT?**—The following is clipped from a Philadelphia newspaper of July 14th:

"No one was permitted to look at the body of little Charles Rose, first Fourth of July lockjaw victim this year, who was buried yesterday. Although the Board of Health gave its consent to the funeral being held at the home of the boy's parents, Twentieth street and Godfrey avenue, Germantown, it was only on condition that the corpse should be in a sealed coffin, for lockjaw is regarded as a communicable disease."

When and where are these encroachments to cease? Tetanus, or lockjaw, is as contagious as an automobile accident, and very likely the medical officials are fully aware of the fact, but the more diseases they put on the list the more power. Some day common sense people will kick over the traces.

**X-RAY DAMAGE SUIT.**—A Vienna, Austria, patient who had been treated for a skin disease by the X-rays was not cured but injured by the treatment,

so he brought suit against the physicians and recovered what is the equivalent of \$7,000 damages in American money. It is better for both physician and patient to stick to good and safe homœopathic treatment for all skin diseases. A skin disease is the external evidence of an internal disorder and should always be treated by internal medicine. To stop skin eruptions by external means is like closing the outlet of a sewer.

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“UNFIT TO LIVE, UNABLE TO DIE.”—A Toronto, Canada, correspondent sends us the following, which shows that Canada, in the matter of health, is far saner than the United States:

“On March 1, 1906, the Public School Board of Toronto abolished vaccination of pupils as a condition of admission to the public schools by eliminating the words ‘and vaccination’ from the school by-law. The motion was introduced by Trustee Levee and seconded by Trustee J. Simpson. Mr. Levee had a petition containing thousands of names, including, he said, some of the best known doctors, ministers and business men in the city. He had a large number of letters, some of them very pathetic, from parents who wanted to send their children to school, but who were opposed to vaccination. He thought that there should be no barrier like this in the way of any child who desired an education.

“Dr. Ogden, who was the only trustee opposed to the motion, went on to show that vaccination is a preventive of small-pox. ‘If vaccination is useless,’ said he, ‘we must have been living in a fool’s paradise.’ He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the M. H. O.—Dr. Sheard.

“Trustee Parkinson was strongly opposed to vaccination. He gravely described his experience when a school principal. A case of small-pox appeared in his school and 650 pupils were vaccinated; the doctor boasted of having ‘done’ them all in forty-eight hours! There were many cases of sore arms—some of them very distressing. Six of the pupils never returned, several of them died, and the rest are ‘crawling around town today unfit to live and unable to die.’

“Trustees Kent, Brown, J. Simpson and Davis continued the discussion in favor of the abolition of the compulsory clause, which will now read: ‘The pupil must give the principal a written certificate of age on the form presented by the Board.’

“Chairman Shaw put Dr. Ogden’s amendment to

the vote, but it received no support. The motion was then put and unanimously carried. A burst of applause from the large audience followed the announcement, showing the deep aversion existing in the public mind to this vexatious law, which has been in force the past twelve years.”

If the real truth were known of the effects of this vile practice, it would not last a day, for the people would rise en masse and sweep it away.

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THE ONLY ROAD TO MEDICAL CURE.—“When a student masters ‘all there is to know of Homœopathy’ he will have no use for ‘all other means of treatment so far as known.’ The well equipped homœopathic physician is better prepared to meet all the exigencies of the cure of the sick, whether acute or chronic, even in the closing scenes of life—in euthanasia—than any other practitioner in existence. But he must know how to apply the law—how to take a case, how to select the remedy and how to use it after it has been carefully selected—and this knowledge is found only in the *Organon*, which thus far in the career of many of our teachers and editors is considered a ‘back number.’ Yet in the last century no man has been wise enough to improve it, because its principles are axiomatic, just as no mathematician in the last twenty centuries has been able to improve Euclid’s elements of geometry.”

—*Medical Advance.*

Apropos of the above, we recently read of an old case of chills and fever in which the sufferer finally deserted *Quinine* and betook himself to a homœopathic physician. The symptoms were carefully studied out and they plainly led to one remedy; homœopathically there could be no mistake in this. One dose of this remedy was given, no others were needed, for the case was cured.

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A SICK HEALTH OFFICER.—There is a certain grim humor in the announcement that the South Bethlehem, Pa., authorities have appointed a temporary health officer, as the regular health officer is down with small-pox. Dr. Dixon ought to investigate this health officer and see if he did not dodge vaccination, else how in the name of the “immortal Jenner” could he have contracted the disease?

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YET THEY WERE “PROTECTED.”—By mistake—somebody blundered—a small-pox patient was sent

to a Washington hospital, where such cases are not supposed to go. The result was that a doctor and a number of nurses came down with the disease. They were all vaccinated, of course, as they could not get or hold their positions without being first blood-poisoned with cow-sores.

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**KALI CARBONICUM.**—Dr. R. S. Stephenson, Dundin, N. Z., writes: "In my present work, which has chiefly to do with consumption, have several times verified Hahnemann's dictum as to the value of *Kali carb.* in this disease. Some time ago the symptom of 'pain in the hæmorrhoids with cough' led me to give *Kali carb.* to a young man who had been ailing for years with a rapid heart action (pulse 120), rales in one lung, and a suspicion of tubercular peritonitis. With this and rest and open air treatment he made an uninterrupted recovery; gained about four stone in weight and has been working hard at an indoor business for the last three years. Hahnemann's observation that 'persons suffering from ulceration of the lungs can scarcely get well without this antipsoric,' has been often verified. I bought your work on consumption over twelve years ago and it has been of the greatest assistance to me."—*Medical Advance*.

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**HABIT IN APPETITE.**—"The so-called cravings of appetite are purely the result of habit. A habit once acquired and persistently followed soon has us in its grasp, and then any deviation therefrom temporarily disturbs our physiological equilibrium. The system makes complaint and we experience a craving, it may be, for that to which the body has become accustomed, even though this something be, in the long run, distinctly injurious to the welfare of the body. There has thus come about a sentiment that the cravings of the appetite for food are to be fully satisfied, that this is merely obedience to nature's laws. This idea, however, is fundamentally wrong. Anyone with a little persistence can change his or her habits of life, change the whole order of cravings, thus demonstrating that the latter are purely artificial, and that they have no necessary connection with the welfare or needs of the body. In other words, dietetic requirements are to be founded not upon so-called instinct and craving, but upon reason and intelligence."—*Anon.*

**ANOTHER FOR HOMŒOPATHY.**—A San Francisco subscriber writes: "Homœopathy scored another little point with me in San Francisco's late calamity. Chased out by earthquakes and fires, and sleeping in the parks, a little vial of *Aconite* pellets saved me from 'colds' that so many of the 'refugees' experienced."

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**IT MUST COME OUT.**—"These volcanoes and earthquakes remind the physician in many respects of a man, for when he has a fever it is an effort of nature to get rid of or overcome an obstacle. For instance, when one has a carbuncle there are impurities that must escape to the surface, generally localized impurities; and this is a vent, a miniature volcano, from which human lava will escape. If it does not escape, there will be a chill, an earthquake, and he will know that he is sick, and must retire for repairs. And thus we have human earthquakes and volcanoes, as well as terrestrial."—*R. L. Watkins, M. D., in Medical Brief.*

That is the keynote of Hahnemann's wonderful work, *The Chronic Diseases*—cure must come from within outward and not from the surface. Skin diseases must be cured from within else you will have earthquakes.

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**A TRIUMPH OF NEWSPAPER MEDICINE.**—"The medical editor of one of the New York dailies used often to say that medical journalism was played out, for a journal published only once a week or once a month could never compete with the daily papers; at best it could only republish in more elaborate, if less sensational, style what the lay press had printed days before. In view of a tremendous "beat" scored by the *Sun* last week, we are inclined to think the medico-lay editor was very nearly right. This enterprising journal published an interesting and circumstantial account of an operation for renal calculus, performed at one of the hospitals by a well-known surgeon of this city. All the details of the operation were graphically and, as it appeared the next day, quite accurately described. The point of special interest in the article was that the operation which it described was not performed until about twelve hours after the article had been published. "If you see it in the *Sun*, it's going to be so."—*Medical Record, February, 1906.*

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### OLIVE OIL.

The following, under the heading "Twilight Chat," appeared in the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*:

"I have enumerated the virtues of olive oil times without number, but I am more than willing to repeat them because I am confident that olive oil deserves to be classed with fresh air, sunshine, nourishing food and cleanliness as aids to health. It is more generally used than it ever was in this county, but there are hundreds to be converted yet, hundreds of pale, nervous, listless women whose idea of health is too vague to be of much use.

"A victim of an accident was taken to a hospital where, for five weeks, the main object was to build up the nerve tissues which had suffered almost to the point of paralysis. She had not been used to olive oil save in an occasional salad, but she never dreamed of quarrelling with hospital rules. But so judiciously was she fed upon the nourishing stuff that she never realized she was taking a cupful into her system each day.

"The knowledge came in this fashion: 'I wish that I could know that you would take a cupful of olive oil every day of your life after you leave this

place,' said her physician on the day of her departure. 'A cupful?' she exclaimed in horror, 'I never could do it, doctor, even though I knew it would set me on my two feet again.' 'But you have done it every day since you occupied this room,' he asserted, quietly. She was hard to convince, but the proof could not be denied, and she agreed to keep up the habit she had formed. The doctor was a small, wiry man of great endurance and fame, and looked nothing like his seventy odd years of age. He had literally been preserved in oil, his daily allowance being a cupful taken in various ways.

"If the oil is eaten with meals or follows them closely it will do more good than when taken on an empty stomach. It will also be more palatable. Olive oil will make the hair luxuriant, particularly if used warm, and applied to the base of finger nails each night will prevent brittleness. Mixed with enough alcohol to take it into the pores quickly, olive oil removes stiffness from joints and muscles and adds flesh to one's bones.

"Nervous women are the ones most in need of the oil, for it is a nerve food. I cannot claim that it will cure severe cases of nervous diseases, for the best medical skill cannot be sure of doing that, but I am sure that it will help a little even there, and more where the nerves are willing to respond a bit. Brain workers understand the curative power of oil so well that few do not include it somewhere in the day's supply of food.

"A doctor told me of the obstinacy of a man who was stricken with appendicitis and refused the only chance of life his physician offered him—a surgical operation. He took his case into his own hands, swallowed quantities of olive oil at frequent intervals, submitted to hot appliances over the seat of pain and lived to boast of his wilfulness. A return of the attack was predicted, but fifteen years has brought no hint of it. I am not advocating the treatment for other sufferers of that class, but only telling all the nice things I can remember about an article for which I have a profound respect. I know its flavor is distasteful to some, but I believe a taste for it can be cultivated, and in view of its virtues, a vigorous attempt is well worth while."

### CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

In the July number, on page 35, from *New York Medical Journal*, I read: "Victims of cholera infan-

tum have seemed to take a new lease of life on being allowed to chew bacon."

A member of my church told me when her son was a baby he had cholera infantum and was given up by the "regular" doctors. So she telegraphed her husband and he started home, feeling badly to think he must lose his child. On the train an old friend met him and asked concerning his dejected look, and he explained. His answer was to cheer up, he could tell him something that would cure the child. "Go home," said he, "and tell your wife to boil an ear of sweet corn and scrape out some of the juice and corn and give it that." When the mother heard of the remedy she was horrified, for if anything, she thought, would kill a child with cholera infantum, it would be green corn. But as the doctors said he must die, and as his friend had told him he had cured his own child and knew of several others that had been cured by it, she gave it, and she told me that the child began to improve immediately. On relating this to a lady, she told me she had a friend who always used the juice of a *green cucumber*. Now, if this is not "*similia similibus curantur*," I don't know what is.

REV. W. T. ALAN.

Greenville, Pa.

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#### HINTS.

Goullon says *Phellandrium aquaticum* 2x is "a universal cough remedy."

Pains in back, loins, kidney and bladder, *Berberis vulgaris* 3x.

Cracked nose, *Alumina*.

When one has every "cold" on the chest, *Phosphorus* is generally the remedy.

Thirst, restlessness and prostration call for *Arsenicum* in summer complaints of babies. Use 30th potency.

When the baby with summer complaint has to be carried in the arms to quiet it *Chamomilla* 3 is the remedy.

Green stools with nausea in summer complaint calls for *Ipecac.* 6.

When child with summer complaint is peevish and refuses to be touched or even looked at, *Antimonium crud.* 6.

When child vomits milk as soon as swallowed, or, later, milk in curds, *Aethusa* 3 is the remedy.

When summer complaint takes on the symptoms of cholera *Veratrum alb.* 3 is generally called for.

Great straining, bloody stools and sweat in summer complaint calls for *Mercurius* 6.

Sweating head, sour stools, very offensive vomiting is a call for *Calcarea carb.* 30 in summer complaint.

*Sulphur* 30 in summer complaint is indicated when infant seems dirty, unhealthy, the orifices of the body are red and there is dry heat.

Probably the best hot weather beverage is Pure Unfermented Grape Juice with cracked ice.

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#### WOOD-ALCOHOL POISONING.

Drs. Buller and Wood have recently made a study of this subject, and found that "if ten persons drink, say, four ounces of Columbian spirits within three hours, all will have marked abdominal distress, and four will die, two of them becoming blind before death. Six will eventually recover, of whom two will be permanently blind. With still larger doses the proportion of death and blindness will be greater" (*Journal American Medical Association*).

Here is a danger to the public health concerning which everyone should be informed. Wood naphtha, known under the various names of wood alcohol, methyl alcohol and Columbian spirits, is coming to be so generally used for various domestic purposes that its highly poisonous properties should be understood. Like all the alcohols, this product is not only capable of producing intoxication, but is a poison in every sense of the word, and even more deadly poison than ordinary ethylic alcohol or wine spirits.—*Modern Medicine.*

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#### WHAT HOMŒOPATHY CAN DO.

By C. ASSEM, Prior.

In the fall of 1903 a young clergyman of the neighborhood was seized with appendicitis, and his physician urgently recommended him to be operated. I was also asked for advice, when I, of course, agreed with the physician; but at the same time I sent the patient some homœopathic pellets of *Aconitum* and *Arnica* to use after the operation.

He travelled to Vienna in November, and Prof. Dr. Ullmann performed the operation, excising, according to the statement of the patient, the whole of the appendix, as this was also ulcerated and full of pus, which was declared to be a very unfavorable symptom. The patient, who was enjoying the best of care in a cloister of the Sisters of Mercy, now used the homœopathic remedies I had given him, *Aconitum* and *Arnica*, and later he also received *Silicea*, after which he gradually recovered, so that he could come back by New Year. Owing to his anæmic appearance I gave him *Calcareæ carb.*, and in the summer he was so far restored that he could again perform the duties of his office. But preaching in a large church seemed too much for him, for in the fall he commenced to complain of pains in the place which had been operated on, and he had to take to his bed.

Now Homœopathy had again come to his assistance. The leading trouble of the patient was an intense feeling of soreness in the place operated on; a hard, knotty stool, with pain when the contents of the intestines passed that place, as also the anus on account of the piles there; also rolling and grumbling in the abdomen; loss of appetite and insomnia and great irritability; the pulse rose to above 100. I gave him now, according to the symptoms, *Arnica*, on account of the soreness; *Graphites*, on account of the irritation of the scars and the troubles in the stool; and *Phosphorus*, on account of the gases which could not find a way out, since the point where the appendix terminated seemed to be closed. These three remedies the patient was to take in alternation, dissolved in water, every hour a teaspoonful. This prescription was not, indeed, according to the rules of art, according to Hahnemann, but I was afraid the spot might become gangrenous. The result was good, and in a week the patient went again to take the air, and he is at present filling the place of a lecturer in the school.—*Leipsiger Pop. f. Hom.*

#### CAUSTICUM.

There are a few points as to this medicine that ought always to be kept in mind. *Causticum* is especially suitable with old people whose health is broken. Their morbid symptoms have generally a progressive character and they develop slowly. There is a gradual decrease of the muscular strength; a shortening of the tendon, leading to contraction.

The patient is usually melancholy, hopeless and full of anxiety. The secretion of the mucous membranes is thick, tough and glutinous. The patient sits down to his meals hungry, but as soon as he sees food his appetite vanishes.—*Hom. Zeitung.*

#### AN EXACT CURE BY MEANS OF RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

By DR. GOULLON, Weimar.

Translated from the *Leipzig, Pop. Z. f. Hom.*, June 1, 1906.

Mrs. S. had been suffering for several weeks from a constant tearing in the hands and arms. This phenomenon she connects with a large wash during which she was occupied for hours with rinsing the wash in cold water from the hydrant. Her sensation is as if her hands were still immersed in icy-cold water. When her wrist is firmly grasped there is also pain, although the joints do not appear to be swollen.

The patient received the remedy which has so high a reputation in Homœopathy against evil consequences of wet, namely, *Rhus*. The indication is, indeed, rarely as pronounced as it was in this case. I, therefore, confidently sent her three powders of *Rhus* (for I did not get to see this patient); the powders were moistened each with four drops of *Rhus* 4 D., to be put in sixty grammes of water, two teaspoonfuls to be taken morning and evening. And the result?

The treatment began on February 19th. On the 6th of March the report was: "Many thanks for the medicine you sent me, for the tearing was removed at once, and I am also now converted to Homœopathy. As a further precaution, as I am still afraid when I dip my hands in cold water, I would request you to send me three more powders."

In Homœopathy, different from other curative methods, we have still many examples in which the original cause decides the choice of the remedy. So I would mention *Causticum* against the consequences of burning; *Aconite* against the consequences of a simple cold (interruption of perspiration, in which even acute blindness has been cured, while the perspiration returned).

Very important is the action of *Thuja* against the consequences of vaccination (vaccinosis); specific also, and, indeed, popularly acknowledged, we may say, is *Arnica* in all cases of lesions and wounds. Here, therefore, the original cause prescribes the remedy.

But in allopathy this principle of healing nowhere is exhibited in so striking a manner, although allopaths are wont to boast of the removal of the causes and their consequences.

#### HONEY AS A HEALTH FOOD.

Honey is a medicament which can be used for various purposes. Dyspeptics whose real treatment consists in a strict food regimen should use it as a dessert in place of cakes, fruits, and nuts, such as almonds. Honey has still one more advantage, which is that it acts as a mild laxative, and that is a valuable property for habitual constipation which gives rise to many disorders. Without doubt it is to this double action that honey owes its reputation.

As a narcotic it may be recommended for sleeplessness. Two spoonfuls of honey in a glass of water will suffice to induce sleep all night. It is probable that honey in such cases serves to displace indigestible foods, which retained in the stomach disturb the nightly rest.

This is not all. Honey mixed with water serves as an excellent gargle, and has the merit of being very agreeable to the taste, either swallowed by accident or on purpose, for honey mingled with water is delicious. And the ancient Gauls thought such a beverage was a drink of the gods and termed it hydromel.—*Health*.

A NEW BOOK.—Dr. J. M. M. Gerner, of Muncy, Pa., has just had issued from the press a pamphlet entitled *The Vaccination Imposture; Its Infliction a Crime*. This book, coming from an old time medical man, deals some telling blows against the superstition in general and as practiced and enforced in Pennsylvania in particular. The first two chapters saw the light through the columns of the *Williamsport Sun*, but the doctors headed the rest off. This is the reason the whole series comes now in pamphlet form. The chapters which appeared in the *Sun* were so damning one is not surprised the doctors knew the only way to reply was by cloture. The price is 25 cents for fifty pages of knockdown facts, invaluable to every Pennsylvanian and handy to have around in any other state.—*Frank D. Blue*.

PARANOIA.—Dr. Wm. A. White, of Washington, D. C., in an article on this form of dementia in the *N. Y. State Medical Journal*, says: "Now, paranoia, and by that term I mean the 'classical paranoia'

with the minimum of evidences of deterioration, is a disease of adult life, a disease of the mind at the very culmination of its efficiency. In fact, it is a trite saying that it takes an educated man, one accustomed to the use of his reasoning faculties, to be a paranoiac, to develop an elaborate highly organized system of delusions. Such a result could hardly be expected of a youth with little or no mental training."

Well, there must be a certain consolation in the knowledge of that fact. It is curious to trace the ends of many lives, lives of men who have made a big mark in life, and note the number that have gone off mentally at the end. To know why this is so would be to know one of the greatest of natural, or divine, secrets. Why this, that or the other great leader of men becomes as a babbling child and must be cared for and humored as a child at the end?

#### CALCAREA FLUORICA IN CARIES OF THE TEETH.

Mrs. B. bore a child and three days after its birth there appeared on it a copper-colored eruption. The husband had been infected three years before his marriage. One month later the mother felt pains in the long bones and there appeared a papula on the mucous membrane of the upper lip. Gradually there appeared pustulous exanthems on various parts of the body. These disappeared on using *Kali iod. 2*. Then there appeared ulcers on the palate, and one tooth dropped out. *Mercurius* brought no relief, and within two weeks the woman lost two more teeth. Carious parts broke off from the alveolar process and the anterior molars became loose. The patient now received *Calcarea carb. 6*, three tablet every three hours. The remedy acted promptly.—*Allg. Hom. Zeit.*

DIET FADS.—We speak of the "effete" populations of Europe, but no one who had seen them would ever call the European peoples effete; and the impression is ineffaceable that what we need here is better cooked food and more of it rather than the diet fads that now captivate our nervous countrymen. It would certainly be difficult to construct any scheme of diet on which the profession would agree. There is scarcely an article but finds condemnation somewhere among us. The banana, dear to childhood, is denounced by the pædiatrist as unwholesome, though whole populations live upon it; while no printed diet list would include pork and bacon, which Dr. Woods Hutchinson insists are the keystone of our natural greatness.—*Exchange*.

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# HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROMULGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

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TEMPERANCE.—One of the most sensible editorials we have seen on this subject appeared recently in the *New York Medical Journal*. After noting how our fore-fathers ate and drank to gross excess, that being considered the proper thing, and how many reacted to an intemperate temperance or stern total abstinence, the writer concludes:

"With moderate drinking has come moderation in other things. We have found that we can get along with much less food than was once thought indispensable. The heavy banquets of our fore-fathers would disgust a modern epicure. This epicure is not a great smoker, a lecher, a cold bath

crank, a breakfast food adept, or an abstainer from anything he likes; neither is he a pale and drawn athlete. He has discovered that the secret of the approach to happiness that we may enjoy on this earth lies in true temperance, the moderate use of almost anything and everything. He is temperate even in his excesses and pays but a slight penalty for his little transgressions; he is a veritable gourmet of temperance. If men in general only understood the real delights of temperance, they would be temperate out of sheer sensuality."

ANOTHER SERUM.—"Mystery of cancer is on the verge of solution" are the headlines of a cable message in the daily press on July 26th. A lot of mice were inoculated with cancer poison, and 90 per cent. developed "tumors," while those mice who were "protected" did not develop tumors. It is safe to predict that this will soon be added to the long list of serum failures, for really there has not been one that is a success, and then mice are not men.

THE CORNER STONE.—"The founder of Homœopathy was born a century and a half ago. He lived in an epoch of superstition, he practiced during the dark ages of medicine, he knew nothing of the modern laboratory idea. Yet this gigantic intellect was capable of formulating a system of therapeutics so accurate in its essential parts that the rest of the scientific world has adjusted and readjusted itself until now it snugly enfolds and perfectly fits every feature of the homœopathic doctrine. Study the modern ideas of disease and the morbid processes as they are now understood, delve in physical chemistry as it is taught in every university in the world, listen to the forensic eloquence of the physicist, the chemist, the physiologist, and the pathologist; then take from its shelf the "Organon of the Art of Healing," written a hundred years ago by one Samuel Hahnemann, and it will be found that the notes of all these latter day scientists are so attuned that when that voice of a century ago sings its lay to the modern

music there is not a suspicion of discord, but in perfect sweetness the whole temple of science is resonant and reverberant in one symphony of perfect harmony."—*Dr. Royal S. Copeland in Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

New theories are constantly advanced, new treatments are heralded as the millenium in medicine and die, cults by the dozen spring up with thousands of followers and are dropped, health fads of all sorts flourish and fade, but through it all Homœopathy serenely pursues its way unchanged and unchangeable, for it is based on the rock of natural law. Come to it and *stick to it.*

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING, ETC.—The Boston papers report that when the Christian Science Temple in that city was dedicated a party of the minds took an automobile to carry them to the place where the affair was to come off. The auto, being mere matter, broke a brake and the minds were dumped and several bones broken; they were taken to a worldly hospital where the aforesaid bones were set, and the minds were quite content to wear bandages and splints, just as if they were nothing but common clay. 'Tis a queer world!

"THE SERUM DISEASE."—Such is the title of an editorial in the August number of the *St. Louis Courier of Medicine.* The following is a clipping from it:

"Following hypodermatic injection of horse serum, *e. g.*, in the use of diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, antidysenteric serum, antistreptococcic serum, antipneumococcic serum, etc., in a child, it was observed that certain symptoms arose in about 50 per cent. of the cases. The symptoms were noticed about a week or ten days after the injection, and consisted of an urticaria, erythema multiform, œdema, joint pains, and, in women, dysmenorrhœa. These symptoms varied in different individuals, yet the uniformity of the phenomena made the disorder easily recognizable. Another severe untoward effect was the occurrence of death a few minutes after the injection. True, this sad accident is comparatively rare, but the explanation that it was in all cases due to a status lymphaticus was certainly gratuitous."

When disease or death follows in 50 per cent. of the cases in which this "remedy" is administered is it any wonder that Christian Science flourishes?

When a patient dies under the so-called "Scientist" he, or she, is haled into the criminal court, but when one is admittedly killed by horse serum it is an "accident." If nothing but good homœopathic treatment was employed, the health of the public would be far better.

PNEUMONIA.—Prof. H. P. Loomis concludes an article entitled "The Present Treatment of Pneumonia as Exemplified by the Routine Treatment of the Disease in Four of the New York Large Hospitals (*Therapeutic Gazette*, Feb., 1906) with the following sentences: "The mortality today in the various hospitals seems to me unusually high. In the four New York hospitals which I have investigated the mortality varies from 35 to 40 per cent. At the Presbyterian Hospital, in six hundred cases, the mortality was 34.8 per cent.; at the Roosevelt Hospital, from 1903 to 1905, the mortality was about 40 per cent.; at the New York Hospital, from 1893 to 1904, 38 per cent."

There is no denying the fact that pneumonia under any treatment is a terribly dangerous disease, but under homœopathic treatment the chances of recovery are far greater than under the modern allopathic treatment, which seems, from the figures given above, to have actually retrograded in the matter of the death rate.

PNEUMONIA.—Dr. W. C. Cooper, in the *June Medical World*, has some vigorous words for the old school treatment of pneumonia; this is a specimen:

"The old school is utterly at sea in the treatment of this disease. Witness their articles on the subject in the journals. They are simply melanges of hazardless, in which the officious doctor plays the leading role, leaving poor Nature almost wholly out of account. Their *method* says: 'To hell with nature!' Their treatment—nearly without exception—would *put a well person to bed!* Calomel, Strychnine, Morphine, coal-tar products, *Amm. carb.*, *Digitalis*, *et al.* What a frightful array of deadly drugs! In addition to these, sloppy and heavy applications to the chest—so weighty that the lightest of them will force the respiratory muscles to lift a ton or more every twenty-four hours. *Think of it, and again, think of it.*"

Now!—"It was not long ago that we had thousands of anti-vaccinationists, and even now have some anti-serum (diphtheritic) cranks, who speak of antitoxin as 'hoss' juice, and even have some 'doctors' who deny the existence of bacteria! Good Lord, but it does seem queer that there are such folks alive!" So writes C. S. Wassweiler in *Medical Summary*, and he lives in Milwaukee. As England, Switzerland and several other states have recently repealed their vaccination laws in spite of Wassweilerism, it seems that the number of anti-vaccinationists has grown from thousands to millions, and that they hold the winning hand. All they ask is personal liberty in the matter. As for "serum," many men say that in Europe it is distinctly going out of fashion, and it is quite possible that the day may come when it will be classed among the medical curiosities.

WHERE WILL IT STOP?—The official medicine men are apparently determined to have every known disease put in the infectious or contagious class. It sounds absurd, but they are now beginning on purely nervous diseases. This is from the *Courier of Medicine*:

"So many diseases of the nervous system are now classed under the heading of infectious diseases that no surprise will meet the recent announcement that the parasymphilitic diseases are not caused by syphilis, or that the latter disease has only a remote and not an essential etiologic relation."

Perhaps it is best that they should go to the limit, for then the sooner will sane people arise and throw off the absurd medical shackles.

HOT MILK AS A RESTORATIVE.—"To those who insist upon having a stimulant of some kind, we commend a glass of hot milk. It is efficacious and innocuous, and many who fancy that they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by labor of brain or body will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be as abundantly satisfying and more enduring in its effects. Milk that is heated too much above 100 deg. Fahrenheit loses, for the time, a degree of its sweetness and density, but no one fatigued by over-exertion of body or mind who has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its having been rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate.

The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portions of it seem to be digested and appropriated almost immediately."—*Health*.

FOR THE COMPLEXION.—"Any woman, whether she works at home or in business, can keep and improve her complexion. At night when work is over, the face should be cleansed with a good cold cream. Rub it all over the face with a rotary motion, wipe it off at once with a soft towel, and you will be astonished at the amount of dirt you will remove. If desired, a good face powder can be dusted over this, but always cleanse the face with the cream just before retiring. In the morning bathe the face with cold water, and pat it for several minutes. This induces firmness. When you wish to cleanse the face with soap and water, choose a pure soap, and use warm water, but not hot. If evidences of a double chin appear, cold water used on it freely and patting will be found helpful."—*Health*.

A WOMAN'S WORRIES.—"Said a physician: 'I wonder that women fail to appreciate how much nervous force as well as physical strength they consume in worrying over the little things of life. Look at the mother and housewife, as she goes about her tasks, and observe how often she utters an impatient exclamation, how often she sighs over her servant's shortcomings, how often she starts nervously at a noise from one of the children. And each time that she loses control over herself, her nerves, her temper, she loses just a little nervous force, just a little physical well-being, and moves a fraction of an inch further on in the path that leads to premature old age and invalidism.'"—*Health*.

#### A PATHETIC STORY.

Lady (to man at the bookstall)—I want an entertaining novel to read in the train. I would like the style to be rather pathetic, too.

Bookvender—Will the "Last Days of Pompeii" do?

Lady—Pompeii? I never heard of him. What did he die of?

Bookvender—I am not sure; I think it was some kind of an eruption.

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### ADVOCATES A VACCINATION COMMISSION.

(The following, which we quote from that interesting journal, *Medical Notes and Queries*, was written by Dr. Edward Willard Watson. Though a believer in vaccination, Dr. Watson sees and points out the chaotic condition in which it is and the crying need of a change.)

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania in the Waynesboro vaccination case is certainly a severe blow to the anti-vaccinationists. It now remains, if they are in earnest, for them to make martyrs of themselves and bear fines and imprisonment *ad infinitum*. The decision, however, while far-reaching, is very moderate in certain particulars. Vaccination is aptly described in the decision as 'a highly useful ameliorative, if not always a preventive of one of the greatest scourges . . . of humanity,' which seems to us to cover the ground completely. The opinion also goes on to say that 'the act is not a penal statute . . . it is not therefore to be construed or administered by the rigid technical rules applicable to penal laws,' and again, 'It is an act touching very closely common

rights and privileges and therefore specially requiring common sense administration.' The two last clauses quoted above materially alter and modify the decision, and in them lie, perchance, the gist of future decisions which may modify it still more.

"It seems probable that but for the blunder of compulsory vaccination laws the civilized world might never have heard of the anti-vaccinationists and their cult. It is too late now, however, to rectify that—our past blunders in medicine bring on many of our present difficulties. The whole matter of vaccination needs revising for it presents some peculiar problems which deserve more than a passing thought. Originally done from arm to arm—for Jenner did not care to vaccinate directly from the cow when he had once secured his human virus, his experience having been so disastrous, we find it in vogue in this country—within the memory of many, as vaccination from the vaccine crust of a healthy infant's arm. This procedure was so successful and permanent in its effects that it was at first done only once in a lifetime, and, if repeated, only once more on the advent of puberty. These revaccinations were more often than not unsuccessful. That the initial vaccination was protective for a long time is shown by the fact that even today those who were vaccinated in this manner prior to twenty-five or thirty years ago are generally resistant still.

"But the agitator was busy after a while with outcries about vaccinal syphilis and the risk of incurring many other diseases and clamored for a 'return to the cow.' This led some to establish vaccine farms on a small scale—procure cow-pox and, having vaccinated with it presumably healthy infants, send out to those desiring it a 'one remove virus,' which was undoubtedly milder in its local manifestations than cow-pox and quite efficient. But in a short time the demand was heard for the pure article, and cow-pox was put on the market. The agitators forgot at that time that while children had certain well-known diseases which could be easily recognized and avoided by the examination and study of family history, that the cow itself had many diseases much more difficult to diagnose, and some of them much more deadly than the syphilis, erysipelas, scarlet fever, etc., which were their pet bugbears. There were dangers of tetanus, anthrax, rabies possibly, pleuro-pneumonia and, quite unknown then, tuberculosis. Antisepsis also struck a blow at this virus, for it was discovered that it was filled with a choice

variety of germs of various kinds and more various names; and so glycerinated virus was invented—glycerine killing, if given time enough, all the germs, wonderful to narrate, except the vaccine germ, which no man had seen or has seen up to the present day.

“Meanwhile the status of vaccination as a preventive and ameliorative agent had been changing—first, as we have seen, once in a lifetime was enough to protect, then twice, then every seven years, then every five and four and three and two, then every time there was small-pox in a community. Also it was urged that the refractory should be re-vaccinated again and again until they ‘took,’ till now we see whole sections of a city held up and perforce vaccinated whether vaccinated or no.

“The reasons for this change are to be sought in the changes in the virus itself. Possibly the glycerinized virus contains a weakened germ; possibly all the virus supplied us is weaker and more transient in its effects; possibly also the sources of our virus are not the same as in earlier days, not so good—for virus can be derived from many sources—for a long time four or five different sources were popular. A very respectable virus was evolved by perseverance, in the London small-pox hospital some years ago, from equine syphilis, or the ‘grease’ from which Jenner asserted his original cow-pox came. Probably sheep-pox and goat-pox and swine-pox would, under the same cultivation, develop a virus producing typical vaccine vesicles and pustules, but all virus that runs an apparently typical course may not always be protective.

“It seems almost a pity that arm to arm vaccination was ever abandoned, for its results were so good. And as for bad arms—which frighten the laity and sometimes the doctor—one sees more of them in a week using modern virus than in a lifetime with the old method. Then, too, there was no risk of anthrax and tetanus, the last being a very serious consideration, if we would have all the world safely vaccinated. For in the face of another tetanus alarm like that a few years ago it would be utterly impossible to enforce compulsory vaccination, Supreme Court decisions notwithstanding. People would rise in a frenzy, and justifiably, to defend their children and themselves from the risk of such a death.

“We need a vaccine commission—there are so many commissions—like the pneumonia commission that found out nothing, and others that found out almost nothing; there is a real need and oppor-

tunity for an honest commission to study the vaccine question over again *ab initio*, with minds clear of the glamor of habit, unproved theory, and the stress and strain of the vaccine manufacturer.

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#### HINTS.

If the teeth feel sore after filling, take *Arnica* 3 internally.

Whooping cough, suffocating, long-lasting, yet spasmodic, blue face, and perhaps vomiting after spasm has past, *Cuprum met.* 3.

Sore nipples when nursing child, excruciating pain, *Croton tig.* 3.

Patient moves jaws as if chewing something, *Hel-leborus nig.*

Inflammatory red face with moist itching eruptions, *Mezereum.*

Bleeding piles, *Hamamelis* internally and *Hamamelis suppositories* will give quick relief.

A good remedy for chilblains is *Calcarea mur.*

Oppressed rattling cough, bleeding, *Ipecac.*

Yellow tongue, ropy, stringy mucus, troublesome hawking, *Kali bichromicum.*

*Ledum* tincture applied to mosquito bites will, it is said, relieve the itching and irritation.

*Picric acid* 6 is a remedy for great physical and mental exhaustion.

Dr. Goullon finds *Belladonna* 3 a most excellent remedy for whooping cough. Patient must eat no sweets.

For pain and stiffness in the knee, worse in wet weather and better after moving, *Rhus tox.* 3 is the remedy.

Where there is uric acid and renal calculi *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*, 10 drops of the mother tincture in water, twice a day, is said to give great relief.

Dr. Mangat claims that consumptives should dress as lightly as possible and in pure white material. This is in line with the outdoor treatment.

Every family should keep a bottle of *Arnica oil* in the house. It is olive oil combined with *Arnica*, and there is nothing better for bruises, etc.

## THE AWAKENING PUBLIC.

It is not often that the daily papers will print anything against vaccination, but the Philadelphia *North American* recently departed from this rule and admitted the following:

To the Editor of the North American.

"Your recent editorial, entitled 'Poison in the Streams,' vividly portrayed the dangers arising from the pollution of the sources from which the people of the Commonwealth obtain their water supply.

"It was a strong article on a subject which is prominently in the public mind, yet it might have been made even more powerful and of still greater popular interest had it dealt with 'Poison in the Blood,' or the life streams, of the school children of Pennsylvania, caused by the enforcement of the monstrous rite of vaccination.

"Taking slight liberties with the text of your editorial, how much more impressive would it have been had you said: 'But all over the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the twentieth century, whole communities are being poisoned with the filthy exudations from festering sores, forced into the life streams, upon the purity of which depends the health of the public and the progress of the race.'

"Again, making use of a phrase contained in your editorial: 'At the very best, leaving out the chances of murder and sudden death, it is a wrong of almost inconceivable magnitude to compel a human being' to submit to the indignity of having this repulsive poison injected into his blood, and it is a shameful perversion of the powers of government to sustain laws whereby corruption is poured into the life streams of nations.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

## THE USES OF OIL.

Every person requires a certain amount of oil in his food in order to be healthy. Our ancestors lived, to a large extent, on olives, peanuts, chestnuts, and other nuts containing oils. The present generation uses too little oil in its diet. This can be taken in the shape of the pure expressed olive oil, as an emulsified salad dressing, or by eating nuts, olives, etc. It may be a matter of choice how the system gets its oil, but a certain amount is essential to the enjoyment of good health. The good results of the habitual use of the above articles in the diet are soon shown, especially where persons are inclined to colicky indigestion and constipation.

Doctors will do well to instruct their patients to use pure olive oil in moderate doses, also as a dressing for salads. Various kinds of nuts have a high dietetic value because of the oil which they contain, and can be used to advantage. When patients incline to consumption pure cod-liver oil ranks at the head of oily substances, but the lesser oils can also be taken in moderation.

Nature furnishes us many cures for the successful treatment of diseases, if we will but study her methods instead of following fads. The result will be greater progress in building up resistance and immunity to disease.—*Health.*

## PROFESSOR VON BEHRING ACKNOWLEDGES HOMŒOPATHY.

In a recently published pamphlet by Professor E. von Behring, of antitoxin fame, made the following statement which must be startling to our "regular" friends:

The scientific principles of this new tuberculo-therapy are yet to be established, just as the scientific principles of my antitoxic serum therapy remain to be explained, notwithstanding the assertion by many authors, that the therapeutic action of my diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins is clearly understood since the promulgation of Ehrlich's side-chain theory. For speculative minds the new curative substance will undoubtedly become a most interesting object of scientific investigation, but I do not believe, that medicine will profit much by it. In spite of all scientific speculations and experiments regarding small-pox vaccination, Jenner's discovery remained an erratic block in medicine, till the biochemically thinking Pasteur, devoid of all medical class-room knowledge, traced the origin of this therapeutic block to a principle which cannot better be characterized than by Hahnemann's word:

"*Homœopathic.*"

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

"Homœopathy" ?

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

"Gentlemen: If I had set myself the task of rendering an incurable disease curable by artificial means, and should find that only the road of Homœopathy led to my goal, I assure you, dogmatic considerations would never deter me from taking that road."

MALARIA.

An adherent of Homœopathy in Surinam writes: "*Eucalyptus globulus*, 1, *Arsenicum album* 3, *Chininum arsenicosum* 3, and *Chelone glabra*, in the tincture, are the remedies which I have used successfully in malarial fever. I have used by preference *Eucalyptus glob.* as soon as there were any signs of fever and I have succeeded with it. *Chelone glabra* I used with benefit two years ago when together with the fever there appeared symptoms of bilious vomiting. I took notice that the physicians here never question the patients sick with fever as to their stools which are, nevertheless, of great importance in malarial fever, and they always give *Quinine* alone."

"I have now been in the tropics for ten years and feel well and in good spirits. I have had three attacks of malaria; but as I am familiar with the symptoms, I at once cut them short with *Eucalyptus*, so that by the next day the fever always has disappeared. I do not myself believe in the mosquito-theory of malaria, for according to my opinion malaria arises from disturbances of the stomach. I only

drink rain-water that has been filtered, wherever I may chance to be. I never drink the water I find in the woods, for I have found out in observing the coolies here, that this at once causes malaria, as it produces disturbances in the digestion."—H.—  
*Leipzig z. f. Hom.*

GENERAL NEUROSIS.

By DR. K. KIRFFER, Nuremberg.

"I was called to Mrs. M. K., the wife of a manufacturer, by her daughter, who told me that her mother was forty-two years of age and had for some time been extremely nervous; she had consulted a number of doctors but had really only grown worse in the course of time. She complains that the daylight gives her intense pains, and therefore she has not had her shutters opened for a year, but lies in bed most of the time and cannot be induced to open her eyelids; she says the lids feel as if they were paralyzed and she has no power over them. The patient is very melancholy, very receptive of sympathetic treatment, and also has a desire of being restored, but she shows an incredible lack of energy. She has had eight children, complains of weakness in her abdomen; a dragging sensation therein when she is up; the menses are still quite copious. Having heard this account, I came to the patient and found her as had been stated—in a dark room, lying in bed with closed eyes. With gentle persuasion I attempted to open her eyelids, but without effect; here a little trick proved of use. I said with a good deal of sympathy, that I hoped the lids had not grown together from being closed such a long time. The fright at such a possibility exerted such a powerful suggestive influence on the patient, that with a loud scream she tore her lids wide open. This won my point. I made her practice steadily active and passive motions, first while sitting down, later on while standing, exercising all her muscles, also those of the face, so that the patient soon regained her self-confidence. There continued for some time, indeed, a great photophobia, but this yielded to *Atropin* 6, and after two or three weeks I had the pleasure of seeing the patient in her garden, when I called to see her. From that on she rapidly improved. *Stannum* and *Aurum* contributed in curing the troubles in the abdomen, so that this case of severe neurasthenia and hysteria took a very satisfactory course."—*Monatsblätter.*

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FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

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THE SPELLING QUESTION.—To quote the London *Times*, President Roosevelt's "head-long leap" into fonetic spelling, or, as the sinical put it, Josh. Billing spelling, has razed a great dust. The small *Envoy* begs leave to stic to the old stile—save in this one departure. A wurd is lik a plant, it has roots and these roots, in the case of the wurd, run bac to the begining of things. What reform is ther in speling "through," "thru." The "reform" looks to many of us like an abortion; to be sur yu save thre leters, but yu kill the word. The English language is destind to be the wurd language and any chopping at its roots is to be deprecated, for by so doing you cut off the wurd's lif blud and gane nothing. Yes, you do gane sumthin, for any old speling now can go, for in this fre and independent country no set of men can have the rite to dictate how a wurd must be speled. Spelin, to be sur, has changed since the days of Chaucer, but it has bin dun, not by an arbitrary order from a cleek of men, but like Topse, it just growd, took care of itself as every language should without official interference. "Reform," if it mens anything, mens a nuw form and what are we to gain by reforming the speling of, say, the Holy Scriptures, that "well of pure English?" Nuthin.

QUACKERY?—Man's most sensative nerve, it is said, is his pocket-book. *The American Journal of*

*Clinical Medicine* for September has for its leading editorial one entitled "Who manufactures the nostrums and patent medicines? In other words who makes dope for quackery?" In a broad way, it is asserted that none of the patent medicines are prepared by the men who sell them, as these men have not the necessary knowledge of drugs. Here is the way it is put: "All the quack has to do is to say for what ailment he wants that particular nostrum to be, and the great houses put their knowledge, experience and facilities at the quack's disposal. They construct his formulas, make the preparations, label them artistically and attractively. In short, everything is done to make quackery attractive, and all the nostrum proprietor has to do is to pay the bill and then to push his dope onto the credulous people."

We cannot see much difference between an Allopathic prescription put up by a druggist, or the same put up by the wholesale by a big chemical house. All of the—if we may so term them—standard patent medicines (Quackery) are simply standard allopathic prescriptions, and if one is quackery what is the other?

If one wants scientific medicine he must go to a homœopathic physician, who alone has medical *science* to guide him.

SEA WATER FOR LUNACY.—Two eminent French experimenters, says the Grand Magazine, assure us that sea water will cure or at least alleviate many cases of lunacy. The explanation is: "Man, like all other animals, descends from a marine ancestor. To place the human organism modified by disease in its original surroundings should, therefore, prove advantageous to it." Starting from these premises, the French doctors have given subcutaneous injections of sea water to a number of insane persons with, they declare, the most beneficial results. All which, if true, seems to point to *Similia similibus curantur* or, in other words, Homœopathy.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND VACCINATION.—We have been informed (it was not in the newspapers) that a

certain great railroad, one of the most powerful in the United States, recently ordered all its employees to be vaccinated. The various brotherhoods on the line replied that they refused to submit to the operation and would tie up the road from one end to the other if the order was insisted upon. There was no strike. Probably if the order had been obeyed the effect would have been nearly as bad, for half the force of trainmen would have been laid up with sickness.

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ANOTHER ADVANCE.—An eminent scientist has made a distinct advance on the serum therapy, which at best is very cumbersome, cruel and expensive. The scientist in question claims that by feeding hens on various substances the eggs from the aforesaid hens will be properly medicated and the patient can be fed on them and thus be nourished and medicated at the same time. This opens up unbounded possibilities for exploiting the public. Great, however as this discovery is, why cannot the scientists realize that in place of running diphtheria germs through a horse or a hen it is much simpler, more inexpensive and far more trustworthy to potentize the germs as the homœopaths do? There is not so much profit in it to be sure, but it is better and safer for the patient.

---

VACCINATION IN POLITICS.—Pennsylvanians despairing of getting freedom from compulsory vaccination from the courts have decided to take the matter into politics, as the people of England did, as will be seen by the following clipping from a Philadelphia newspaper:

“Before voting for any candidate for the Legislature, members of the Anti-Vaccination League of Pennsylvania will exact a pledge that the would-be lawmaker will, if elected, use all his influence for the repeal of the Compulsory Vaccination law.”

Little Isabelle Morgan, of Chicago, recently died from the effects of vaccination, and a coroner's jury so rendered its verdict. There is possible death and almost certain illness in every vaccination, and in view of this fact it seems terribly unjust to force people to submit to the operation. If one wants to be vaccinated well and good, but if his neighbor objects, it is the rankest kind of tyranny to *force* it upon him and no just man will sanction it.

MORE MEDICAL FOLLY.—A subscriber sends us the following clipping: “Arrest and trial by jury of every person responsible for a death from diphtheria, be it the relatives of the deceased or the physician in attendance on the patient, is recommended by Commissioner of Health Charles J. Whalen, of Chicago. Antitoxin is furnished free to those unable to pay for it, and at cost to those who can afford the price, by the city.

The idea of haling one into criminal court for not using a very questionable therapeutic measure (one that is positively repudiated as being worse than useless by many experienced physicians,) is, we hope, “the limit of health board tyranny.” But there is no guarantee that it is. To be appointed on a “health board” or being made a “Commissioner of Health” seems to be too much for some men and in the slang of the day makes them have “wheels in their heads.”

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A STIFF BILL.—According to the press dispatches, Dr. Frank S. Billings was called to New York to attend the late Marshall Field, of Chicago. The patient died and Dr. Billings put in a bill for \$25,000 for one week's service. Considering the fact that the patient died—and he couldn't have done worse under the care of the most obscure doctor—this looks like a pretty big bill, even to a multi-millionaire.

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A SELF-EVIDENT PROPOSITION.—*The Medical Examiner* says: “Dr. J. F. Schamburg, lecturing in Philadelphia the other evening, stated that of more than three thousand small-pox patients treated at the Philadelphia Municipal Hospital during the last three years not one had been recently successfully vaccinated.” Of course, you may be vaccinated, have it “take,” get small-pox, but then it is not a “successful vaccination.” One of the best means of getting at the truth of this vexed question is to ask every one you meet who has had small-pox whether he, or she, had been vaccinated. We have followed this plan and have yet to meet a person who has had small-pox who had not been vaccinated. Try this plan and settle the question for yourself.

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PAIN AT DEATH-BED.—Dr. J. Edward Herman, in a paper published in the *New York Medical Journal* for Aug. 18, says: “The symptoms of the death throes are generally more trying for those who stand

by than for the dying person. In a study of five hundred deathbeds, made by Dr. William Osler, with particular reference to the modes of dying, he found that only ninety complained of pain and distress of one sort or another; the great majority gave no sign one way or the other. 'It is a merciful provision of Nature,' says Dr. T. Lauder Brunton, an English physician unexcelled as a careful observer, 'that almost every individual passes out of this world in a condition of anæsthesia.'

And why not? Every one of us fears death—save perhaps on the battle field—yet we are taught that this so-called "death" is the gate-way to heaven for the just. Perhaps we doubt our fitness. At any rate, just or unjust seem not to fear death when in its grasp.

ONE OF THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC FADS.—We are told by the ultra scientific that the man or woman suffering from tuberculosis is a "menace" to the community and these unfortunates in some silly communities have almost become as lepers. Then, on the other hand, these so-called "scientific" ones have devised a scheme by which they propose to free the nation from tuberculosis by injecting it into the cattle in order to ascertain whether the aforesaid cattle are afflicted with tuberculosis. The case stands so—from the "scientific" point of view. A human being has a cough and his or her sputa is examined and pronounced to be infected with tubercles or Koch's comma bacilli. This person is a "menace" at once. Cows give milk and milk is pre-eminently the substance through which tuberculosis is communicated—according to the aforesaid authorities. Now as these authorities cannot tell whether the cows have tuberculosis or not they have for some years been in the habit of injecting *Tuberculin*—a substance prepared from the aforesaid sputa of the tuberculous human—into the cow's blood to see whether she was afflicted with the disease. If the cow "re-acts," *i. e.*, has a fever as the result of the injection of this vile poison into her blood, she is, according to the dictum of this brand of "science," condemned. Probably the healthier the cow the quicker she "re-acts," for health will quickly resent the presence of poison in the blood. But the curious feature of all this "scientific" procedure is that the men who advocate it will hold up their hands in horror at the idea of the expectorations of a consumptive being dried up and blown about the streets on account of its "danger to the public health" and then

turn around and inject massive doses of its vilest extract into the veins of cows under the plea of "protecting the public." According to their own logic, a cow that is free from the disease must surely contract it from the stuff they squirt into her veins—*ergo* every cow tested should be killed. Wonderful!

TOBACCO.—Those who smoke may find some consolation from the constant reproach and the warnings they receive; in fact, that tobacco, especially when smoked, quickly kills all germs, even those of cholera, pneumonia, anthrax and typhoid, at least so say the bacteriologists of Europe. To be sure the reverse of the shield is that the smoke may also kill the man, or his blood cells. We once met a man who went through one of the old time yellow fever epidemics at New Orleans, before germs were known.

A doctor there told him to learn to smoke (he was not a smoker then) as a guard against the disease. The doctor said he never visited a case or the hospital without a lit cigar in his mouth and had no fear of the disease. The man, like every one who tries, had no trouble in learning to smoke, did not contract the disease—and continued to smoke to the day of his death. It seems to be a case of auld nickie ben and the deep sea.

BLONDES AND BALD-HEADS.—Dr. Langdon (*Medical Times*), after getting figures from 68 asylums for the insane finds that only 3 per cent. have light hair, the remaining 97 per cent. having black or brown hair. In one asylum he found that every inmate was a brunette. It has also been several times asserted that one rarely finds a bald-headed man in these asylums.

SMALL-POX AFTER VACCINATION.—Dr. Choudhuri, of Calcutta, India, contributes an article on this subject to the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*. Three children in one family contracted small-pox six days after they were vaccinated. Two of the cases were mild, but one, a girl of twelve years of age, had the worst form of confluent small-pox, but under homœopathic treatment made a good recovery. The children had all been vaccinated three years previous to their last vaccination. This and a number of similar cases lead Dr. Choudhuri to the conclusion that vaccination is a bad practice.

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### MELANCHOLY CURED HOMŒOPATHICALLY.

BY C. ASSEM, PRIOR.

While making a call in the neighborhood, I accidentally met the principal of the school in G., whom I had not met for some time; that is now several years ago. On being asked as to the health of his family, he told me of the great sorrow caused him by the fact that he had to take his oldest son to an Insane Asylum, and he added, I do not know what I shall have to do with my wife. Since some time she seems as if lost, she will stand in a corner of the house and sigh and weep; she does not care about the kitchen nor about the rest of the house, saying, that it is all in vain, and she rejects all the efforts made to quiet her or to turn her to a better state of mind.

I then offered to send him a Homœopathic remedy for his wife, since it was evident that something was not normal. He seemed, indeed, to look somewhat incredulous, but he promised to do his best, to try to get her to take the medicine, perhaps by telling her that it was something to give her a better appe-

tite. Next day I sent her in a letter some pellets of *Natrum mur.*, and in a few days I received the glad news that the melancholy had gone and the woman was quite changed. I would here remark that she was already far beyond the critical fifties. She herself came driving up some time afterwards to show that the Homœopathic pellets had helped her from her imaginary trouble.

Next year a letter from my friend brought the sad news, that his wife had a relapse, and was again walking about melancholy and ill-humored, neglecting her household, etc. *Natrum mur.* now refused to act; so I sent her *Sepia*. This remedy evidently caused an improvement and in a few weeks the trouble was again relieved. With the year 1905 came the news that the old trouble with some slight changes had returned. The trial of *Natrum mur.*, as also of *Sepia*, proved ineffectual. Now my friend again called on me and told me that he had consulted a physician, who had recommended a change of air and treatment with cold water. This was accordingly tried for several weeks, *i. e.*, the treatment with cold water, for the patient was not to be persuaded to travel; the whole family was despondent, and he knew not what to do next; so he had come to see once more whether Homœopathy had also left him in the lurch. Being asked whether the woman complained of any special pains, he said that she had a rheumatic constitution; but the chief trouble was that the woman continually lamented that the whole family would miserably perish, and that all of them would either have to go begging or else would have to suffer hunger, etc. This lamenting and crying commences regularly every morning already at three o'clock and is becoming unbearable. Only towards the afternoon and evening she gradually becomes quiet; she is also in general very sensitive and irritable; she cannot, *e. g.*, bear either singing or other music. The fact that the aggravation usually sets in at three o'clock in the morning led me to think that perhaps one of the *Kali* remedies was indicated. I accordingly gave him *Kali phosph.* for his wife, and this proved the right remedy. The psychical disturbance has yielded for the third time and the patient is again healthy and cheerful, and she has really no reason to have any care about her future. Her second son, who holds an office in the agricultural bureau, and who visited his parents at Christmas, wrote me that the whole family rejoiced over the recovery of his mother. Will this cure prove permanent?

## CASES FROM PRACTICE.

BY DR. STROHMEYER, FRANKFURT A. M.

Mr. E. W., forty-seven years of age, a locksmith by trade, had been suffering for two years from an atypical form of tabes, from which syphilis has to be excluded as an etiological moment, and we can at most adduce as a cause; severe bodily exertions in connection with frequent wetting of the body. Until the last few years the man, who is married and the father of three healthy children, felt perfectly well; then came a time when the patient suffered from violent rheumatic pains, that roamed all over the body, at times darting through like lightning, which is characteristic of the first stage of tabes. Times of alleviation alternated with times of aggravation, and the patient had been at first satisfied to rest with the first diagnosis of rheumatism, but then a severe sensation of vertigo gradually appeared, there was some awkwardness in walking and disturbances in the sensibility of various cutaneous districts; these perplexed him and caused him to consult a specialist for nervous diseases. That doctor prescribed for some time strong medicines and gave him frequently electrical treatment—but the condition remained the same. After having been treated for a number of weeks, and being convinced that there was no improvement, he stayed away and practiced medicine for some time on his own account, drinking huge quantities of a certain tea for the “purification of the blood,” and using water at all possible temperatures. But this gave him no relief, and so he finally came to my office, and as a last refuge asked for Homœopathic remedies. To his former ailments there had been added of late a continual hissing and buzzing in the head, which increased the vertigo which had before existed; besides this the patient complained of violent burning pains in certain spots in the back, especially in the region of the spinal column of the thorax. There were not, indeed, any well defined disturbances in his gait, but yet he felt so unsafe in the dark that he always used a cane to walk in the dark. In closing up his eyes while standing there was a pronounced wavering of the body, and he was not any more able to turn half around or completely around without opening the eyes. There was a curious preservation of the patellar reflex and also in that of the Achilles tendon, as also of the reflex abdominal coverings and of the cremaster. In the lower extremities the sensibility as to pain was considerably diminished, in the other

cutaneous regions the normal sensitiveness was still maintained. The pupils were strongly contracted and unequal and hardly reacted any more to the light. Subjectively the patient felt most inconvenienced by the continual noises in the ear and if the other symptoms had not too plainly betrayed the seat of the disease we might rather have suspected a case of Meniere's Disease than an atypical case of tabes. In investigating and questioning about the single troubles, I had noticed that the patient uttered his answers in a hasty manner and that, with violent gesticulations, he would interrupt me at every other word, and in all his movements he showed such an anxious unrest and jerkiness that I could not help asking him about some of the more subtle signs of the disease, and I thus found out that for a series of years every little thing had set him beside himself and that from insignificant causes he occasionally became quite rabid, and that his family had much to suffer from his passionate fits. His sleep was almost always disturbed by dreams of the most fearful kind: when going to sleep, the whole body twitched and jerked and he was frequently so much tormented by nightmare that he would wake up bathed in perspiration and trembling all over the body. Taking all together, could there be imagined a more pronounced picture of the indications for *Phosphorus*? And I must say, that if I had not known anything about Homœopathy up to the day when I took up the treatment of this patient, or if I had up to this time been an adherent of the lowest potencies, this one case would have converted me to Homœopathy and made me a zealous defender of the striking effects of the higher potencies. After treating him for several months, I can state that I have rarely seen any one react more strikingly to certain degrees of the dilutions of a remedy as this patient with tabes. I will confess that, when I thought it would not jeopardize his health, I endeavored to deceive him with unmedicated powders, pretending it to be *Phosphorus*; but he would always tell me: Doctor, that is not my old remedy. I also gave him *Phosphorus* in lower dilutions—but it hurt him more than it helped him. He received *Phosphorus* in the 200 dilution—I might as well have given him distilled water. But every time he received *Phosphorus* in the 60 potency, whether in drops or in pellets, he would come quite satisfied and say: That was the right medicine—I felt it at once. And that the remedy helped him is shown by the great improvement in his condition, of which not only I myself but also the famous spe-

cialist in nervous disorders, who had seen him in the beginning, was convinced from a later examination.

The subjective phenomena, and especially the troublesome noises in the ear, have entirely vanished, the burning sensation in the back has disappeared, the lack of steadiness in walking has greatly diminished, and though he still occasionally feels some twitches and jerks, he nevertheless at every new consultation affirms his satisfaction with the words: "If it will only stay so—I would not wish it any better."

—Translated L. P. Hom.

#### HOMŒOPATHIC CURE.

In my neighborhood there is a family in which the mother was taken very sick. The man knew little of Homœopathy and therefore thought nothing of it, but pinned all his faith to the physicians, and of course I did not desire to intrude. As far as I could find out, the disease of the woman commenced in the following manner: She had her period and a few weeks before Christmas, when they had killed hogs, she was carrying a heavy basket full of meat when a frightful hæmorrhage set in from the womb, so that she lost almost all her blood. When the hæmorrhage ended she had fever of high degree, with delirium and severe constipation, almost constant cramps in the stomach attended with a very violent cough, so that it forced out the urine. The physician prescribed a good quantity of French brandy, much wine and strong coffee, which of course aggravated the symptoms. Then there appeared gouty pains in the left ankle, which later on drew up into the leg and above the knee. For this the physician ordered *Iodine*; the gout then drew up into the abdomen. He constantly used laxatives. The strength of the woman had sunk so low that she could not sit up any more in her bed.

The doctor said to the husband: "People do not die so soon but you ought to make yourself familiar with the thought." With others of her relatives he spoke out more plainly that there was no idea of the woman's recovering, and that her death was inevitable. The man was in despair. No wonder! He has eight children of which the youngest is in her second year. Now when the physician had taken every hope from him, the husband listened to the people who advised him to consult me, and he came accordingly. I must acknowledge, that I was loth to undertake the case at this state of it. Many of

my friends also advised me not to push in now, when the woman was about to die, and that in the end I would be blamed for it. But I thought, I have helped many who had been given up when there seemed no more hope; I might also succeed here, and it would be a great thing to preserve the mother of this large family. I told the husband that I would undertake it in the name of God. When I saw the woman again I was really frightened, I hardly recognized her. Her abdomen was so highly distended that it looked as if she were in her last month of pregnancy. Her strength was so low that she could hardly move a limb, and her face was so distorted that she looked like a corpse. There was a watery diarrhoea with thirst, and this threatened to exhaust the last remnant of her strength; she still had a violent fever. I gave her *Aconite*, *China* and *Arsenicum* every two hours in alternation. On this the fever abated, the diarrhoea disappeared and on the second day the patient felt somewhat stronger. Now I stopped the *Aconite* and gave her *Bryonia*, *China* and *Arsenicum* in alternation every two hours. In two days her abdomen was normal again, but she had violent pains in the left inguinal region; the pain also extended through the thigh which also swelled up. I now gave her *Bryonia*, and *Rhus tox.* and the pain ceased in the inguinal region and drew down into the knee. The leg became quite crooked, so that she could not straighten it. But I quietly continued the remedies giving every now and then a few pellets of *China* to keep up her strength. In about eight days the leg was straight again, and the whole condition was so far improved that the patient could again walk some steps. But now the constipation gave us trouble; by the quantity of laxatives taken, the bowels had been so much paralyzed that they were unable to functionate. The cramps in the stomach disappeared on *Nux vom.*, but the stool remained unchanged. *Opium* did not prove sufficient, and even clysters proved not strong enough. Then I ordered a clyso-pump, and after using this there was a satisfactory stool. I had only to use this two times, when the usual stool appeared. The woman kept improving. There were no more morbid symptoms. At dinner-time I allowed her to take a glass of red wine mixed half and half with water, and this did her good service. The appetite soon became fine and the woman is now wholly recovered. She does her house-work as formerly and is filling out. I still get her to drink *Physiological Tonicum* (Hensel) to freshen up

her blood more completely. The husband is now with heart and soul a Homœopath and would go through fire and water for it. He told me he did not know what he could do for me; he thinks he should bear me up on his hands. The whole neighborhood is astonished at the cure and all who had seen the woman say, that they would not have supposed it possible.—*Leipzig Z. Fuer, Hom.*

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#### BERNARD SHAW ON VACCINATION.

“Mrs. Squeers’s method of opening abscesses with an inky penknife is far less repugnant to modern surgeons than the British Government’s method of inoculating children.” “Nothing,” this champion of modern surgery went on to say, “but the natural ignorance of the public, countenanced by the inculcated erroneousness of the ordinary medical general practitioner, makes such a barbarism as vaccination possible. The question whether it is practicable to fortify the blood against disease by inoculation is still an open and a very interesting one. Its recent developments have shown that an inoculation made in the usual general practitioner’s light-hearted way, without a previous highly-skilled examination of the state of the patient’s blood, is just as likely to be a simple manslaughter as a cure or preventive. But vaccination is really nothing short of attempted murder. A skilled bacteriologist would as soon think of cutting his child’s arm, and rubbing the contents of the dustpan into the wound, as vaccinating it in the official way. The results would be exactly the same. They are the same.”—*American Physician.*

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#### A SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

BY C. ASSEM, PRIOR.

It is just about a year ago that I was asked by a farmer’s wife in the neighborhood to help and assist her sick husband. She stated that her husband had been sick for about eight weeks with rheumatic pains all over his body, especially on his hands and feet; these pains have been increasing in violence, so that for the last two weeks he was not able to remain in his bed and sleep, for it is always worse at night. He walks up and down restlessly, and moaning all the time; he cannot eat for pains, nor rest for a moment. He says himself that he will perish if he cannot get help. He is already so low that she is afraid for his life. The man is only thirty-eight

years old, the father of five children. The whole house is lamenting for him, and their sorrow is well grounded. The physician who was called in had examined him and said that he found no disease, but all the remedies prescribed by him, both for internal and external use, had proved without effect.

Based on my personal experience, I was able to give the woman good comfort. I prescribed *Calcarea phosphorica* 6 in pellets to be given the patient in solution in water. Within twenty-four hours, the beneficent action of the remedy developed, as he sought his bed, to rest a little; from day to day he got better, and with the continued use of the medicine the trouble gradually disappeared entirely and there has not been any relapse to this day.—*Zeitung für Hom.*

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#### VACCINIA.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

“The hypodermic use of vaccine lymph is certainly not entitled to any confidence as a prophylactic measure. Immunity does not result from the mere presence of vaccine virus in the blood, but from certain unknown processes which take place in the system in the course of true vaccinia.” The above is from the work on contagious diseases, by Dr. William Welch. What rot, “scientific” rot.—*Layman.*

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#### HINTS.

“Olive oil relieves constipation, and acts as an anodyne in many cases of gastric ulcer,” writes Dr. C. D. Aaron, of Detroit, Mich.

Dr. H. H. Chase, in *The Clinique*, says that *Euonymin* 1x tablets, 5 a dose, constitute an “ideal after dinner potion,” where there is a full, dull, dyspeptic feeling. Good for indigestion.

Unhealthy skin, hard, callous, cracked, warty, brittle nails and hair harsh, calls for *Antimonium crud.*

Vertigo, nausea, and dull headache in the morning and dry mouth, stopped nose and cramps in evening is a call for *Magnesia mur.*

*Bovista* is to be thought of in cases of tetter.

Bilious headache, bile, heartburn, *Iris versicolor.*

Cough, with salty sputum, *Stannum met.*

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FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

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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.

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THE BEST HOSPITAL.—A paper from Dr. C. Leon Simon, of Paris, France (translated by Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft, of Boston), was read at the recent meeting of the International Homœopathic Congress, held at Atlantic City last September. From it the following is clipped:

"We have scored two successes during the past year which have attracted attention to our school. One of our fellow practitioners was called to treat the son of the President of the Republic, and treated him with complete success after the total failure of the most eminent physician of Paris.

"The Hahnemann Hospital has recently received a legacy of two thousand dollars. The physicians of the hospital had no knowledge of the testator who conferred the bounty on their institution, and she herself knew nothing of the hospital. She simply wished to bestow the sum on the best hospital of Neuilly, a town situated in the suburbs of Paris, where the Hospital Hahnemann is located. This latter was proposed to the executor by a third person, and, the needful inquiries proving favorable, the legacy was very properly made over to our institution."

And yet some wiseacres say Homœopathy is dead! Of course, a Law of Nature can never be killed, but it can fall into disrepute, temporarily, by men who pretend to practice it not practicing it; in other words, by false pretense. But the Law itself is unchangeable and unchanged.

SOME HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS.—The recovery and death rate of ten allopathic asylums for the insane in New York State, covering a period of five years, compared with the recovery and death rate of the homœopathic hospital at Middletown, N. Y., stand as follows:

Recoveries on whole number admitted: Allopathic, 23.92; homœopathic, 40.31.

Percentage of recoveries in whole number discharged: Allopathic, 27.41; homœopathic, 44.72.

These figures are official and cover the years 1900-1904. And this being the case, why does not every State turn its asylums over to the care of homœopathic physicians?

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The *Chicago Health Bulletin* recently asserted: "No child need die—no child ever did die from diphtheria to whom full doses of the antitoxin are administered in the early stages of the disease."

To this Charles McCormick replied, in language that was of the Elizabethan age, to the effect that he could prove that four children in one family recently died from diphtheria, all of whom had received full doses of the antitoxin, and that four other children who had the disease, but did not receive the antitoxin, all recovered. "My own son died with over 4,000 units of antitoxin in him, and from the time he reported feeling ill until he died was just five days."

HYGIENIC ABNORMALITIES.—"There are more things under the sun than are dreamt of in thy philosophy, Horatio," remarked Hamlet—quotation from memory. The *New York State Journal of Medicine* for September has a leading editorial under the heading of "Unhygienic Immunity," wherein it is stated that immunity against any condition may be acquired. For instance, the people of some countries eat by preference decayed meat that would throw a health authority into fits. The Esquimaux in winter live in what are practically hermetically

sealed huts, breathe the foulest of air over and over again, and thrive on it; yet when subjected to hygienic rules generally contract consumption and die. The West India negroes, who at home live and thrive in the most unhygienic conditions, sicken and die under the strict sanitary conditions enforced at Panama. (?) Many persons used to outdoor life cannot bear the air of a theatre or church, while clerks and shop-girls enjoy it. We do not know what the moral of all this is, unless it be that every man should mind his own business and let his neighbor do the same—in a broad sense, of course.

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THE X-RAY AGAIN.—The following is clipped from a daily newspaper:

“The sudden death of a patient, a few days ago, while undergoing the Roentgen or “X-ray” treatment for cancer, caused much discussion at the Electro-Therapeutic Convention, which considered the case a very important one. The patient was suffering from a cancer on the skin of the throat, and, after having had several exposures to treatment, on different days, without any evidence of bad effect, died suddenly in the operating chair.”

The X-ray—very useful and wonderful—was hailed as an almost universal cure—all at one time, but has miserably failed to make good. Case after case comes in, in which the “cure” turns out to be worse than the disease. Their only use seems to be for diagnosis, especially in surgical cases. Leave them to the surgeons and stick to good homœopathic medicine for the treatment of disease.

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LOST AN EYE.—In an editorial in *The Monthly Encyclopædia of Practical Medicine* on vaccination, which, while favoring in general the practice, yet admits that little is known of it and that it should be thoroughly investigated, we find the following paragraph:

“Dr. Dock reviews the observations and conclusions, of F. Blochman, Professor of Zoology at Tübingen, which consists of a monograph of ninety pages. There is given a thorough, impartial summary of the recorded data and his personal findings on the subject of the dangers of vaccination, full of wise philosophic, scientific observations, and of pathos, too, his only son having lost the sight of one eye by vaccination.”

Whether the problematical protection from a disease one has few chances of contracting is worth the admitted danger from the problematical protection is a question that each one should be allowed to decide for himself and his family. Compulsion in this matter is an outrage on humanity.

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A CURIOUS STORY.—A Dr. McKee gets off the following, in substance, in the *Medico-Legal Journal*: “A certain eminent Chicago doctor was called in as an expert. To show his standing, the lawyer asked him if he was not the physician who attended P. D. Armour, Geo. M. Pullman, Potter Palmer, Marshall Field, and several other millionaire Chicagoans. The opposing lawyer took up the case and asked in turn what had become of these different men, calling them, one by one, by name, and the grave answer came to each question: ‘He is dead.’ ‘I believe I have no more questions to ask,’ concluded the lawyer.” If there is any point to this, it is: Patronize a homœopathic doctor.

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FISH FOR BRAINS.—Mark Twain once wrote the following advice to a young author: “Yes, Agassiz does recommend authors to eat fish, because the phosphorus in it makes brains. So far you are correct. But I cannot help you to a decision about the amount you need to eat—at least, not with certainty. If the specimen composition you sent is about your fair usual average, I should judge that a couple of whales would be all you would want for the present. Not the largest kind, but simply good, middling-sized whales.”

This is a good satire on the silly notion that fish are brain food. He might have included the equally foolish notion that codliver oil is good for—anything.

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A FOOLISH SUPERSTITION.—The world is full of superstitions, and one of the worst is that the opal is “unlucky.” This superstition arose when the “black death” swept Europe. At that time the opal was very popular, and some noticed that when a victim of the disease was dying the opal on the finger brightened and when he was dead it became dull. Of course, this took the popular fancy and at once opals became “unlucky,” and have remained so ever since. Very likely they do not change at all on the fingers of a dying person, and the whole

matter is like that question which once caused so much discussion in the scientific world, *i. e.*, Why is it that when you put a fish in a bowl of water the weight of the bowl of water is not increased? Many learned answers were given, but finally one duffer weighed a bowl of water with and without the fish in it, and thus settled the matter.

It is the same with Homœopathy. Many persons have the superstition that it is nothing but "a little sugar and water," but when an intelligent person looks into it he finds it to be the most tremendously curative force in the world.

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VIVISECTION USELESS.—The following was published in the *New York Tribune*:

"A kind friend sends us a report of a recent address before the British Medical Association by George Wilson, LL. D., in which he says: 'After all these long years of flickering hope I am prepared to contend that the indiscriminate maiming and slaughter of animal life with which these bacteriological methods of research and experimentation have been inseparably associated cannot be proved to have saved one single human life, or lessened in any appreciable degree the load of human suffering. England's great surgeon, Lawson Tait, was the centre of a solid phalanx of medical men loud in their denunciation of a system recognized as debasing and misleading.'"

So it seems that medical hobby and folly is passing away. Soon the serum will follow, and then vaccination. For the physical welfare of humanity let us hope their day of departure is not far distant, and also hope that Homœopathy will take their place, for then will come the physical millennium.

---

THE PRO-VACCINATIONIST.—It is the custom of the advocates of vaccination to term the antis "fools," "knaves," "cranks," etc., etc., and that is about the extent of their arguments.

A recent editorial in *The Monthly Encyclopædia of Practical Medicine* begins as follows: "It is a remarkable fact that despite one hundred years of incontrovertible testimony there should still exist persons who fail to recognize the inestimable benefits conferred by vaccination."

*Per contra* is it not remarkable that any twentieth century editor should pen the above sentence in view of the Report of the Royal Commission of England, which resulted in the abolition of compulsory vaccination in that country, and also that in Switzerland, said to be the best governed country in the world, compulsory vaccination has been abolished?

This editorial in question, after trotting the same

old round, makes the following wild-eyed assertion: "If vaccination were to be abolished throughout the world for a period of twenty-five years, it would cause, at or before the end of that period, an annual loss of at least 1,000,000 lives from small-pox." Isn't that wonderful!

Against this can be put the assertion: If vaccination were abolished for twenty-five years, the decrease in cancer and consumption would be most marked, together with an enormous increase in the general health of the world.

Apropos of the repeated assertions of the various "eminent" health officers, etc., who repeatedly assert that no vaccinated person ever contracts small-pox, we can report the following: At the recent meeting of the Anti-Vaccination League of Pennsylvania many letters were read, and among them one from a prominent undertaker of Philadelphia, who, after regretting his inability to attend the meeting, said that the reason he joined the League was owing to the fact that he had handled the bodies of many children who died of small-pox during the recent epidemic in the city, and *every one of them had one or more well-defined vaccination scars!*

So far from vaccination being a protection from small-pox, the probability is that by diseasing the system and lowering the vitality it renders its victims more liable to contract the disease than those whose blood is uncontaminated with the vaccine poison.

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SPECIALISTS.—President W. J. Mayo, M. D., at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association (allopathic) at Boston, said in his address: "Many of our specialists of today are specialists only in so far that they can extract a larger fee from the patient and with less feeling than his family doctor can. We cannot have a good, broad-minded, honest specialist who has not grown up out of the ranks of general practice. He cannot be a good specialist who has not first been a good general practitioner, and, further, I doubt if he can remain a good specialist for ten years without now and then doing some general practice to keep him from forgetting what he knew before he went into his specialty and to keep him from getting hidebound. It is well known that one can take a patient to several specialists in several specialties and each one is cocksure that the trouble lies in his department."

Rather rough on the specialists.

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### ANOTHER MEDICAL LAW RECOMMENDED.

The following is clipped from the *N. Y. Medical Journal's* weekly abstract, this one being from the *British Medical Journal*:

"Homan is convinced that large clubs, hotels, and other similar establishments constitute a real seeding ground for tuberculosis among members, guests, and employees, chiefly through the inattention or incompetency of those charged with their physical care and business management. The constant sweeping of carpets and dusting of furniture with dry brooms, brushes, and clothes keeps the tuberculous dust in the air. The excessive prevalence of tuberculosis in the poorer quarters of a city is probably due partly to the fact that many wage earners in clubs and hotels are drawn from such localities. Brooms and dusters should be totally banished, and the vacuum or pneumatic method of cleaning made compulsory by law."

Wonder if Homan was ever in a first class hotel? If he were (at least in the United States) he would not write such—well, he would not write as he does. But, probably, the germ theorists must write to justify their existence. If any old Dryasdust were

to go over germ medical literature for the past twenty years he would find that pretty much everything that the human race does, from sweeping a room to drinking milk or eating a broiled steak, is a "menace."

Apropos of the above a physician told us the other day that he had a case of diphtheria on his hands, and while he knew perfectly well what it was the law compelled him to send a swabbing to the city bacteriologist. Under good homœopathic treatment the patient made rapid recovery, but the bacteriologist would not release the case because the swabbing still showed the "germs" of diphtheria. This went on for two weeks, the child romping around the house as well as ever and the bacteriologist still insisting on his "germs." Even he finally saw the point and by a little hocus-pocus on the "swabs" permitted the "free-born American citizens" to leave the house and resume the grind of bread-winning.

We are not an advocate (bad grammar, but editorial) of medical legislation, for, as a rule, it leaves the public in a worse state than before, but there is one medical law that would be a just one, namely: A law to provide for the maintenance and payment of interrupted wages, during quarantine, by the State, city or county.

According to the scientific theory of today all diseases (or practically all) originate from germs. Now, as, according to the theory, germs do not, like Topsy, just grow, they must come from some one else; hence the patient, or the family are not to blame; hence the families quarantined should be paid by the State for their monetary loss.

Accepting the germ theorist's science, this proposition certainly looks fair and the community should, in justice, pay the wronged family.

Is not, then, a certain amount of precaution against contagious diseases necessary? Certainly, but keep it within the bounds of common sense. Let the family physician be the judge and not a man who knows little if anything of the treatment of the sick; who judges the case from the excreta of the patient and *not* from seeing the patient.

This thing is becoming ranker every year.

### EFFECTS OF VACCINATION.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

A man died last Sunday not far from this place, in middle age, as a result of being vaccinated; he

was strong and healthy before the operation, but after it "worked" he began to ail and grow weaker and it was pronounced tuberculous by physicians. He went to Denver for his health to no purpose, came back and was buried this week. About twelve miles from here live a couple who had twin boys; they were vaccinated and one of them died recently in great agony as a result. The family are nearly distracted. In an adjoining town in this county a girl, thirteen years old, died as a result of vaccination. A lady in my congregation, Mrs. K., was vaccinated seven years ago; she was nigh unto death as a result, the whole body was covered with red nodules raised up as though ready to break through the skin; she was in bed between two and three weeks. I saw her arm and the scar recently was surrounded with pimples and itched badly; she told me it often got this way. A girl of thirteen, a member of my church, was vaccinated and all over her body were the same results as Mrs. K. She is now sixteen and does not look healthy. "Well," says the vaccinationist, "their blood was bad." A lady that attends my church has a brother who was crippled for life by being vaccinated. The law is barbarous and cruel, allopathic arrogance is at the bottom of it. Cases all over the country are kept hushed up when death resulting from this barbarous practice has resulted and is attributed to some other cause for fear of exposure.

REV. W. T. ALAN.

Greenville, Pa., Oct. 3, 1906.

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#### OLIVE OIL.

Every person requires a certain amount of oil in his food in order to be healthy. Our ancestors lived, to a large extent, on olives, peanuts, chestnuts, and other nuts containing oils. The present generation uses too little oil in its diet. This can be taken in the shape of the pure expressed olive oil, as an emulsified salad dressing, or by eating nuts, olives, etc. It may be a matter of choice how the system gets its oil, but a certain amount is essential to the enjoyment of good health. The good results of the habitual use of the above articles in the diet are soon shown, especially where persons are inclined to colicky indigestion and constipation.

Doctors will do well to instruct their patients to use pure olive oil, also as a dressing for salads. Various kinds of nuts have a high dietetic value, because

of the oil which they contain, and can be used to advantage.

Nature furnishes us many cures for the successful treatment of diseases, if we will but study their methods instead of following fads. The result will be greater progress in building up resistance and immunity to disease.—*Medical Brief.*

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#### A FEW REMEDIES FOR COUGH.

BY J. H. WILSON, M. D., BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio.

Cough is a symptom not a disease, but frequently such an isolated one, and as we are so often consulted about it I thought a comparison of a few remedies that have a special affinity upon the air-passages might be acceptable to this body.

We have many kinds of coughs which do not depend upon tubercular disease nor chronic bronchitis, and it is these coughs I wish to speak about, and especially the cough accompanying and following acute catarrhal and inflammatory conditions of the air-passages. The nervous coughs due to reflex trouble I have never been able to get much relief from with remedies, especially those coming from some reflex uterine or those arising from ear trouble and nasal polypi or hypertrophied tissue in nares. The nervous cough following la grippe is more amenable to cure from the properly selected remedy. When we undertake to select a remedy for a cough the special part affected, the character of the cough and expectoration, the parts affected by the cough, and the special symptoms preceding, accompanying and following the cough, with its aggravation and amelioration, should all be taken into consideration before we make our selection. To give you or try to compare all remedies you may find useful in cough would prolong this paper beyond the time limit. I shall therefore only speak of those I have found most frequently indicated, and caution you not to confine yourself to these in your prescribing, but to ever search your *Materia Medica* for others which may serve you better. If you will do this, you will not buy the cough mixtures our pharmacies and drug houses are putting out by the gallon for our use.

**ACONITE.**—Not often indicated except in the beginning of very acute inflammatory conditions of the air-passages, especially of the larynx, with marked sudden hoarseness, generally in children; cough spasmodic, waking out of sleep with the characteristic hoarse, croupy cough. *Aconite* frequently

repeated, accompanied with the cold compress over the larynx, changed every fifteen minutes, is generally all that is required to abort these cases or change them so the balance of the treatment is very simple.

**BELLADONNA.**—This remedy I find frequently indicated. It has congestion of larynx and pharynx, with marked redness, burning and dryness and frequently sensation of a lump in the throat when swallowing; cough dry, little or no expectoration; deep, hard cough, which seems to jar all over; may have hoarseness, but more often not; aggravated when lying down and at night. The part affected by the cough is the bowels. This is contrary to *Belladonna* in general, as most of *Belladonna* ailments go up to the head. Patient generally holds the bowels with the hands when coughing, and whole abdomen is sensitive to pressure or jar. This symptom I believe to be very valuable in differentiating between this drug and several others which have equally as deep, hard cough, but I know of no remedy that has so much soreness in the bowels when coughing as *Belladonna*. It has severe paroxysms of cough all through the night. This may be caused in part from lying down, but is not relieved from sitting up.

**HYOSCYAMUS.**—Patient is generally of the nervous hysterical type with irritation of the spine, and the cough is from a nervous irritation in the larynx, spasmodic in character, without expectoration, aggravated on lying down. As soon as patient lies down the tickling in the larynx and the spasmodic cough comes on, which is dry and harassing and keeps up until the patient sits up, which relieves the cough.

**BRYONIA.**—I fear this remedy is used in a routine way too often. The catarrhal cough suited to *Bryonia*, the catarrh frequently commences in anterior nares passing back, involving the mucous surface of larynx and bronchia, and may end in pneumonia. There may be loss of voice with rawness in the trachea and soreness in the chest; cough dry and hard with feeling as though chest would burst; cough aggravates the headache and patient will hold the head when coughing, and like all other complaints of *Bryonia* is aggravated by motion. There is generally a hard coughing spell as soon as they get out of bed and begin to move around, and frequently have expectoration of mucus, aggravated by going into a warm room and ameliorated by cold air.

**PHOSPHORUS.**—Affects especially the larynx in these acute catarrhal conditions; there is great sen-

sitiveness of the larynx to touch with pain and burning, weakness of the vocal cords, aggravated by cold air and talking; cough hard, dry and racking, which shakes the whole body. The hoarseness is aggravated toward evening. This is probably caused from using the voice, as talking aggravates the throat symptoms. If this irritation passes down the air passage affecting trachea and lungs we then have a number of valuable chest symptoms. The irritation commences in larynx and not in nares, as *Bryonia*, the aggravation from cold air, *Bryonia* from warm; the hoarseness is greater and the pain in chest confined more to one spot behind the sternum.

**ALLIUM CEPA.**—Like *Bryonia* in manner of taking cold, commencing in anterior nares and extending back to larynx and bronchial tubes. I believe this remedy of little value in bronchial and lung trouble. It has always seemed to me that its greatest power of action was on mucous membrane of nose, and as the inflammation extends toward the lungs its power lessened. That of *Bryonia* is exactly opposite. Its power of action increasing as the inflammation extends toward the lungs. If any expectoration it is thin in character. We always have the nasal symptoms of thin acrid discharge marked sneezing, etc., preceding the cough, all aggravated by warmth, except at times the laryngeal symptoms are aggravated by deep breath of cold air. Larynx has tearing sensation in it when coughing; the acrid discharge from nose, the aggravations from warmth or deep breathing of cold air and on going to bed with the tearing sensation in larynx when coughing, are a group of symptoms quickly relieved by this remedy.

**RUMEX.**—The discharge is frequently very copious from the mucous surface of all the air passages; at first thin, frothy white mucus, followed by a thick yellow tough discharge, difficult to raise; extreme rawness in larynx and trachea, with burning and smarting; throat very sensitive to pressure; marked aggravation from inhaling cold air or from deep breathing and from change either to warm or cold; a morning diarrhoea accompanying; these catarrhal conditions always call for *Rumex*. Another striking feature is pain, with a sensation of rawness, under the clavicle. It has been my observation that *Rumex* has not the marked nasal symptoms of *Allium cepa*; the discharges are not so acrid or thin, but has more sensitiveness of the larynx. Patient will frequently grasp the larynx when coughing, and especially sensitive to change of air.

**SANGUINARIA NITRATE.**—The first effect of this drug is dryness of the mucous surface lining the air passages, with burning and feeling as if mucous membrane would crack open, and with this generally have marked hoarseness. This condition is followed by apparent thickening of these membranes and a mucous discharge, which is frequently acid. There is a condition frequently met in these acute catarrhal troubles to which this drug seems to have a special affinity, viz., a soreness and rawness with a collection of mucus in post nares and upper part of pharynx. Where or how I learned this I do not know. The cough is sometimes followed by empty eructations or passing of flatus, which is a peculiar symptom. No other drug has it that I know of.

**CAUSTICUM.**—The cough is a deep hard racking cough, with sensation of not being able to cough deep enough to start the mucus, rawness in larynx but not the tearing sensation of *Allium* or *Rumex*. The cough more like the *Belladonna* cough, but not the soreness of the bowels. The spurting of urine when coughing is a frequent and prominent symptom and often overlooked unless your examination is so direct as to bring it out. The amelioration from cold drink is another valuable symptom. I find this remedy frequently indicated and to act quickly.

With these remedies I am generally able to cure cases of cough arising from acute catarrhal conditions, but occasionally have to select another remedy from the many that may become indicated in these conditions.—*From Transactions of Homœopathic Medical Society of Ohio.*

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#### HINTS.

The free use of olive oil, it is said, will go far towards relieving the tendency to neuralgia.

In "colds" the symptoms calling for *Aconite*, broadly stated, are hot within, cold without, thirst, restlessness, and quick pulse.

Chilliness, no thirst, slow pulse, languor and lassitude, indicate *Gelsemium*, in colds.

The *Arsenicum* cold has hot, thin, excoriating, watery discharge, with pronounced prostration.

*Mercurius* in colds has an excoriating discharge, mucous in character, sweat and sore, red nose.

*Allium cepa* is called for in colds when the eyes are especially watery.

*Don't* take quinine for colds; it is *worse* than useless.

Apropos of the many bad, long-lingering effects, following vaccination it is well to remember that *Thuja* is the chief remedy for general ill health, and *Silica* for the running sores.

Where you cannot hit on the right remedy for a "cold" take *Ferrum phos.*

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**HAPPY NIAGARA.**—In a letter to the Buffalo *Evening News*, Dr. J. W. Hodge, of Niagara Falls, writes: "For many years it has not been possible to vaccinate the pupils of our public schools, so strong is public resentment against this imposture. Our people fear vaccination far more than they fear small-pox. I believe I am safe in stating that Niagara Falls is the least vaccinated city of its size in the Union. Notwithstanding our utter contempt for and neglect of the Jennerian rite, we have not had an epidemic of small-pox in this city during the last quarter of a century. During this period we have had but a single death from this disease. In the course of the last six years small-pox contagion has gained entrance into our unvaccinated city, coming from the well vaccinated outside cities on eight different occasions. Each of these eight outbreaks of small-pox in a non-vaccinated city of 25,000 people was readily controlled and its spread beyond a few mild cases prevented without any assistance from vaccination." As vaccine virus is simply modified small-pox virus, it is quite probable that vaccination is a potent means of propagating the disease.

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**JENNER'S VACCINATION.**—From a series of lectures delivered by Dr. John C. McVail, of Glasgow, Scotland, last August, we clip the following: "Dr. Waterhouse, of Cambridge, was an early advocate and practicer of vaccination in America, but fell into the error of vaccinating from the pustule, causing terrible infections. These errors grieved Jenner, who wrote: 'O that I might make of my hands a trumpet and shout it over the sea, "take the lymph on the eighth day while it is still clear."' This Dr. Jenner called his 'Golden Rule of Vaccination.'"

Isn't it curious that the "one certain fact in medicine" should be so varied? Cow-pox, goat-pox, horse-grease, human lymph, and heavens knows how many other disease products have been used in this "certain fact."

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FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

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HOMŒOPATHIC CURES.—Dr. L. C. Phillips, of Pensacola, Florida, has a very interesting paper in the *October Critique*, demonstrating the folly of using anything else than homœopathic remedies.

The first case was that of a man aged twenty-six years. Thirteen years before he had been overcome by the heat in a hay field, fainted and was doused with cold water. Was never well afterwards; had consulted many doctors and tried many remedies. His symptom pointed clearly to *Rhus tox.*, which was prescribed in rather high potency. In twelve hours the trouble had vanished. It took Homœopathy twelve hours to cure a case that had been in the hands of the allopaths for thirteen years with no results.

The second illustrative case was that of a woman aged twenty-eight, who had a lot of trouble, lasting two years, and very serious trouble, as she was much emaciated. The old school men had a two years, try at the case and her last state, in their hands, was worse than the first. In six weeks, under homœopathic treatment, she was in exuberant health.

The third case was that of a young woman, employed in a department store. Had been seriously ill for six months and the calomel and quinine men did her no good. In three weeks, under homœopathic treatment, she was back to her store and well.

In Dr. Phillips' words: "Conclusion:—If you are well and want to stay well, if you are sick and want to get well—well, do well and seek Homœopathy."

*Verbum sap.*

VARIOLINUM IN LAW.—*Variolinum* 30 has been for years the favorite form of "vaccination" by homœopaths. A few doses internally will protect against small-pox far better than will the horrible sores caused by the crude virus. Dr. A. M. Linn., of Des Moines, Iowa, employed this beneficent form of vaccination and gave certificates. But the allopaths raged against it and it has taken three decisions of the higher courts to convince them that *Variolinum* vaccination is legal. Iowa will have some fine coming generations if its children are freed from the blight of the vaccine poison that is a bane to the general health in other States of the Union.

"VACCINIA."—This is the title of a paper by Dr. H. O. Brugeman in the *Fort Wayne Medical Journal* for October. One paragraph is rather striking: "Vaccinia can briefly be defined as a disease communicable only by inoculation and which confers immunity against small-pox." So vaccination is a "disease." Glad one of its advocates has at last admitted the fact. Whatever protection there is in it against small-pox lies in that disease. When you regain health again you are no longer "protected." Was there ever a greater absurdity. The assertion that it "confers immunity against small-pox" is also a howling farce. As a matter of fact, nearly all those who have small-pox have been vaccinated. Ask those you know who have had that disease.

OVERTRAINING OF BOYS.—*American Medicine* very sensibly says: "Athletic overstrain and acute dilation results from the excitement of college contests and there must be as many cases with permanently damaged irritable hearts as among soldiers

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in war. Mature adults, as a rule, are not so capable of exerting themselves to such a point. Only the youth has the nervous energy and therein is the danger. The cases of 'exhaustion' among the defeated 'Varsity' crew are really blots upon the medical profession—the professional trainer does not know of the after-results and is less to blame. His occupation should be eliminated from all colleges, and the boys left to the more natural methods they instinctively pursue. It is time to teach boys that mere muscularity and hard manual labor are not conducive to longevity, while moderate exercise is. The desire to develop the body as a means of developing the brain, has carried us too far. It is a matter which parents expect the faculties to remedy."

ZINC. IN NERVOUSNESS.—"The great nervousness of *Zinc*. is manifested in the feet. You will notice a child or a woman keeping one foot going all the time, cannot keep it still. Many medicines have nervous feet, and many have relief symptoms by motion of the feet. But this is marked in *Zinc*. A girl about twelve years of age had no congruity of symptoms, and I could not find the remedy. The mother said the child mortified her by keeping one foot constantly going in church. On asking why she did this, she replied that if she stopped she would lose her urine. *Zinc*. cured the whole patient. In the text we find double-lined the two words 'Fidgety feet.'"—*Kent's Lectures*.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Writing on this topic the *New York Medical Times* affirms that

"The general law on the subject, says, with a great deal of common sense: 'The patient must be the final arbiter as to whether he will take his chances with the operation or take his chances of living without it. Such is the natural right of the individual which the law recognizes as a legal one. Consent, therefore, of the individual must be either expressly or impliedly given before a surgeon may have the right to operate.'"

Well, as it is admitted that vaccination is a surgical operation, does not every operation against the patient's will violate the law? It is not stated what court rendered this decision, but it is a decision by some Supreme Court.

A GOOD ARGUMENT.—Dr. A. W. Vincent, of St.

Johns, Ore., replying to a Dr. Aylesworth, in *Medical World*, says:

"You say it is like teaching the alphabet to a learned professor to say, 'For depression, stimulants; for excitement, sedatives.' I fear I'll have to begin at A, B, C. Is not the after-effect of a stimulant a depression even great than before? How, then, does that restore the vital force to health? It merely substitutes temporarily an unnatural for a natural action; and the after-effect of crude drugs, from calomel to morphine, is an aggravation of the original trouble calling for still larger doses. This point alone contains more than a hint of the truth of Homœopathy."

OPENINGS FOR HOMŒOPATHS.—A subscriber living in Mexico, in remitting for his ENVOY, adds: "At last we have a homœopathic physician here and he tells me he is getting lots to do, is very successful and is getting rich." There is always room for good homœopathic physicians.

THAT "BENEFACT" PRACTICE.—In a letter to the *Inquirer and Mirror*, of Nantucket, Mass., T. S. Sayres tells of two sad visits he made in one day, children of his Sunday School class. One little five-year-old was covered from head to foot from sores resulting from vaccination and suffering intensely. The other—he was laid out in his casket, killed by the "benefact" rite of Jenner.

ALLOPATHIC DOSES.—The *Archives of Pediatrics* for October has an interesting article by H. Lowenburg, M. D., under the title of "Two Cases of Enuresis Showing Tolerance to Large Doses of Belladonna." The dose was gradually increased until it reached 180 drops per day. This is an enormous dose, a fatal dose unless the patient has been led up to it. But the point of the whole lies in the closing paragraph: "I was informed by the aunt that after a period of two months had elapsed, without *Belladonna*, the symptoms returned with their original severity."

When will men learn THE SCIENCE OF THERAPEUTICS!

In discussing the paper by Dr. H. Lowenburg, Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith said that he was "once sent for to see a child supposed to have scarlet fevre, after

having taken a few drops of the tincture of *Belladonna*."

Well, there you are! *Belladonna* is the homœopathist's sheet anchor in scarlet fever and "a few drops of the tincture" produced a perfect picture of that disease in the child in question.

Dr. Scott spoke of a child who had been struck in the eye by a stone. Some *Atropin* (the active principle of *Belladonna*) was instilled into the eye and the child developed all the symptoms of scarlet fever.

Certainly! And if you gentlemen will learn what symptoms can, with surety, be ascribed to the various drugs and will, for the symptoms you meet with in disease, prescribe the similar drug in very moderate doses you will have enormously increased your usefulness to humanity.

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MIXED QUOTATIONS. — The *Journal of Zoöphily* says:

"It strikes us as odd that humanitarians persistently quote the words, 'A merciful man is merciful to his beast,' as coming from the Bible. They cannot be found there, but in Prov. xii, 10 are these words: 'A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast: but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.' How much better are these words than those so often quoted! 'Regardeth the *life* of his beast' may, and no doubt does, possess a deep significance. It cannot mean inattention and indifference any more than it means cruelty."

Another popular quotation, attributed to the *Bible* by most readers, is: "The Lord tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb," yet it is not there.

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THE OLD SUPERSTITION.—It is queer how the world will gulp down statements made by so-called "scientists." Years ago Alexander Graham advocated the use of bran-bread, which, even today, is known as "Graham bread." As a matter of fact, the bran, or outer covering of the wheat, is about as nourishing as peanut shells. Another fad, we do not know where it originated, is, that fish and oysters are good "brain food." Commenting on this *Health* says: "It seems rather singular, however, that in seeking for brains men should go to an animal that is entirely deficient in this regard. The oyster has neither brain nor spinal cord. The fact is, the brain is not formed from phosphorus, but

from food. Phosphorus, as found in animal tissues, consists very largely of waste matters which are on their way out of the body though the kidneys and other organs. The phosphorus found in vegetable substances, such as nuts, the gluten of wheat, and like substances, is an organized and highly vitalized phosphorus, ready for assimilation into brain and bone and muscle."

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THE SUN AND THE HAIR.—"Hygiene having discovered in the habitual use of feminine headgear out of doors a reason for the prevalence of gray hairs, amongst comparatively young women, to retain color of the hair, the future generation will go bareheaded. Already many of them are bareheaded, so, with the gradual overthrow of civilization we may hope to attain to the simple costume of the barbaric age in the course of a few years. The sun gives light and color to the hair, and an 'old woman's recipe' says to keep hair its original color 'wash and dry in the sun.' Country girls, who rough-ride the country paddocks in all weathers with a handkerchief tied under the chin, need no hair tonics to revive and sustain the color and growth of the hair."—*Health*.

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WHERE ARE THE GERMS?—Jacobi writes: "A grave danger to adults and children, mainly the latter, are our bed-rooms. Indeed, my friend Biermer, late professor in Zurich and Breslau, called tuberculosis a bed-room disease. With what right? A baby is, at least, sixteen hours a day in that narrow, confined, airless, windowless bed-room; a child at least ten or fourteen hours, the greater part of its young life. The air is the reverse of what it should be to promote blood formation, circulation and digestion. What can be done to improve it to a certain extent? Some window should be open all night and day. If there be none in the bed-room there is one in the adjoining front room or the kitchen at the rear. Unfortunately, not always, for we are still in an era of selfish refusal on the part of man to be held responsible for the evils and ills of his neighbors. We are hardly entitled to call ourselves a civilized community when fifty thousand families, at least, with three to six children each, live each in one light room and one or two small dark holes. In these holes they breed tuberculosis."

This shows that tuberculosis is not a disease that is spread by means of "germs," but by foul air. Also, most likely, by heredity.

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### CALCAREA CARBONICA AND CALCAREA, PHOSPHORICA WITH SOME OF THEIR USES IN DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

By G. R. BISSELL, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

*Calcarea carb.* and *Calcarea phos.* should be written in letters of gold in every household in the land! One of the crowning glories of Homœopathy—I may say the crowning glory—lies in its power over the sufferings and ailments of the children, and a great percentage of this power rests in the two remedies I have mentioned above—how great a percentage I fear to say, lest I be accused of unfairness to the many other valuable remedies of our pharmacopœia. I am, however, well within the bounds of safety when I make the statement that there are no remedies in our materia medica, nor, for that matter, in any other materia medica, which are more often called upon for service than these, or which are more capable of bringing relief and cure to suffering children.

*Calcarea*, as we all know, might almost be called a universal substance—as some one has said, “the

backbone of the universe.” We know that it exists outside our own planet, for studies of the light of the various heavenly bodies show that it is present in them. We find it on the earth in the earliest geologic times. It is the predominant element of the Lower Silurian age—indeed, some geologists have gone so far as even to term this age the Calciferos Epoch. Thence it has spread until it enters more or less into the composition of everything, be it animal, mineral or vegetable. In one form it has erected the coral islands in our seas; in another, it forms the framework upon which are built the complex bodies of all mammals. We find it omnipresent in the human body. It not only forms the major portion of our skeleton and teeth, but it has its place and use in practically every solid and every fluid part of the organism; yes, in every individual cell; indeed, by being deposited inside the cell wall, it becomes directly responsible for many of the phenomena of “senectus.”

With this introduction, we will enter into the great field of the medicinal uses of the *Calcareas*. It has, of course, been well authenticated and frequently set forth that the kind of disease produced by a superfluity of any given substance is exactly that which ordinarily results from a deficiency of the same substance. Thus we all know that habitual drinkers of chalybeate waters become in time anæmic. To overcome this we give iron in minute doses, thereby aiding the assimilation of the iron that is continually being taken into the system in the various foods. Soon we notice the result; the buoyant step and the glowing cheek. What a confirmation of our noble law, “*Similia Similibus Curantur!*” So it is with the *Calcareas*.

We may go to localities where lime waters are the common drink, or where lime in any form is taken into the body in excess, and there we will find bronchocele prevalent. Again, we notice that the children of goitrous parents are more than apt to suffer with cretinism, which is essentially a defective growth, a condition of imperfect ossification, hydrocephalus and, frequently, imbecility. Also we observe that goitre itself and its results are almost the rule in the average mountainous region—notoriously the Himalayas (see W. W. Rockhill, “Land of the Lamas”), and the foothill region of the Alps, where the spring water is well known to be calciferous. In all these cases we see the effects of too much lime in the system, and these effects are obviously the same as those that follow a condition

in which sufficient lime is not obtained. And in these instances, as well as in that of the iron cited above, a proper treatment, lime itself given in a potency, will again confirm *Similia Similibus*. In this connection it is interesting to note that the native "medicine men" of certain regions of South America are accustomed to treat goitre by requiring their patients to chew small bits of a kind of seaweed, a species of sargassum—itsself essentially a high potency of lime! Truly we may almost say that both our mottoes, "*Similia Similibus*" and "*Die Milde Macht Ist Gross*," are necessary forms of thought!

The effects—which is equivalent to saying the indications—of these two forms of *Calcareo phos.* and *carb.*, mentioned at the beginning of this paper, are very much alike, and it often needs close discrimination to choose between them. Indeed, it is impossible to lay down any rigid rule and practically impossible to lay down even a general rule for guidance in the selection. Practice and experience in this, as in many another condition, furnish the only invariable rubric. We may say that the old practitioner feels "in his bones" which of the two is required. From my own experience I should say that a careful study of the general contour of the body and the appearance of the skin will supply us with the needful information. We may say broadly that the *phos.* patient is commonly found to have large features and a head entirely too big for the body. Frequently there are symptoms of colic, and this almost certainly indicates *phos.*, as do also open fontanelles. When we find the little patient, whose general symptoms indicate *Calcareo*, inclined to be scrofulous, or to show any serious skin affection, or severe sweating about the head, we may with safety pronounce in favor of *carb.* But such rules will not always work by any means, for most of the symptoms are thoroughly interchangeable.

*Calcareo carb.* is almost always indicated in the case of delayed menstruation in young girls. In this disorder the patient is plethoric, but there is a deficiency of red blood corpuscles. She has palpitation of the heart and is short of breath. *Calcareo carb.* will generally bring on menstruation, whereupon the above symptoms will immediately cease. Probably, in the diseases of younger children, no remedy is so frequently called upon as *Calcareo carb.* The typical *Calcareo carb.* child shows a condition more of bloat than of solid flesh. The color is inclined to be watery or chalky. Often there is a dry cough

which persists through the night, but becomes loose in the morning. The appetite is generally ravenous and the thirst pronounced. The child craves eggs together with milk, both of which invariably disagree with the stomach. The whole digestive system is greatly disturbed; the milk in particular is vomited up soon after it has been taken, coming up in large curds. All fat food sickens the child. There is also considerable tendency to diarrhoea, which is inclined to be worse at night. The stools are quite apt to be curdy and of a sour odor. The child is always slow in movement and the growth is retarded and irregular, a defect which seems to be more of the osseous system than of the muscular, as is shown by the slowness of dentition. There is a great inclination to perspire about the head, and this is an almost certain indication of *Calcareo carb.* Another fairly sure and very prominent indication of this remedy is a swelling of the upper lip. Also in acute hydrocephalus, *Calcareo carb.* is the remedy par excellence, and I have never known it to fail in giving the best results.

We must bear it in mind, however, that we will find many *Calcareo carb.* cases which seem to be the opposite extreme from the condition of bloat that we have had above. Here we find emaciation and a flabby skin; here we find the scrofula and, in this disease, *Calcareo carb.* is our sheet anchor. Also in this class of cases we frequently find an eruption on the external ear, involving the auditory canal. An intense itching is apt to accompany this eruption, and scratching seems to thicken the surrounding tissues. This ultimately interferes with the hearing and produces more or less ringing in the ears. Sometime during the past year a little patient was sent to me from Fortress Monroe—a child with a most distressing case of eczema involving the external ear. The organ was enormously swollen and covered with fine scales. There was no moisture, but, on the contrary, great dryness, with terrible itching. The child had been attended for some months by an eminent aurist (allopathic) without relief. *Calcareo carb.*, sixth trituration, cured in a little over three weeks. No local applications were used, nor was any other remedy given.

*Calcareo phos.* presents many symptoms identical with those of *Calcareo carb.*, but we must remember that here we have the action of *Phosphorus* as well as that of lime. *Calcareo phos.* is our reliance in cases of deficient nutrition, that manifests itself in the emaciated child, with flabby abdomen and a pre-

disposition to glandular troubles. The fontanelles are open and remain so for a much longer time than is normal. The skin in this case, as in *Calcarea carb.*, is inclined to be pale and chalky, and here, too, there is often profuse perspiration about the head, especially while the patient sleeps. All movements are most deliberate. The child's spine is weak and the legs can not support the weight of the body, hence the little one totters and falls when he tries to walk. The neck is thin and can only with the greatest difficulty support the head, which, on its part, is disproportionately large, as are also all the features. Dentition is extremely slow. Right here I recall having given *Calcarea phos.* some years ago to a child for the purpose of aiding a long delayed dentition. So remarkable were the results that the child innocently asked her toothless grandfather why he did not get some medicine from Dr. Bissell, too, so that he also might have some teeth. Thus it is in all weaknesses of the osseous system—weak back, weak legs, weak ankles, curvature of the spine—*Calcarea phos.* is a remedy without a peer.

As with *Calcarea carb.*, so with *Calcarea phos.*, we frequently find the ravenous appetite. Sometimes the head ceases to be the prominent feature and the abdomen is abnormally large; the rest of the body being emaciated and the skin hanging flabby and in folds. Where bowel trouble is present there exists along with it an intense craving for eggs. In spite, however, of the appetite, we find that the stomach rejects all food, especially milk in any form, which, if taken, may come up in curds very sour. Milk, of course, is continually offered to the child by the mother, who naturally thinks that if she can get the child to retain it she will have cured this trouble. But milk, continually given, excites almost constant colic, so whenever you find a mother carrying her child over her shoulder and complaining that he will not rest in any other position, do not forget *Calcarea phos.* It is the remedy most certain to bring relief; *Colocynthis* is not to be compared with it. Indeed, we have in *Calcarea phos.* a perfect picture of cholera infantum. There is the emaciation, attended with prostration, persistent vomiting and profuse watery diarrhoea. There are the cold extremities. Mentally the child is much depressed; is very backward in grasping anything. In fact, it is said that cretinism can be produced by a persistent use of *Calcarea phos.*

*Calcarea phos.* is valuable also in certain cases of scrofula, especially where the symptoms are aggra-

vated when the patient is moved about. In such an instance, do not jump at the conclusion that *Bryonia* is the indicated remedy, but take into consideration the general appearance and, if you find the large head, the open fontanelles, the emaciation, etc., you will at once recognize incipient rachitis. Here *Calcarea phos.* will help you out. Again, you will find *Calcarea phos.* of great use in many cases of inflammatory rheumatism. Only last winter a child, suffering with this disease, and being a perfect counterpart of the remedy, was brought to me for treatment. I gave *Calcarea phos.* with most satisfactory results. A complete cure was accomplished in a little over two weeks. No other medicine was given.

And so it goes. Daily we are adding new cures to the already imposing record of the *Calcareas*. Almost daily we are finding new conditions under which they are effective. I am sure that when you find a combination of any of the symptoms I have cited, or of similar symptoms, if only you will make a trial of one of these two remedies, the result will satisfy you; a short experience will enable you to tell at a glance which one is indicated. Then you will come to depend upon them, and when, in later years, you number among your clients magnificent men and women, whom you can recall as puny, almost lifeless infants, you will join me in thanking the Merciful Creator for having placed about us so abundantly and made so easily obtainable the cure for so many ills of the flesh.—*From Transactions of the Homœopathic Medical Institute of Ohio.*

#### HINTS.

For puffiness under the eyes *Apis mel.* is the remedy. For watery eyes we know of no remedy unless it might be *Natrum mur.*

Fetid diarrhoea; the child smelling sour, *Hepar sulphur.*

Ulcers with a bloody suppuration, with old cheese smell, *Hepar sulphur.*

In all fevers, save perhaps typhoid, pounded ice and Pure Unfermented Grape Juice, is grateful and beneficial to patient.

Lead colic calls for *Opium.*

When one always awakes with a very dry mouth, *Nux moschata* is called for.

The chief remedy for bloody dysentery or flux is *Mercurius corrosivus.*

One of the peculiar symptoms of *Ustilago maidis* is mania for bathing, also, in some cases, impulse to drown'ng.

#### STRAMONIUM IN TYPHOID FEVER AND IN THE TEETHING OF CHILDREN.

*Stramonium* is one of the homœopathic remedies which is used more rarely, nevertheless, it may prove a real help in need, in violent diseases, as may appear from the following cases:

I. *In Typhoid Fever.*—Teacher W., in Z., caught typhoid fever from infection and in the second week he was so much excited that he could hardly be held in bed. The patient had violent fever, was continually delirious, frequently saw spectres, so that it became decidedly uncaunty at times to those present. At other times again he would be merry, laugh at his kinsfolk and declare that he was well and needed not to stay in bed any more. One night the excitement of the patient became so great that it became even worse and the medicine given him by the physician in B. was gone, so I wrote the physician early in the morning before the mail went out that he should come at once, for the case of the teacher had grown worse and he could hardly be kept in bed any longer. Since there was no more medicine I gave the patient up to the time that the physician arrived late in the afternoon, every hour, some drops of *Stramonium* from my medicine-case. At his arrival the physician was astonished at the improvement that had developed and knew not how to explain it. Within three weeks the patient, by the continued use of homœopathic remedies, had so far recovered that he could again teach school.

II. *In the Teething of Children.*—Little Mary W., in E., while teething had such high fever that she had continually to be carried about. While thus excited the child saw a black cat outside the window, which caused it a violent terror. All night she was very restless and sleepless. At one time it would be startled and cry out from fear of domestic animals which it seemed to see near her. In the morning when I was just about to send for the physician, I thought I would try *Stramonium*; for the well-known remedies, *Aconitum*, *Belladonna* and *Chamomilla*, had not produced any alleviation in her excited condition. After receiving one dose of *Stramonium*, the child fell asleep and did not wake up till next morning, when all her troubles had passed away.—J. H. W., in *Pop. Z. f.*

#### OLIVE OIL IN STOMACH ULCERS.

The following from *Health* is confirmatory of a case published a few years ago in the ENVOY, where what was diagnosed a cancer of the stomach by the attending physician and pronounced hopeless was cured by olive oil freely used. Here is the paper from *Health*:

"Olive oil is known to possess a high—but by many persons unrecognized—value in the treatment of certain diseases. Thus it has a value in wasting diseases, supplying, of course, a certain amount of fatty principle. In gall-stones the administration of large quantities of the oil is regarded as a curative measure by many doctors, and certainly the cure is so simple that it is at least worth a trial in those distressing and painful cases. Recently we noted a new use of olive oil for the cure of a very serious ailment. This is ulcer of the stomach. Here we get a sore or ulcer forming in the well of the stomach as the result of some local inflammation. It can easily be understood that in the case of an organ like the stomach, whose movements in the act of digestion are frequent, an ulcer has little chance of healing rapidly. Thus we get severe pain just after food has been taken, the pain being relieved by vomiting because of the emptying of the stomach. The danger in such cases is that the ulcer may perforate the stomach and set up fatal inflammation. Treatment here is directed to the food chiefly, a system of light diet being prescribed by the physician. Noting that in acid states of the stomach olive oil did good, a Continental authority thought of trying the oil in cases of ulcer of the stomach. Milk, it is pointed out, is not always digested easily, while olive oil is not only soothing, but gives an amount of fat easily absorbed. It is said to be unaffected by the microbes of the stomach, and so is not liable to undergo decomposition, while it is a capital remedy for constipation. Furthermore, it tends to heal the ulcer, and this alone is a tremendous gain in the treatment. The dose in severe and acute cases is given as a tablespoonful, and is increased to two ounces thrice daily, the stomach being empty, of course. Probably larger doses might be given in old-standing cases. It is stated that rest in bed is an essential part of the treatment, such rest, however, being recommended in all cases of the kind we are considering."

But to get the best results you must get not only a *pure*, but a *sweet* olive oil.

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A SUCCESSFUL TEMPERANCE MEASURE.—The medical and the daily press all comment on the wonders wrought by the San Francisco disaster in making men temperate. First came the earthquake which wrecked so many buildings, then followed the furious fire that almost made a clean sweep of the city. Drastic measures had to be taken. Among these was one ordering the total suppression of the sale of liquor to anyone, rich or poor. It was not a request, but an order to be enforced if necessary by bullets and bayonets. The result was that San Francisco for three months was the "driest" city in the United States. This, combined with an out-door life, plain fare and hard work, wrought a physical revolution in many men and they felt so much better for it that now the common phrase is "after this I'm going to flag the booze," which means, "I'm going to cut out the booze in the future," or in more refined language, "In the future I shall drink no more alcoholic beverages."

The forcible prohibition of "booze" had, of course, much to do with this, but the hard work in the open air had, we think quite as much effect, for when a man is dog-tired from work in the open air he wants plain food—so to speak—pork and cabbage, plenty of it, and then profound slumber, which does not require drugs or alcohol to bring about. But, we fear, San Francisco will relapse when she again gets rich and idle.

"SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK."—The daily press of December 8 had a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Congress had "unanimously" passed a bill which practically prohibits "convict labor."

Isn't there something "rotten" here? Should not every able bodied man contribute his labor for the common good, even though he be a convict? Why should a convict be supported by taxes on honest men and do nothing to earn his support?

There is something here a little beyond our ken. Why should a thief or vagrant be kept in idleness at the expense of honest men, for these have to pay the taxes?

Is it true that criminals must be denied work and live in idleness so that honest men may have more work?

"There is," as said before, "something rotten in Denmark"—in the whole theory.

AN INSANE JOURNAL; OR A JOURNAL BY THE INSANE.—The inmates of Manercoeling, probably the largest asylum for the insane in the world, have started to print a journal "by the mad for the mad." The border land of sanity and insanity is so indefinite that the new journal might appeal to a good many who think themselves sane. The man in an asylum once put it: "I am the only sane man in the world; the lunatics were too much for me and keep me here." Hahnemann gave the world the best lesson as to how to treat the insane.

HUMAN NATURE—OR HUMAN PREJUDICES.—It is well known that when George Washington was taken with his last illness he bled himself; his physician, then called in, bled him again several times; then eminent consultants were called in and they bled him until no more blood would flow and then the Father of his Country was gathered unto his fathers.

To go to the opposite—for illustration: In Philadelphia very many persons will not live "north of

Market street—though north of Market street embraces the finest, largest and highest section of the city. For example, we heard of a woman who had been a drudge in a boarding house north of Market street. Her husband died and she was left a small sum of money; she emigrated to south of Market street to an alley and a small shanty. When pointed out to her that she could get better quarters on the other side of Market street she replied, "It isn't fashionable." A lady remarked—she was gray-haired—that never in her life had she put her foot north of Market street. Two typical examples of human nature, or prejudice.

"South of Market street" means the so-called blue-bloods who came over with William Penn, good sturdy Quakers, with no blue blood in them, who became rich—and no one, not to the manor born, can get into that set. Money will not do it.

Well, what does all this portend? Merely this, that the same foolishness prevails in medicine. The bulk of the people are not satisfied unless they are not punched, instrumented, electrified and powdered over generally, and given a medicine that has a decided taste and smell. Suggest Homœopathy and their lips sneer—"We live south of Market street. We'd rather be sick than to be cured by homœopathic imagination."

Well, there you are! South of the street is very pleasant, but if you can find an equally pleasant place north of the street and in addition regain your health isn't it a bit silly to stick to old prejudices and refuse Homœopathy?

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BY WHAT RIGHT?—The resident physician of the Indiana School for Feeble Minded Children contributes a paper to the *Fort Wayne Medical Journal* for November on "Some Experience With the Tuberculin Test," from which the following is taken:

"I wish to report to you some experience I have had at the I. S. F. M. Y. with the use of Koch's old tuberculin. The report includes a series of 75 unselected patients apparently healthy who were given the test immediately upon entrance to the institution, during the period from April, 1904, to April, 1905. In advance I may say that the reaction was considered positive only when there was an elevation of 2 degrees or more above the highest temperature recorded during the previous three days, and occurring within 48 hours from the time of in-

jection, this to be accompanied by at least two of the following symptoms: Headache, nausea, or muscular pains."

The results do not concern us, but the question arises, by what right does Dr. Beall turn those apparently healthy persons into material for experiments?

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AGAIN BY WHAT RIGHT?—The following press dispatch speaks for itself:

"MANILA, November 27.—As a result of experiments with cholera virus at Bilibid prison, ten prisoners out of twenty-four who were inoculated have died. The experiments were conducted by Dr. R. P. Strong of the Bureau of Science. The death of the prisoners took place a few days after they were inoculated."

Now, they know that the virus of a deadly disease will kill. Hahnemann says that it is the duty of the physician to cure the patient.

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THE SAME OLD STORY.—Dr. Osler is admittedly the leading man in "scientific medicine" today. In his farewell address on leaving this country to take a position at the Oxford University, England, he said:

"It is not as if our homœopathic brothers are asleep; far from it—they are awake—many of them at any rate—to the importance of the scientific study of disease, and all of them must realize the anomaly of their position. It is distressing to think that so many good men live isolated, in a measure, from the great body of the profession. The original grievous mistake was ours—to quarrel with our brothers over infinitesimals was a most unwise and stupid thing to do. That we quarrel with them now is solely on account of the Shibboleth under which they practice. Homœopathy is as inconsistent with the new medicine as is the old-fashioned poly-pharmacy, to the death of which it contributed so much."

Drugs can and *do cure* disease. Osler does not believe in drugs; according to his teaching the physician simply becomes a sort of boss trained nurse. He knows nothing about the science of therapeutics, Homœopathy, and has never studied it else he would not utter the sheer rot quoted above. Statistics prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that drugs administered homœopathically can and do cure disease in a most wonderful manner.

FLIES.—These pestiferous insects probably cause more diseases than anything else—provided there is anything in the germ theory, which there is, though nothing like the importance which is attached to it. Observe a dead carcass, a pile of offal or garbage, any foul or putrefying mass, and there you will see the flies congregate. Then they leave this and crawl over everything in (some) dining rooms. Certainly if there is anything in germs here is the most potent factor in spreading them. Where a neighborhood and a house is *clean* there you will find few flies. Germicides, antiseptics, fumigation and disinfection are of no avail without cleanliness—municipal, house and person—and with cleanliness they are not needed. Flies may perform a use, we are told everything has a use, but cleanliness obviates the fly's use, that of gorging themselves, on filth spread about, like so many minute buzzards, and only cleanliness will abolish them, just as surely as the absence of carrion will cause that filthy scavenger, the buzzard, to depart.

CANCER DUE TO VIRUS IN THE BLOOD.—“A new theory has been put forth by a writer in a recent issue of the *Lancet*, G. C. Adams, of Australia, regarding the etiology of the disease in that country. The views put forth by this writer are that cancer is not due to a bacterial or parasitic origin, but that it is a constitutional disease due to a specific or malignant virus originating in the blood and chiefly manifesting itself after thirty-five years of age, and at its greatest virulence between fifty and seventy years of age.”

The foregoing is from an editorial from the *Medical Age*, Detroit, for November, 1906. If it originates in the blood what more potent or wide-spread cause could be found than the small-pox vaccine that is by compulsion injected into civilized man's blood? It is pretty safe to assert that cancer “due to a specific or malignant virus” will be found to be mainly the result of this poisoning of the human system.

SMALL-POX IN TORONTO.—Commenting on the fact that compulsory vaccination of school children had been abolished in Toronto, the *Medical Age* says that there was practically no opposition to its abolishment and adds: “Small-pox in Toronto has recently been so mild that inconvenience resulting from the quarantine has been the worst part of the matter.”

OPEN TO DEBATE.—“In the College town of Berkeley there still exist a few individuals who claim that vaccination does not protect against small-pox. We wonder what these people believe as to the curative treatment of diphtheria antitoxin; Pasteur's antirabic treatment; Haffkin antibubonic serum; of the antistreptococcic serum in blood poisoning. In fact, do these good people believe in prophylactic treatment of any kind? Do they believe that by exterminating the mosquito we shall be free from malaria and yellow fever? Do they believe that by boiling our water, milk and food generally, we shall be able to exterminate typhoid fever? Do they believe in sanitation at all? Surely there is nothing better known in any of the sciences than that vaccination by bovine virus does prevent or ameliorate an attack of small-pox. Epidemics caused a mortality of over 50 per cent.—the mortality today in vaccinated communities is practically nil. What more convincing proof do the inhabitants of the College town require?” So says the *Pacific Medical Journal*.

Antitoxin is *very* much questioned by the best practitioners in Europe. The Pasteur treatment for rabies, it is said, has *increased* the trouble it purports to cure. The antibubonic serum has, probably, never cured a case, and vaccination today is more doubted than ever before. In fact, except in desperate cases, the puncturing of the skin to administer remedies or prophylactics is falling into disrepute with rational people.

AN EXPORT ORDER.—Messrs. Boericke & Tafel, through their export house, at 145 Grand St., New York City, recently sent a domestic homœopathic medicine case and book, ordered by the President of the Republic of the United States of Columbia, South America, for his own use. Those who assert that “Homœopathy is dying out” are not as well informed as they think they are. Homœopathy is flourishing, growing rapidly in the American Latin countries and in India. As for the United States facts speak louder than words.

GIVEN FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.—“When you boil a cabbage tie a bit of dry bread in a bag and put it in the kettle. French cooks say that the unpleasant odor which makes the house smell like an old drain will be absorbed by the bread.”

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### SOME TRUTHS ABOUT SLEEP.

"In the popular as well as the professional mind there must be some mistakes on the subject of sleep, so many and so variant are the ideas. It used to be insisted that one should sleep a certain length of time, and if he did not sleep so long he should be made to. No less an authority than Benjamin Franklin laid down such rules. Now there is a growing belief that usually a person sleeps as long as he needs sleep—some more, some less. We are coming to the belief that soporific drugs have little place in medicine."

"Norman Bridge has called attention to insomnophobia. The horrors of insomnia are but slightly due to the want of sleep, and chiefly to the idea that to lie awake is a terribly nerve destroying thing. The victim of insomnia, he says, laments his infirmity and worries lest he may become a nervous wreck. This attitude of mind when he goes to bed tends to keep him awake, for he is in a state of expectancy of insomnia; and what is worse, he is unhappy about it. If he would resolve that he

does not wish to sleep, but would read, he would soon drop into normal unconsciousness."

"Another error pointed out by this author is, that, rest for the body should be the main reason for retiring to bed. This is something over which one has control. Man should go to bed to give his body rest and relaxation; and the brain will put itself to sleep if it needs it. While the body is in relaxation it is not necessary that the brain should be unconscious in sleep. If the body is given its eight hours of regular rest, the brain may be left to take care of itself. If the insomniac is impressed with this fact, he will find that lying awake an hour or two while his body is at rest does not harm him. He will find his terror gone, he ceases to be an insomniac and becomes a philosopher. It is a common error for a man to put off his bedtime till late because he finds that he cannot sleep till then, or to get up early in the morning for the very poor reason that he is awake. He has gone to bed on the wrong theory—thinking that sleep is all that bed is for. We are foolishly provoked or alarmed at lying awake in bed—as bad as children afraid of ghosts."—*New York State Journal of Medicine.*

### WHOOPING COUGH AND ITS HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

BY DR. VADOR.

Translated for the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY from *Le Propagateur de l'Hom.*, Feb., 1906.

In the treatment of children's diseases homœopathic remedies doubtless offer the best prospect of success; and a matter by no means to be despised is that these medicines are most easily given to the children, and are even gladly taken by them. The successful treatment of children's diseases by homœopathic remedies also offers the best demonstration that the assertion that to attain the result an unbounded confidence of the patient in these remedies is necessary, is unjustified and groundless. With these small creatures, who frequently are only a few days old, faith or suggestion cannot be thought of, but we have in such cases merely facts before which even our opponents must bend the head.

I would here point to the advantages offered by Homœopathy in an especially tedious disease, whooping cough. In this department even the most skeptic scoffers have to acknowledge the efficacy of our remedies. I have frequently heard it said: "Doctor, I do not otherwise believe in Homœ-

opathy, but I have heard that you have excellent remedies for whooping cough."

Whooping cough may easily become dangerous by giving rise to a number of complications, especially to a certain form of pneumonia, bronchopneumonia. Allopaths treat this disease with *Antipyrin*, *Bromoform*, *Bromide of Potassium*, etc., but these remedies at the same time injure the organism, as they act on the heart and the respiratory organs; they cause a defective circulation, also a passive congestion of the blood to the lungs, and thus favor infection by supuration.

In Homœopathy we use the following remedies:

*Ipecacuanha* when the cough is attended with attacks of suffocation and constriction, when the child holds its breath and there is heat and perspiration in the face as also epistaxis. These symptoms appear most violent after midnight till morning.

One of the favorite remedies in whooping cough is *Drosera*, which is used in low potencies, since the mother tincture does not prove effective. It is used where the cough is attended with vomiting and epistaxis.

*Corallium rubrum*, according to Dr. Teste, is the leading remedy in whooping cough. This physician tells us that a patient to whom he gave this remedy said: "It is just like pouring water on fire."

*Cina* is especially useful with children who are afflicted with worms, or with the following symptoms: Itching in the nose and in the anus; voracity; pain in the abdomen and a clucking sound in the œsophagus. Before the attack of coughing there is vomiting and pallor, after the attack, sneezing, moaning and groaning.

*Coccus cacti* is indicated in whooping cough which chiefly appears in the morning on awaking. During the day there is a dry cough, but in the evening there is expectoration of thick, tough mucus like the white of eggs. The urine is clear like water and is copiously discharged. Homœopathic physicians who have given particular attention to this remedy have made the discovery that it was used in the treatment of whooping cough long before the time of Hahnemann. But why has it come to be forgotten again in the old school? Their latest reports do not mention it any more. Since allopathic physicians have stopped prescribing it allopathic druggists still occasionally mix it with cough remedies in order to color them. These remedies then cause in these cases an improvement,

though the physician had no idea of prescribing *Coccus cacti*.

*Cuprum* and *Hydrocyanicum* are called for when the child becomes stiff and loses consciousness, with a vivid discoloration of the face, while the lips become blue, as also the parts around the mouth. The cough may be somewhat moderated with cold water. With *Squilla* just the contrary takes place; *i. e.*, cold water aggravates.

*Chelidonium* is of most use when the convulsive cough is attended with slight disturbances of the liver and a yellowish complexion. At the same time the stools are of a lighter color; the cough is worse in the morning and in the cold air, but better in warm air.

*Conium* is indicated in many cases where the child complains with every attack of coughing of pains in the abdomen.

*Belladonna* and *Hyoscyamus* give us good service in nocturnal attacks of coughing, and they should especially be given when the patient feels the cough coming, and this ends with repeated sneezing.

*Kali carb.* is preferred by Boëninghausen, when we notice a swelling of the upper eyelid, when the cough sets in after midnight or at daybreak, and is accompanied with the vomiting of the food eaten the previous evening.

*Ambra grisea* should be considered when there is frequent eructation, while *Tabacum* should be given when coughing is followed by frequent hiccup.

*Mephitis putorius* is to be selected when the cough comes at regular intervals and is attended with vomiting, hoarseness and a slightly higher temperature.

*Sulphur* is indicated when the cough is of long continuation, and when the child in consequence becomes very weak and prostrated and there is diarrhoea.

In the third period the convulsive attacks of coughing have ceased, and in their stead only catarrhal symptoms remain behind, which may be removed by the use of *Tartarus emeticus* and of *Kermes*, when the expectoration is discharged with difficulty; but when the expectoration is more loose we use *Pulsatilla*.

When whooping cough is treated with the remedies which exactly correspond with the symptoms of the patient no complications will usually be found. But even when the homœopathic physician is only called in when these complications have al-

ready developed our remedies even then promise the best results.

### HINTS FROM MY PRACTICE.

By DR. H. GOULLON, Weimar.

#### HELP FROM RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Mr. O., seventy years of age, had sat for a time on the moist ground, no other reason at least could be suggested, and there was formed over night a swelling of the right wrist with a sensation as if he had lain on it for some time; every movement was painful, dressing, writing, taking hold of anything, etc. There is no fever, the appetite also is not disturbed. Still there was need of caution in the prognosis, as the affection which so far had been merely local, might draw after it a more general rheumatic affection, such as acute articular rheumatism. The patient had had such attacks also before while a student, when the use of the hand had been suspended. Then he had been helped by holding his hand under a flowing hydrant, so that the cold stream of water immediately impinged on the sore place for about a minute or two. But such an experiment could not now be risked. So I gave him *Rhus*. Two drops of the twelfth decimal dilution removed the trouble by evening, and it did not return. I would add that there was no need of more than one dose.

*Rhus* deserves most consideration in such a case, and I would again emphasize the value of our ordinary remedies for our daily practice, as they make external applications, or the use of medicines having outlandish names, superfluous. I would here especially mention *Bryonia*, *Pulsatilla*, *Ipecacuanha*, and, of course, *Aconitum* and *Nux vomica*. These will cover many cases, not only with children, but also with adults.

#### CURE FROM ACIDUM NITRI.

A sensation of soreness is the leading symptom in *Acidum nitri*, whether this should be caused by actual superficial sores, wounds and the like, or if there is merely such a sensation. This indication therefore was decisive to me in the following case: A woman of middle years has for a long time complained of her tongue, there being an almost constant sensation as if there was something on the edge of it. The tongue is strongly coated and on examination I found that the stomach also is sympathetically affected; her digestion also needs help, for which she has been using Kneipp's pills. There

was no ulcer on the tongue, but the patient is depressed, thinking that there might develop something malignant. From the repeated expression of her thanks, out of proportion with the case itself, I conclude that the woman must have been deeply affected. At her second visit already she expressed her astonishment at the action of the powders: "It was an immense relief!"

The burning and the sensation of soreness had altogether disappeared. There had no doubt been also a certain sharpness in the saliva, giving her the sensation as if there were blisters on that place. She was apt to have bleeding, *e. g.*, also in her gums when cleaning her teeth. The burning is now gone; she also had a sensation as if there were a hair on her tongue, which is given as an indication of *Silicea*, but this was not required. Frequent eructations also showed that the stomach was affected. Thus it may be seen that the particular subjective sensations were very pertinacious and changeable, nor could it be denied that nervous influences were operating in her aggravations. In three weeks the woman had perfectly recovered. Besides *Acidum nitri* she also received a few times *Causticum*, on account of the burning pain on her tongue, but I have little doubt that it was the *Acidum nitri* which alone effected the cure. I gave the remedy in the twelfth dilution, four drops on sugar of milk; Mrs. G. dissolved this at home in sixty grams of water, taking two teaspoonfuls morning and evening. The longer I practice the more I become convinced that the twelfth dilution is on the average the normal dose, just as Clotar Miller in his days considered the sixth centesimal dilution, which is its equivalent, as the right dose.

#### STRANGURY.

Mrs. R., a lady, eighty years of age, has been suffering for three days from a very disagreeable strangury, *i. e.*, she is urged every half hour to urinate, when a little urine is discharged which has no striking feature, but is pure and clear, "of a slightly brownish color." But the urging does not cease between times, nor at night. There are no other symptoms. The appetite as well as the sleep are normal, the sleep being merely interrupted by the frequent urging to micturition. No reason for this phenomenon can be found out.

*Aconitum*, *Belladonna* and *Pulsatilla* had been tried. *Chamomilla* has also been given. All in vain. The pulse was not always equal, being now full and quick, then small and weak; but never ir-

regular and intermittent. Staying in bed for half a day did not bring any relief. *Pulsatilla* had always helped her before. This time it is different; the urging never intermits at all entirely, and it compels her to urinate, as said, every half hour and only very little is discharged.

Since *Pulsatilla* refused to act this time I selected *Nux vomica*, the first centesimal dilution, a remedy which deserves to be considered especially with old people. I gave four drops on sugar of milk to be dissolved in 60 grams of water. Two teaspoonfuls every two hours. On account of her being so far away I gave her also *Lycopodium* 12 D. to be taken in the same manner. But the attack was cured by *Nux*. A passage in the letter of her daughter is characteristic: "Best thanks for quick aid for my mother; I did not wish to wait with expressing this till I have something to complain of. Therefore, I desire to express it to-day, not only from myself, but also from the patient, who was quite happy when after using the powders for two days the trouble was entirely cured." *Lycopodium* is also of use in the frequent strangury with little children; with them *Pulsatilla* is, however, usually sufficient. The children at least are afraid to urinate, owing to the pain connected with it, especially when the urine is sharp. All these remedies are of the greater value, as hardly anything can be done with this trouble allopathically.—*From Leipzig populaire fur Hom.*

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### CANCER.

"The increase in cancer is alarming, having arisen from 2,203 per 100,000 to 2,873, an increase of 634. A few remarks about cancer may be pertinent. Probably the testimony of the best living pathologists is decidedly against attributing it to a microbic origin. However, there are those who believe it is in some way communicable, but those who propose this theory do so only tentatively. Whatever be the predisposing and determining causes, statistics indicate that cancer is rapidly on the increase all over the civilized world. The following facts are interesting and will help to impress the mind that there is at least one plague of the most fatal and loathsome sort that neither medical science, surgical art, prophylaxis or hygiene have deterred from destroying a greater number of victims every year for at least fifty years.

a. Of all neoplasms as cause death over eighty per cent. are cancers.

b. Of all cancers over fifty per cent. are in the digestive tract.

c. Cancers of the digestive tract have increased out of proportion to all others.

d. Cancer is rapidly on the increase now, especially cancers of the digestive tract.

e. Cancer is being found more and more between puberty and thirty, whereas it was formally supposed to be almost entirely a disease of advanced years, forty-five and over. From the city of Stuttgart, where accurate records have been kept in regard to cancer for a long time, the following report is made: '1. Increase of cancer in general. 2. Increase of cancer in proportion to other diseases. 3. Increase of cancer in the digestive tract compared with other organs. 4. The general increase in cancer is made up by the increase in that of the alimentary tract. 5. The increase was the greatest among males, relatively, especially so far as sarcoma was concerned. There were 1,005 deaths from cancer in the alimentary tract, and 382 from cancer in other organs; an increase is shown of .27 per cent. in other organs to 449.8 per cent. in the alimentary tract. I appreciate that Stuttgart is not an American city, but what is true of that city is true of the civilized world.'—*W. B. Hinsdale in University Homœopathic Observer (Ann Arbor, Mich.)*.

And no one can deny that the "civilized" world only enforces vaccination, and the more vaccination the more cancer and consumption.

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### HINTS.

Pain in stomach after eating may be relieved by olive oil, a teaspoonful four times a day; preferably before meals. Such pain may indicate ulcer or cancer. Olive oil does not interfere with the action of medicine.

"It is a mistake to wear cotton in the ears at any time, as it deadens the hearing and predisposes one to earache and cold."—*Medical Summary*.

If you want *pure* sarsaparilla get the mother tincture as prepared by reliable homœopathic pharmacies.

If subject to cramps of feet and legs in bed sleep between blankets (not sheets) and take a few doses *Cuprum met.* 6.

*Chelidonium maj.*, in five-drop doses, twice a day, in a wine glass of water, was Burnett's sheet anchor in liver complaints and he cured them, too.

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# HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

FOR PROPAGATING THE TRUE MEDICAL FAITH.

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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.

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THE HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.—With this issue the ENVOY completes its seventeenth year, with a host of friends and some bitter enemies—the latter is inevitable to any journal holding positive views. It is a pity that men cannot differ and not be at enmity, but such is human nature—some human nature. The ENVOY has not a grudge against a single human being though radically differing from many; it believes in freedom of thought and freedom of speech, without hatred of those who differ from its views.

Now another point. As we have said before, the subscription price of the paper is so small that we cannot afford to mail bills, as the postage and clerical work would take up the bulk of the receipts. The mail-list, the tag, shows each subscriber to what date that particular subscription is paid, so when you think of it please remit.

The response to our appeal some months ago to subscribers to remit for arrears, or to kindly tell us that they no longer want the paper, was most generous, unusually so. There were a few stops, but they were as nothing compared to the renewals.

There were also hundreds of letters expressing great friendship for this little journal, and we are sorry that we could not reply to each, but the writers can be assured that each letter was thoroughly appreciated. Kind words carry far and uphold the worker. In conclusion, permit us to repeat that

the ENVOY is not a money maker, but is published for the good of humanity, *i. e.*, the medical good. This may read a little egotistical, but it is true. It may also read "crank" to some; but then it is the crank who smashes the way to better things—sometimes.

Pardon this little screed.

SERUMS.—Under the heading "On the present status of our knowledge of serotherapy in surgical affections" Dr. Charles A. Powers, in *New York Medical Journal*, of November 24, makes this comment: "The various sera on the market are prepared with the best intentions, but possess no therapeutic efficacy."

The serum fad is "dying, Egypt dying." And yet to say or write anything that casts a doubt on the antitoxins makes sundry well-intentioned persons furious. Yet look at it calmly; here is an old horse, he is pumped full of diphtheria poison and then his blood is drawn off and the watery part is injected as a remedy for the same disease. This is *very* clumsy isopathy, and nothing more.

HOW TO LIVE WITH MICROBES.—According to an exchange the thing runs thus:

- Drink water and get typhoid.
- Drink milk and get tuberculosis.
- Drink whiskey and get D. T.
- Eat meat and meet apoplexy.
- Eat oysters and get toxæmia.
- Eat vegetables and weaken the strength.
- Eat dessert and get paresis.
- Smoke cigarettes and die early.
- Smoke cigars and get catarrh.
- Drink coffee—nervous prostration.
- Drink wine—gout.

So the true system of proper living is to eat and drink nothing and thus become, early in life, an angel.

A SULPHUR CURE, VARICOSE VEINS.—Mrs. —, thirty-two years old; poor when a girl, had varicose

veins on legs, which broke repeatedly. Several pregnancies had increased the trouble. She has now, and has had for fourteen weeks, a varicose ulcer, which has been treated, unsuccessfully, with applications of cold water. Symptoms: Two ulcers, each about two inches long, on the ankles of the legs. The ulcers are two or three lines deep, secrete much thin, sanious pus; the bottom looks dirty; varicose veins on each leg with most tearing pain in the limbs during the night. *Sulphur* eased the pain and gave some rest; pricking in the tissue below the ulcer, which discharged and bled freely. During the last few days, cough and pain in the sides. On November 11th she received *Sulphur*, one dose every five days. Great improvement, the ulcers are filling up with healthy granulation; increase of pain in the adjoining tissues, especially in the veins. Complete cure at the end of the month. —(*Rummel in Allg. Hom. Zeit.*)

THE WHY OF IT.—An old school journal states "Why we are poor." "It is due, most emphatically so, to the fact that a part of his income is diverted from his own pockets into those of unprofessional competitors. Who do you suppose contributed the \$20,000,000 Mrs. Eddy is credited with having received? Every last penny of it, Doctor, was taken from the income of the medical profession. Every dollar of the countless millions brought into the coffers of the Dowies, the Weltmers and others of that ilk, is so much subtracted from us. Have you any idea of the quantities of money paid by the people for medical treatment, that does not come to the medical profession," etc.?

And why do the people run after these foolish things? Is it not that old allopathy did not satisfy them? Many of Mrs. Eddy's most marvelous cures were wrought by simply stopping of strong drugs. If the old school men would study and practice pure Homœopathy, in their therapeutics, this stampede would stop.

QUEER OLD NOTIONS.—Some doctors have queer, or, perhaps, cranky notions. For instance at the recent meeting of the Allopaths in Boston, one of them read a paper on "Dispensing versus Prescribing." Dispensing means that the doctor gives the medicine to the patient, while prescribing means that he writes a prescription for it and sends the patient, or some one else, to a drug store for it. Ethically it is hard to see the difference in these two

methods; practically dispensing is far more convenient and much cheaper for the patient. But the author of the paper in question seems to think otherwise, and says that dispensing physicians are a set of "ignorant numbskulls" and "dollar chasers," etc. Well, the dispensers might retort that the others are a set of old moss-backs. But why wrangle?

OPIUM.—"*Opium*, in potentized form, is one of the best remedies that I know of in our *Materia Medica* for chronic constipation. I have used it so successfully for that condition, so many times, that it is almost always the first curative agent to come to my mind when treating constipation. The chief indication for its use seems to be an entire absence of desire for a stool and not the slightest inconvenience is felt even if there is only one passage in a week. We know *Opium* to be a destroyer of pain and sensibility; it renders one numb to pain, and that is the keynote to the *Opium* constipation. As admirably stated in the *Guiding Symptoms*, 'want of sensibility, hardly any inconvenience is felt from accumulation of fæces; absence of expulsive efforts; after abuse of cathartics; the most active purgatives have lost their power.' The stools come in small, hard pieces which are dark brown or black. Also acute constipation caused by fear or fright. *Opium*, potentized, should be given insistently and persistently in all cases of old, stubborn, seemingly incurable cases of constipation, before resorting to palliatives or patent medicines."—*Dr. Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D.*

CAUSE OF INCREASE IN INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—"Thus, while the population of England and Wales had increased from 18 to 23 millions, the deaths of infants from 15 diseases had risen from 63,000 to 106,000. Had the mortality kept pace with the population, the deaths in 1875 would only have been 80,000—that is to say, in 1875 there perished in England 26,000 infants who would have lived had vaccination remained as little in vogue as in 1847! The result, though startling in the gross, is precisely what might have been predicted. The infancy of a country cannot be systematically diseased, that is, vaccinated, without exciting and aggravating other maladies and thereby enlarging the harvest of death."—*W. White, Story of a Great Delusion.*

AND DEATH RELIEVED HIS SUFFERINGS.—An Allentown, Pa., subscriber sends us a clipping from a local paper, but it is too "hot" even for the ENVOY. The gist of it is: "Oh! I don't want to have it done." These words were spoken by a boy to his mother. But the law required it, so he was vaccinated. There was pain in his arm from the day he was vaccinated; it grew worse and worse until "after five weeks of intense suffering" kindly death relieved him of his agony. And yet there are men and women who grow furious at any one who raises a voice for freedom of choice in the matter!

INFANT MORTALITY.—"To the popular imagination childhood presents itself as a period of superabundant vitality and energy. We think of a child as a rosy, laughing, restless being, a creature endowed with a healthy appetite, a tireless spirit, and a nature redolent of sunshine and fresh air. Childish ailments are thought of as, for the most part, trifling incidents which scarcely interrupt the current of joyous, exuberant life. Disease and death one associates naturally with old age. The statistics of child mortality always bring with them a feeling of shocked surprise. It seems altogether out of the course of nature that the mortality among children under five should be greater than the general mortality at all ages; that the mortality amongst infants under one year of age should be much greater than that of children under five. Infants, it is true, are helpless, tender creatures, but are they not constantly watched by loving eyes and cared for by tender hands? Yet, in all countries called civilized we find that a large proportion of these little beings, after a few short months or weeks of life, pass on to join the great majority."—*W. R. Drummond, M. D., Edinburg, in Medical Brief, January, 1907.*

Give the little ones the benefit of good homœopathic treatment and their chances of life are doubled.

TEA AND TYPHOID.—The *Medical Record* says that Major McNaught finds that the germ of typhoid in pure culture becomes greatly diminished in numbers by an exposure of four hours to the beverage tea. After twenty hours it was impossible to recover it at all from cold tea. The results obtained are of interest from the author's standpoint with

reference to the use of cold tea as a substitute for water in soldiers' canteens during active service. Tea, it would seem, however, will render any chance contamination with the typhoid bacillus harmless within a few hours.

A PITIFUL STORY.—The December number of *The Philistine* is largely taken up with scoring that "medical superstition," vaccination, as only the razor-pen of Hubbard can score. This incident, in effect, is related:

A laughing, blue eyed child of three was brought to a doctor, a friend of Hubbard. As he bared her arm she looked so confidently at the doctor that he turned away and said that he would not vaccinate the child—knowing the potential deviltry in the practice. The mother, however, insisted and the operation was performed. A week later the doctor was called to the home of the child. She was in bed with a high fever and a frightfully swollen arm. In a week the temperature subsided to normal, but was followed by sores, many of them that came and went, and wretched health. The doctor informed the *Philistine* man that the child was doomed, and with tears in his eyes as he said so. He also vowed that he would never vaccinate another human being.

WANTS 'EM FINED.—This is from a paper by Dr. Bruggeman in the *Fort Wayne Medical Journal*, December, on the subject of Vaccination and Small-pox. It is typical:

"Statistics give most convincing proof of the value of vaccination, and so strong is the opinion expressed on the value of vaccination that at a meeting of the State Board of Health at Washington last year it was decided that a person who had small-pox should, as soon as well, be taken before a court and fined. With a general compulsory vaccination law enforced it is possible to extirpate small-pox." Wonderful board of health wisdom! As a matter of cold, hard fact, it is the vaccinated that contract small-pox and not the unvaccinated. We have in mind five persons who had been vaccinated, re-vaccinated and "recently vaccinated," all of whom came down with the disease, small-pox. Isn't it about time that a little curb was put on these dictatorial health boards? Do not take another's word but investigate for yourself.

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### SAMPLES FROM MY CASE BOOK.

By W. J. HAWKES, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

#### DYSPEPSIA.

*Case No. 1.*—Bertha Harms, aged 15, has had dyspepsia for two years, has been much worse during the past two months. She complains of dizzy spells, with nausea and vomiting about one hour before meals. A tasteless, watery fluid is vomited always after meals. Complains of much rumbling in stomach and bowels; appetite fair; stools dry, hard and crumbling. She also complains of rheumatic pain beneath the knee of right leg; this pain is aggravated by motion, although it is worse while lying. Complains of bitter taste in the mouth in the morning; compares it to bad eggs; feels much better in every way while in the open air.

The diagnosis in this case is dyspepsia complicated with rheumatism; the remedy prescribed—*Bryonia*. Characteristics indicating remedy are: the nature of the stools, bitter taste in the mouth, and rheumatic pain aggravated by motion.

*Bryonia* was prescribed December 4th; on the

12th she reported very much better; the pain under the knee had disappeared, the constipation was cured. December 18th the report was still improvement.

#### COUGH.

*Case No. 2.*—A man, aged 41, shoemaker by occupation, has had a cough and trouble with his chest for more than a year; coughs and raises a grayish-white, sticky substance. His cough is worse from 4 to 8 P. M., and is accompanied by a pricking pain in the chest. This pain also disturbs him at night and between 2 and 3 A. M., and on rising in the morning. He has been steadily losing flesh during the past year and complains of a cold feeling between the shoulders; appetite fair, but at times a mouthful or two seems to fill him to the neck, giving a sense of satiety which prevents his eating a full meal. The urine deposits a sandy, white sediment; complains of pain in the renal region, which is aggravated if he is obliged to retain his urine after he has experienced a desire to void it. He complains of cold feet, especially the right foot, which is much colder than the left. All his troubles date from an attack of "la grippe" one year ago.

On January 8th *Lycopodium* was prescribed. The symptoms determining the selection of this remedy were: Period of aggravation from 4 to 8 P. M.; color of the sputa, grayish-white; sense of satiety on beginning to eat; pain in the renal region, aggravated by retaining the urine and relieved by passing it; sandy sediment in the urine, and one foot colder than the other.

January 15 he reported himself very much improved.

#### STOMACH TROUBLE.

*Case No. 3.*—Man, aged 58, complains of stomach trouble, which he says has existed for seven years. Pain in the stomach of a burning, pricking character, eased by pressure, except that he can not bend forward on account of the pain. Complains, also, of headache and dizziness, often as if he would fall; is very thirsty for cold water, but if he drinks much of it his stomach is distressed and the water is thrown up. Does not sleep well; after sleeping two hours he wakes and is unable to go to sleep again; rises and walks about on account of a nervous restlessness which compels him to do so. Complains of chilliness in the back of the neck and between the shoulders; frequent urination; coughs in the early

morning. Complains of shortness of breath; when the cough attacks him he is obliged to sit up.

On January 8th *Arsenicum* was prescribed. The symptoms deciding its selection were: The burning sensation in the stomach; thirst, with intolerance of cold water which was craved; restlessness at night, obliging him to get up and walk about; chilliness between the shoulder blades, and difficulty of breathing, especially when lying.

On January 15th, and every succeeding week up to February 26th, he reported steady improvement. He received no medicine except three powders of the remedy given him on January 8th.

It will seem strange to those who do not understand the philosophy of the single dose, when I say as the patient said, that he had improved more during the week from February 19th to 26th than during any previous week since receiving the medicine.

#### DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

*Case No. 4.*—Man, aged 28, has had dyspepsia and constipation for one and one-half years; has taken much of all kinds of drugs. He complains now especially of bad taste in the mouth in the morning, that he tastes his food four or five hours after eating a meal, and it then tastes as it did when eaten; the stomach feels weak. Two hours after eating he experiences a feeling of heaviness in the stomach, with sour belching. Constipation is characterized by a desire for stool without the ability to accomplish anything. Does not sleep well during the latter part of the night; awakening about 3 o'clock and lying awake or half asleep for hours, feeling unrefreshed when it is time to get up. Very low-spirited, and has lost his ambition. Hands and feet cold. He is cross and irritable.

On January 8th *Nux vomica* was prescribed. The symptoms deciding the choice of this remedy were: The fact that he had taken large quantities of drugs; heaviness in the stomach some hours after eating; wakefulness and aggravation in the early morning hours; cold hands and feet; cross and irritable; desire for stool without the ability to accomplish anything.

On January 15th reported better generally, and so continued to report weekly until February 5th, gaining as much in the last week as in the first or any other since beginning the medicine, although he had medicine only on his first visit.

#### INDIGESTION.

*Case No. 5.*—Young married woman, aged 19

years, has been greatly troubled with indigestion for six years; her family history is bad, some of her family having died of consumption, and her mother of typhus fever. She now complains of distressing, heavy feeling in the stomach after eating, with sharp pains for two hours, after which she is very weak; also complains of pain in the left side; heavy feeling after eating, and sour belching; bowels regular; menses appear only once in six weeks; complains of pains in right ovarian region while menstruating, also of a bearing-down, distressing feeling in that locality during the two weeks she goes beyond her time; feet cold and dry day and night; tongue white and furred; gone feeling before eating, which is relieved by eating; red sediment in the urine; also complains of a shooting, darting pain from around and below the gastric region up to the heart, which causes her great alarm and is so severe she has to hug herself to relieve it. She feels generally worse in the latter part of the afternoon and early evening.

On October 30th she received *Lycopodium*. The symptoms deciding the choice of this remedy were: The period of aggravation; red sand in the urine; shooting, darting pain from the gastric region up to and around the heart.

November 6th she reported general improvement, there had been no cramps since, heavy feeling in the stomach not so severe, the sandy sediment had almost disappeared from the urine, the sharp pains in the region of the heart about the same. *Sach. lac.* was prescribed. Report from week to week until December 4th was general improvement, except during the past few days. At this time three more powders of *Lycopodium* were given, and the report of improvement was continued weekly until January 8th, when the symptoms seemed to indicate *Sepia*, which was prescribed in the same manner as had been the *Lycopodium*. The report for the succeeding three weeks was of general improvement.—*From The Critique.*

#### THE TREATMENT OF MELANCHOLY.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

Regarding the treatment of Melancholy by Mr. C. Assem Prior, in HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY for October, 1906, I beg to say that the treatment by *Kali phos.* is a palliative, but not a permanent cure, as *Kali phos.* is not an antipsoric remedy in accordance with Hahnemann's works, and that it cannot be

radically cured unless you give some antipsoric drug. If you see that the growing aggravation at three o'clock is a prominent symptom of the patient, *Kali carb.* (antipsoric) should be considered for permanent cure, if the rest of the symptoms agree in totality.

H. L. DEWARKABASI.

Allahabad, India, December, 1906.

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### GRAPE JUICE AND TYPHOID.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY.

In the December issue of the HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY I notice in the "Hints" that you make a possible exception of the use of unfermented Grape Juice in typhoid fever.

I thought you would be glad to know that I have used it most successfully in a few serious cases of typhoid, grape juice and orange juice being the only nourishment allowed for several days. One desperate case had nothing else for ten days, and made a splendid recovery.

However, some of my colleagues *do* object to its use; I am giving you my own experience with it.

I enjoy the ENVOY and am glad to see it fight vaccination.

One of the best physicians here in our State lies low with pernicious anæmia. Three years ago he was vaccinated during a small-pox epidemic, and after that he had 29 carbuncles. Previously he was the "picture of health." It seems criminal to see a man like him cut down by that nasty poison.

Yours truly,

DR. C. E. NEWTON.

Bremer, Me., Dec. 10, 1906.

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### THE CARE OF THE MOUTH IN TYPHOID FEVER.

"The toilet of the mouth in typhoid fever is of more importance than is ordinarily accorded it. The physician should personally ascertain if it is being properly attended to, as careless nurses are prone to neglect it in the early days, unless its importance is emphasized. Where there is no trained nurse in attendance, the physician must instruct the family regarding its importance, and at least once demonstrate the method of properly cleansing the mouth. It will not do to assume that the lay nurse should know by intuition either that the mouth must be cleansed, or how to go about doing it properly.

No single minor matter yields such satisfaction to the patient as the early and regular making of the toilet of the mouth. Beside the refreshing sense of sweetness and coolness following thorough cleansing, it has an actual influence upon stomachic fermentation; since, if the mouth is allowed to become foul and reeking with decayed particles of food or portions of milk, this debris is swept into the stomach with the next food, and aids fermentation. Moreover, if the mouth is kept in a clean condition, both food and medicine are more easily taken, and it is not unusual for the patient to retain an appetite throughout the disease. In neglected cases, it is not uncommon to note a reduction in the temperature, an improvement in the mental hebetude, and a more moist condition of the tongue, after proper mouth cleansing."—*Medical World.*

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### RICINUS IN GALL-STONE COLIC.

BY DR. C. BERNAY, LYON.

It would be easy for me to enumerate a long series of curative successes showing the excellent effects of this remedy. But I shall confine myself to a few cases:

I. Mrs. H., fifty-seven years of age, had been suffering for several years of attacks of pain in the hepatic region, which continually returned. In the year 1895 she consulted my uncle, Dr. Pierre Bernay, after allopathy had only been giving her a temporary relief. He at once prescribed *Belladonna* and *Ricinus* 3d, after which he continued the treatment with the latter remedy alone. The digestion, which before had been deficient, was soon regulated, and her general health, in spite of the care and labors connected with a large family, is quite satisfactory. The attacks of pains now appear only at long intervals. For the space of ten years, during which I treated her myself, she had only one violent attack, on account of which I was called to her in the middle of the night. This case was no doubt connected with the marriage of her daughter on the previous day, where not only the mental excitement, but also the great feasting with the usual disturbance of digestion, had to be considered. The treatment described above quickly freed her from her pains, and as the patient since has been regularly taking *Ricinus* she enjoys the best possible health.

II. Mrs. C., the oldest daughter of the lady mentioned above, thirty-eight years of age, has also

suffered from colicky pains in the hepatic region. Her liver was enlarged, and a tendency to corpulency made her case more complicated. As she was married to a military officer, living some distance from Lyon, she was treated by an allopathic physician. But persuaded by her mother, she concluded to consult me, and since that time under the use of *Ricinus* she is doing better. The attacks now appear only rarely and at longer intervals, and her digestion is normal. All in all, her state at this time and her progress allow us to expect soon a complete cure.

III. Mrs. B., twenty-six years of age, called me in two years ago on account of a very violent attack. She had suffered from such attacks already before, and was therefore very much frightened at the reappearance of the illness. *Ricinus* and *Belladonna* soon freed her from the attack and she has not had any attack since.

IV. Mrs. I., forty-four years of age, had to pass through several violent attacks three years ago. She was not yet under my treatment at that time, but called on me later. Her digestion was very irregular and attended with trouble; she complained of distension and vomiting. By the use of *Ricinus* she was soon freed from this trouble, and since she has been under my care she had only one attack in a space of two years, and this was, by no means, as violent as the former ones had been; the action of her digestive canal is much more satisfactory than before.

V. Mrs. C., thirty-four years of age, suffered from an attack of violent pain in the region of the liver, two and a half years ago, which soon yielded to *Ricinus* and *Belladonna*. A slight yellowish discoloration of the skin also soon yielded to the action of this remedy. As soon as the patient feels pains in the right shoulder, which cause her to fear the return of such an attack, she at once takes a dose of *Ricinus*, which up to this time has saved her from such a visitation.

VI. Mr. S., eighty years old, suffered once from several attacks of pain in the right flank. Since the last four years the patient has been under my care, owing to disturbances in his digestion, which developed from the ever recurring pains. *Ricinus* has always brought him a quick relief; it improved his jaundice, brought appetite, and most favorably affected his digestion.

It would lead us too far to enumerate more cases, of which I could find a large additional number

among my notes. I would emphasize the fact that the remedy has not only proved useful *during* the attacks but also *afterwards*. It seems, therefore, that it exerts a definite effect on the secretion of the gall and on the liver itself, a Homœopathic causal action in the true sense of the words.

According to my opinion *Ricinus* has been used far too little by physicians—also by the homœopaths in combatting gall-stone colic and its effects. When I had been invited to a meeting of physicians in London in the Homœopathic hospital, I made mention to our English colleagues of my observations with *Ricinus*. My audience, which seemed altogether unacquainted with the advantages and the action of this remedy, were very much surprised at my statements. At this day I can rejoice at the fact that experience has confirmed, yea, even exceeded all my expectations.—*Hom. Monatsblätter*.

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#### DOGS AND HOMŒOPATHY.

"Dogs: How to Care for Them in Health and Treat Them When Ill," is the explanatory title of a little volume compiled and arranged by E. P. Anshutz and published by Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia. Homœopathic treatment is recommended and the instructions seem very practical and sensible.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

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#### HINTS.

*Berberis vulgaris* is said to be a good remedy for "flat warts."

A subscriber writes that having suffered for years from malaria and a sunstroke he has found great relief from *China* and *Chamomilla* in alternation. "It has a most salutary effect in alleviating the dreadful feeling in my head."

Headaches where patient wants the head warm, "hugs the fire," requires *Silicea*.

Headaches where patient wants the cold open air, *Pulsatilla*.

Winter headaches, from no apparent cause but the season, winter, require *Bismuth*.

Throbbing headaches, *Belladonna*.

A good remedy for wens on the head is *Graphites*.

*Nux vomica* will aid, if not cure, all cases of rupture.