



68087



Class _____ No. _____

Presented by

H. A. Hare, M.D.

135





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

<http://archive.org/details/critique1119unse>



THE CRITIQUE

Volume XI.

1904.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN, M. D., - MANAGING EDITOR.
J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., - - - BUSINESS MGR.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DENVER JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
DENVER, COLORADO.

JUN - 8 1905

INDEX TO VOLUME XI.

A.

	Page.
Abrotanum	221
Accident, Unique	280
Acetic Acid	361
Adrenalin in Treatment of Cardiac Toxemia in Pneumonia.....	55
Adrenalin, Use in General Surgery.....	192
Agnus Castus	410
Alumni Meeting	182
American Institute of Homeopathy.....	97, 222, 295
American Liver, Pillman on the.....	421
Ammonium Muriaticum	441
Anaemia, Infantile	152
Anaemia, Idiopathic	213
Anti-Toxine Trust, Regarding.....	116
Appendicitis, Calomel Cause of.....	363
Appendicitis from an Allopathic Standpoint.....	219
Appendicitis, Suppurating; Opening Into the Bladder.....	78
Appendicitis, Surgical View	367
Appendicitis, Treatment of.....	304
Appendicitis, To Prevent.....	330
Appendicitis, Medical Treatment.....	369
Appendicitis, Medical View of.....	373

B

Billy Burgundy on Advertising Quacks.....	391
Book Reviews	79, 115, 240, 316, 318, 320, 355, 397, 474
Borax	291
Brown, Dr. Ralph, D. P. (Portrait).....	80
Burns	300
Business Briefs	440, 475

C

Cabinet, Physician in President's.....	305
Case Is Weak; Abuse the Other Side.....	239
Chamomilla—Cina, A Comparison.....	209
Cholera Infantum	240
Chorea and Aneamia	310
Clinical Cases	8, 423
Clinical Medicine	46
Clinical and Otherwise	444
Club, Denver Homeopathic.....	21, 63, 99, 143, 179, 443
Consumptives, Dont's for.....	329
Colorado Homeopathic Society.....	224, 376
Collapse	85
Conium Maculatum	169
Comment, Wise and Otherwise.....	92
Commencement Day	180
Communication, Ezra W. Palmer	87
Compton, M. D.....	221
Criticism, Value of.....	183
Comment and Criticism.....	387
Cuprum	51
Cured Symptoms	269

D

Departure, A New.....	439
Diarrhoea, Summer, Treatment of.....	356
Doctors, St. Louis, The.....	221

E

EDITORIALS.

Allopath? Never	32
American Institute in Chicago in 1905.....	466
Anent the Denver Homeopathic Hospital.....	34
Appendicitis, Operation for.....	150
Cleveland (Ohio) Incident.....	348
Christian Science Practice Legalized.....	426
Colorado Homeopathic Society.....	308, 347
Colorado as a Winter Resort.....	467
Denver's Emergency Hospital.....	466
Doctor Gets Free Advertising; Patient? Flowers and a Funeral..	104
D. U.—D. H. C.....	306
Editorial Comment	286
Governor, Don't Worry.....	427
Hay Fever Sufferers, Hope for.....	345
Hedges, Le Roy C., M. D.....	425
Homeopathic Matter, Secular Comment of	105
Insane of Colorado, More Room Required for.....	346
Kraft Insists, So There.....	343
Legislative League, Colorado Medical.....	107
Medical Bill, New.....	344
Physician, Pay Your, or Perish.....	307
Retrospect and Anticipation	465
Re-Proving, Comments on.....	394
Royal, George, M. D., President A. I. H.....	309
Timber, Official, Loss in State Society.....	344

OTHER ARTICLES.

Enemies, Making, Gentle Art of.....	362
Ethics, Up-to-Date	217
Exposed	342

G

Given's Sanitarium	357
Good Things from Other Sources.....	23, 56, 174
Graphites	253

H

Hatfield, M. M., Dr., Died.....	41
Hay Fever, Use of Quinine in.....	389
Here and There	327
Homeopathic Materia Medica, Present Status of.....	339
Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago.....	461
Homeopathy, Principles of.....	403
Homeopathic Remedy; How Does It Act?.....	88
Homeopathic Similes, Reason for Faith in Us.....	121
How Does It Seem to You?.....	397

I

Illinois Homeopathic Society.....	225
-----------------------------------	-----

M

Manganum	281
Marry, Persons Who Should Not.....	331
Materia Medica from the Magazines.....	411
Medical Bill, New	344
Medical Law to Protect Public Health and Regulate the Practice of Medicine	332
Medical Law, Christian Scientist's View.....	383

N	
Natrum Muriaticum	246
Neglect, Fine for.....	341
News Service on "Overland Limited".....	463
Niagara Falls Meeting A. I. H.....	297
Notes; A Few from Colorado Springs.....	464
Notes and Personals, 36, 72, 110, 156, 194, 228, 278, 312, 350, 398, 432, 468	
Nosodes, Use of	144
Nux Moschata	17
O	
Opium	50
Osteopath's View Regarding State Law.....	366
P	
Paresis, Intestinal	218
Patronage	120
Petroleum	207
Physicians, Choice of.....	203
Pneumonia	261, 450
Potencies, The Care of.....	14
Problems in Medicine.....	11, 47, 81, 135, 214
Prognosis, The, In Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	446
Protest, A Perfectly Proper, from Chicago.....	459
Q	
Quacks and Quackery.....	416
R	
Renal Decapsulation for Chronic Bright's Disease.....	1
Re-Proving, Kindergarten Criticism of.....	241
Re-Proving, Some Suggestions Regarding.....	290
S	
Saved, What Shall We Do to Be,	323
Serous Effusions, Treatment of.....	238
Sick Room, How to Manage.....	220
Spitework Rebuked	270
State Law Sentiment	420
Spina Bifida	4
Stagnation, Doctrine of.....	210
Surgical Remedies	138
Surgery, Physical Culture in.....	6
T	
Temperaments	401
Tetanus, Antitoxin	359
Texts, From Many	292
Therapeutic Hints	109
Things to Remember	234
Tubercular and Heart Affections in Colorado.....	42
Tuberculosis in the Larynx; Some New Topical Agents.....	118
U	
Uston Fraternity	338
V	
Varliolinum as a Method of Vaccination, Legal Status of.....	161
W	
Whistling vs. Dyspepsia	9
Wood Alcohol	454

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., JANUARY 1, 1904.

No. 1

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

RENAL DECAPSULATION FOR CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

(By S. S. SMYTHE, M. D., Denver, Colorado.)

Decapsulation of the kidneys for the cure of Bright's disease is attracting wide professional attention at the present time and many surgeons are testing the efficacy of the procedure.

So far as I can determine from the published reports the operation has proven curative in many serious cases. Some report only partial success and still others entire failure to benefit.

The work done thus far has been of a very indiscriminate character. No attempt has been made to determine what are and what are not proper cases for the operation because we have had no data to guide us in this respect. Decapsulation has not been confined to any particular stage of Bright's disease and perhaps it is not essential that it should be, but I believe greater experience will lead to a better understanding of its scope and usefulness. Enough has been done to show that the operation is a very important one and must be recognized as a new and potent factor in the treatment of a disease heretofore considered intractable if not always incurable. That decapsulation of the kidneys will be the means of curing some otherwise incurable cases, and that it will prolong life in many others, is now, I believe, an accepted fact.

At what stage of the disease decapsulation will be found most beneficial is still an open question. Naturally one would say, "the earlier the better," but this may not be true, because it has not yet been determined just what condition of the kidney is most favorable for operation. What decapsulation

does; what change it works in the function of the kidney, or in what manner it influences the course of the disease, are questions which cannot now be answered. It is known that relief and cure may follow in some cases but we cannot tell why this is so. Whether removing the capsule has the effect of relieving congestion, capsular tension, or interstitial pressure, none can tell at this time.

In a recent operation I found both kidneys intensely congested and of a dark brown color. Incision of the capsule was followed by profuse oozing of a thin bloody serum which had to be mopped up with sponges.

This patient, a male, forty-three years old, had been seriously ill for several years and during the last twelve months had had several attacks of convulsions followed by great prostration, and more or less mental disturbance lasting a week or ten days. His vision became so impaired that he was unable to read ordinary print and examination of the eyes showed extensive albuminuric retinitis. Analysis of the urine gave a large percentage of albumin with numerous casts and some blood. Specific gravity 1009; urea, 1.2%. He suffered intensely from headache. There was no dropsy at any time.

The man's condition was very unfavorable in many ways and I had some fear of prolonged anesthesia but the use of chloroform at first, followed by ether, succeeded admirably and the operation on both kidneys was completed in sixty-five minutes.

Recovery from the operation was remarkably rapid and he left the hospital on the fourteenth day. Since then there has been gradual but steady improvement in his condition. At this time, six weeks after operation, his mind is clear; he has been free from headache; has gained in strength and is bright and cheerful. The specific gravity of the urine has risen to 1018 and urea has been normal. There is still a very small percentage of albumin present, but no casts or blood. His vision has improved to the extent that he can now read his correspondence but does not attempt anything further.

It is of course too soon to draw any conclusion or to predict a final cure, but the patient is certainly much improved

and the outlook seems altogether favorable. The result will be given in a later report.

In marked contrast to the above case is that of a young girl of seventeen years on whom I operated two months ago. About one year ago she had scarlet fever followed by nephritis and albumin-urea. All treatment had been fruitless and her medical attendants pronounced her incurable.

Shortly before entering the hospital she became the patient of Dr. W. A. Burr, who asked me to examine her with a view to operating on the kidneys. She was extremely dropsical and for several months had been unable to leave her bed. She had frequent attacks of dyspnea and her vision was greatly impaired. The urine contained a large percentage of serum albumin with a specific gravity of 1010. Urea, 1.2%. Pulse, from 120 to 130.

Operation seemed to offer the only hope. As a preparatory measure and to relieve the dyspnea I tapped the abdomen and drew off about three gallons of water. She was then taken to the hospital and I decapsulated both kidneys on the following day. To my surprise she took anæsthetic remarkably well and the operation was completed in fifty-five minutes.

I found the appearance of the kidneys in this patient entirely different from that in the one first reported. The right kidney was considerably enlarged, pale in color, and somewhat mottled. There was no appearance of congestion as in the other case. The capsule was very easily opened and removed, and there was no discharge of serum. The left kidney was much smaller than the right; darker in color; the capsule was firmly adherent and difficult to remove.

The wounds were closed without drainage. For two days there was a profuse discharge of serum from the edematous tissues adjacent to the lines of incision but the healing was uninterrupted and the sutures were removed on the eighth day.

The albumen began to diminish at once and by the 9th day had entirely disappeared. A week later it reappeared and continues in varying amounts up to the present time. About two weeks after operation this patient had several slight con-

vulsions in rapid succession, followed by several hours of coma. From this she speedily recovered and there has been no recurrence. The dropsy which rapidly diminished at first, has since very slowly increased, but not to the former extent. The specific gravity of the urine has gradually risen from 1010 to 1023. The urea soon became normal; blood and casts disappeared from the urine and the pulse dropped from 130 to 80. The whole condition at present is a very puzzling one. The patient is stronger, brighter and more cheerful, but her improvement is irregular and unsatisfactory.

An unfortunate complication in this case grows out of the fact that the patient has never menstruated. A condition of chloremia is very apparent and doubtless has much to do with retarding her recovery. Whether this can be overcome or not is at present a serious question in the mind of her physician.

230 Majestic Building.

SPINA BIFIDA*

Marion Dunn, born June 7, 1901; father tubercular, mother in fair condition. Two children, aged four and six years, besides Marion. Examination revealed a large translucent tumor existing in sacro-lumbar region, same width as the hips, three and one-half inches in length; saculated, with dimple, umbilical-like, two inches from coccyx to the right, with hair protruding from it; the integument as thin as tissue paper, threatening rupture at any time. Very sensitive to the touch; child would cry vigorously if pressed upon, which would produce slight convulsive twitching of eyelids and contracting of the pupils.

On left side of the tumor the skin was thickened, while the right side was very transparent, through which a brownish fluid could be seen when the child would be held up, disappearing in the recumbent position; expiratory efforts or crying made the tumor more dense.

Child was anemic and restless first week; cried for some

time before urinating; would sleep better upon the side or abdomen and did not gain in weight for first few months.

Mother's milk analyzed and found to be poor, but soon improved with proper diet and rest.

When child was three weeks old the family moved to Canon City and remained there for three months, during which period child was given *Calcaria carb.* In addition to the internal medication, iodine and witch hazel compresses were applied externally; some improvement.

At the age of six months cautery was used over thickest portion to avoid sloughing, followed by iodine, ten per cent., painted over with collodion to act as an artificial bandage; in a week or ten days cantharides plaster applied until blister formed, then calendula cerate applied until blister healed.

The treatment was kept up for four months, during the last two months of which time the tumor was reduced in size one-half and the child increased in weight besides which there was a general improvement in every way.

At the ninth month able to set up half hour at a time; walked when sixteen months old; all that remains are irregular grooves with occasional hairs projecting. Has had many falls and other accidents incident to babyhood, but none seem to annoy her. Has also had several sick spells, but responded to treatment as readily as other children.

*Read at meeting of Denver Homeopathic Club, November meeting, by Ella M. Griffith, M. D.

According to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, Mayor Schmitz is quite liable to take the controlling power of the Health Board of the city of San Francisco out of the hands of the "regulars," where it has reposed so serenely for the past—Lord knows how long—and place it under the control of the homeopaths, who contributed so generously, by their votes, to his re-election. Why is it that the homeopaths of Denver do not take a more active interest in political matters? They have a much better chance to make themselves felt than the San Francisco brethren had, and there is no reason in the world why they should not make a move in this direction.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN SURGERY.

Of what service can the trained director of physical culture be to the surgeon? The general term "physical culture" is restricted, in this article, to those forms of activity embracing only exercises requiring no violence and only those which will build or revive to perfect, normal action the human body. A judicious use of those which cause a storage of as against those which require a usage of vitality and energy. Those which are expressed outward rather than those applied from without, as in the use of any form of apparatus. Those which will develop nervous energy, developing that ability in the mind to relax all nerve tension; the ability to produce in the human body a state of inertia, an involute condition, a method that holds for its aim, not physical aggrandizement, but an harmonious, symmetrical, graceful development—a making fit the body to perform its daily duties, responding to the demands of an active, normal mind.

To exploit this subject let me cite the method employed in one of several cases on which I acted as the director under the charge of a leading surgeon in the state of Massachusetts. This surgeon had a patient with kyphosis—hump-back. The patient was fairly well developed below the waist, but as in many such cases had no development above. The arms were thin, the shoulders bony and bent forward, the neck slender, the chest narrow and the lung capacity below normal. The surgeon had successfully operated, the patient had been placed in a cast. The surgeon now summoned me as director to his aid and informed me as to the exact condition and nature of the curvature, the treatment observed and diet prescribed. He instructed me not only to keep the patient in health but to make all the improvement within the reach of my skill.

I began with a resistive method in exercise applied to the limbs and neck, a light respiratory action calculated to reach as far down into the lungs as possible and an outward and inward movement of the abdominal viscera calculated to create a natural bowel activity. By such a method the blood was called to the extremities and performs its natural function and

the patient was able to assimilate matter containing more food elements than otherwise would have been possible; resulting in more rapid improvement in strength and some increases in neck, arm and shoulder measurements were noted in from two to three weeks. This was the first stage. A change was made from resistive to stretching exercises, together with tensing and flexing with a continuance of the abdominal and pulmonary movements. Second stage: The surgeon then decided upon the removal of the cast and prepared a spinal clamp which could be removed during the period of activity. The work performed by the patient during this last period was the complete use of every muscle from the neck down, with special attention to those from the waist to the top of the neck; the trunk and arms were carefully manipulated, virgin olive oil being used as an agent in flesh building. The lungs also received careful attention, large draughts of sunlight and fresh air being inhaled, then exhaled to as small a capacity as possible. The lungs were carefully developed from the upper tips to the lower base resting upon the diaphragm. This patient made slow progress for the first six months, but showed better improvement the last six, being discharged just a few days over twelve months as cured. The hollows about the base of the neck were completely filled out, the shoulders were plump and well developed, the arms had grown to a perfectly normal and the chest increased from almost nothing to seven inches above, to six at the diaphragm. The waist was normal and the spine was as perfect as though never curved. I have cited this particular case as it was one of the most stubborn that has ever come within my experience.

I can mention but this one example, for which you are duly glad, but will state that the director of physical culture is also of great service to the surgeon, as has been shown by experience, in all cases of fractures—ankylosis, and other derangements. His mission is to bring back the body to as normal condition as possible when he is within the province of the surgeon's realm.

MIERS TRUETT BLUXOME, M.P.C.

TWO CLINICAL CASES.

Argentum Nitricum in Polyuria:—Girl, seven years old; dark, thin, irritable; had to pass urine four or five times during night; in large quantity; could not attend school because of frequent urination and not able to control it to get to the closet; has always been troubled, and her mother, before she was born, was not expected to live on account of kidney trouble. The child craved salt; but little appetite for anything but sweets.

℞ Arg. Nit., 30, one powder at bed time for five nights. That was three months ago, and she now has no trouble with the urine; has gained in weight, eats well and is going to school.

K. W. HIGGINS.

Sept. 3, 1903.

Arsenicum in Cystitis:—December 1st.—Mr. S., seventy years old; very thin, cold, shivering; sandy complexion, very weak. Called to see him at 6 a. m.; wanted urine drawn, had not passed urine for thirty-six hours; bladder very full, distended, causing distress and restlessness; rise of temperature; had been thirsty all night; some constipation. The urine had been coming slow for the past week, with burning. Gave Ars. C.C. and in one-half hour urine started. Had two powders of C.C. put in hot water, given every hour, and followed by S.L. in hot water. On the 3d of December was as well as usual.

K. W. HIGGINS.

Dr. Edwin J. Clark made a brief visit to Loveland, Colorado, whither he went, professionally, to accompany a patient of his who had recovered sufficiently from an operation performed by Dr. S. S. Smythe at the Denver Homeopathic hospital, to be taken home. Inasmuch as some of the nurses at this institution were kind enough to inform this patient, the first night of her sojourn at the hospital, that Dr. Clark was a very unpopular doctor and, further, that Doctor So-and-so, for short, did most of the operating at this institution, it may be a surprise to the friends of the patient, as well as to the interested members of the Knockers' Club, that the patient got well. It is scarcely necessary to add that the knockers in this particular case still remain unidentified.

WHISTLING VS. DYSPEPSIA.

This suggestion or statement may provoke a smile from our fraternity and a frown from the makers and dispensers of digestive tablets, but that doesn't hurt my feelings a bit. I am not talking through my hat, but know from personal experience and trials in several chronic cases that lively, vigorous whistling after meals will do more to relieve and cure indigestion and dyspepsia than all the digestive nostrums ever put upon the market. "The test of the pudding is chewing the string." I have chewed the puddin' and the string is all right. And now for the philosophy of it; for there is real deep, sensible philosophy even in so small a matter as this:

We will all agree that cheerfulness is conducive and quite essential to good digestion. In fact, they are so closely related as to be almost synonymous in their effect upon the disposition and general appearance of the individual. By this we do not mean to say that a person cannot have good digestion without being cheerful, for the stomachs of some folks seem to have been made of the same sort of material as that of the billy goat's, who devours scrap-iron, tomato cans, rubber boots, etc., as a condiment, but we should not overlook the fact that a billy goat was never known to commit suicide, hence, must be considered of a cheerful disposition. Cheerfulness and indigestion are incompatible. Of course a dyspeptic may at times feel happy and appear jolly or delighted, but it is generally more or less affectation and, at the same time he or she is laughing there is a feeling of sadness or depression underlying the superficial sunshine and perhaps an hour later they will be off in some secluded place shedding tears for—they know not what. Then again, we may notice that indigestion and melancholy are close companions and whatever disrupts this combination improves the physical if not the moral and spiritual condition of the person. Whistling and melancholy are incompatible. You cannot whistle a good lively tune five minutes and continue to feel blue. The two conditions will not harmonize and the happy thought or expression dispels the sombre feelings just as heat dispels cold and light disperses darkness. If you don't believe it, try it and prove it to your own

satisfaction. Hence, whistling breaks the combination above mentioned and, if persisted in for a reasonable time, restores normal digestion which results in health. Here, then, we have the two well-defined physical conditions guiding and controlling in a large measure the destinies of humanity. Good digestion and cheerfulness leading to health and happiness; indigestion and melancholy, which have ruined more lives than all other diseases or pestilences known to mankind. But whistling, like salvation, can be had "without money and without price," hence may never become a popular remedy, but for the benefit of those who may want to practice it for "Globus hystericus" and other well-known dyspeptic symptoms, I will here give you a simple formula in doggerel verse:

If your stomach don't digest,
 Start a jolly whistle,
 Whether working or at rest,
 Don't forget to whistle;
 Whistle lively, whistle long,
 Whistle something funny,
 Laugh and sing, grow fat and strong,
 Keep your health and money.

DR. J. R. MAHON.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 22, 1903.

Some while since The Critique made mention of the transference of Mr. Hal S. Ray from Denver to St. Louis, as general agent of the passenger department of the Rock Island system. Owing to the consolidation of interests of the Frisco and Rock Island in that territory the change was not made. From the move made, the middle of last month, whereby Mr. Ray was sent to New York City as the general eastern agent of the latter's lines, which means, also, the handling of Frisco business as well, it is quite evident that those in authority had not lost sight of Mr. Ray, nor had they forgotten the cause of the flourishing state of Rock Island affairs in this western country. With the new position, of course, comes added responsibilities, but inasmuch as Mr. Ray has shown his fitness for such, his friends hereabouts will only wait for future development to see how much higher in the scale of responsibility he will be placed; the question of his fitness can only be measured by the opportunity he may have to demonstrate his qualities. The Critique desires to be added to the list, a large one, of friends and acquaintances who will wish him good things to the limit, and if he gets them all he will still have something coming on account.

PROBLEMS IN MEDICINE.

Under this head the writer proposes to consider many of the subjects of vital interest to the medical profession. They will be discussed in the light of modern methods, with ample clinical and laboratory facilities.

Original research, photographs and micro-photographs will be freely used where possible, believing the subject, "Problems in Medicine," of sufficient latitude to include all questions which daily enter into the practice of medicine.

The writer will be pleased to assign space to articles and discussions on the subjects presented, and will always appreciate advice and suggestions.

THE PHYSICIAN AND HIS RELATION TO THE PATIENT.

The Physician's duty and relation to his patient are at times a problem. He is employed to relieve so far as possible both mental and physical distress, and to advise on domestic affairs, prophylaxis and hygiene. His duty is, of course, first to his patient, then to those about.

The patient indicates his confidence in the physician when calling him in, and naturally expects careful painstaking work in return. Actuated by honorable motives, the conscientious physician can accomplish much that is not yet in our *Materia Medica*; for the practice of medicine does not consist alone in determining the patient's capacity for drugs. There is a far more noble field. Suffering, be it physical or mental, should arouse sympathy, and the physician who keenly appreciates the affliction of the unfortunate family and patient, aiding them in devising and providing comforts for the sick one, anticipating the needs, relieving the suffering and offering words of cheer and hope, when possible, is the one whose visit is looked forward to with pleasure, and whose presence is medicine to the sick.

It is often a question whether or no it is best to tell the patient of his true condition. While, as in everything else, there are exceptions, probably in the majority of all cases, the confidence and assistance of the patient is best secured by

frank and intelligent discussion of the situation. Often the knowledge of the remedy given and the results expected will be anticipated to such an extent as savors of mental suggestion.

The privilege of seeing the records and temperature charts often spurs the patient on to a determination to repay the confidence reposed in his discretion and good judgment.

Some physicians, when dealing with their tubercular patients, advise discontinuing the daily temperature readings, hoping that thereby the patient will lose sight of their affliction. While this may be tolerated in the few nervous cases who have as yet little or no destructive change, it should be most certainly condemned with the average case, as being unscientific and dangerous; for what knowledge can the physician have of the case without this valuable clinical symptom. At the same time such practice cultivates negligence on the part of both physician and patient, and what must be the feeling of the latter when he suddenly awakens to the fact that he is beyond all hope of recovery, his actual downward condition having been overlooked. The patient places his life in the hands of the physician. What more sacred trust is there? While there may be a definite fixed valuation on a human life, what pecuniary amount can ever assuage the grief that follows the loss of a dear one.

There are times when the physician is placed in an embarrassing position in his relation as family adviser. Often with the knowledge that one of the parties has sinned and is reaping the penalty, he is called on to relieve the suffering and must necessarily become a party to the deception. How difficult this position is we all well know, but how great is the reward when the knowledge comes that all is well, we have not betrayed our trust, and still hold the confidence of all parties concerned. The good that can be here accomplished is great, and the physician's influence is a strong factor for the future welfare and happiness of those involved. With the knowledge the physician has of humanity and its many weaknesses, he should be above moralizing and rebuking. The conscience is usually sufficient for this. His work is to relieve pain and suffering and with the charity born of such knowledge of

human tendencies, do his duty, keep his own counsel, and do that which is right for his patient's interest.

The relation of the nurse to the physician and the patient is here worthy of comment. While her influence will go far to make or mar the standing of the physician with the case, he should not allow such considerations to influence him in deciding what is for the patient's best good, even though it displease the nurse, while on the other hand, due consideration must be shown her because of the arduousness of her task and the self-sacrifice it entails. As with doctors, there are "nurses and nurses" and there must be some consideration of the individualities of the patient before a selection is made; in other words, the nurse should be fitted to the case. Then if she does her duty and does her best she will seldom need the support of the physician to be retained.

While modern medicine makes very strenuous demands upon the time and means of the active practitioner, it is only justice to the patient that he so equip himself with the facilities for investigation and diagnosis that everything is at hand to do the best work. This means equipment, or, in other words, instruments, books and special apparatus, all of which are very expensive. But medicine must never be considered as the road to the acquisition of wealth, and those who have adopted it as a means to this end had better seek other pastures, for a fortune will never be made in legitimate medicine. When we took our degree we accepted a moral trust and obligation to do our very best, regardless of pecuniary returns, for those entrusted to our care.

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

THE CARE OF POTENCIES.

For the failure of the indicated remedy many reasons have been advanced but the one which we believe to be the most prolific of such failures is seldom discussed in our journals and still more seldom touched upon in any of our colleges.

The extreme activity and volatile character of the active life or aura of the potentized remedy is well understood and has been fairly exemplified by Hahnemann in his description of the grain of musk which gives off its odor or aura for years to the surrounding atmosphere without appreciable loss of weight. It is still more beautifully demonstrated in an article published in the November issue of McClure's Magazine entitled "The Wonders of Radium," by Cleveland Moffett.

In his description of the activity of radium we find that after the crude radium has been reduced to a certain degree of fineness (potency) it gives off light rays. If, now, this refined substance is confined in a glass tube, it simply illumines surrounding objects as would any other light. But it has been discovered that if the stopper be removed from the tube and the tube then be placed within a reasonable distance of some object susceptible to the action of the radium, that object assumes the light-giving quality of the radium and holds it until, by continued exposure to the air, it is dissipated.

This charging or potentizing of other objects may be carrier to a very great extent without appreciable loss to the original bulk of the radium, as the magnet may charge or potentize innumerable pieces of steel with its magnetic quality with no measurable loss to itself.

This illustration is especially valuable not only as describing the potentization of various media, but in that it proves that such media must have been potentized in the same or in a higher degree or potency, since the radium, of necessity, must be reduced to a certain degree of fineness before it can produce light.

Whether or not Mr. Moffett's statements are wholly true, and we presume they are, no more beautiful nor perfect description of one quality of the potentized homeopathic remedy could be offered to prove what Hahnemann and his followers have

known and understood for so many years, although heretofore it could not be proved by ocular demonstration.

It is reasonable to suppose that with this knowledge of the power of the homeopathic potency to charge other near-by substance with its own quality, physicians would exercise extreme care in handling their remedies. Yet for some years past we have been continually surprised at the carelessness exhibited by men whose care and exactness in other directions would lead one to believe that in this all-important branch of their business, such errors of judgment as are made, would be impossible.

For instance, we quite commonly see a physician with several vials containing different remedies or different potencies open before him which he is filling from the same bottle of alcohol, with the result that not only is the alcohol in the bottle charged with a potency from every vial filled, but every remedy is charged with a potency from every vial filled before.

In the face of such facts, is it any wonder that the indicated remedy or that which is supposed to be the indicated remedy should fail? Is it to be wondered at that failure succeeds failure until the one prescribing such carelessly handled remedies should decide that homeopathy is a delusion? The wonder would result through success following such methods.

In view of the apparent misconception of the care required in handling remedies and more especially in handling the higher potencies, we shall lay down such rules as must be followed if any hope of success in prescribing is to be sustained.

If the student is preparing his first stock from grafts secured from a friend or from the pharmacist and is to have a number of vials open within a minute or two of each other, he should provide first a good circulation of air through the room. The cleaned and corked vials in which he is to prepare his stock should first be two-thirds filled with sugar pellets or alcohol, depending on the medium desired, and then recorked. As the graft is placed in each stock vial, the vial is to be recorked and care must be taken that no two vials excepting such as contain the same remedy and the same potency shall be uncorked at the same time. Care should also be taken that the fingers do not touch that portion of the cork which is to enter the neck of the vial.

The reason for having a strong circulation of air in this case is that the aura or particles thrown off from each remedy as it is transferred, may be blown from the immediate neighborhood where so many different vials are to be uncorked in rapid succession.

The vials used should pass through the process of cleaning employed by Messrs. Boericke & Tafel and the best corks obtainable are none too good. A cheap cork will be a source of keen and lasting regret.

In the refilling of vials reduced by use, many fail.

If the one to be refilled contains a dry or sugar medium, the sugar pellets to be used should be poured first into a powder paper and the cover replaced upon the sugar stock before the vial is opened. If the one powder paper does not hold sufficient, then use another. Never pour sugar from the stock package into a paper which has been held over a potentized remedy, and never have the vial and the sugar stock uncovered at the same time.

The refilling of alcoholic preparations is not so simple. A powder paper may be used in the same manner but it absorbs much alcohol and more or less of the contents are liable to be spilled.

We have found the best method to be as follows: Fill with alcohol the vial in which the medicine is to be dispensed and empty it into the vial containing the potentized preparation and then refill from the potentized vial. In this manner the stock will never be reduced.

But if it is desired to use the tablets or discs wet with the alcoholic preparation, in a vial so used for refilling, they must be poured into a powder paper and from thence into the vial so used.

The alcohol used must be the "homeopathic alcohol"—meaning, not as many suppose, an ordinary alcohol reduced to eighty-seven per cent., but one from which all trace of fusil oil has been removed.

Do not expose remedies to light more often nor for a longer period than is necessary. Never expose them to the direct rays of the sun and never expose them to heat.

These rules are very simple, yet but few observe them carefully, and we believe that many who start with a strong faith in the higher potencies and who prescribe with great care and accuracy, become discouraged through failures due to careless handling of their potencies either by themselves or by those through whose hands they pass.

A careful reading of the article above referred to will show clearly the reasons for such care and the manner in which finely divided substance will affect or potentize other substances with which it may come in contact or other close relation.

RALPH D. P. BROWN.

12 Nevada Building.

NUX MOSCHATA.

Nux moschata is not a polychrest but is nevertheless a remedy worthy of our study and careful attention. Cowperthwaite considers that "through the nervous system it affects particularly the digestive tract, the ovaries and the uterus, the symptoms it produces being of a purely nervous character, and indicative of no changes whatever in organic substance, save the slight congestion which the nervous irritation may produce."

It is a remedy adapted especially to those of a nervous temperament and is oftenest indicated in children (girls) and in women. It is particularly suitable to persons with a cool, dry skin not disposed to perspire. It is a remedy frequently adapted to the ailments of pregnancy. The facial expression is variously expressed as debauched, sleepy, dazed, besotted, and foolish. The eyelids may droop. The eyes are dull and heavy looking. Face is variously pale, red, hot, puffed, spotted and freckled.

Farrington in describing the mental conditions says that the remedy "exerts a very novel influence upon the mind. The state varies from a bewilderment, in which the surroundings are strange, dreamy or fanciful to a condition of absentmindedness, sleepiness and finally deep stupor with loss of motion and sensation. Mental states may alternate. At one time she laughs as if everything partook of the ludicrous. She jests even about serious subjects. Suddenly her mood changes to sadness, with weeping and loud crying; or her expression grows stupid, all ideas vanish and she appears as if overwhelmed with sleep. There are likewise errors of perception; a momentary unconsciousness she regards as of long duration. Her hands look too large. Objects gradually diminish in size as she looks at them steadily. The bodily functions come under the same influence; great weakness and bruised feeling of back and legs; knees feel as after a long journey; prostration; tendency to faint; oppressed breathing; rush of blood to the heart, skin cold and dry. So relaxed that pulse and breath are scarcely discernible. Head drops forward, the chin resting on the breast. Head rolls about as if bulky. Bowels enormously

distended with wind, as from weak digestion. Even soft stools are evacuated with difficulty. It is this mental and bodily atony which has led to the excellent cures made with *nux moschata* not only in hysterical weakness, but in typhoid and cholera infantum. The hystero-spasmodic symptoms of the drug are intimately commingled with the above symptoms; head jerked forward; jaws clenched; heart as if grasped; sudden oppression of the heart, with choking sensation; tonic followed by clonic spasm; unconsciousness or fainting. Accompaniments are: Great dryness of mouth and throat which with her tendency to magnify, she complains of extremely. The least emotional excitement renews the symptoms, increases the distention of the abdomen, etc. Skin dry and cool, no disposition to sweat; palpitation of the heart beat changeable."

Kent says: "Among the important things in this remedy is the peculiar automatic conduct exhibited in the provers who proved it or seen in the patient who needs it. The patient moves as if in a dream. She appears to be in a dream to those looking on. This is often the case in hysterical patients. It is not a forgetfulness, because she never knew it; she was doing things in an automatic way." "With the unconscious spells, the exhaustion, the paralytic weakness, the trembling, the overwhelming sleepiness and the automatic state you have the *nux moschata* condition."

All the ailments are accompanied by drowsiness, sleepiness, or an inclination to faint. H. C. Allen in his classical work on Fevers, says: "Coldness commencing in left arm and lower limbs in frequent attacks and clear intermissions, with desire to sleep between the attacks. As chill progressed, became very drowsy and at close of chill fell asleep (*apis*, *nux*); continued through heat which was very light."

Kent expresses this sleepy condition in these words: "Overwhelming sleepiness, no power to keep awake. He sleeps as if under the influence of a dose of opium. He sleeps in the midst of his shaking chill, in his fever, in his sweat; snores and sleeps in a deep sleep like coma; he falls asleep in his chair, his jaw drops and he snores. He is never rested, always needs sleep; although he has had a prolonged night

sleep, yet he awakens sleepy and tired. Stupor and insensibility, unconquerable sleep."

In the head symptoms we find congestion in all its stages to that of the appearance of apoplexy. Coldness and fainting with pain, especially with headache. Fullness of head, worse after eating. Nose bleed. Neuralgia over left eye, constrictive, burning, stinging pain, with redness of face, difficulty in speaking, unconsciousness when the attacks are violent.

Dryness of eyes, of nose, of mouth and tongue and yet there is no actual dryness of the mouth. Dry mouth without thirst. Saliva and mucus thick, glairy, sticking tongue to roof of mouth. Toothache, especially during pregnancy, better from warmth (the opposite of puls.). Toothache from damp air, or stitching and tearing in pregnant females. Saliva like cotton. Throat dry, feels stiff without thirst. Appetite is great and is "so hungry, empty and gone; at the same time weak and sleepy; yet a mouthful, even a cracker, causes distension, the feeling as if he had eaten a large meal. Nature is not satisfied and yet he can eat no more." Here Kent says the routinist would prescribe lycopodium especially if there were red sand in the urine. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy, deathly nausea if her head was raised from the pillow. Stomach condition aggravated by any mental effort.

Bell advises the remedy in the exhausting diarrhoeas of children accompanied by great sleepiness and worse at night. The stools are most apt to be thin, yellow, profuse, worse at night; worse in cool, damp weather. Pain in the abdomen is relieved by the application of moist heat. After the stool there is great drowsiness and even faintness. There is often a paralytic weakness of the intestines; the stool is soft yet she is unable to expel it (Psor., Alum.).

Eggert gives us nearly a page full of symptoms in regard to this remedy in uterine displacements. Displacements with too profuse menses especially antiversion. Flatulent distention of the uterus. Sensation of a lump in left lower abdomen, antiversion. Prolapsus of uterus and vagina with dryness of mouth, tongue and throat, especially when sleeping. Menses early or late, irregular, thick or dark, with bearing down and

drawing in the limbs. Suppression of menses from exposure to wet with pain in abdomen. Leucorrhoea instead of the menses. Fainting with palpitations, followed by sleep, especially at time of the menses. Repeated fainting attacks with suppressed menses or during pregnancy. Unconsciousness from mental excitement, especially just before the menses. There is a hemorrhagic tendency to this remedy as shown, in nose bleed, hemorrhage from the bowels, and uterine hemorrhages especially at the menstrual period. "Copious clotted menses." Obstinate uterine hemorrhage with repeated faintings, dryness of mouth, sleepiness, etc.

Professor Kent relates this case: "This remedy is especially suitable for lean women, those who have lost flesh. The breasts are flat. I remember a woman of thirty-five years old whose breasts, which were once well rounded, became perfectly flat. *Nux moschata* restored the breasts."

Nervous aphonia. Sudden hoarseness from walking against the wind. Cough worse or only present when getting warm in bed, in the evening. Cough caused by overheating; during pregnancy (Con.); bathing; standing in water; living in cold, dark places (Aran., Ter.). Cough loose after eating, dry after drinking. In the heart there is an awful feeling. Palpitation from fright with faintness. Sensation as if something grasped the heart (Cactus). Rheumatism from exposure to drafts of air while heated (Acon., Bry.). Rheumatism after getting the feet wet. Rheumatism worse in cold, wet weather (Rhus). Rheumatism of left deltoid (Fer.). Neuralgia of the sacrum and coccyx, especially when driving in a carriage. Backache while riding in a carriage. Soreness of all the parts on which one lies (Arn., Bapt.). Tendency to bed sores (Arn., Bapt., Bry., Pyr.).

Easily faints away; also faints from sight of blood; faints from standing (especially when having dresses tried on). Many complaints accompanied by chilliness, sleepiness and thirstlessness are relieved by this remedy. Fatigued easily; must lie down after the least exertion. Patient is generally worse from cold, wet, windy weather; from changes of the weather; from cold food, water and washing; from riding in a carriage; from motion; from lying on the painful side. Patient is generally better in dry, warm weather; in a warm room and from wrapping up warmly.

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

The closing session of the year 1903 of this organization which was held at the Adams hotel on Monday evening, December 21st, was a well attended and instructive meeting. The Critique has carried in its advertising columns for ten years a standing notice of this club's sessions; the Hospital Envoy has carried a similar notice for four years. Dr. Strickler suggested that the notices be ordered discontinued at the end of the contract year, which met the approval of the club.

The first paper of the evening was by Dr. Strickler upon "A Few Homeopathic Remedies with Definite Indications in Eye and Ear Diseases." The doctor called attention to the fact that many serious conditions of the eye were relieved almost like magic by remedies prescribed for the general condition of the patient and not covering the local symptoms. He considered that therein was great danger, as the general practitioner noticing such results would often by relying upon such methods fail to recognize the true condition of the eye or to send it to a specialist who would give it the special treatment needed for the local condition, and thus place the eye in an irreparable condition. Among conditions of this kind he mentioned: Conjunctivitis, keratitis, iritis and glaucoma. He considered the provings of our remedies very imperfect for the use of the eye specialist and welcomed the effort that was being made at the present time in reprovings with examinations of the eye, ear, nose and throat by competent observers. The remedies mentioned were: Agar., Allium cepa., Ammo. carbo., Apis, Cal. carb., Cal. phos., Cal. pic., Caps., Con., Fluoric ac., Hepar, Kali mur., Ledum, Lyc., Merc. dulcis, Mez., Nat. mur., Paris quad., Puls., Ruta grav., Staph., and Zincum.

Dr. Dunklee opened the discussion of the paper. Dr. Burr complimented the essayist upon his superior knowledge, for a specialist, of materia medica. He called attention to the fact that the next essayist was a dentist, a graduate in homeopathy. He thought that we should stand by all specialists who understood our law of cure and were in full sympathy with homeopathy. Dr. Howard spoke of the great benefit shown in a large number of cases by giving homeopathic treatment

between a trial examination of the eyes and the final examination for the correction of vision. He added Sulf. to the list of important remedies. Dr. Buckman spoke of the successful use of Zinc., Cinn., and Aur. in Pterygium. Dr. Calvert gave the specialists some very hard raps for their exceeding narrowness, and lack of information in regard to their patient's true condition.

Dr. Willard thought that Dr. Strickler was just a little bit allopathic when he prescribed Agaricus in five-drop doses for a condition in which the dean considered Agaricus to be the homeopathic remedy and the proper one for a homeopath to give. He failed to make it clear how the prescription could be both allopathic and homeopathic. He spoke of cases of pterygium successfully treated with Merc. vivus. He related his own case when he had a "bad itching ear," which Dr. Strickler pronounced to be eczema, and to which the doctor applied a solution that tried the dean's temper for the next ten minutes, and that then he was given Cal. pic., which relieved the condition, and how he prescribed Cal. pic. for all itching of the ears that came under his observation. Dr. Harris asked if opacity of the lense could be cured with remedies and specially referred to Cineraria maritima exploited so lavishly during the last half dozen years by Luyties & Co. In answer to the question the essayist said that the remedy mentioned was practically inert for the purpose suggested. That under proper treatment, infiltrations into the lense could be relieved with remedies, but that there was no remedy known that had any influence upon the tissue changes.

Dr. R. P. McGee then read an interesting paper upon "Fracture of the Maxillae" which he illustrated by numerous drawings executed as needed in the explanation of the various fractures and their dressing. Paper and drawings were heartily appreciated by all. The paper was discussed by Drs. Harris and Welch.

The next session will be the annual session and election of officers. The president announced that Dr. J. W. Mastin, vice president, would not be a candidate for the presidency, consequently the field, while no more limited, is free from that much obstruction to the desires of those seeking this office. C.

SOME GOOD THINGS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Says the Medical Times: Four oranges eaten every day are effective in removing the desire for intoxicants. One should be eaten before breakfast, one each at 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 6 p. m. Raisins chewed industriously every hour of the day have been reported as effecting a like desirable end.—American Physician.

* * * * *

Carbolic Acid in Typhoid Fever.—Dr. W. D. Bayley thinks very highly of carbolic acid in those low, adynamic, prostrated cases of typhoid, in which the toxaemia is intense and in which the nervous centres seem deeply affected. When profound cardiac depression threatens and the pulse is evidently growing weaker and the muscular tone of the heart lessens, he gives the remedy in water, and generally with excellent effect. Other observers confirm this opinion. It is worthy of recognition and trial.—Hahnemannian Monthly.

* * * * *

Shellfish and Typhoid.—Typhoid bacilli have recently been found to grow very rapidly in oysters and other shellfish whenever the resistive vitality of the fish is much lowered. On the other hand, typhoid bacilli exposed to sea water with a specific gravity of 1,017 are killed in a few hours. Freezing does not destroy the bacilli, so that the preservation of shellfish on ice is no absolute protection. It must not be forgotten that ice cream is a carrier of infection for typhoid fever, notwithstanding the freezing process. Long-continued existence in a frozen state seems to deprive the bacilli of life.—Medical Era.

* * * * *

Mucilage of Slippery Elm in Lavage.—When the mucous membrane of the stomach is strongly irritated, Nature pours out mucus as a protective agent. We may, therefore, imitate her by the use of demulcents. I have found that slippery elm offers one of the most effective protective agents; at the same time it seems to retard the development of micro-organisms. A mucilage is made by adding five per cent. of finely divided slippery elm bark to hot water. This is allowed to stand over night, and when used can be diluted one-half. This can be

used for lavage, and will not irritate the stomach like plain water. It seems to have a very soothing effect in cases of hyperchlorhydria. So says Dr. F. B. Turck in *International Medical Magazine*.

* * * * *

A Christian Science woman at Davenport, whose child had died from diphtheria without medical treatment, said before a coroner's jury that if her child had both legs cut off by a railroad train she would trust Christian treatment to have new legs grow on, as does the lobster which loses its claws, new ones grow on again. She did not tell about the tadpole which loses its tail and never gets another. Strange what delusions effect the human mind, all of which shows that we are approaching the end of the third dispensation of the world's human destiny. The wise will recognize this as readily as they recognize the approach of summer when they see the trees beginning to push out buds for blossoms and leaves to protect the insipient fruit.—Shannon (Illinois) Reporter.

* * * * *

Medical Times speaks of the treatment of obesity with a milk diet. This consists simply in directing the patient to take nothing but milk, drinking as little as possible. In five weeks one patient lost twenty-six pounds, and a second lost sixteen pounds. In fifteen years the quoted writer has treated some thirty cases of obesity by this method with very satisfactory results. The milk is taken unboiled and cold. In the morning it may be taken warm with a bite of bread. The milk diet is ordinarily continued from four to nine weeks, after which the midday meal is taken, but the milk is continued in place of supper. Upon an average the patient loses about two pounds a week. It is better borne in summer than in winter. Constipation is not an unfrequent complication. — American Physician.

* * * * *

Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus and Polyuria with Strychnine.—Dr. Feilchenfeld had under treatment a man of sixty years who suffered from diabetes insipidus, passing from the 3000-3200 gms. per diem, and who suffering from a paresis of the bladder, had to be catheterized frequently. He received

hypodermic injections of strychnine nitrate for twelve days in succession, beginning with 0.0025 and increasing the dose to 0.01, when the treatment was discontinued. The vesical paresis was unaffected, but the urinary secretion decreased from day to day, so that at the end of the twelve days it had reached 1200 gms., where it remained, though the drug was not continued. The distressing thirst and dryness of the mouth disappeared. In another case a similar effect was noticed. The patient had been ill for nine months, passed from four to eight litres of urine daily, suffered from great thirst, frequent urging to urinate, dry tongue, and on account of extreme weariness and tiredness he was unable to work. An injection of strychnine nitrate, 0.005, was administered. Even the day after the first injection the thirst, dryness of the tongue and the frequent urination disappeared; the quantity of urine decreased from day to day until on the eighth day it was only two and a half litres, while the specific gravity remained at 1002-1003. The patient felt considerably better, and had continued so for five weeks when last seen.—Hospitalstidende, No. 38, 1903.

* * * * *

Pure Cultures.—In one of our contemporaries which sometimes ridicules homeopathy and eclecticism is a column devoted to queries. Physicians desiring light on their difficult cases write to the periodical in question, and they are answered in the aforesaid column. Here are some of the answers: Aponia, caustic potash, 1 to 1,000 (Hahnemann's Causticum); backache, "small doses of tabacum, 1 to 1,000." We know in the pathogenesis of this remedy is found violent pains in the back and throbbing in the sacral region; lumbago, tartar emetic, 1-10 of a grain, one of our good backache remedies; cystitis, sarsaparilla and lycopodium. Hematuria, hamamelis; jaundice, cinchona. In another case natrum muriaticum is advised in small doses of 1 to 10,000. Apis mellifica is recommended in still another case. These are pure cultures from our pathogenetic records, but the reasons for the giving of these remedies are not given, and we fancy the physicians who get information of this kind will be neither better nor wiser prescribers.—Medical Century.

* * * * *

The Lung Reflex in Diagnosis.—Any addition to already known methods of diagnosis should eagerly be seized upon by

the practical physician. Absolute accuracy in diagnosis, in many diseased conditions, is as yet too far from possible attainment to justify the neglect of any aid that may be offered. This is as true of the diagnosis of lung-conditions as it is of any other organ. In evidence of this is the fact that to the ordinary practitioner few things are so difficult as to pronounce with certainty upon the condition of the phthisical lung, unless the case is typical.

To the already well-known methods of diagnosis of the lungs, we may now add a knowledge of the lung-reflex, as exploited by Abrams.

There are two lung-reflexes—a reflex of dilation, and a reflex of contraction.

The fact in physiology has been established that the lung has an inherent power of dilating, apart from the breathing-forces or the effect of atmospheric pressure. Laennec, years ago, was aware of this power on the part of the lungs.

It was not, however, until recent years that anything like a satisfactory demonstration of the presence of broncho-dilator as well as broncho-constructor fibres in the vagus was made. It undoubtedly stands to the credit of Abrams to have proved at least seven years since by a simple clinical observation that the vagus must contain certain broncho-dilator as well as broncho-constructor fibres.

The method of demonstrating this action on the part of the lungs is to place the patient lying upon his back, stripped to the waist. After he has rested a few minutes and the breathing becomes as easy as possible, the right edge of the superficial cardiac dulness is percussed out and marked with a dermatograph. In like manner the upper and left edges of the superficial dulness are determined. The front of the chest is then briskly rubbed with a towel for a minute until a red glow is produced. On percussion now being made it will be found (normally) that the pulmonary resonance extends a considerable distance inwards beyond the dermatographic lines. After waiting for from two to three minutes longer, the extension of resonance will have disappeared, and the dulness will be restored to its original area. A similar phenomenon may be elicited at the basal borders of the lung.

This reflex dilatation of the lung is due to the action of broncho-dilator fibres in the vagus, but when friction is made over the cardiac area also the dilatation is assisted by a simultaneous inhibition of the heart, which causes a diminution in the amount of blood in the pulmonary capillaries.

The lung reflex of dilation can also be produced by the inhalation of irritant vapors, such as ammonia, by plugging the nares with cotton-wool, and by vigorous percussion over the epigastrium. It would appear, however, that irritants commonly acting in the nose may produce either the lung reflex of dilatation or that of contraction, according as the irritant selects the broncho-dilator or the bronchoo-constrictor fibres of the vagus. Many cases of asthma are due to such irritation of the broncho-constrictors.

These reflexes ought to be tested as a matter of routine in the investigation of pulmonary and cardiac diseases, just as the reflexes are tested in the investigation of disease of the nervous system.

Dr. A. G. Auld, in the London Lancet, says:

“But, as regards treatment, the lung-reflexes yield a scientific basis for the practice of counter-irritation. A counter-irritant applied to any part of the chest wall not only induces but maintains a pulmonary dilatation underneath. The relief afforded in cases of bronchitis, pulmonary collapse, etc., by such topical means is thus (at least partially) explained. It has been shown by Abrams that hot poultices continuously applied over the broncho pneumatic lungs of children are the best means of counteracting the condition of collapse which is commonly set up. Again, the intranasal treatment of cases of asthma and emphysema may be clearly indicated by the reflexes which are excited; generally speaking, the application of cocaine temporarily tending to dispel either reflex. In like manner in regard to inhalations the reflex of contraction is dispelled by such agents as ether and chloroform, while that of dilatation is dispelled by nitrate of amyl.

In diagnosis the lung-reflex has its most practical application in cases of incipient phthisis. In this condition the lung-reflex is found to be deficient.—Editorial, Gatchell, Medical Era.

Anaesthesia:—One hardly knows where to begin when speaking of the administration of anaesthetics. However, it will be my endeavor to give a few points that may be of assistance to some one.

The anaesthetist seldom has the management of the case previous to administration, and although a certain amount of dieting and purging is necessary, I think it is often too severe. Weak and highly neurotic persons should not be restricted too closely in diet, nor purged too severely before an operation, as in such cases we are more liable to symptoms of syncope during the operation.

The choice of the anaesthetic, other things being equal, should be left with the administrator. There are various preparations for producing anaesthesia, but nothing will replace chloroform or ether.

Ether being by far the safer, especially in inexperienced hands, should be used in the majority of cases, but the choice must depend upon the condition of the patient. In high temperatures, disease of the upper air passages, lungs, pleura and nervous system, chloroform is the better, at least, to begin with.

On the other hand, in heart disease, in anaemic people with an extremely slow pulse rate, it is positively dangerous, and ether should be used. As a rule, children and old people, also alcoholics, should take chloroform.

The color of the face, whether flushed or cyanosed, indicates the heart action. I consider four conditions necessary to a good beginning, and the beginning influences, in a measure, the entire course:

1. Confidence on the part of the patient in the anaesthetizer.
2. Relaxation of the entire body, as far as possible.
3. The maintainance of regular breathing.
4. Perfect quiet of surroundings.

Note at first, the character of the respirations, the countenance, and the heart action. A regular, quick pulse is usually indicative of the extreme nervous condition that most patients experience, but the rapid pulse will soon become normal under the anaesthetic.

Explain to the patient that his or her condition is good, and that although he or she may have peculiar sensations or hear strange noises, they mean nothing serious, and will soon pass off. Otherwise, the fright from these sensations may cause much struggling. It is always best to begin an anaesthetic by gently soothing the patient, especially if at all nervous, until she grows accustomed to the vapor as it is brought nearer and nearer to the face. A few minutes spent in this way will often prevent a struggle.

Fear is the underlying feeling with all, but some show it more than others. In some the heart action may be greatly increased wholly by fear, while in others it is decreased.

A slow pulse in a nervous patient, accompanied with a good countenance, will soon grow more rapid.

If possible, I always begin with chloroform, as the vapor is more agreeable and its action much quicker. I begin by the slow method, a few drops at a time, holding the cone far enough from the face to admit of air, and to prevent choking. I watch closely the countenance, especially around the mouth and lips, also the motion of the eyeballs. As soon as the mind begins to be clouded the eyeballs roll slowly from side to side, continuing to do so until complete narcosis is near, when they remain stationary. During the entire operation a moving eyeball tells us our patient needs more anaesthetic.

When the eyeballs become stationary, and complete narcosis is nearing, I remove the cone from the face for a moment, because the residue of chloroform remaining in the lungs will cause the anaesthesia to deepen still more, and that is the time dangerous symptoms from chloroform are liable to occur.

The rolling eyeball shows too little anaesthetic, while the non-reacting pupil indicates too much.

The pupil in complete narcosis is smaller than normal, more so under chloroform than under ether. When the pupil is dilated and reacts to light, it indicates that the patient needs more anaesthetic, but dilation without reaction is indicative of too much.

I think a patient with relaxed and flabby eyelids need special watching, as such are apt to develop grave symptoms suddenly, and react from the anaesthetic slowly.

Encourage regular breathing, but not deep breathing, for too often as soon as volition is lost there is cessation in the breathing, which prevents the administration, and time is lost before regular breathing can be again established.

Vomiting is usually more severe under ether than under chloroform, and sometimes it is difficult to know whether the patient is getting too much anaesthetic or is about to vomit.

Dr. Y. W. Hassler, one of our best anaesthetizers, says:

"To prevent resulting nausea and vomiting, cases have been given a teaspoonful of Fairchild's essence of pepsin, half an hour before the operation, and immediately on recovery from the anaesthetic a similar dose."

A suggestion from Dr. Hassler is certainly worthy of note.

In giving an anaesthetic we must not forget that the life of our patient is in our hands from start to finish, and that constant watchfulness is required during the entire administration.—Alice M. Gross, M.D., Hahnemann Periscope.

The physicians of Sufferin, New York, and Ramsay, New Jersey, have gone the bugologist one better and declare that the cause for the diphtheria epidemic in these towns was the burning of leaves in the Ramapo mountains. Next!

The many friends of Mr. C. M. Van Law, who, ever since the Rock Island system has operated passenger service from and into Denver, has held the position of city passenger agent, will regret to learn that he has severed his connection with this popular company and will hereafter, devote his energies to the promotion of a business of his own. Notwithstanding the fact that he will be succeeded by one of his most popular competitors for business—Mr. Schmidt, formerly of the Burlington's city office, than whom there could be a no more worthy successor to this important position—it will be a long while before the patrons of the Rock Island system, who are accustomed to telling their troubles to Mr. Van Law, will have become reconciled to the change, and there will not be one of this large number but what will, when they hear of it, follow him with their heartiest of well wishes for his future success and prosperity. The Critique joins in these felicitations and assures Mr. Van Law of its absolute faith in his baility to make a success of anything he may undertake; if he does one-half as well for himself as he has done for his recent employers there is no reason why he should not be a millionaire before the end of the present year. We wish him as much, anyhow.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

1904.

At this particular period, when men all over the civilized world are proclaiming the glad tidings of "Peace on earth, good will toward men" we deem it an appropriate and desirable time in which to add our little mite to the spirit of good-fellowship pervading so plentifully and to offer our felicitations to a large list of subscribers, our faithful contributors, as well as to the liberal number who have honored us with their business patronage during the past year, and who have, in a majority of instances, signified their willingness to continue the same during the forthcoming twelve months.

We do not anticipate any contingency requiring a change in either the editorial or business policy of this publication and will continue in our endeavor to provide our patrons with the very simonest kind of simon-pure homeopathy, put up in original packages with an idea of suiting the tastes and requirements of those looking for the genuine article.

We most cordially solicit an expression of the personal views of homeopathic physicians of this western country, or any other portion of the civilized globe, upon matters homeopathic, and none need fear refusal no matter whether their views meet the approval of the editor or not.

We wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to our contributors, who have helped us so liberally and to ask that they continue their services and that they pursue the same fearless course that has characterized their contributions during the past year.

While we cannot guarantee that our subscribers have taken a solemn obligation upon themselves to patronize our advertisers only, we believe those who do purchase advertising space with us need not fear but what their interests will be carefully considered by our readers in preference to any one else.

In conclusion we desire to wish every one a happy and prosperous time during the remaining period of 1904. M.

ALLOPATHS?—NEVER.

The fourth "Whereas" is somewhat of a puzzler. Why reciprocate the courtesy extended by the American Medical Association by extending a similar courtesy to the allopaths? Creatures in hiding are at best imaginary beings. Wouldn't it be more consistent to extend this courtesy to the members of the American Medical Association, to the doctors all over the United States, who are living up to the requirements of this association? Well, never mind, let it go at that. In all sincerity we would thank Doctor Smythe, or any member of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, if they would name a medical college advertised under the name of allopathic college and name a society or medical book called allopathic.—Denver Medical Times.

The foregoing paragraph taken from an editorial in the Denver Medical Times, November, 1903, refers to a portion of the resolutions presented by Dr. S. S. Smythe and adopted by the Colorado Homeopathic Society at its last meeting. Not-

withstanding that Dr. Hawkins would have us think the word "allopath" to be of Dr. Smythe's own invention, and never before brought to his notice, the fact still remains undisputed that the average layman knows nothing of the new-fangled and meaningless terms by which members of the American Medical Association desire to designate themselves, and still refer to all claiming affiliation with this association as "allopaths," and the fact that this custom is not only honored by time, but made more enduring by common practice only exposes to ridicule the attempt of the Times to use this method of evasion as an excuse for the non-acceptance of a very courteous invitation extended by the Homeopaths. If the use of this objectionable term in the Colorado resolutions is the only serious objection the "regulars" can produce for refusing to investigate the law of similia, we can very easily relieve them of this embarrassment and would most respectfully refer to a portion of the resolutions, covering the same subject, passed by the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Society, at its meeting last November, and as they conform to the Times' ideas of consistency, we make bold to re-publish a portion that covers the case completely, in reply to that part to which our allopathic contemporary has placed the interrogation mark. The resolutions were presented by Dr. Benjamin F. Baily, and the part we consider particularly suited to this case is as follows:

"Resolved, That this society extends to all members of the medical profession of whatever school, who are in good and regular standing before the law, a most hearty invitation to become members of this society, without sacrificing affiliation with their own societies and with only the restrictions that they honestly give to the special law of similia a special duty and fair consideration, and that we bind ourselves to give to the researches of other schools the same respectful consideration that we ask for our own; and be it further

"Resolved, That we suggest that all homeopathic societies extend to the general profession a similar invitation."

ANENT THE DENVER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

"I was told while in the hospital that I ought to have had Doctor _____ operate on me as he was the best doctor in that hospital, and if I did not want to die I should have Doctor _____; Doctor _____ gets his patients out in quicker time than any one else, and has better luck than any other doctor, and he never has a patient die. You would have been sitting up and able to have gone home in two weeks if Doctor _____ had operated on you; I never would let any one else operate on me but Doctor _____. Nearly all the patients in the house are Doctor _____'s he keeps this hospital full himself. The reason you had some supuration in your wound was because the stitches were taken out too soon. Doctor _____ never has supuration in any of his cases, and if you had had him operate on you you would have been up in two weeks and would never have had supuration."

The foregoing is the voluntary statement of a patient who quite recently concluded a term of three weeks in the Denver Homeopathic hospital, and the original document still remains in our possession. We have purposely omitted the name of the doctor, Dr. _____, for short, but as the original document contains this particularly juicy bit of information, and the facts are so generally known, we do not imagine the omission will spoil the sense of the statement, nor do we suppose that it would prove a very heavy strain upon the imagination of any one, no matter how slightly interested in the affair, to supply the omission accurately.

It is entirely beyond our comprehension that any association of individuals should permit the continuation of piratical practices within the walls of a public institution under their control, which, of themselves, would be sufficient to destroy the usefulness of the most prominent private individual from a professional point of view; that they could countenance the unlimited use of their employes for the promotion of such piracy without making a mighty effort to locate the offending culprit or culprits, or that they should remain passive while a single individual against whom the slightest suspicion rested, remained uninvestigated; and why,

further, that some more energetic effort is not being made by the hospital managers in question to retain the good will, patronage and support of a large number of our most prominent and successful surgeons and physicians who have, for the past few years, withheld their patronage, instead of allowing the already wide breach to widen by an apparent indifference on the part of the hospital authorities, as to whether the aforesaid surgeons and physicians come, or stay away, and to have this indifference manifested by acts, which—in every case—speak louder than words.

The only object we have in devoting so much space to a matter of mere local coloring is the hope that the pernicious practice of professional piracy which has had such an uninterrupted run at the institution previously mentioned, will have become a thing of the past, and that the harmony which so many are hoping to see and doing everything in their power to bring about, in this one particular homeopathic institution at least, will have been firmly fixed for all future time.

M.

With the December issue of *The Clinique*, that excellent journal issued by the faculty in the interests of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, the editorial control passes from the very able management of Dr. M. V. Halbert and his assistant, Dr. B. D. Haseltine, into other hands. Dr. Halbert's retirement is purely voluntary on his part, being, however, very much objected to by his associates, but the constantly increasing demands made upon his time, for the promotion of purely personal and professional matters, makes it imperative that he withdraw from a position he has held with high honor to himself and the institution he so ably represented. He will retain a working interest in the journal and still continue his professorial duties at the college so that the interests of

homeopathy will not suffer a complete loss of his personal efforts. His successor will be Dr. Ch. Gatchell, secretary of the A. I. H., also editor of Medical Era, and as the latter gentleman is without question one of the brainy men of the homeopathic profession, an able and accomplished writer, scholar and gentleman, the profession need not fear but what the high standard established by Dr. Halbert and his associates in the past will be maintained by the present management. The Critique wishes unbounded prosperity to both the old and new editors of The Clinique. M.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Query: Is the Denver Homeopathic hospital a private institution?

Dr. C. E. Tennant accompanied a patient to Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey's sanitarium at Lincoln, Nebraska, the fore part of last month.

Miss Lucille Eaton, a member of the Boston Physical Education Society, says that basketball is very bad exercise, for young girls especially.

Editor Kraft moves that the 1905 session of the American institute of Homeopathy meet in New York City. Will some one, further West than The Critique, second this motion?

From reports of the Health Department of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, that city evidently carries the banner as a health center. The death rate for the year just closed was 9.2 per 1,000.

The smiling countenance of Dr. David A. Strickler, editor-in-chief of our esteemed contemporary, Progress, adorns first reading-matter page of the December issue of The American Physician.

A brief note from Dr. Swan, Brighton, announces the good news that both Mrs. Swan, Master Swan and the Doctor are rapidly recovering. The Doctor hopes to occupy his new offices by the first of the year.

The Critique desires to acknowledge receipt of a copy of "Physicians' Daily Memoranda for 1904," compliments of the M. J. Breitenbach Company, 83 Warren street, New York City. It is well gotten up and will prove a valuable accessory to any physician's outfit.

We have received the initial number of Colorado Medicine, the recently-launched publication issued to represent the Colorado Medical Society. It is a very creditably gotten up publication of thirty-two pages and contains much interesting original matter to those of the faith it represents.

The Salvation Army authorities in this city have secured the services of a specialist on the eye, one ditto on the nose, ear and throat; another one upon lung troubles, and a general practitioner and have opened a free dispensary for the poor at their headquarters at Fourteenth and Lawrence streets.

The Critique regrets to be obliged to chronicle the accident which befell Dr. William Edmundson the fore part of last month whereby the doctor sustained a fracture of the collar bone. Besides compelling him to lose considerable valuable time, we trust no serious results will follow the injury.

Dr. William R. Welch, professor of gynecology, Denver Homeopathic Medical college and a prominent homeopathic physician of this city, was out of service several days the first of last month with a slight attack of grippe. The doctor's many friends will be glad to know that he escaped so easily.

Dr. Horace M. Payne, West Newton, Massachusetts, died at the home of his son, Dr. Clarence M. Payne, Atlanta, Georgia, December 5, 1903, aged seventy-six years. Besides a wife and daughter he leaves three sons, Dr. N. Emmons Payne, West Newton, Massachusetts; Dr. Howard S. Payne, Glens Falls, New York, and Dr. Clarence M. Payne, Atlanta, Georgia.

We believe that the annual election of officers of the Denver Homeopathic club takes place at the meeting either this or next month. Those with the presidential bee buzzing in their lids will govern themselves accordingly. Dr. King has made an excellent official, and were it not for the fact that he lives so far from the meeting place, we would like to nominate him for a re-election.

If you are looking for something in the line of Navajo blankets or other articles usually found in curio stores, you will find an unusual

assortment at the salesrooms, 1712-14-16 Broadway. In addition to this you will be treated with the greatest courtesy at this particular place and you will be made to feel that your visit there was not a waste of valuable time whether you find what you want or not.

The Periscope, that energetic publication, issued in the interests of the Hahnemann Medical College, San Francisco, California, by the students of that institution, came to us some time during the past month so gorgeously arrayed that we would have failed to recognize it had not the title page proclaimed its identity. Besides the mechanical beauty of the production the contents were equally as noticeable.

Doctor Tennant resumes his article in this issue, begun in the November number, upon "Problems in Medicine," and will endeavor to consider many subjects of vital interest to the medical profession before completing the same. These articles will be well worth retaining for future reference as Doctor Tennant is a writer of more than ordinary ability, and these will be among his best, containing, as they certainly will, much useful information.

There is nothing which adds so much to the appearance of a physician's office as a handsome set of scales, and the fact that a great majority of the people who frequent these places are interested in this particular part of their condition, weight, makes it almost an absolute necessity that every physician have an accurate as well as handsome set. Don't overlook Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of this city, while considering a proposition of this kind. Their ad is in this issue of The Critique.

On looking over our advertising pages it will be seen, with regard to Rock Island officials in this city, connected with the passenger department, at least, that an entire new set, with the exception of Mr. Ralph Walker, traveling passenger agent for this district, has been appointed. Mr. Moffet comes here with a long term of service with this popular line to his credit, and Mr. Schmidt with an equally good record with the Burlington, so that the Rock Island's interests should not suffer for want of able representation hereabouts.

"Mr. Julius Berbert, 1155 Tenth Street, Surgical Instruments and Physicians' Supplies, Denver, Colorado." Thus reads a card recently left on our desk. Mr. Berbert is associated with large concerns in New York and San Francisco and expects to begin the manufacture of all goods in this line right here in Denver some time during the early part of the coming year. This is something Denver doctors will welcome with genuine pleasure, and we bespeak for the new concern ample patronage.

Have you seen the Physicians' Visiting List (Lindsay & Blakiston's) for the coming year? If you have not we will say that it contains an unusual amount of useful information, besides giving its possessor a very complete medium for the recording of important data. This is the fifty-third year of its publication and the net price of the book, \$1, places it within the reach of everyone. If you are not already the possessor of one write P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

We take pleasure in calling attention to Dr. Ella M. Griffith's paper upon "Spina Bifida," read before the Denver Homeopathic Club, at the November meeting, at which time the patient was brought before the members that they might not only hear of the treatment, but observe the results as well. Several patients suffering from similar trouble have been brought here as a result of the notoriety given this case by some of the Denver dailies, and Dr. Griffith is reaping a very much merited pecuniary reward in consequence.

The year's collection of the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association netted just \$524.76, according to the report of W. H. Lawrence, secretary of the association. The money will be distributed among the hospitals of the city according to the proportion of charity work done at each institution. Inasmuch as the Denver Homeopathic has been turned into a private concern, at least that is the rumor current among the laity, and several physicians have every reason to believe that such is a fact, by the way patients are turned over to the "proprietor," we wonder how much of this amount it will receive?

William Matthew Warren, general manager for Parke, Davis & Co., died at his home in Detroit, Michigan, November 11, 1903, aged thirty-nine years. As a fitting testimonial of the love and esteem in which he was held the assembled directors, executives and employes formulated, among other things, this beautiful sentiment regarding their departed friend and associate: "Mr. Warren won many of the great prizes of life—high position, wealth, influence, popularity, business success—but he never paid any of their tragic penalties. His temper remained sweet, his faith in men unimpaired, his honor unsoiled, his love of mankind unchilled."

In cases of minor surgery, where an anesthetic is necessary, but where the danger, expense and after-effects of either chloroform or ether are to be avoided, nitrous oxide gas, N₂ O., given with one of the recently devised gas appliances, will be found to be very desirable. The editor of The Critique, assisted by Dr. Harry W. Bates, who gave the anesthetic, recently had occasion to resort to this method of anesthesia, and has every reason to believe that it will not be very long before this medium will be used very generally in preference to the old methods, in matters of minor surgery, of course, and as cases are on record where patients have been held in a completely unconscious state for forty minutes, there is no reason why major operations should not come under its control.

The managing editor of *The Critique* is a trifle jealous of Miss Margurite Herndon of Pueblo, who is getting all kinds of attention simply because of the fact that at her first appearance upon the scales she only weighed twenty-eight or thirty ounces. An incubator was brought from New York by fastest express, and quite recently people took advantage of an opportunity to get a view of the tiny tot, coming miles and paying a small admission fee for the opportunity. If it will be of an encouragement to the young lady and her friends to know it we will tell them, confidentially, of course, that the afore-said managing editor weighed just twenty-four ounces at birth, which was considerably in advance of the incubator period, and that he now tips the beam at 205 pounds. Cheer up, Miss Margurite Herndon, there is a chance of your being the "fat lady" yet.

Fiction writers have on more than one occasion based a story upon the experimental inoculation of persons with disease germs; and the profession has rightly protested against the slander. Akin to this, and unhappily too prevalent, is the experimenting upon the sick with new and untried drugs. In a paper read before the fifty-third annual meeting of the American Medical Association, William F. Spratling, M. D., medical superintendent of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, incidentally confessed to what seems to us to be a still more reprehensible practice. Quoting from the Craig colony report for 1898 he spoke of the damage done to the epileptic by quack nostrums, and said that "he is deceived with a drug, that in time destroyes his mind and ruins his physical health. We are not giving hearsay evidence, but facts, and to make sure of such facts we tried one of the 'surest cures' at the colony with the result that two patients were made temporarily insane." For the sake of the unfortunate patients who are liable to such unjustifiable experimentation, we wish the Craig colony were under homeopathic control.—N. A. Journal of Homeopathy.

A member of the homeopathic profession in Denver has this to say concerning Brower's antiseptic soap, which he had used in the case cited: "A local chemist has combined a pure soap with mercurial salts, by a process which secures both the antiseptic required and the usual cleansing quality of soap. Last July my attention was called to the soap referred to, with the request that I use it in my clinic. Believing the principle to be correct, I used it in the following case of eczema papulosum: Child, male, age nine years. Dry scaly eruption covering the entire face, with but very little oozing, upon scratching; worse on trunk and thighs, with a tendency to the formation of ulcers; burning and itching intense. Arsenicum 3x had been given for some time with but fair results; the patient was the child of poor people, such as frequent clinics, and we were glad to supply the patient with a free sample of the soap referred to. In two weeks the patient reported and we imagined that he had improved more rapidly than before. We saw him on September 17th; he had been out of medicine and soap for at least two weeks, although improvement had been very marked. Arsenicum 30th and soap continued. On November 3rd no eruption could be found. Arsenicum 200 was given, and on November 25th no eruption had appeared. We fully believe that the soap materially augmented the treatment and without it, we could not have held the patient."

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., FEBRUARY 1, 1904.

No. 2

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

DIED—IN DENVER, JANUARY 6TH, 1904, DR. M. M. HATFIELD.

If life is measured by suffering surely this woman hath lived. Dr. Hatfield was a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic College and practiced in Toledo and Cincinnati, O. It was in the latter city, twenty years ago, while making her rounds of visits in a heavy snowstorm, that she became drenched to the skin and laid the foundation of the disease that made her an invalid for so many years. She went the length and breadth of the United States seeking relief for her asthma from climatic conditions. She lived in Colorado with the most comfort and had not been out of the state for a number of years. Her extensive travels made her an authority on the climatic treatment of diseases. While not in active practice for years, her sympathetic attitude toward all sufferers and her own brave spirit, drew as if by electric magnet, all those afflicted to her, and one always found her surrounded by a coterie of sufferers who gained strength from her courage, while her excellent prescriptions relieved and made many a convert to Homeopathy. Her life in hotels and boarding houses gave her many opportunities to proclaim her belief in the law and science of Homeopathy. Only last winter she gave such relief to a member of the Legislature as to turn his prejudice to favor of Homeopathy. Homeopathy lost a faithful follower and constant advocate when this brave woman died. As if for a compensation for the many years of suffering, gently and peacefully she breathed her last, and passed over the unseen line. She was loved by many and many were the exclamations, "Dr. Hatfield dead! I have lost such a good friend!" It was a privilege to touch hands with this woman and have the fragrance of her kindly, patient spirit come to one. The simplicity of the funeral rites and the cremation were, in accord with her oft-expressed desires, carried out by her devoted son.

TUBERCULAR AND HEART AFFECTIONS IN COLORADO.

Among a large percentage of physicians both of our own and of our sister states, an opinion seems to prevail to the effect that a high, cool, dry climate, such as Colorado offers, with its almost continual sunshine by day and its uncontaminated breezes by night, should be and is a panacea for all tubercular conditions, but is fatal to such patients as have any affection whatever of the heart.

The careful observer will have noticed, however, that a majority of tubercular patients not only do not recover in Colorado, but are hurried toward the grave much more rapidly than would have been the case had they remained at home, or had they sought some section less near the Heavens, with a climate more warm even if more damp, and less subject to the rapid and extreme changes in temperature so constantly experienced within the limits of this state; while at the same time, in spite of the altitude, or because of it, the majority of heart affections, excepting only dilatation, and such as are brought on or aggravated by the use of quinine, are greatly benefited by a residence among us.

For the fatality among tubercular cases there are various causes, the most prominent of which is the carelessness on the part of the physicians in not securing a clear knowledge of the modalities effecting the individual case. A carelessness of which no true homeopath could be guilty, since upon such knowledge must rest all judgment as to the selection of a climate which shall benefit rather than aggravate the condition sought to be cured.

In an address before the American Institute of Homeopathy, assembled at Denver in the year 1894, Timothy F. Allen said: "When the patients' symptoms indicate Kali, I advise a warm climate, even damp; when Calcarea, always a dry climate, even cold. This beautiful air of Colorado is a paradise for Calcarea patients, but destruction for Kali patients."

This is in a great measure true, for the Kali patients are greatly depressed by the first effects of the sudden change in altitude and climate so that in their weakened state the added depression is very liable to carry them beyond the line of possible recovery.

If, however, they are capable of overcoming this first depression, they may recover, but the recovery is much more slow than it would be in a warm, damp climate, and at the best is extremely doubtful.

Directly opposed to this class are the Calcarea patients, who revel in all the characteristics for which this state is famous, and who are so braced from the start that under proper conditions of living they generally recover.

Hahnemann says, however, in speaking of Kali Carb.: "Persons suffering from ulceration of the lungs can scarcely get well without this antipsoric."

The great bulk of Hahnemann's observation was made under conditions very different from those pertaining in Colorado. Yet it is quite true that the majority of tubercular patients require Kali and it therefore follows that a majority are not benefited by the Colorado climate, which deduction is supported by facts.

It must be understood that these statements refer to cases which are fairly well advanced as most cases are at the time advice is given to break up the home and to transplant in a new soil. There is no better locality on earth for any tubercular patient during the early stages of the disease than is that of Colorado, for it stimulates to activity, increases the appetite and the rarity of the air necessitates a further lung development which is always the end to be secured when cure is to be expected.

that rest will relieve certain local tubercular affections, advise that rest will relieve certain local tubercular affections, advise as perfect rest for the body as may be obtained, failing to realize that such general rest means rapid loss of vitality and prevents any further development of lung tissue, if it does not cause an actual deterioration of that already developed."

It is true that for a few weeks after reaching so great an altitude, excessive exertion should be avoided, since the heart action is somewhat increased through the difference in atmospheric pressure and the lung space is not yet sufficient to fulfill the increased demands for air which would be made upon it by such excess in activity, but absolute rest should in all cases be avoided and as soon as the patient is acclimated, he

should live an active life, both to secure such needed lung development and to relieve his mind of introspection and the selfish consideration for his own comfort so commonly a result of the care lavished upon him by his relatives and friends from the moment they suspect the presence of a tubercle. It is safe to say that the patient who loses all thought for others in selfish thought for self, will never recover. Nature is sometimes very wise.

In other words, he should live his life as nearly to the full as his state will permit, avoiding all things which will tend to keep his condition in mind and avoiding especially a giving up to the mistaken care of others, which has produced and will no doubt, continue to produce more fatal results than any other single cause.

Again: Many are sent to this state without sufficient means of support, hoping to secure employment to give them board and lodging, while the climate does its work; ignorant of the fact that so many have come before them under the same circumstances that such work as they can secure is not only in itself the most detrimental but pays too little to make possible the living most suitable to their state.

We have a different story to tell of heart affections, for in spite of the popular belief to the contrary, it is clearly noticeable that with the exceptions heretofore mentioned, heart troubles are greatly relieved in a comparatively short time, provided the patients are not sent directly from sea level to so high an altitude.

When there is a marked heart weakness, the approach should be gradual, covering, say, five weeks, making one week for each one thousand feet. The pulse will undoubtedly increase, but by such slow stages that it will scarcely be noticed by the patient and proof unlimited may be produced to show that in spite of the increased pulse the general condition of the patient will improve.

The exception made in regard to dilatation needs little explanation, since it is readily understood that with such a tendency the difference in atmospheric pressure would further tend to increase the dilation, but the matter of quinine poisoning, whether or not associated with heart trouble, is one well worth investigation.

We are not prepared at this time to discuss causes, but we feel safe in stating as a fact beyond dispute that the quinine patient has no place in Colorado. It is a perfect location for those afflicted with the malarial conditions provided they have not been treated by appreciable doses of quinine. If they have been so treated they should never be advised to locate here until the quinine has been surely eliminated from the system, for observation teaches that not only are such patients very liable to a long and severe illness of the malarial type, but that they are quite likely to sink into a tubercular state.

If the heart is also affected we are justified in prognosing fatal results, although it is quite true that some few of the more strong will survive.

We would warn physicians then:

First—Never to send a Kali patient to Colorado except in the very early stages, before ulceration has become marked, and not then if there is sufficient weakness present to prevent activity.

Send them to the Sunny South even though it be damp.

Second—Always send a Calcareo patient to Colorado, whatever stage of the disease may be present. Never send them where the dampness prevails.

Third—Never send a quinine patient to Colorado until the drug has been eliminated by proper homeopathic treatment.

Fourth—Send all heart cases to Colorado excepting those which show a tendency to dilatation; those suffering from quinine poisoning, and those where the heart affection is associated with a tubercular condition, the symptomology of which is shown in a picture of the potash remedies.

RALPH D. P. BROWN.

12 Nevada Building, Denver, Colorado.

The Medical Visitor, December, '03, copies Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown's excellent article upon "Podophyllum-Chamomilla in Diarrhoea of Children," from November Critique, giving the proper credit. Medical Era, of December, however, copies a portion of the article, giving Dr. Brown due consideration, but places it to the credit of Medical Century. Try again, please.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

Belladonna in puerperal fever. M. W., primipara—aet., 25: Began to have rise in temperature on second day after confinement, not over 100 degrees at any one time until the fifth day, when it rose steadily and gradually from ninety-nine degrees at 8 a. m., to 102.3-5 at 1 p. m., with these symptoms presented:

Dull pain in temples;

Drowsy, but unable to sleep;

Face flushed, hot to touch;

Very sensitive to jar of bed, even from walking across room;

Abdomen sensitive to a sudden or light touch, hard pressure caused no pain;

Lochia almost entirely ceased.

Apparently a case for surgical interference and curettement. However, having some small faith in homeopathic remedies, belladonna 45 m. (F.) was given, one dose. In an hour the temperature was reduced a degree; a sweat started, and at 9 p. m. temperature was ninety-nine degrees; the lochia was restored and the patient comfortable. In her own words, "It is wonderful how so little can do so much."

Was not that better, surer and easier than curetting?

Similia similibus carantur;

The single remedy;

The minimum dose;

These three; but the greatest of these is similia.

Brighton, Colo.

A. F. SWAN, M. D.

* * * *

Remedies in Injuries: Opium, if child is more frightened than hurt;

Cicuta for long, lasting vertigo, after concussion of the brain;

Ledum in stone bruise and in punctured wounds;

Calendula in lacerated wounds with loss of substance;

Hypericum in injuries of nerves and in injuries to the spine;

Staphisagria for wounds smooth and clean cut, as after operations;

Ruta for injuries to periosteum;

Symphytum for injuries to the bone itself;

Conium for injuries to breasts or testicles:—American Physician.

* * * *

Hydrocotyle Asiatica in Psoriasis: Patient, lady, twenty-four, unmarried, light hair and eyes; complained of loss of flesh and anaemia. On examination discovered a rash, circular, dry and scaly; worse on extremities, covering one-fourth of the surface of the body, in patches from one-fourth to one-half inch in diameter; had had a dry skin from childhood.

Sulphur and psorinum did no good. Hydrocotyle asiatica 30, two doses daily for two weeks, followed by great improvement, and ultimately a cure—J. C. White, in Medical Advance.

PROBLEMS IN MEDICINE.

Under this head the writer proposes to consider many of the subjects of vital interest to the medical profession. They will be discussed in the light of modern methods, with ample clinical and laboratory facilities.

Original research, photographs and micro-photographs will be freely used where possible, believing the subject, "Problems in Medicine," of sufficient latitude to include all questions which daily enter into the practice of medicine.

The writer will be pleased to assign space to articles and discussions on the subjects presented, and will always appreciate advice and suggestions.

Frequently the physician is called upon to decide for parents the best course to pursue with relation to the mental and physical development of the growing child. Before an intelligent answer can be given much must first be taken into consideration, viz: age, weight, height, family history, general nutrition, chest development, color of skin, temperament, growth of sexual organs, mental activity, exercise and environments.

When we are confronted with some of these children it is indeed a problem. What shall we say? Is it right to take

the child out of school; deprive him of the association with other children of his own age and his much needed education? The first thing, of course, is to consider the family tendencies, environment and physical condition. Often the child is growing rapidly, and has too little or improper exercise and food, both of which are as necessary as the air they breathe. A growing child that is fast making new tissue absolutely needs animal foods with which to form these tissues. Outdoor exercise for definite periods each day with properly selected games is just as essential as the food.

One of the first questions apt to occur to the examiner's mind is, how does this child stand in his classes compared with the average child of his age. To satisfactorily answer this question, I enlisted one of our active school principles in the work of securing the average age of children in the various grades of our Denver schools, and I am indebted to Prof. E. G. Arnold, principal of Ebert school, for the data herewith appended. This table gives the average of over 6,000 children, and has been so selected as to give schools that are representative of three classes of civilization. Wyman school, located as it is on Capitol Hill, includes those children who come from families of wealth and affluence. Whittier school is located in a district where the children come from families in comfortable circumstances. Ebert is much similar, although it includes many colored children, while the Twenty-fourth Street school is in the heart of the slum district.

AVERAGE AGES OF PUPILS.

	Grades.							
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th
Wyman . .	6.91	7.77	8.46	9.75	10.75	11.83	13.37	14.35
Whittier,	6.80	8.20	9.40	10.60	11.50	12.70	13.60	14.40
Ebert . . .	7.54	8.68	10.02	11.62	11.91	13.15	13.70	14.08
24th St. . .	7.00	8.20	10.05	11.40	12.70	13.65	14.20	14.05

It is exceedingly interesting to notice that environment seems to be a prominent factor in the ages at which the children are found in the various grades. Those under more favorable circumstances being as a rule six months to a year

a head of the children living under more unfavorable conditions.

After the comparison of a child's physical condition and standing at school one can soon decide what course to pursue. Some children learn much easier than do others, but physically they are far below a standard, the remedy for such cases is simple enough; but on the other hand, with a child that is mentally dull and far below a physical standard, the remedy is hard to apply.

Parents should realize that as children are growing they need largely a different class of food than the adult, regular hours of work, study, play and rest; and the interference with either, constitutes a transgression upon the rights and needs of the child, and a violation of the trust and confidence of the community; I say community because it is the community that suffers the penalty of outraged child life.

Were these factors fully considered from infancy through adolescence and proper remedies applied to suit the individual cases, much would be accomplished for the betterment of the coming generations. Within the past three years, Denver's school board has shown its appreciation of the necessity for some of these things, by the appointment of physicians, who daily examine such children as the teachers believe are unfit for school. The service of competent oculists and aurists is also available for the aid of such physical defects as may occur with the eye and ear, and I am told by good authority that it is surprising the number of "stupid" children who outclass their associates after corrections of vision or hearing have been made.

C. E. TENNANT.

16 Steele Block.

The Christian Science healer who treated her cow with a broken hip, by the absent treatment of her faith and afterwards was obliged to submit to the torture of seeing her efforts to relieve completely set aside by an unromantic humane society officer, who killed the animal to put it out of its misery, has threatened to proceed against the official for damages and in return is liable to be brought before the court to plead to the charge of cruelty to animals. P. S.—The court said it would cost her \$100.

OPIUM.

Edward Cranch, M. D., Erie, Penn.

The use of this valuable drug in accordance with homeopathic law is one of the best illustrations of the value of the law itself.

The effects of opium and its alkaloid, morphine, are too well known in grosser doses to need a full recital here. It will suffice to cite a few cases cured in the application of our law by the higher potencies of the drug.

Mr. E. L. P., past middle life, was found one afternoon in a profound stupor, warm, relaxed, showing no attention to efforts at awakening beyond a surprised way of opening the eyes and murmuring, only to lapse into a renewed slumber. It was not natural sleep, nor alcoholism, nor effect of any drug. The pupils were well contracted and there were movements of both arms and legs, showing absence of paralysis. The patient having previously had a slight cerebral hemorrhage the diagnosis of recurrence, without paralysis, was made, and one dose of opium 200 placed on the tongue; in ten minutes a few drops of the same in solution was given, with swallowing, and prompt return of consciousness, but with marked debility and headache, with throbbing whenever position was changed, especially on lying down. These symptoms persisted for several days, always relieved by the opium 200. The outcome of the case is uncertain, but the present relief is very real.

A child of six years passed into a state of coma following exhaustive diarrhoea. Pupils contracted, heat of head, impossibility of rousing attention. Opium, c. m., on the tongue helped inside of two hours, followed by cure of the case.

A young woman of eighteen years, just delivered of her second child, after a not very severe labor, suddenly lost consciousness, with stertorous breathing and eclampsia of a violent type; it looked for a few moments as if any breath would be her last.

Opium 200 on the tongue, every two minutes, restored a normal condition in ten minutes. A case much like this in which opium was not administered died on the second day.

Without going over any more particular cases I will state that I have found opium useful in the 30th and higher potencies in constipation, in retention of urine, in bad dreams or "night terrors," in protracted wakefulness, like that which follows the abuse of morphine and its withdrawal; in the somnolence of fever, with contracted pupils and dry mouth; in the lethargic state that often prevents the chosen remedy for other conditions from acting, and in delirium, with idea of being away from home.

The sphere of opium is not large, but exact, and it is a pleasure to see its prompt action when duly indicated.

From the 1903 Transactions of the Pennsylvania State Society.

CUPRUM.

Hahnemann in the *Chronic Diseases* writes as follows: "Physicians have always been deterred from the internal use of this medicine in diseases, owing to the not infrequent accidental cases of poisoning by means of this metal and its solutions, and the consequences, fearful, if not fatal, arising from its use."

"Only Homeopathy, owing to her peculiar method of preparing medicines, and the greatly diminished size of her doses, is able to use in healing even those natural substances which have shown themselves as invincibly harmful, even in small quantities."

"Most of the violent symptoms with those poisoned with copper, are wont to appear in groups, lasting for a half or a whole hour, and they are apt to recur from time to time in renewed attacks with an almost identical composition of the symptoms, e. g.: Palpitation, vertigo, coughing, hemoptysis, painful constriction of chest, suppressed respiration—or again: oppressive pain on the chest, weariness, vacillation of sight, closing of the eyes, unconsciousness, rapid, moaning respiration, etc. Copper is, therefore, all the more homeopathically indicated in diseases that show themselves in such irregular attacks of similar groups of symptoms, as is the case with copper."

The chief sphere of the appropriate application of copper seems, therefore, to lie in various kinds of partial or general clonic spasms, some kinds of St. Vitus' dance, (Niemann), erysipelas (Aretaeus, Duncan, Kaechlin), whooping cough, cutaneous eruptions, old ulcers, and especially also spasmodic affections, accompanied with too sensitive and acute senses; It has also proved itself indispensable for the prevention of the murderous cholera, or for its cure, where it has been already developed.

"The antidotes, where copper articles have been swallowed, are solutions of (potash soaps and) hepar sulphuris calcareum, as well as the whites of eggs, highly praised from his own experience by Orfila. Dynamic ailments, resulting from the excessive effects of copper medicine may be mostly removed by repeated smelling of camphor dissolved in alcohol; but we also count among its antidotes, Bell., China, Cocc., Dulc., Hep. sulph., Ip., Merc., and Nux vomica. The action of the copper medicine seems to extend over only a few days."

Prof. Kent has given us a most graphic picture of this remedy and its comparisons in the choleric state:

"In cholera morbus with gushing, watery stools and copious vomiting, the stomach and bowels are emptied of their contents. The patient is fairly emptied out, becomes blue all over, the extremities are cold, there is jerking of the muscles, cramping of the extremities and of the fingers and toes, spasms of the chest; he is cold, mottled, blue in blotches, going into collapse; the finger nails and toe nails and the hands and feet are blue. There are several remedies that look like Cuprum in such a condition. In cholera we would naturally hunt for such remedies as produce cholera-like discharges, more or less spasmodic, the great blueness, coldness, sinking and collapse. We would here refer to Hahnemann's observation. Hahnemann had not seen a case of cholera, but when he was written to for information, he replied that the disease produced appearances resembling the symptoms of Cuprum, Camphor and Veratrum album. He saw from the description of the disease that the general aspect of cholera was like the general aspect of Cuprum, Camphor and Veratrum, and these three remedies are the typical cholera remedies. They all have the

general features of cholera, its nature and general aspect. They all have the exhaustive vomiting and diarrhoea, the coldness, the tendency to collapse, the sinking from emptying out of the fluids of the body, and the question naturally arises, which one shall we select?

“From what I have said you will see that the Cuprum case is above all others the spasmodic case. It has the most intense spasms, and the spasms being the leading feature, they overshadow all other symptoms of the case. He is full of cramps and is compelled to cry out and shriek with pain from the contractions of the muscles. Camphor is the coldest of all the three remedies; the camphor patient is cold as death. Camphor has the blueness, the exhaustive discharges, though less than Cuprum and Veratrum; but whereas, in the latter two remedies the patient is willing to be covered up, in Camphor he wants the windows open and wants to be cold. Though he is as cold as death he wants to be uncovered and to have the windows open. But just here let me mention another feature in Camphor. It also has some convulsions which are painful, and when the pain is on he wants to be covered up and wants the windows shut. So that in Camphor, during all of its complaints in febrile conditions (and fever is very rare in Camphor), and during the pains he wants to be covered up and to be kept warm, and during the coldness he wants to be uncovered and have the air. In cholera, then, the extreme coldness and blueness point to Camphor. Again, with Camphor there are often scanty as well as copious discharges, so that the cholera patient is often taken down so suddenly that he has the coldness, blueness and exhaustion and almost no vomiting or diarrhoea, a condition called dry cholera. It simply means an uncommonly small amount of vomiting and diarrhoea. This is also Camphor. Another prominent feature is the great coldness of the body without the usual sweat that belongs to the disease; Cuprum and Veratrum have the cold clammy sweat, and Camphor also has sweat, but more commonly the patient needing Camphor is very cold, blue and dry and wants to be uncovered. That is striking. Now we go to Veratrum and see that we can have three remedies very much alike, and so perfectly adapted to

cholera, and yet so different. Veratrum is peculiar because of its exhaustive discharges, copious sweat, copious discharges from the bowels, copious vomiting and great coldness of sweat. There is some cramping and he wants to be warm; he is ameliorated by hot drinks, and by the application of hot bottles and hot plates which relieves the pain and suffering.

“These three remedies tend downward into collapse and death. Now to repeat: Cuprum for the cases of a convulsive character, Camphor in cases characterized by extreme coldness and more or less dryness, and Veratum when the copious sweat, vomiting and purging are the features. That is little to remember, but with that you can enter an epidemic of cholera and feel at home.”

Dr. W. A. Kingling gives us this case showing the use of this remedy for after-pains. The day after a normal labor “she had most excruciating after-pains, coming in frequent paroxysms and lasting for a half an hour or more. I never saw such suffering from after-pains as in this case, but assured her the homeopathically indicated remedy would give relief. When asked to describe the pains she said, ‘Oh! such cramps! Cramps all through my womb and hips and so much worse in my legs. They nearly take away my life. I can’t live longer than till to-morrow.’ These cramping after-pains were usual in previous parturitions and lasted for three days, each time nearly killing her. Cuprum met. c. m. (F.), one dose. Some minutes after taking the small powder there was a slight pain but not so severe; she said she could endure such pains easily. After that there was another still lighter pain and then no more. The women have just cause to bless pure homeopathy.” And the writer thinks to consign to the region of those not blessed, all such as pretend to practice Homeopathy, but actually practice something else.

The following report of a case of locomotor-ataxia is reported by Dr. E. V. Ross: “There is a loss of co-ordination in the lower extremities. On attempting to walk he staggers as if intoxicated. Cannot control legs so as to walk in a straight line. On standing or walking the knees give out and the patient falls in a ‘heap.’ A case of locomotor-ataxia, presenting these symptoms with additional lightning-like pains, which

now and then would excite painful spasmodic contraction of muscles of legs, was rapidly relieved by Cuprum met. 44m., so that now, eight months later, the patient, a lady of fifty-eight years, gets about the house fairly well, without assistance. A thing she could not do before in over three years. The pains are occasionally felt in a mild degree, a dose of Cuprum banishes them at once."

Kent gives us this unique case of puerperal convulsions, which shows markedly the correctness of Hahnemann's state-
that in the curative use of a remedy, the symptoms disappear in the reverse order of their coming; "Labor began naturally; there was no reason to suspect any difficulty; all at once the pains ceased. She looked around and said: 'Why don't you light the gas?' Although it was daylight, everything had become dark to her, blindness had come on; this was alarming; after an hour or two convulsions began that were like those produced in the proving of Cuprum; one dose of Cuprum was given, there were no more convulsions; first the convulsions disappeared, then the blindness, then the labor pains came back."

E. J. C.

ADRENALIN IN THE TREATMENT OF THE CARDIAC TOXEMIA OF PNEUMONIA.

The writer, Henry L. Elsner, M. D., of Syracuse, New York (New York Medical Journal, January 2, 1904), directs attention to the appalling mortality of pneumonia due to the resulting cardiac toxemia. The prime factor in this disease is a toxemia with obstruction in the pulmonary circuit, leading to cardiac asthenia. Marked changes occur in the right half of the heart, with far-reaching degenerative changes in the muscle, heart-clots, and vasomotor paralysis.

Three remedies meet the indications presented by the circulatory changes due to paralysis of the vasomotor centers, the dilated condition of the arteries and the weakened heart. These are strychnine, digitalis and suprarenal extract or adrenalin, its active principle. Adrenalin acts on the heart and blood vessels favorably; it does not act on the vasomotor cen-

ter. Hence, it may be used to assist strychnine. When the vasomotor center is exhausted and blood pressure study proves the inefficiency of strychnine, adrenalin may still be administered, and, in some cases which seem unpromising, when combined with the method of stimulation about to be suggested, we may carry the patient beyond the critical period to a safe recovery. Suprarenal extract, or adrenalin, has seemed to the author to act as a needed food in all infections where there is danger of myocardial degeneration. He reports a case of pneumonia, in a woman, the mother of five children, in whom it had been impossible to raise a continually lowering blood pressure with strychnine. The systolic blood pressure was almost immediately raised by the repeated administration at short intervals of fifteen minims of a one to one thousand solution of adrenalin hypodermatically, and the patient was saved.

SOME GOOD THINGS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

A Case of Vaginal Caesarian Section for Eclapsia—Westphal has a case of typical eclampsia in a twenty-three-year-old woman pregnant for the third time. She had had three severe convulsions, when several large doses of morphia were administered, and after several hours' delay, during which she had another convulsion, she was removed to the hospital. Here, after suitable preparation, Westphal rapidly dissected off the bladder from the anterior wall of the uterus up to the vesico-uterine fold of the peritoneum, where the anterior wall of the uterus was incised, and the foetus removed, the procedure requiring in all but five minutes. On account of atony of the uterus, a severe hemorrhage set in, which was controlled with tamponade of the uterus, after which the incision was sutured. No more convulsions followed the delivery, and Westphal believed that to the rapidity of the delivery is ascribable the favorable result.—*Centbl. f. Gyn.*, 1903, 46.

* * * *

Labor and Premature Labor in Tunis.—(Bouhadjeb.)—Labor among the Arabic women in the cities is in charge of older

women and takes place upon a kind of labor-chair, while the women in the country give birth in their travels, partly standing and partly kneeling and bent over. If the labor does not go on readily, very drastic measures are employed. The various arts for hastening labor are harmless, such, for instance, as drinking the wash-water of the toes of the husband or water colored by ink from which a priest has written some verses of the Koran. A more serious method, for example, is hanging up the lying-in woman by the arms, while the assistants knead and press down the abdomen or the compression of the abdomen with a plank by several men. Premature labor is induced by rolling a millstone around the abdomen. Neither mother nor child are washed until a week after labor. Light and air are entirely excluded from the sick room.—*Centralblatt für Gynakologie*.

* * * *

The Rational Treatment of Post-Partum Infections of the Uterus.—(Gillian.)—The normal death rate of puerperal infection was about one per cent., but after curettage it amounted to twenty per cent. The sharp curette was especially dangerous, as it not only failed to remove the germs, but destroyed the protective barriers. As it was impossible to say that strepto-coccus infection was not present in any case, the only safe way was to eschew the sharp curette entirely in puerperal infection. Curettage was permissible only when there was known to be puerperal debris in the uterine cavity, and when there was reason to believe no streptococci were present. Flushing, if done at all, should be done with every precaution against infection. The patient should be on a table in a good light, the vulva and vagina cleansed, the latter with five per cent. creolin in liquid-green soap, mopped, dried, the retractor introduced, the cervix grasped, drawn down and steadied with forceps, the cervical canal wiped out with gauze and bits of membrane picked off with forceps. Introduce the irrigator gently and flush. If the pulse and temperature dropped, repeat daily or oftener, otherwise discontinue.—*Medical Record*, October 31, 1903.

* * * *

Obstetrical Don'ts.: Don't rush your labor cases. Nature has a great way of retaliating by throwing in a few complications before you are through.

Don't forget that ante-partum care is the key note of obstetrical treatment to-day.

Don't make any more digital examinations than can possibly be avoided.

Don't neglect to observe nature's method of managing a normal labor. You may pick up a few points. She was in the business before you began.

Don't forget that eternal vigilance is the price to be paid for aseptic conduct of labor.

Don't pose as a prophet as to the length of labor nor the sex of the child; they belong to that realm "where you can't sometimes most always tell."

Don't permit vaginal douches after labor. The normal outcurrents from the uterus will be sufficient protection for the vaginal canal.

Don't be tempted to give ergot until the uterus is entirely empty.

Don't forget the great value of the homeopathic remedies in controlling the pathological processes and constitutional tendencies during pregnancy, labor and the lying-in period.

Don't pull the cord. Inversion of the uterus and retention of portions of the placenta or membranes have been known to result from such strenuous efforts.

Don't forget that eclampsia, like puerperal infection, is the result of intoxication, one from within, the other from without, but both, in a large measure, preventable diseases.

Don't allow your pregnant patients to omit sending the urine for examination every two weeks and oftener if defective elimination of urea is noticed.

Don't fail to warn your patients to consult you immediately if head aches, disturbed vision, vertigo, oedema of face or extremities appear.

Don't forget that the perineum is best protected by supporting the head and preventing its extension until the occiput has first been delivered under the pubic arch.

Don't neglect to examine carefully the vulva and pelvic floor for lacerations at the close of the second stage.

Don't hesitate to admit that they exist and take steps for their immediate repair. The day of the physician "who

has had a thousand obstetrical cases without a laceration" is past.

Don't apply forceps unless there is a decided indication for their use.

Don't forget that version is safer than high forceps operation if the head has not engaged in the superior strait.

Don't forget the line of traction in forceps delivery.

Don't neglect to perfect yourself in ante-partum examinations. Under the educated touch, the position and presentation may be demonstrated as readily as though the maternal structures were transparent.

Don't forget the prime necessity of maintaining flexion in every evolution of the child through the parturient canal.

Don't forget that bichloride covers a multitude of sins, but it cannot compare in value with absolute surgical cleanliness of everything brought in contact with the vulva.

Don't make traction upon the child in breech presentation until the umbilicus reaches the vulva, and then in case of necessity have an assistant maintain supra-public pressure upon the head.

Don't waste time in post-partum hemorrhage with lesser measures. If you cannot obtain contraction of the uterus, pack it at once with gauze firmly and thoroughly.

Don't forget that the aim of the obstetrician should be not only to conduct the patient through the perils of childbirth, but to see to it that the pelvis has returned to normal condition as it was before pregnancy took place.

Don't forget to be gentle in your manipulations upon an asphyxiated child. Too vigorous manipulations mean shock and trauma.

Don't forget to observe the pulse during labor. A rapid pulse is always the forerunner of disaster.

Don't leave the patient when labor is completed until the pulse has fallen to or below the normal line.

Don't rupture the membrane unless some special indication exists for actual interference.

Don't overlook the rhythmic action of labor and the longer pauses or rests at the inauguration of each stage, which are perfectly physiological.

Don't hasten the delivery of the shoulders after the head has rotated externally.

Don't forget to learn your patient's power of elimination during pregnancy and keep her well within that limit.

Don't forget that a knowledge of the aseptic conduct of labor will avail but little if infinite pains are not taken to carry out its minutest detail.

Don't neglect occiput posterior cases. Early rotation to occiput anterior means lessened mortality to the child and saving of maternal soft parts.

Don't let your patient forget to report for post-partum examinations six weeks after the time of delivery. It is better for you to discover any lesions that may exist than for some brother practitioner to denounce you for not discovering them.

Don't make a traction on the membranes if they are nipped in the contracted uterus. With the next relaxation of the uterus they will readily slip out.

Don't forget that masterly inactivity during normal conditions, keen discernment for impending danger and swift action in emergency are the essentials of the best obstetrician of to-day.

Lastly and above all, don't neglect to place a just fee upon your obstetrical cases. The old-time fee is too meagre for the modern obstetrical work, which includes the ante-partum preparation, the labor itself and the post-partum reparation.—Dr. Florence N. Ward, in Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

* * * *

Medical and Surgical Epigrams, by Lucien Lofton, A. B., Ph.G., M. D., Belfield-Emporia, Virginia., ex-President of the Seaboard Medical Association of Virginia and North Carolina:

The reason why there are so many poor men in the medical profession is because we give more time to the science of medicine than to the science of collections.

There used to be such an individual as a "family" doctor, but nowadays folk use a physician as they do a borrowed umbrella.

Always be busy when an oily-tongued fellow approaches you; if you don't he will be, and nearly always to your detriment.

Ethics say "don't blow your own horn." But he who bloweth not his own horn, the same will not be blown.

Speaking about ethics reminds me of the fact that if you give an inch the other fellow will take an ell.

There is much sweet consolitation in talking over a case with a confrere when he fully agrees with you, but never looks you squarely in the face. Watch! You will get it where the bear wears his belt, sooner or later, at his hands.

The duty of a consultant is to tell the truth as he sees it. If you concur, do it honestly. Don't lose your patient for the sake of keeping a doctor's friendship.

A man who will charge less than \$5 for a consultation is too cheap to keep company with.

Some of the biggest (?) doctors in the country are the fellows who subscribe to one of the weekly almanacs.

It doesn't exalt a fellow in my estimation to see his medical books covered with dust and cob-webs.

A man who will not subscribe for some of the high-class medical journals, of which there are many, is too stingy to feed the horse which drags him to his dollars.

Business managers of the daily newspapers are wholly responsible for ninety-five per cent.* of the quackery that exists. Let them refuse to sell quacks space and note results.

The unnatural laws of medicine and surgery have been practiced long enough. Let the pendulum swing back a little and start afresh.

The ancient method of bleeding is still in vogue—in and out of the profession.

The further a doctor sends his patients away, the more he is thought of by them. Why?

The man who lacks the moral courage to buy surgical instruments with which to do his work, is the man who will never make a surgeon.

Better is the surgeon who saves a finger than he who amputates a leg.

There has always been a big stink raised about iodoform, but without it a mightier stink might oft prevail.

The vermiform appendix is a much-abused organ, and yet "Dr. Epsoms" says he "knocks 'em out" for 5 cents. Too cheap to be safe every time!

A great many displeased delinquents remind me strongly of a case of "wind colic." The only relief they get is in growling.

How deliciously happy would the world be if it knew it did not possess a liver!

I would rather undertake to cure ten cases of syphilis than one case of hypertrophic rhinitis.

The maximum punishment that one can inflict on a "Rectal specialist" is to consult him for an ingrowing nail. They can't connect!

The man who is not in love with his profession will never be loved by the profession.

Rank poison is far preferable in surgery or medicine than rank ignorance.

Every medical institution of learning should establish a chair devoted exclusively to the art of collecting.

A doctor should be a success every day of his life. Energy, ambition and applicability is the tripod upon which every one should firmly stand.

A miserable mistake is never a pardonable mistake.

One can't always be right, but one can always be sincere.
—Am. Journal of S. and G.

Pueblo, Jan. 6.—Dr. W. A. Gray enjoys the distinction of having gotten even with a plumber who charged what the doctor considered exorbitant rates. The doctor paid the exorbitant bill without a murmur, but about two weeks after the bill was liquidated there was sickness in the same plumber's family. Dr. Gray was called. When he reached the house he was without his medicine case. He said he did not know what the ailment was and wanted to know before bringing his medicines. He returned and secured his medicine case and treated the patient. On the first of this year the plumber was rendered a bill in which he noticed an item of \$2 covering the time it took the doctor to go back to his office for the medicine case. The plumber remonstrated and the doctor said: "You taught me a new trick. I could not tell what tools were needed before I went to the house and so had to go back after them." The plumber paid the bill.—Denver Times.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

The Denver Homeopathic Club met at the Adams House in this city, Monday evening, January 18th, with a rather small attendance of members and visitors, but those who braved the mild Italian atmosphere in order to attend the first meeting of the new year no doubt felt amply repaid for the time and trouble. President King in the chair as usual, with Secretary Howard handling the pencil. It is a noticeable fact that neither of these officers have been absent from a meeting during the term of their respective offices, and it will stand the incoming officers well in hand to follow their example, if they expect the usual reward which follows a duty well done.

Drs. Strickler, Tennant and Clinton Enos were appointed on the Interstate committee, the duty of which will be to keep the committee appointed by the A. I. H. advised as to the needs of the profession hereabouts regarding medical practice laws and such other information as will bring the legal requirements of Colorado up to a standard suitable to the securing of interchangeable licensing of those desiring to practice medicine elsewhere.

A list containing names of several physicians, heretofore active members of the Denver Homeopathic club, but who have not attended for some time, who declare that their connection therewith might as well terminate, as they do not intend to in the future, requesting their names to be dropped from the rolls, was read by the secretary. As the wish came from the members themselves it was the sense of the meeting that the request be complied with and that the club regretted the move very much. The list contained the names of Drs. B. A. and Pearl B. Wheeler and Lillian I. Pollock.

Bill of \$5, advertising in Hospital Envoy; \$2.60 postage of secretary for December, '03, and January of the present year, were presented and ordered paid.

Applications for membership were presented from Dr. H. G. Merz, graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic and Dr. L. M. Taylor of the Cleveland college. Both will be voted on at the next meeting of the club.

Treasurer J. B. Brown made his report which showed having received during the past year \$54.00, and that \$47.40 of this

amount had been paid out for numerous and sundry indebtedness of the club, leaving a balance of \$6.40 to the credit side.

Secretary Howard read his report which showed the club to be in a very prosperous condition from a standpoint of active membership and the large average attendance of the past year. Both the treasurer and secretary's report had been examined by the auditing committee and declared to be correct.

There was no report from the legislative committee.

After a rather spirited contest between the dean of the college, Secretary Howard and several others, regarding the incorporation of the several reports within the regular minutes of the meeting, and the securing of old records, a recess was taken for the purpose of allowing all those who had not done so up to the present time, to sign the constitution, and to pay their '04 dues. As these two formalities were quite necessary in order to make one's voting privilege secure, quite a few took advantage of the opportunity and then the event of the evening" outside of the election, was given heed by the members. It was President King's address which was as follows:

"In the library of Hahnemann College, the 300th meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club was called to order promptly at 8 p. m. Monday evening, January 16, 1911, by President B. A. Wheeler. Secretary J. M. Walker read the minutes of the previous meeting and on motion of Dr. C. B. Cowell, seconded by Dr. R. M. Lyon, they were approved as read.

A letter was read from the National Sanitarium, stating that their hospital, with a capacity of 1,000 beds, would be ready to open the first of March and requesting that a homeopathic staff be appointed to take entire charge of the medical control of the sanitarium. This being a matter for the college faculty to consider, the communication was turned over to Register Charles N. Hart.

The bill of the Rocky Mountain Homeopathic Advance for publishing the card of the club for one year was read, and on motion of Dr. Marie Nordlund, seconded by Dr. Wilhelmina F. O'Connor, was allowed and ordered paid.

Drs. Henry G. Merz and Laurence M. Taylor, having been recommended at the December session for membership by the censors, Drs. Edward P. Greene, Sarah E. Calvert, S. S. Kehr,

F. C. Strong and Laura E. Stockdale, were unanimously elected as active members.

The annual report of the recording secretary was read by Doctor Walker. It was accepted on motion of Dr. C. E. Thompson, seconded by Dr. Ada V. Pierce.

The reports of Financial Secretary J. Wylie Anderson and Treasurer John H. Morrow were read. Dr. S. B. Lum moved the reports be received. Motion was seconded by Dr. Stella M. Clarke and was carried. These reports showed 315 active members, thirty-eight non-resident members and twelve honorary members, with a balance of \$275.50 in the treasury. Drs. L. J. Ingersol, May B. Ordway, Frank E. McCurtain, Eliza J. Wall and A. H. Tevis, who had been appointed as a committee to audit the books, reported that they found the books of the treasurer and financial secretary properly kept; that the amounts as reported were correct, and that a check for the \$275.50 was in their hands ready to turn over to the new treasurer. It was moved by Dr. J. R. Mahon, and seconded by Dr. Walter Joel King, that the report of the auditing committee be accepted, the committee discharged and the reports of the treasurer and financial secretary adopted. The motion was carried.

The next order of business was the election of officers. The chair appointed Drs. Ralph D. P. Brown, James B. Brown and George E. Brown tellers.

Dr. William R. Welch was unanimously elected president. His record of having never missed a meeting since joining the club certainly entitled him to this honor. The other officers elected were: Vice president, Dr. N. K. Morris; recording secretary, Dr. S. B. Buckley; financial secretary, Dr. J. W. Hufaker; treasurer, Dr. Frona Abbott; censors, Drs. E. P. Miller, F. K. Dabney, Clinton Enos, W. A. Jones and Emma D. Pronger.

Drs. S. P. Anderson and Persifor M. Cooke were elected delegates, and Drs. William A. Musmann and J. D. Nye alternates to the American Institute of Homeopathy; Drs. Horace T. Dodge and Anna E. Mills, delegates, and Drs. James H. Daniels and Carolyn D. Beebe, alternates, to the Colorado Homeopathic Society.

President Welch announced the following committees: Legislative, Drs. J. C. Irvine, E. Dilliard, J. P. Willard, W. F. Burg and A. M. Moore; program, Drs. Giles F. Roosevelt, S. Hoag, H. M. Fryer, Julia Downey, Fitz Hugh and C. C. Brace.

In place of the president's address the club adjourned across the street to the dining room of the Grand hotel, where the special committee on annual reception, Drs. C. E. H. Armbraster, George W. Compton, George N. Macomber, Anna P. Vinland and Marie Singletary, had arranged to hold the club banquet.

Toastmaster James W. Mastin announced the invocation by Rev. Ellis R. Drake, after which he expressed his great pleasure at the large and enthusiastic membership present, and at the united, harmonious, aggressive position of homeopathy. Every homeouath in Denver, he said, is now a member of the club and all are working together for the success of our college, hospital, journal, and all the other interests of our cherished homeopathy. He congratulated the club on the success of the effort started some time ago to secure control of the new state insane asylum at Loveland for homeopathy, and gave the club credit for inaugurating and pushing the movement under the leadership of the legislative committee, Drs. David A. Strickler, Edwin Jay Clark, Samuel F. Shannon, A. F. Swan and R. O. Butterfield.

After partaking of the splendid repast, the following toasts were given: "Homeopathy in Denver; Its Past," Dr. W. A. Burr; "Its Present," Dr. O. S. Vinland; "Its Future," Dr. Pearl B. Wheeler; "The Need for Homeopathy," Dr. J. W. Harris; "The Needs of Homeopathy," Dr. S. S. Smythe; "Homeopathy and Harmony," Dr. Edward H. King; "Scientific Medicine," Dr. G. P. Howard; "Dirt and Disease," Dr. C. W. Enos; "Our College and Hospital Association," President L. S. Ordway; "Our Faculty," Dean Norman G. Burnham; "Our Journal," Editor J. B. Kinley; "The Training School," Supt. Grant S. Peck; "The County Hospital," Supt. Emil G. Freyermuth; "The New State Insane Asylum," Supt. A. C. Stewart; "The American Institute of Homeopathy," Vice President Emma F. A. Drake; "Our State Society," President C. E. Tennant; "The Club," Dr. H. K. Dunklee; "Our Honorary Mem-

bers," Mrs. L. J. Ingersol; "Our Non-resident Members," Dr. Ella M. Fowle.

At a late hour the Ustion double quartette, Drs. Ella M. Oviatt, Kittie W. Higgins, Ella H. Griffith, Eugenia J. Reinhardt, Rea Proctor McGee, E. J. Batie, Arthur L. Peter and Guy S. Vinyard, concluded the banquet by singing an original song, entitled "Hahnemann, Homeopathy and Health," the words written by Dr. Lillian I. Pollock, music composed by Dr. Jessie R. Tennant.

Undoubtedly some of these names are not assigned to the exact place they will occupy in 1911, but what a day of rejoicing that will be when the harmony and unity depicted above, are realized in our midst! May that day come speedily! Though some of us differ on many points, and always will, there can be unity on all essentials. We all are agreed that there should be harmony. Then, regardless of our past differences, let's get together! A reunited homeopathy, of all the followers of "The Law of Cure," with equal rights for all, special privileges for none, is our need. "Yours for a United Homeopathy" has been the way I have signed my letters to you the past year. From my correspondence and conversation with the homeopaths of Denver, I believe the above result is possible, and that it will be realized as soon as we convince all of our sincerity. But this day will never come while the club, the college or the hospital are conducted for and by a few privileged persons! There can be no harmony where any slate is forced through or any clique attempts to control.

Permit me to make the following recommendations in the interests of the club and homeopathy in our midst:

First—That every member place the welfare of the club and the interests of homeopathy above any selfish or personal desire. The success of "The Cause" is greater than the ambition of any individual. There must be unity!

Second—That the program committee for the coming year provide for but two papers an evening; one of these might be a clinical or other interesting case.

Third—That the club continue to meet each month throughout the entire year. The attendance of our July, August and September meetings is evidence that it would be a

mistake to discontinue our meetings during the heated term.

Fourth—That our constitution be amended in accordance with the resolution of the Colorado Homeopathic Society so as to permit the admission to membership of allopathic physicians in good standing, who agree to investigate the laws of homeopathy and to give it a fair and impartial test in practice.

Fifth—That the legislative committee of 1904 draw up a bill, conferring with the committee from the Colorado Homeopathic Society, and report back to the club and the state society for revision and approval. In this way the desires of the entire homeopathic profession in Colorado will be known and be embodied in a bill, which would be ready to present to the Legislature, when it meets next January. I am sure it would be vastly better—if we wish to successfully push a bill—to thus prepare it this year than to wait till after the Legislature is in session before considering what we should have embodied in a bill.

Sixth—That we take a more active interest in civic questions. This does not mean to become politicians, but anything and everything that upbuilds the community, the city, the state or the nation merits our attention and should receive our active support. Witness the American Institute's action, which at its last session unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of enlightened child labor legislation.

There are many public positions which are occupied by physicians. I believe the reason homeopaths do not occupy more of these places is largely because we are not more energetic along these lines. The intelligent and refined compose most of homeopathy's clientele. We should cultivate their acquaintance and personal friendship, especially that of those who now are or will be prominent in public life. And when they have the opportunity to recommend or appoint their friends, they will do so.

More homeopaths should and can be health officers or members of boards of health, county physicians or physicians to schools, city, county or state asylums or other institutions. Every office thus filled by a homeopath is a benefit to our cause. We should avail ourselves of every opportunity of this kind.

Many sanitariums, homes for consumptives and other homes and hospitals are being erected in Denver, and we should bestir ourselves and see to it that homeopaths are placed in control, and that every homeopath in Denver is on the staff of some of these institutions.

The organization and appointment of a national bureau of medicine and foods is probable at no great distant date. Homeopathy all over our country needs to be united and aggressive, so that we will have representation thereon.

With the building of the Panama canal will come the necessity for an isthmian canal commission to protect and preserve the health of the laborers and residents from the ravages of yellow fever, the plague or other pestilence. True, scientific medicine—homeopathy, the only true, scientific treatment—should be recognized and homeopaths placed in charge of this important commission.

Again I thank you for your generous support during the past year. Especially to the loyal, energetic co-operation of Doctor Howard would I bear witness and thank him heartily for his most efficient work as secretary.

May whoever you choose to-night as officers of the club be given the united support of every homeopath. Only in this way can we expect our dearly beloved homeopathy to be aggressive and successful."

Vice-President Mastin was called to the chair during the address and at its conclusion appointed Drs. Willard, Burr and R. D. P. Brown as a committee to take such action upon the same as they might see fit.

Following the address came the annual election. It was quite evident that the position of Vice-President was one the most sought after and it took nine ballots to determine the choice of those present for the position. It has been intimated that considerable money was used to influence votes for this office, but we hardly think this is an actual fact. The final result was as follows:

President—H. K. Dunklee, M. D.

Vice-President—G. P. Howard, M. D.

Secretary—Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D.

Treasurer—J. W. Mastin, M. D.

Board of Censors—Drs. Tennant, Welch and R. D. P. Brown.

Dr. King's address, while somewhat out of the usual, was very well received by the members present, and the several good suggestions contained therein, it is to be hoped, will receive more than passing notice.

Dr. Clinton Enos of Boulder was present and took an active interest in the proceedings. Dr. Enos' new location seems to agree with him in more than a business way. He evidently is in training for the aldermanic honors of his ward as he has been putting on flesh enough since we last saw him to fill that official position with dignity.

The retiring President had an ingrowing idea that there was to be a regularly conducted campaign, and that a pre-arranged set of officers would be chosen, to conform to the wishes of some certain clique. It was quite evident, however,, before the ballot had proceeded very far that it was to be a good natured contest, and, as it turned out, the very best of good feeling existed throughout.

The only thing which prevented Dr. Grant S. Peck's election to the presidency of the club was the very emphatic manner in which he stated his intention of neither being a candidate or of accepting the honor in case it was forced upon him. It was a very peculiar election all around, inasmuch as a majority of the candidates for the several offices insisted upon refusing the honors point blank.

The little article in last issue of The Critique, "Anent the Denver Homeopathic Hospital," seems to have touched several tender spots. We understand the board of directors has started an investigation and as they found, without very much effort, that our statement could be backed up by documentary evidence, we trust they will not weary in well doing until the matter is most thoroughly sifted. Previous "investigations" at this institution have been productive of but one result, namely, whitewash; we look for something better in this case, however, as the business end of the concern is in charge, and if they can demonstrate the fact of any error on our part in the matter we will be only too glad to make the proper amends.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

For years Old Hahnemann of Chicago has borne a reputation for seeking and securing the best in all things to offer her students, and it is gratifying to learn that she is still persistently following the same methods which have made and supported her as one of the standard bearers of the Homeopathic school.

Our news budget informs us that Dr. James T. Kent, Dr. Harvey Farrington and other well-known homeopaths have severed their connection with Hering-Dunham and have affiliated with Hahnemann, where they will continue to teach and to demonstrate the Philosophy of Homeopathy.

Upon the reasons for the change we do not at present wish to comment, but we do wish to congratulate both Hahnemann upon securing such an addition to her working force, and the gentlemen who have cast their lot with hers in that their field will be much more broad and the possibilities for extending their work so much increased.

Hahnemann's graduates have secured prominence throughout the states and we are sure they will all join us in hearty well wishes for the future of all concerned in the change.

Among our local celebrities, for whom Hahnemann should receive credit as being especially worthy of mention, are Drs. Samuel S. Smythe, Byron A. Wheeler, Edwin Jay Clark and Julia D. Fitz Hugh, of whose work and faithfulness to the principles instilled by their Alma Mater she may be justly proud.

R. D. P. B.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. Janet Clark of Ni Wot, Colorado, visits the city occasionally.

With its January issue Progress began the second volume of publication.

Dr. Swan has moved into his new offices at Brighton and is happy in consequence.

There is no cur-coward so contemptible as the person who writes the anonymous letter.

Dr. Harry W. Bates spent a day or two, professionally, at Castle Rock during the past month.

A subscription to The Critique from South Africa was one of the recent additions to our constantly growing list.

Brooklyn, New York, is said to be a good location for Homeopathic doctors—at least Medical Advance thinks so.

The Hahnemannian Monthly, in an editorial, January issue, insinuates that the game (of football) is not worth the candle.

The peculiar feature of the recent typhoid epidemic which visited Beaver, Pennsylvania, was that even the doctors caught on.

The many friends of Dr. William Edmundson are pleased to see his about once more, attending to his professional duties.

We have learned that Dr. Clinton Enos has decided to locate in Denver and will occupy offices with his brother in the Mack block.

The Medical Visitor of Chicago kicks because transactions of the A. I. H. are so backward about coming forward. My, oh! me, oh! my!

Miss Grace Smythe has lately completed several very desirable cottages in a very desirable portion of the city, which she intends renting.

Dr. S. S. Smythe, assisted by Dr. Anderson, performed a very delicate operation upon a patient in St. Luke's Hospital, Saturday, January 23d.

Dr. E. P. Miller has recently moved his office and residence quarters to 1036 Marion street. He formerly had offices in the Toltec building.

The Homeopathic Recorder, January 15, '04, publishes Dr. A. J. Clark's article, "Calendula in Surgery," which was first published in The Critique of September last.

Dr. Julia D. Fitz-Hugh was slightly indisposed during the past month, sufficiently, at least, to confine her to bed for a few days. Latest returns indicate a rapid recovery.

Dr. F. E. McCurtin still continues to put up new houses on the South Side of town. It is a wonder the doctor doesn't ask some one to occupy one of them with him permanently.

Dr. Ellen M. Oviatt is vice president of the Business Woman's Club. Among other objects this association has in view is the suppression of the nasty he-man who mashes.

Rumor sayeth that the associate editor of our esteemed contemporary, Progress, has abandoned the field in Denver and has concluded to permanently locate in Seattle, Washington.

"Are We to Have a United Medical Profession?" is the conundrum Dr. Charles S. Mack of La Porte, Indiana, is asking in a little book of forty-four pages. Really, doctor, we give it up.

The Chicago Homeopathic College wants a new and much-needed hospital building. That isn't all; it is going to have it, too, as already \$10,000 have been donated toward it.

Mrs. A. J. Clark of Loveland, Colorado, mother of Dr. Edwin J. Clark of this city, spent several days with her son during the fore part of last month, much to his delight and her pleasure.

Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, assisted by Drs. Smythe and Mastin, performed a major operation upon a patient from California, the fore part of last month, at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital.

Dr. J. W. Mastin has moved his residence from 1223 Lafayette street to 1312 Stout street, this city, and in consequence his telephone number has been changed from Race 544 to Main 4393.

This office has had the pleasure of a visit from several very gentlemanly young men, students of the Denver Homeopathic College, during the past week. The latch-string is always out, gentlemen.

Dr. C. F. Stough, treasurer of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, a resident and prominent physician of Colorado Springs, visited with a few of his professional brethren in this city the 5th of last month.

Dr. Harry M. Fryer, associate editor of Progress, and Miss Mabel Tyler were married in Denver, Monday evening, December 28th. A honeymoon trip to Seattle and then back home and to work. Congratulations, doctor.

A surgical operation at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital the latter part of last year, by Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, for the relief of a temporary aberration of the mind, was so successful that the patient has returned to her home in Montreal.

We understand that Dr. John H. Morrow has returned to Denver and again entered the professional ranks of this city. Dr. M. was located at Beaumont, Texas, for a while. His many professional friends extend to him a cordial welcome.

Miss Jennie Dorothy Horton, who has been at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, in the capacity of patient, for some time, is out again among her friends and able to accept of any professional work which may be entrusted to her, we are pleased to announce.

At a recent meeting the Iowa Homeopathic Medical Society adopted, as a resolution, the definition of vaccination as the introduction of cow-pox virus into the system, either by the mouth or through the circulation by scarification of the skin, so says the Hahnemannian Monthly.

Editor of The Critique desires to acknowledge receipt of a beautiful booklet containing portraits of contributors to the Medical Brief during the year 1903. As a work of artistic printing it stands at the head and as a souvenir to be highly prized it merits more than honorable mention.

Dr. Ross D. Long, who took his first two years at the Denver Homeopathic in the early years of that institution's usefulness, and who finished at an old-school institution, saw service in the Boer war, etc., is now a successful member of the medical fraternity of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

The transactions of the thirty-ninth session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, held at Scranton, has just been issued. It is a bound volume of 345 pages and reflects credit upon its editor. We present in this issue one of the many valuable papers read at that session.

The Detroit Medical Journal, in commenting upon the Colorado resolutions, which it published in full, had this to say: "Our Colorado brothers of the homeopathic persuasion are not to be outdone in courtesy by the sectarian American Medical Association, for with a polite 'After you, my dear Gaston.'"

Whenever a homeopathic doctor gets so that he prescribes belladonna for every headache, as the Medical Visitor calims some do, is it high time that they demand a reproving of the homeopathic materia medica upon scientific grounds, or, would it be more decent if they got out of business altogether?

It is quite evident, by the result of the election of officers of the Denver Homeopathic Club, that President King's apprehension of ballot box stuffing and other professional political practices were without foundation. As treasurer of the society, editor of The Critique hopes to have money on hand and to burn.

A postal card signed by F. A. Forsbeck, M. D., and dated December 15, 1903, was overlooked by us until too late to make mention in our last issue, advises us of the suspension of Medical Magazine, published at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Dr. Forsbeck was the associate editor. Medical Magazine was up to date as long as it lasted.

Editor Critique: The fifty-second annual meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York will be held in the Common Council chamber, Albany, New York, February 9th and 10th, 1904, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Headquarters will be at the Ten Eyck hotel. Yours very truly, DeWitt G. Wilcox, Secretary.

Dr. D. J. Horton of Evans, Colorado, favored many of his sportsmen friends of Denver with a very cordial invitation to attend the great wolf and coyote hunt which was to have taken place near his town the 28th of last month. The business manager of The Critique desires to thank the doctor for having been included in the number.

Mr. J. A. McGuire, editor of Outdoor Life and president of the McGuire Printing Company, of this city, is the proud and prosperous parent of a bouncing boy. Mr. McGuire prints The Critique, which accounts for some of his prosperity, and, no doubt, also, had something to do with the fact that, as regards this recent episode, he got just what he wanted.

At the meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club the 15th of this month, Dr. J. P. Willard will present paper, "A Twenty-Minute Study

of Phosphorous"; Dr. Emma F. A. Drake will tell about "Neurasthenia" and Dr. O. S. Vinland will give his views upon "Eczema." Certainly a sufficiently interesting program to draw out the members of the association, on this occasion.

Dr. William B. Van Lennip, one of the most famous homeopathic surgeons in this country, was presented with a solid silver punch bowl by a host of admirers and friends, on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday anniversary, at the Bellevue, Philadelphia, Saturday evening, December 5, 1903. The occasion will be long remembered by those who participated as one of unusual importance and pleasure.

Mrs. M. R. Black, one of the busy and successful nurses who graduated from the Denver Homeopathic Training School for Nurses, spent two or three of the last months of the old year at Eaton and Fort Collins among relatives and friends. This much needed rest did her a world of good, and she returned to the city the first of the year very much improved in health and spirits, ready for business—the more the merrier.

If you intend taking any invalid patients to Chicago, don't overlook the fact that the Rock Island depot in that city is the only one on the "L" loop, so that you avoid any inconvenience in getting to this thoroughfare as the railroad company's train shed is on the same elevation as the elevated's tracks. The passage way between the two is always clean, protected from wind and is one thing which would add very materially to the comfort and safety of your patients.

Several physicians have called us up over the 'phone during the past month, also one or two lay friends, asking why we omitted the name of the doctor in our last month's editorial "Anent the Homeopathic Hospital." The Critique has advertising space for sale, we do not propose giving any away so long as it is in such demand upon a cash basis, consequently we do not feel like contributing any, especially where the party seems to be getting plenty at a very nominal cost.

We desire to apologize for the somewhat tardy appearance of The Critique, last month, which was occasioned by the unusual demand made upon our mechanical department for changes in old and the construction of new advertising, all of which came in at the very last minute. By the way, have you looked over our advertising pages carefully? If you have not, do so, and you will discover that this publication is still doing business and, furthermore, that our clients are none but absolutely reliable people.

Dr. Mary M. Hatfield, a well-known homeopathic physician of Denver, died in this city January 6th, after a very brief illness. Although she had given up her practice some while since, owing to declining health, her recent illness dated from the early part of the present year, and many were not only deeply pained to hear of her death but as much surprised, as her illness was known to but few. She leaves one son, Mr. Charles Hatfield, who, besides quite an extensive acquaintanceship, will sincerely mourn her demise.

The directors of Parke, Davis & Co. have recently promoted Mr. E. G. Swift to the position of general manager of this concern. The recent death of Mr. William M. Warren made this move necessary

and its many friends throughout the country will welcome the new official most royally as past performances of P., D. & C., have so completely won the confidence of the profession in particular and the general public that this selection will only add to the admiration both profession and public have for this firm's far-sightedness.

Mrs. C. W. Anderson, mother of Dr. J. Wylie, of The Critique, celebrated her eightieth birthday anniversary at the residence of her son in this city, Friday evening, January 22d. Quite a few friends and neighbors testified to the high esteem in which she is held by extending hearty good wishes and in many other ways showing their love for this estimable lady. With flowers, friends and family about her no one enjoyed the occasion more thoroughly than did "Grandma" Anderson and her many friends hope that she may live to enjoy many such occasions in the future.

A Dr. Donovan of Illinois has seven sons. Four of these are already practicing physicians and five are at present in college preparing themselves to follow in the footsteps of their father. More power to the Donovans, say we.—The Critique.

Let's see. That brings up the old grammatical question whether four and five IS seven, or four and five ARE seven? Sir?—American Physician.

To exactly match the material in our mathematics it should be IS, dear teacher.

The Electro-Therapeutist, a monthly journal of electricity as applied to medicine and surgery, comes to us in January with a very much improved appearance and containing a vastly improved amount of useful matter upon this rapidly-increasing-in-importance subject. Otto Juettner, M. D., of Cincinnati, is the editor, and Homer C. Bennett, M. D., Lima, Ohio, proprietor and publisher. We esteem it as a very valuable publication and considering the price, \$1, should be in the hands of every one with a leaning towards electricity, as with every issue one gets many times its cost in good, reliable matter, upon this delightful subject.

Dr. J. M. Blaine, esteemed lecturing knight of Denver Lodge, B. P. O. E., delivered the annual memorial address before the Salt Lake lodge in that city, December 6, 1903, which was very highly appreciated by the "Mormons." One of their members was in town one day last month and inveigled Dr. Blaine into acting as guide to places where curio things are sold, and when about enough of such stuff had been purchased to fill a small-sized moving van, all of the very best, too, the doctor nearly had a genuine case of stage fright when he was informed that it was all for him, with the compliments of his Salt Lake brothers. Dr. Blaine is also the popular secretary of the Colorado Medical society.

During the heated term of summer and fall remember that Gray's Tonic when taken does not act as a gastric irritant like cod liver oil and iron do, but acts as a reliable gastric sedative, hence its usefulness in gastric irritability and vomiting of pregnancy and sea-sickness. "Let anyone who doubts the truth of these statements try Gray's Tonic in any case of malnutrition, general debility or nervous exhaustion" and note how

SUPPURATING APPENDICITIS OPENING INTO THE BLADDER.

By Dr. Enrique Fortun, Surgeon of Hospital No. 1, Havana.

Juan G., a Spanish merchant, thirty-seven years old, with evident syphilitic antecedents, began to suffer about two months ago acute pains in the right iliac pit, while a tumefaction was observed in that region.

He became an inmate of a clinic of this city, where his case was diagnosed as malignant neoplasm. After remaining about twenty days in said clinic, the patient decided to leave for Spain; in the meantime, he stopped at a hotel here. While there he was taken with violent fever and ague, with a temperature of about 41° C., and the first micturition following this attack did show the presence of a great quantity of pus.

Dr. Parra, who was attending the patient, did me the honor to ask me to assist him. I called on him the night after the evacuation of pus has occurred.

The first symptom to which my attention was called upon examination was the dimension and hardness of the liver, with swellings, the massiveness of which continued uninterruptedly in connection with the massiveness of the iliac pit, in which region (the right iliac pit) an accentuated muscular resistance was observed, though that region instead of being swollen presented a depression, at the bottom of which the rim of the hepatic gland could be felt by the hand. The temperature was 38° , the pulse beat between 80 and 90, and the general condition of the patient was rather satisfactory.

The diagnosis offered no doubt in our opinion: Suppurating appendicitis with evacuation into the bladder (the urine which was shown to us was extremely fetid and mingled, and it did contain a large quantity of pus) and syphilitic cirrhosis of the liver.

We advised the patient to consent to be operated upon, which he did. On the following day an incision of about seven centimetres was made into the middle of the depression observed in the iliac pit. We rapidly reached perfectly defined cavity, which contained a little pus mixed with mucosities. We washed out the cavity with Hydrozone and plugged it with iodoform gauze. On the following day, when we dressed the wound, upon careful examination of the cavity, we did not find any connection with the bladder, but we could extract the appendix which was affected by faeces.

A complete cure was accomplished in a month, and during that time the liver decreased considerably in volume. Since the third day of the operation antisyphilitic treatment was followed.

The communication between the cavity of the abscess and the bladder healed after twelve days of treatment.—From *Rivista Medica Cubana*, of July, 1903.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Rational Hydrotherapy Manual—A manual of the physiological and therapeutic effects of hyriatic procedures and the technique of their application in the treatment of diseases, by J. H. Kellogg, M. D., member of the British Gynecological Society, the International Periodical Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics, the Societe d' Hygiene of France, the American Medical Association, superintendent of the Battle Creek (Michigan) sanitarium, author of the "Art of Massage," etc., with 293 illustrations, eighteen in colors; second edition. F. A. Davis Company, publishers, Philadelphia, 1903.

Nature has supplied us most abundantly with a natural therapeutic agent which very many are almost entirely ignorant of, so far as its scientific application is concerned. In the foregoing work of over 1,100 pages, which contains many elaborate illustrations as to method of applying, the author has given the medical profession one of the most useful works it has been our pleasure to peruse for many months, and we take very great pleasure in calling attention of the profession at large to the same, not in the manner of the usual book reviews, but from the standpoint of the work's utility and value. The application of water, both hot and cold, has been practiced by the laity and profession for many years, and there is no doubt but what much good has resulted from its use, but so far as knowing just what means to employ in every case, that has not bothered the minds of either; no one, unless they have had the advantages of such a work as the above, can realize the extent to which this medium may be put, and we would suggest that no physician should consider his library complete without its containing Doctor Kellogg's work. This work, for convenience, is divided into four parts. The first part embraces a history of hydrotherapy, the physics of water, air, heat and light in relation to hydrotherapy; anatomy and physiology in relation to hydrotherapy; the physiological effects of external and internal application of water; the physiological effects of friction or mechanical irritation of the skin; the physical effects of light. Part Second—The general principles of hyriatics; the therapeutic effects of hyriatic applications; general rules, principles and suggestions relating to the practical employment of hydrotherapy; hyriatic institutions and their equipment and the general management of cases. Part Third—The technique of hydrotherapy. To this important division of the work over forty pages are devoted alone, and so profusely is this feature illustrated that one has almost the benefit of a practical demonstration of the different methods of procedure.) Part Four—Hyriatic prescription-making; summary of experimental work; bibliography; index. A perusal of the foregoing outline will be sufficient to convince anyone of the completeness of the work, and although we have not given it the

thorough investigation its importance demands, we have looked into the contents sufficiently to warrant our recommending it to our professional friends without any qualifying reservations.

Syllabus of Lectures on Physiology.—By William H. Bigler, A. M., M. D., professor of physiology and pediatrics, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Second edition. Revised and enlarged; 205 pages, flexible. Interleaved, \$1.50; postage, 10 cents. Not interleaved, \$1.25; postage, 7 cents. Philadelphia, Boericke & Tafel, 1903.

This is a very compact and capably gotten-up work, suitable to the needs of both student and physician. Its cost is within reach of all; anyone possessing a copy will feel that they have a work upon this important subject which is considered to be among the most reliable.

**“AN INCH AND A HALF INCISION AND
A WEEK AND A HALF IN BED.”**

Just an inch-and-a-half incision,
And a week-and-a-half in bed
Puts an end to appendicitis:
You are either cured—or dead!

Just a five-hundred-dollar doctor,
And a “twenty-a-week” trained nurse,
And you certainly must be better:
That is—if you are not worse!

Just a plain little operation—
With a name that sounds like a snore;
And a hole in your mechanism
That was never there before.

Just a time of worry and bother,
And whole oceans of doleful pain—
And you are cured of appendicitis—
If you don't get it over again!

—Alkaloidal Clinic.

“What is a baby?” he asked, and then the following complicated definition is given: The prince of wails, a dweller in lapland, the morning caller, nooday crawler, midnight brawler, only possession that never excites envy, a key that opens the hearts of all classes—the rich and the poor alike—in all countries; a stranger with unspeakable cheek, that enters the house without a stitch to his back and is received with open arms by all.—Kansas City Journal.



DR. RALPH D. P. BROWN, DENVER, COLORADO.

Dr. Brown is one of the prominent homeopathic physicians of the "younger set" in this city and a constant contributor to *The Critique* upon homeopathic topics. His article in the last number of this publication, "Tubercular and Heart Affections in Colorado," created considerable comment in the secular press of the city, which is published elsewhere.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., MARCH 1, 1904.

No. 3

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

PROBLEMS IN MEDICINE.

Under this head the writer proposes to consider many of the subjects of vital interest to the medical profession. They will be discussed in the light of modern methods, with ample clinical and laboratory facilities.

Original research, photographs and micro-photographs will be freely used where possible, believing the subject, "Problems in Medicine," of sufficient latitude to include all questions which daily enter into the practice of medicine.

The writer will be pleased to assign space to articles and discussions on the subjects presented, and will always appreciate advice and suggestions.

TAPE-WORM AND SUB-ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

Chauncey E. Tennant, M. D.; Giles F. Roosevelt, M. D.

Can sub-acute rheumatism be a sequence to tape-worm? In my opinion it is not unreasonable. In these later days we are fast realizing the possibilities of auto-intoxication, and one of the most common clinical pictures to be seen is the various so-called rheumatic diathesis. By this, I mean the sub-acute inflammatory varieties, the arthritic osteitis, and deformans, etc. If such conditions can exist with intestinal indigestion as an etiological factor, why not have the same embarrassment the result of intestinal parasites, that not only rob the host, but probably throw off catabolic compounds that are far more reasonable as etiological factors for rheumatism than is uric acid.

In a recent article on rheumatism we referred to uric acid as a product rather than a factor of both acute and chronic rheumatism, and it is our belief that sooner or later the con-

venient and mythical "uric acid etiology" must necessarily be discarded for a more rational and scientific cause.

The following case will be of interest because of the association of tape-worm and rheumatism, as well as the unusual form and appearance of the parasite.

Mr. N., age 33, ranchman, was brought to the city for hospital care, for sub-acute inflammatory rheumatism, and incidentally the relief of tape-worm. His temperature, on entering, ranged from 100 to 101 degrees F., and he had migratory arthritic pains and swelling. The tongue was heavily coated, with a triangular tip, and there was some tympanitis, and considerable tenderness over the ilio-cecal region. The breath was very foul, and the patient presented other symptoms of typhoid fever. Anorexia was marked, and constipation had persisted for several days, there was also, headache and restlessness, with a muddy skin and tenderness about spleen. Remedies directed toward the rheumatic condition seemed of no avail, save slight temporary relief, and not until efforts were directed toward the gastro-intestinal canal and its parasitic occupant did the patient effectually secure relief from his auto-septic condition, and the sub-acute rheumatism. After some ten days of ineffectual symptomatic treatment, preparation was made to administer an anthelmintic, composed of

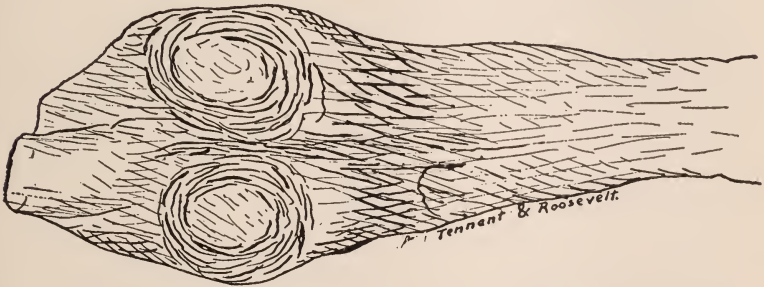
Ol. felix. mas., *Muc. Acac.*, Chloroform, *Syr. Vanillin*, and followed by *Santonin*, *Aqua* and *Emel*, *ol. rec.*

In the course of six hours there was over 25 feet of worm passed in two sections. While this heroic treatment rather prostrated the patient for a few hours, the worm was all expelled, as evidenced by the head, and patient rapidly regained strength and weight, being permitted to return to his home ten days after the removal of the worm.

There are several very peculiar features about this worm which are worthy of mention in view of the difference in the formation of the head to those heretofore described, and under the microscope, the head of this specimen of the cestodes, presented some peculiarities of its own. A photograph was taken with a 2-3 objective, but owing to the light being transmitted, instead of direct, it did not prove as valuable for study as the drawings of the two views shown in figures one and two.

An examination of the under side, or surface of attachment, of the head, figure 1, shows a somewhat rectangular sur-

face with two powerful suction discs, which might or might not have had the power of extension ascribed by Hemmeter to the discs of the taenia solium.

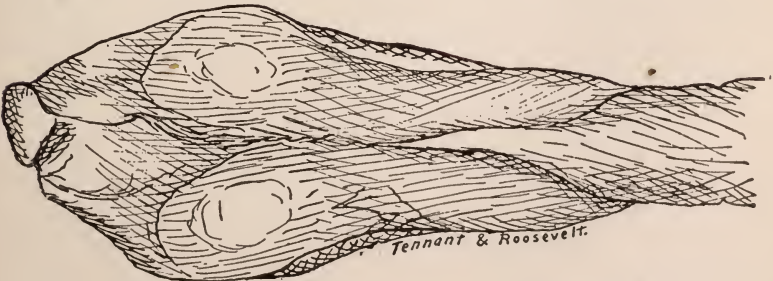


Head of Taenia.

Figure 1.

The discs were quite darkly pigmented and were the only suction discs possessed by this particular tapeworm, unless the nose-like projection was a rudimentary third one.

The taenia Saginata, which this undoubtedly was, usually has four such discs, two on each surface of the head, but on examining closely the reverse side or dorsum of the head, figure 2, none could be discovered. However, something of interest developed from this study as the transmitted light showed the suckers from the other side of the head quite clearly.



Head of Taenia.

Figure 2.

Leading from these two discs were two tube like canals, apparently coming directly up through the head, and after running side by side for a short distance, as their course to-

wards the neck was traced, they separated and each passed around to its own side of the neck, thence disappearing into the neck.

This exhibits then, a tape-worm with no hooks, and but two suckers. In other respects it resembled the *taenia saginata*. Unfortunately no attempt was made to examine the mature segments to determine their differential characteristics.

Steele Block.

Dr. A. P. Hanchett of this city has been appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Governor Cummins to succeed Dr. Adams of Sac county. The position is one of the highest medical honors in the state and the friends of Dr. Hanchett are greatly pleased over his selection, which they regard as a fitting tribute to his ability and high standing as a physician and surgeon. Dr. Hanchett has for several years been the surgeon-in-chief of the homeopathic staff of the W. C. A. hospital of this city and has held many prominent positions in various medical societies.

The appointment of Dr. Hanchett on the State Board of Health comes in direct recognition of the homeopathic school of medicine, he succeeding Dr. Adams, who was also a member of that school. The state board will thus continue to consist of four allopathic, two homeopathic and one eclectic physicians. Under the provisions of the new law, passed at the last legislature, which enables the osteopaths to obtain certificates of examination, the followers of that school protested they should have representation on the board. This contention immediately raised a storm. The other schools protested the osteopaths were ineligible under the law, inasmuch as they were not technically regarded as "physicians." The homeopaths were especially vigorous, because they did not want their representation cut down. Governor Cummins has been wrestling with the problem for some time, but finally decided to give the place to the homeopaths.—Daily Nonpareil, January 29, 1904.

While there is, actually, not a very wide space separating the two states, the wide difference between the manner in which the homeopaths of Iowa and Colorado go after things they want is very marked. Here we have been in the habit of "taking what we can get" and it doesn't require much effort to see what we possess in the way of political plum pudding, at present.

COLLAPSE.

Confronted with this condition, the physician has need of all the courage and resourcefulness of a general on the battle field, for a life may depend on his ability to grasp the situation and handle it satisfactorily.

While he must not forget the many aids which modern medicine has evolved for his use, he should ever remember the possible —nay, probable—aid which the similar remedy may render.

A quiet manner, a confident bearing, will help in many ways, and this only comes from a knowledge of what is best to be done, and the ability to do it. There will be little time for thought and he should have a working differentiation of remedies at immediate command.

Collapse usually comes at the crisis of a protracted weakening disease, and many times if, instead of stimulating already overworked and tired organs, we put our faith in the similitum, we may have the reward of saving our patient, when otherwise we would write "Heart Failure" in the death certificate.

ARSENICUM, from its very nature is often indicated. The tendency of an Arsenicum case is always deathward and a grave case should always suggest it as a possible remedy. The Arsenicum patient is collapse burns, especially internally. The pains are burning; there is burning throughout the alimentary canal, and, as a consequence, there is thirst for cold, acid drinks in large quantities, vomiting frequently following their ingestion. The body surface is usually cold and damp, but it, too, may be dry, hot and burning and the patient throw off the bed clothes to cool off. Usually, however, he wants external warmth. He is restless, moving from place to place, from one side of the bed to the other; and finally, when so weak he can no longer move, he moans and cries to be moved. Anxiety—sure he will die but no fear of doing so. Tells you, "no use of doing any thing, it will do no good."

Burning internally, cold externally, thirst, restlessness, anxiety.

CARBO VEG. has rapid and profound exhaustion, weak pulse, and pale and sunken face. Face, body, entire surface

cold and perhaps covered with cold sweat. The heart action is weak; blood oxygenation poor, and so, though so cold, he wants to be fanned. Cold breath, blue lips, absolutely quiet; lies as if dead. No thirst.

CAMPHOR corresponds more nearly to prostration coming early in a disease, while in Carbo Veg., the patient has usually been ill for a long time. Like Arsenicum, there is anxiety and restlessness, but there is coldness internally, instead of the burning of Arsenicum. Coldness relieved by sweating. The tongue is cold and the voice husky.

VERATRUM ALBUM has coldness and a cold sweat on the forehead; loquacity, with desire to strike and bite; cramping in the legs, thighs and chest.

CUPRUM is very like Veratrum but the cold sweat is all over the body, and the cramps are worst in the calves of the legs. There is a blueness of the surface and dyspnoea. There is a tendency in this remedy to repeated relapses—defective reaction.

SECALE COR. resembles Veratrum in coldness and Cuprum in cramping, but the surface of the body is dry and, though cold, the patient wants to be uncovered. It differs from Arsenicum in the thirst and restlessness. The fingers are spread wide apart. A keynote and symptom not easily explained, but often verified.

OPIUM has a hot sweat, deep stertorous breathing and contracted pupils.

CINCHONA is practically indicated after severe hemorrhage or after a prolonged diarrhoea. Here it touches Carbo Veg., from which it may be distinguished by the lack of the apathy, it having more excitement and resembling Arsenicum.

PHOSPHORIC ACID, Muriatic Acid and Sulphuric Acid may be indicated in exhaustion, accompanying typhoid, or diseases where there has been disorganization and impoverishment of the blood, rather than loss of fluids or hemorrhages.

ZINICUM in nervous weakness—too weak to properly develop a disease—such as scarlet fever. Zinicum may be the remedy preceding the collapse of Camphor and other remedies.

Brighton, Colorado.

A. F. SWAN, M. D.

COMMUNICATED.

To The Critique:

In a recent issue of your magazine appears a comment on the treatment of a cow by a Christian Scientist and of the arrest and fining of the owner of the cow. I am sure a brief statement of the essential facts of the case will be of interest to your readers.

The cow belonged to Mrs. Anna Tweedy of Denver, who, owing to her lack of means, allowed a neighbor to keep the cow for the milk. Owing to carelessness in handling the cow she became entangled in her rope and injured her hip. This matter was not reported to Mrs. Tweedy, and it was not until some five weeks later, when going to see the cow, which was a family pet, the lady discovered her condition. Mrs. Tweedy is a Christian Scientist. She believes that the Bible means what it says when it declares that God is good and omnipotent and that we can rely on His promises to the fullest extent. She asked another to pray that the cow might recover. This was the crime (?) for which she was hauled before the court and fined \$100 and costs. The assumption of the court, of course, being that Mrs. Tweedy had handled the animal in a cruel and inhuman manner. This the facts do not show. The animal had been neglected some time before the lady was aware of the circumstances. The animal had become emaciated, but was rapidly improving under the treatment given and was able to put her foot to the floor, which she was not able to do when discovered by the owner. Because the humane officer and court do not believe in the principles of Christian Science is no logical basis for the assumption that they who do so are cruel and inhuman. If Christian Science is true its principles apply to all conditions of our environment. That the understanding of God which comes from the study of science and health in connection with the Bible is applicable to the healing of animals as well as man is proven by many cases of such healing. Ministers of all denominations pray for the sick. The members of churches frequently pray for rain in time of drouth, or to avert some pestilence or other threatened calamity. Why should it become a crime to pray for the recovery of a pet cow whose owner could ill afford to sustain the loss of the animal? Very truly,

EZRA W. PALMER,

Christian Science State Publication Committee.

Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 9, 1904.

HOW DOES THE HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY ACT?

In the official organ of the Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital Association for January, 1904, appears an article by the senior professor of "Theory and Practice of Medicine," whose special work is instruction upon homeopathic philosophy, which article contains statements referring to the action of the homeopathic remedy, as follows:

"The medicines are addressed directly to the diseased parts and the doses used are so small they can do no harm.

* * * The healthy organs and tissues are not injuriously affected by it, because it spends its whole force on only the parts that are diseased."

"All this refers, of course, to curative and not to palliative medication."

O Doctor! Doctor! Is it that you have always entertained such an erroneous conception of the homeopathic law and have, for so many years, deceived us into the belief that you were one with us and one of us? Or is it, alas, that your associations at the college during later years have had a tendency to drag you from your enviable position as an enthusiastic advocate of and believer in all that Hahnemann taught, to the level of those less well informed, or of those who fear to defend their belief lest they shall become unpopular?

Our desire is always to avoid criticism when we may properly do so, but to pass unnoticed statements so utterly opposed to the principles of homeopathy, and especially when made by one whose position should legitimately give weight to his words, would be unfair to ourselves, to him who has been misled into so glaring an error, as well as to those who would naturally accept the construction he places upon Hahnemann's teachings.

The questions involved in these misstatements cover the whole field of homeopathic therapeutics, and while we can discuss but a very few of the more important points, it seems worth while even if the discussion shall result only in a clear and unqualified denial of any truth whatever in the above quotation.

The Organon expressly teaches, in references too many

and too lengthy to reproduce here, that the remedy which is "addressed directly to the diseased part" is only a palliative remedy and should never be given excepting when the case, through homeopathic indications, is proven beyond a doubt to be incurable, in which case palliation is legitimate.

It further teaches that such palliative methods of prescribing are in many cases criminally injurious, because the remedy which thus removes or changes the local condition may do incalculable harm to the whole economy, even to the extent of making the case incurable, either by removing certain symptoms which, if present, would have gone to make up the totality showing a picture of the curative remedy, but which when removed by improper prescribing, leaves the symptomatology of the case so incomplete and uncertain that a curative remedy may never be found; or, by engrafting upon the economy a drug disease which is ever more difficult to eradicate than is any disease of natural origin.

It is popularly supposed, and evidently believed by the author of the above mentioned article, that the doses of the homeopathic remedy, being so small, can do no harm because they do not cause immediate pathological changes in the tissues as do the larger doses of the old school. Yet the Organon as well as the experience of all true followers of Hahnemann, teach that the repeated attenuated doses, if improperly administered, will often produce results far more dangerous to the health of the patient since they affect his innermost life, sowing discord between the man himself and the house in which he lives—his physical body—thus acting as a factor more potent for harm than is the drug which acts directly upon the tissues.

These more crude drugs will, in time, affect the very centers of life through actual destruction of tissue and disturbance of function, but the effects are more slow, primarily less harmful and more easily overcome, if taken in time, than are the effects of drug disease brought about by ignorant use of the homeopathic remedies.

If we believe that our remedies can do no harm, then is the ridicule directed against us perfectly justified, for a drug or a medicine which has no power to harm has certainly no power for good.

The homeopathic remedy has little to do directly with the part diseased. On the contrary, the symptoms arising from the local affection which is only a result of the disease, are of the least importance and are more corroborative of the general symptoms affecting the whole patient, or if not corroborate then they are of no value in determining the choice of a remedy, and when the proper prescription has been made, its action is to place in harmony with the physical body the life force which controls it.

When this has been done the life force will, through perfectly normal and natural methods, eliminate the disease provided it has not entered too deeply into the life of the body to be curable. In no sense is the properly prescribed curative remedy "addressed" to the diseased part nor does it act directly upon such part.

All this the *Organon* distinctly teaches, and all experience of homeopathic practice based upon the law of cure emphatically demonstrates the truth of such teaching.

Apart from the moral question regarding truth, we believe such misstatements to be eminently harmful to our profession and to justify much of the criticism directed against us as a school, to say nothing of the danger resulting from a knowledge of the *materia medica*, which our students possess to a greater or less degree, without a knowledge of the principles of homeopathy which would teach them how to apply the medicine without harm to the patient.

That few of our miscalled homeopathic physicians have sufficient faith in the higher potencies to use them, is to be considered a blessing, for their use by men ignorant of the science of their application would produce results so injurious and so often fatal that our school would justly be deemed a menace to public safety.

We have of late been severely condemned because of our constant criticism of the so-called homeopathic colleges and their teachings, but in view of such false statements as are above quoted, we feel justified in criticising still more strenuously any and every college which presumes to bear upon its portals the word "Homeopathic" and yet fails to teach all for which that word stands.

Dr. Moffat, in his address read before the New York State Society, in the following words takes a position which we wish fully to indorse:

“Another grave responsibility resting upon us, and the one which is perhaps the most frequently neglected, is that whatever one’s private practice may be, once having accepted a position upon the staff of an avowedly homeopathic institution he is in honor bound to practice there according to similia—or to make room for one who will. Not only are we under this obligation to the patients and students who come or are sent upon the understanding that it is a homeopathic institution, but also to the people who gave their time, money and labor to found and maintain it upon that understanding, as well as our school at large, whose growth and influence are enhanced by the number and success of its institutions. Empirics and allopaths should not be representatives of homeopathy.”

Gentlemen of the Denver Homeopathic College: When we see you making an effort to teach, with the Organon as a basis, the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, then, and not till then, shall our public criticism of your institution and its faculty cease.

RALPH D. P. BROWN.

12 Nevada Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft of Boston will celebrate his seventieth birthday anniversary, if he lives, on the 23d of the present month. He is one of the most honored members of the old guard, for whom there is a genuine feeling of love and esteem felt by the members of the homeopathic profession in general, on account of his services to the cause he holds so dear; as a slight testimonial of that feeling it is proposed to present him on this occasion with a loving cup to commemorate the event. A committee, of which Dr. N. Emmons Paine is the treasurer, address West Newton, Massachusetts, has been formed for the collection of funds wherewith to provide the memento and it is hoped that as many as possible will contribute to the fund. Subscriptions should be in the hands of the treasurer as soon after the 1st of March as possible, in order that the committee may be in a position to select the testimonial in ample time that it may be suitably engraved, etc. The Critique has taken great pleasure in adding its mite to a fund which it hopes will be in proportion to the worth of the recipient.

COMMENTS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Under big black-letter headings, front page, the Post of this city, the fore part of last month, commented upon Dr. R. D. P. Brown's paper in last issue of The Critique, as follows:

"Colorado a poor place for consumptives.

"Colorado a good place for heart failure patients.

"This is the new and startling doctrine advanced by Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown of this city in the February issue of The Critique.

"This is a reversal of the old belief that this state is the Mecca for consumptives and is to be shunned by those who are afflicted with heart failure.

"He denies in flat-footed style that Colorado with its high, cool, dry climate, its almost continual sunshine by day and its uncontaminated winds by night, is a panacea for all diseases of the lungs and throat, or that these conditions are fatal to the patient who has a weak heart.

"He says that the majority of the consumptives who come to this state for relief are buried in early graves, earlier than if they had stayed in the eastern climates.

"He recommends a climate more warm, without attention to whether it may be dry or damp, for the consumptives.

"Fatalities among the consumptives, he declares, are largely due to the criminal ignorance of physicians as regards the benefits or harmfulness of the various climates of this and other countries. The selection of the wrong climate but aggravates the case and hurries the sufferer along the road to an early death.

"As to the weak heart patient he declares that unless the sufferer is suddenly sent from the sea level to such a high altitude there is no better place for him than this state. He should come from sea level slowly, stopping at different points as the altitude increases.

"The heart pulsations, he declares, will increase within a week in this climate and with the increased pulse the patient will get better and eventually recover. This is true of those who have acquired the trouble, while those with whom it is

organic had best stay away, as the light atmospheric pressure would tend to increase the dilation and therefore the disease.

“Dr. Brown makes these distinctions and exceptions:

“Never send a Kali consumptive to Colorado. A Kali consumptive is one whose tubercles in proximity to the bones are affected rather than he whose lungs are affected. He says: Send them to the sunny South, even though it be damp and considered unhealthful.

“Never send a quinine patient to Colorado until the drug has been eliminated by a course of treatment.

“Never send heart cases to Colorado if the organs show a tendency to dilation.

“In brief, Colorado is the Mecca for the patient with the acquired heart’s disease and he with the Calcareo tuberculosis. The Calcareo tuberculosis is that which affects the lungs in distinction from that which affects the bones.”

* * * *

The morning following the News broke out in the following, which, we must confess, shows a little more inquiry into the intentions of the doctor when he wrote the article:

“Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown of this city in an article published in the February number of *The Critique*, has made some very discriminating statements regarding the cure to be found in Colorado for patients afflicted with tuberculosis of the lungs and with heart trouble. According to Dr. Brown Colorado is a much better place for persons suffering from diseases of the heart than it is for many cases of consumption. The article was written for a homeopathic periodical, and in terms only to be entirely understood by physicians practicing homeopathy.

“According to Dr. Brown, Colorado, with its dry, cool climate and high altitude, is the finest place in the world for a certain class of consumptives—those consumptives whose temperaments require what is termed in homeopathy as calcareous treatment. A person who is what is termed a kali patient, would be far better off in a warm, damp climate.

“It is because of this lack of discrimination, Dr. Brown says, that so many tubercular patients do not recover in Colorado. As, furthermore, the majority of tubercular patients re-

quire the kali class of remedies, he holds that the majority of consumptives should not come here. But, though the doctor thus in a measure gives to Colorado a black eye as far as her consumptive cure climate is concerned, he announces something else that is not generally understood, and which ought to be a boon to humanity.

“‘It is clearly noticed,’ he says in the article, ‘that with the single exception of heart dilation, heart troubles are greatly relieved in a comparatively short time.’

“‘Another class of patients should not come to Colorado according to the doctor. They are quinine patients—those persons who, through living in a malarial climate, or other causes, have been treated with appreciable doses of quinine. Such persons should never be sent to Colorado until the quinine has been surely eliminated from the system. They are not only liable to long and severe illness of a malarial type, but they are likely to sink into a tubercular state. The article concludes with the following summary:

“‘First—Never send a kali patient to Colorado except in the very early stages, before ulceration has become marked, and not then if there is sufficient weakness to prevent activity. Send them to the sunny South, even though it be damp.

“‘Second—Always send a calcarea patient to Colorado, whatever stage of the disease may be present. Never send them where the dampness prevails.

“‘Third—Never send a quinine patient to Colorado until the drug has been eliminated by proper homeopathic treatment.

“‘Fourth—Send all heart cases to Colorado excepting those which show a tendency to dilation; those suffering from quinine poisoning and those where the heart affection is associated with a tubercular condition, the symptomatology of which is shown in the picture of the potash remedies.’

“‘In very untechnical terms patients for whom the calcarea class of remedies are necessary is a person whose system does not properly assimilate the proper amount of lime from the food. The kali patient lacks potash. The kali patient is very sensitive to cold, is very anaemic, has flabby flesh, and is easily

depressed by sudden changes in temperature. He should, says Dr. Brown, seek a damp, warm climate.

“Dr. Brown’s conclusions do not apply to the early stages of consumption. ‘There is no better locality on earth for any tubercular patient during the early stages of the disease than is Colorado, for it stimulates to activity, increases the appetite, and the rarity of the air necessitates a further lung development, which is always the end to be secured when cure is expected.’”

* * * *

Why We Alternate—Dr. J. W. Mastin evidently believes that the main reason is that materia medica is taught, in the majority of our colleges, with less thoroughness than it should be. We cannot agree with this, because, as far as we have investigated the matter, this branch is taught with great thoroughness and care in the majority of our homeopathic institutions. We do think, however, that no man can hope to master the materia medica during his college career. Yet many men seem to think this possible, because no sooner have they left college, and begun their medical lives, than they abandon the further study of materia medica, devoting the major portion of their attention to other matters. The result of this abandonment of the study of pathogenesis is shown in the subsequent faulty adaptation of remedy to patient and alternation and other crudities of practice. Occasionally, alternation is commendable, but very generally the practice of giving two or three remedies at the same time simply tells the story of superficial knowledge of remedial effects. The author believes that our teachers neglect the polycrests and more useful remedies, devoting too much time to unimportant drugs. He thinks that an intimate knowledge of Jahr’s twenty-four commonly used remedies would be preferable to a superficial acquaintance with a multitude of drugs. And very likely this is true, when we take into account the fact that the average practitioner, after ten years’ experience, carries and uses fewer remedies than does the novice fresh from his alma mater. But, perhaps also, the older practitioner may have forgotten some things, for the reason that he has not kept up his study of materia medica. So many writers seem to think that every

members of a college faculty should be required to teach homeopathic therapeutics just as the professor of materia medica teaches the branch. This is ideal, but it will happen about the time that the professor of materia medica begins to show unusual skill as an anatomist or as an operator—which will be some time. All we can hope for or ask for is that every member of a college faculty shall be in perfect sympathy and harmony with the homeopathic idea of drug-selection. Dr. Martin, in his article republished in Recorder, wishes the student to memorize the Materia Medica Cards of Hering, as a beginning, believing that he will in this way obtain a fundamental knowledge of the characteristics of common drugs.—The Hahnemannian Monthly, Feb. '04.

In order to increase the fund which is being raised to endow a free bed in the Homeopathic hospital, the Woman's Club of the hospital will give a turkey dinner Thursday evening, February 4th, at the First Congregational church. The dinner will be served in the parlors of the church, and the menu will include turkey and its usual accompaniments.

The club was reorganized about a year ago, and its officers are: President, Mrs. Hoyer; vice president, Mrs. J. P. Willard; recording secretary, Mrs. A. N. Partridge; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harper Leiper, and treasurer, Mrs. Swordsiger. It was originally organized when the hospital was started, but not much work was done until the reorganization. Since then the women have been giving entertainments of various kinds for the purpose of creating a fund with which to endow a free bed. At the time of reorganization there was in the fund \$500, which had been raised by a concert. Last summer the club gave a picnic at Elitch's, and during the past winter a number of house entertainments have been given.

It requires \$5,000 to endow a bed perpetually. This means that it can be used constantly by persons who are unable to pay for hospital treatment. There is now in the fund about \$1,400, which enables the club to give its free service for one-fourth of the time.—Denver News.

The foregoing is not published as an item of news, but to give a fair imitation of a man telling something we hoped might be true. Comment later.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

Office of the President, John Preston Sutherland, M. D., 295 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, February 15, 1904:

It is time to call the attention of the profession to the annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy which is to be held at Nagara Falls, New York, June 20th to 25th next.

Already the year 1904 is well advanced. Those having time for retrospection may recall the fact that an exceptionally attractive meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy was held in Boston, in June, 1903, but when the mind turns to last year's meeting the time itself seems far distant. As a matter of fact over seven months have passed since June 20, 1903, and there remain less than five full months in which to complete preparations for next June's meeting. The date for that meeting was fixed at an unusually large meeting of the Executive Committee, held at Niagara Falls recently.

Accommodations for a very full attendance are available. The local Committee of Arrangements has been organized for months and has its work well in hand. Reports indicative of earnest activity have been received from the chairmen of the various bureaus of the Institute, and from the Presidents of the Sectional Societies.

It might seem perhaps on superficial consideration of these pleasant facts that everything necessary had been attended to and there was nothing left to be done, except attend the meeting and participate in an assured success! If so, the object of this circular letter could not be, as it is, twofold:

First, this word comes to make the encouraging announcement that a commendable quantity and quality of work has been done by many of those whose immediate responsibilities for the program of the next meeting are of such a character that the subject is a very vital and ever present one to them, and,

Second, to earnestly call attention to the necessity for widespread, spontaneous and enthusiastic co-operation in order to ensure for the June meeting of the Institute such success as becomes the dignity and the national importance of the

organization. For without such co-operation on the part of the Institute membership any large and worthy success is impossible.

What duties are incumbent, then, upon the individual Institute member, as certainly and as weightily, if not as apparently, as their more obvious duties are incumbent upon the Institute's officers? It is impossible to enumerate them in detail, but of them at least a few may be suggested, and are highly worth consideration.

1. Any member who has anything to offer, in the way of original theory, or clinical observation, should embody this in brief and cogent statement, and present it as a "volunteer paper" to the chairman of its appropriate bureau. To do this is to rank with those who make the occasion, rather than with those who merely appreciate and enjoy it.

2. Every member must make a matter of course of attending the meeting. No one can be spared; for every vacancy in the ranks, there is a proportionate diminution of verve and enthusiasm in the atmosphere of the meeting.

3. Increase in membership is one of the aids to the Institute's usefulness, which it is in every member's power to help promote. For each member to enlist, annually, one new member from among his neighborhood colleagues not yet enlisted, is an easily possible, obviously and profoundly effectual service to the common cause.

4. Every member should attend as many as possible of the scientific sessions, and alike by concerted, interested attention, and by pertinent question and suggestion during discussion, promote the hour's usefulness and success.

5. Every member should bring to the session a personal atmosphere of cordial and fraternal kindness; honesty and heartily pledging himself to subordinate personal interests, friendships, prejudices and ambitions to the larger common good. Silent earnest kindness, sincerity and usefulness are no small gifts to bring, even if they be a member's sole possible gift.

Let every member pledge himself to these endeavors; and what further need the occasion ask to stand approved as an epoch-making success?

CH. GACHELL,
Secretary.

JNO. P. SUTHERLAND,
President.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

The last session of this society was held at the Adams hotel on the 15th inst., with President H. K. Dunklee in the chair. There were present Secretary Carolyn D. Beebe, R. D. P. Brown, Edwin Jay Clark, G. P. Howard, J. S. Brown, W. R. Welch, Clinton Enos, W. A. Burr, and J. P. Willard, Drs. R. O. Butterfield, Edwin Jay Clark and Frona Abbott were appointed as the program committee and were directed to continue the form of program and announcement adopted three years ago and to provide for not more than two papers for an evening's work.

Phosphorus was then presented by the essayist of the evening, Dr. J. P. Willard. The doctor opened the subject with a selection from the "Chronic Diseases" as follows:

"Phosphorus is one of the most indispensable and chiefly antipsoric remedies. Nevertheless this medicine will rarely be found appropriate in cases of chronic (unvenereal) diseases where lack of sexual impulse and weakness in the genital parts is manifest, or the female period is retarded, or, generally, where there is too great weakness and lack of vital strength. If it should, nevertheless, be homeopathically indicated, in order to keep up the strength as far as possible, the transfer of vital power from a healthy person (mesmerism) should be made use of; i. e., from time to time a kindly, strong, healthy person should hold for a few minutes the hands of the feeble patient in his hands, directing his mind upon him with compassionate heart and with an earnest desire of benefitting him; or he may lay his hands on the most enfeebled, suffering part of his body, keeping away all noise which might distract the attention of the one who communicates the force and also of the patient; no persons must be allowed to crowd up while this treatment is going on."

Then he criticised Hahnemann for advocating the use of agents of questionable value. He considered Hahnemann to have a wrong idea of when Phos. was of value in impotency. He characterized the quotation as one showing the tendency at a certain time for the mind of the man to theorize upon

vagaries of no earthly value and as also a fair sample of his work called the "Chronic Diseases."

He quoted Farrington as comparing Phosphorus with Arsenicum as an agent of destruction. (Farrington, Pg. 532. "Its symptoms in no instance point to increase of power or vitality, nor to any genuine stimulation of function, but rather to that condition which we found under Arsenicum, irritable weakness.") With Kali, as Kali phos., he had proven its marvelous power for the stimulation of the mental condition. He quoted Farrington: "Objects look red. Letters appear red when reading. That symptom, I believe, is under no other remedy than Phos. Other remedies have red vision, but under Phos. alone is it that in reading the letters look red." He compared the swelling about the eye-lids, giving Kali carb. the upper lid, Apis the lower and Phos. all around the eye.

He did not consider this remedy adapted for functional disorders of the liver, but that it was valuable in that condition of hyperaemia mentioned by Farrington. He mentioned as a marked condition of the remedy, an inordinate appetite markedly worse at night. As remedies in all-goneness of the stomach he compared Ign. and Hyd. with Phosphorus. The diarrhoeic condition he found similar to Veratrum album though it was painless like Podo. and Sulf. Nervous exhaustion consequent upon sexual excesses called for its use. Phos., like Hyos., was immodest. The Hyos. patient would uncover the lower part of the body, while Phos. uncovered all.

The hemorrhages of the remedy were scanty and well expressed by the term blood-streaked. He quoted Farrington's condensation of Dr. Dunham's comparison of Phos., Bell. and Rumex.: "For instance Bell. acts upon the fauces. It causes dry tickling, teasing cough. The throat is bright red and tonsils enlarged. Going further down, you find tickling in the supersternal fossa. Every change in the breathing causes cough. This condition calls for Rumex. When the irritation extends down still further, into the bronchi, then Phos. becomes the remedy." He found burning along the spine and burning spots between the scapulae marked, while Cal. carb. had the opposite condition, cold spots between the scapulae. (Lachn.)

The paper furnished a good resume of the local conditions found under this remedy but did not present a picture of the general characteristics or of the most important factors upon which a homeopathic would base his prescription. Its opening portions was a slur upon those who are disciples of the immortal Hahnemann and was evidently intended as an answer to those who in the past have called the dean down for his lack of fealty to Hahnemann and homeopathy.

Clinton Enos reported a case of very severe uterine hemorrhage cured by Phos. He found the remedy adapted only to those cases of pneumonia where there was not a high fever. He called attention to the difference in the action of the remedy where there was nerve cell exhaustion and where there was nerve cell destruction.

Dr. Burr was inclined to give more importance as he grew older to the mental symptoms of the patient and referred to a case previously reported in this journal, where a lady of 22 years, neurotic temperament, in typhoid, where there was blood degeneration, had the sensation of floating with the feet higher than the head. There was a bony tumor developing on the tibia. Phos. cured the typhoid and the tumor.

J. B. Brown said that there was one item in the paper that made him believe that Mrs. Eddy was not the founder of Christian Science but that the promulgator of the Christian Science doctrine was Hahnemann. He considered the spirit-like-force so often mentioned by Hahnemann as nothing but Christian Science. He then devoted a few minutes to explaining to Brother Enos that there could not be such a thing as complete nerve cell destruction as when one was destroyed another was formed to take its place. He spoke of Phos. as an unfamiliar remedy to himself though he had used Cal. phos. and he related a case of incipient tuberculosis in which, with it, he secured a perfect cure.

Dr. Howard related the following interesting case: Lady, aged 34, a professional singer. For eight or nine years has had hoarseness brought on by singing the higher notes as A or B flat or higher; by screaming; by fright; by long talking and especially by these conditions when occurring at night. When any of these excitants were present the voice would become

hoarse and singing would become impossible and would sometimes last for three or four days. The use of the voice within a reasonable compass produced no difficulty. Local examination revealed a thickening of the cords and some congestion. The patient was tall, but not slender. She was given one dose of Phos. 200. This was followed by an aggravation which the patient, who was a Christian Scientist, ascribed to the fact that as she was a Christian Scientist it was wrong for her to consult a physician and to take any medicine. The aggravation passed off and as was to be expected she was cured. For nearly nine years she had had Christian Science treatment, without result, yet she now gives that the credit of the cure rather than the admirable prescription made by Dr. Howard.

The writer being next called upon said: How wonderful is the spirit-like force as shown in the case just detailed. How wonderful is the spirit-like force shown in radium. Yet there are those who want to overlook it and call it Christian Science. A destroyed nerve cell is never replaced. Phosphorus is a dangerous remedy in tubercular conditions and not properly used might cause the death of your patient. The higher potencies are more dangerous than the crude. Dr. J. B. Brown asked if the writer had ever killed a tuberculous patient with Phos. He had to acknowledge his lack of personal experience in that line. His mission was to cure not to kill and along that line he had devoted his energies and further he considered that he had sufficient education in homeopathies to be able to use the homeopathic remedy and the highest potency without danger to his patients.

Dr. Beebe reported a case coming under her own observation where a tubercular patient's death was acknowledged as having been hastened by the use of Phos. 3x.

Dr. Welch said that what was marked Phos. 3x is Phos. tinct.

Dr. Enos said that he had no hesitation in using Phos. when the lung is not specially destroyed and there is no special fever. When bad results followed then he antidoted the remedy. The potency he used was that recommended by Prof. Kent as about the mildest acting of this drug, 30th or 200th.

Higher potencies produced bad results and the lower were followed by sloughing.

Dr. Howard said that where there was force there was danger. That therefore no potency was harmless. In the crude state phosphorus was too dangerous for our allopathic brethren to handle. In its potentized state we must handle it carefully.

Dr. Welch said that he had told the class that a homeopathic dose was one large enough to secure action and small enough not to aggravate the case. A number of those present immediately took exception to the term homeopathic dose.

Dr. Willard in closing the discussion took occasion to pty learned much through his discussion. The club then ad-pent years in studying the action of the high potencies, and in practicing with them, and that the members of the club had the writer a high compliment by saying that Dr. Clark had journed.

We would call the attntion to this quotation from Far-rington that did not appear in the paper as read and contains muc hthat it would behoove us who come so very frequently in contact with tubercular cases to never forget: "These are the indications for phosphorus in pneumonia and I must supplement them with a warning. Unless you give the drug cautiously, you precipitate what you would prevent. Be certain that it is the remedy and do not give it often or you will hasten the process you are anxious to avoid. I would not advise you to give Phts. in well marked tuberculous patients. If tubercles have been deposited in the lungs, you should hesitate before giving it unless the 'picture' calling for it is so strong that you cannot make a mistake."

Program for March 21: Use of the Nosodes, E. J. Clark, M. D.; Suppression of Symptoms, Clinton Enos, M. D.; The Surgical Remedies, R. D. Brown, M. D.

Steele Block.

EDWIN J. CLARK,

We notice the editor of the American Physician has adorned the first page of the February number with a portrait of Dr. Edwin J. Clark, one of the constant contributors to The Critique. We are proud of our handsome contributor and keenly appreciate the high distinction.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—David A. Strickler, 705 Fourteenth street, Denver, Colo., President; Giles P. Howard, M. D., Steele blk., Denver, Colo., Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the executive committee.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block. Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets second Monday of every month, at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE DOCTOR GETS PLENTY OF FREE ADVERTISING; THE PATIENT? FLOWERS AND A FUNERAL.

Shall we kill all our patients occupying prominent positions in the political world, or shall we allow them to die a natural death? is a question that arises in the mind of the student of medicine when he reads of cases, altogether too numerous, such as Senator Hanna's. Physicians, to cover up their ignorance, have long taught the laity that the more severe the illness the more necessary it is to be constantly doing something; often it matters not what, only do something.

The patient may desire and should receive rest and quiet;

but, no, usage demands that he must be worn all out and used up by the futile and reprehensible efforts of those in charge of his illness.

The lack of ability, knowledge and confidence of a physician can be accurately gauged by the various means and appliances he considers necessary for the proper (?) care of his case. To go into the sick chamber and secure the relief and comfort of his patient without any fuss, annoyance or disturbance of the patient, should be expected and required from every physician.

As one views the reports of the Senator's case they cannot but wonder if he really was suffering from typhoid or from pernicious and persistent drugging. Heart failure in typhoid, in ninety per cent. of the cases, is due to the doctor and his drugs.

Quinine and over-officiousness killed Garfield.

Digitalis and over-feeding killed McKinley.

Evidently Senator Hanna has followed along the same pathway.

E. J. C.

SECULAR COMMENT OF MATTERS HOMEOPATHIC.

Considerable local comment has been called out by Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown's excellent article, "Tubercular and Heart Affections in Colorado," found on page 42 of our February issue. In the present issue of The Critique will be found the comments that appeared in the Denver Evening Post and the Rocky Mountain News, following immediately the publication of Dr. Brown's article, above referred to, in these pages.

There are always those who see an enemy to Colorado in the man who, in telling the truth, says that Colorado is not the sine qua non for all cases of tuberculosis; schooled, as they are, in the ancient and unscientific method of treating disease names they think only of the disease and forget the individual. The homeopath, schooled in individualization, forgets the disease and sees only the patient.

Generally speaking, Colorado is the climate for the tubercular, consequently Colorado is the climate for Mr. Calcarea,

but is not the proper abiding place for Mr. Kali. This is, practically, the ground taken by Dr. Brown's paper; individualize your climate remedy the same as your potentized remedy.

The Post, particularly, became rattled in trying to determine the difference between the Calcareo and the Kali patient, and in the struggle showed evidences of having secured information from a "regular" (?), for that which it gave it for facts was regularly idiotic. The Post, however, is not to blame for thus being misled, as the determination of these cases certainly could not be made by the great majority of the class of sectarian physicians even, who call, or rather miscall, themselves "regular," because not being educated in the only law of healing, being only a sect and not the real thing, they would not know how to distinguish one class from the other.

Does Dr. Brown's paper reflect upon Colorado as a health resort for the tubercular?

No.

The principles enunciated therein both in regard to the tubercular and heart conditions, if followed, will increase the glory of our state and aid it in the securement and preservation of health. There is a certain class of patients that it would be criminal to send to Colorado and their presence would not increase nor uphold its reputation as the climate for consumptives.

The true homeopath sees clear-cut distinctions between remedies indicated for the grosser symptoms of a certain pathological condition; he should apply these same distinctions in the selection of his climate remedy for his patient; look over your patient and notice his modalities, then look over the climate under consideration and notice its modalities and then you are prepared to make the application.

Do not send a patient into a climate where the modalities are of the character that would greatly aggravate the case.

A Kali patient is emaciated, weak, anemic, has a soft and febrile. The patient is decidedly worse from cold, no matter if it be dry or wet cold. Colorado possesses that climate peculiar to high altitudes, viz., a quickly changeable temperature, warm days and cold nights. Now the cold nights

will kill off the Kali patients, therefore it is suicidal to send such cases to Colorado, as patients of this kind should be sent to a more equable and warmer climate, even if that climate is not so well adapted to the general treatment of our preconceived notions of the disease.

Now we find another class of patients that call for remedies like Ammonium, Calcerea or Rhus, patients that are always worse in wet weather; these patients improve in our dry climate, because our climate is homeopathic to the case. So, to our "regular" brother we would say, if you would learn what climate is adapted to your case, you must add to your present imperfect knowledge of medicine a knowledge of the science and art of healing—homeopathy.

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

THE COLORADO MEDICAL LEGISLATIVE LEAGUE.

Executive Council—W. W. Grant, M. D., President; J. H. Harris, M. D., First Vice President; T. W. Miles, M. D., Second Vice President; H. E. Kelly, Esq., Counsellor; James B. Sanford, M. D., Secretary-Treasurer, 610 California building, Denver, Colorado.

Denver, Colorado., February 1, 1904.

Dear Doctor—At a meeting held in Denver on October 8, 1903, The Colorado Medical Legislative League was organized by a number of physicians.

Its purpose is to form a non-sectarian body composed of citizens who are interested in "the improvement and enforcement of the medical laws of the state of Colorado."

The requirements for membership in this league are limited only to an avowal of a desire to assist in the promulgation of the purposes of the organization, and the payment of the annual dues, which are two dollars; membership may begin at any time and shall be for twelve months from the payment of the dues.

It is earnestly desired that every physician in Colorado will avail himself of the opportunity to assist in the good work by joining the league at once and using every effort to increase its membership. You will therefore kindly fill out one of the enclosed application blanks, and return it to the secretary-treasurer with two dollars, which will enroll you as a member. With the other blank application you are expected to secure another member by inducing some friend to join.

The league purposes to confront every legislator and candidate for office, including aspirants to the gubernatorial chair, with the proposition of support or antagonism, as the case may be, if they favor or oppose its objects. This will make our influence felt politically. Further, we desire to carry on a campaign of education, that the many erroneous ideas promulgated by the press may be corrected and our purposes shown in their true light. To be successful it is essential that we become well organized a year ahead of the next legislative session, and that our organization have as large a membership as possible and that every section of the state be represented.

If every one who receives this letter complies with the request he will have not only done his duty, but also given those working hard for the league and its purposes the moral and financial support necessary to assure victory and success.

Hoping to hear from you without delay and that you will take an active interest in the league work in your community, I am, Very sincerely yours,

JAMES B. SANFORD, M. D.,

Secretary-Treasurer.

By order of the executive council.

The foregoing circular-letter, issued by The Colorado Medical Legislative League—composed almost altogether of allopathic members of the profession—publicly proclaims either one of two things concerning the attitude assumed by members of the Homeopathic profession in this state towards the proposed amalgamation of the expense account necessary to pass a law wholly acceptable to the “Joint Legislative Committee” which proceeded to take charge of medical legislation at the last session of the state legislature.

If the fund asked for, then, was augmented to any appreciable extent by contributions from the Homeopathic ranks, the lack of representation in the executive council of the present league, shows a lamentable lack of appreciation for favors, financial, which, to say the least, were very much needed at that time. If, on the other hand, there was no very great eagerness exhibited on the part of homeopaths to rush to the

secretary-treasurer's office in Tremont street with their little two-dollar-tribute, the very apparent absence of any of the names of homeopaths usually found fraternizing with followers of the domineering school, clearly confirms the opinion that it was not our society they so much desired as it was our money.

The spectacle of Doctor Sanford and others conforthing every legislator, a la Richard Turpin, and demanding he or she do so-and-so under penalty of being retired to ignominious private life with more or less immediateness, would be quite laughable if the ludicrousness of the situation was not so much overdrawn. As a confronter just whether Doctor Sanford, in the habilaments of a meek and lowly follower of Aesculapius, would present such a terrifying figure as did Doctor Sanford in the capacity of Speaker of the House during the session of the last legislature, is a question not very hard to handle, and if the methods of procedure proposed by the foregoing circular is to be the medium through which Colorado is to be relieved of her present medical-practice laws, it is to be hoped that the iniquitous features of the latter will be permitted to remain with us indefinitely.

In the meanwhile will representatives from both the state and local homeopathic societies maintain the accustomed indifference so guardedly and grudgingly displayed heretofore, or will they, too, "become well organized a year ahead of the next legislative session?"

M.

THERAPEUTIC HINTS.

Dr. A. Frank Taylor of Castle Creek, N. Y., writes: "Last April I was called to attend a man, 64 years old, who had been suffering from chronic albuminuria for nearly ten years, his urine was heavily loaded with albumin, and he was so bloated that at times his eyes were closed and his hands were almost useless. I had but little idea of doing more than possibly to make him comfortable temporarily. After a while, not having accomplished much, for a change I gave him some protonuclein, and to my surprise I found (in the course of a month) his urine almost free from albumin, and the dropsical condition entirely relieved. Thinking, perhaps, it might be a coincidence, I stopped the protonuclein for a time, and found the albumin increasing. I began giving protonuclein again, and in a week's time the urine was almost free from albumin, and the general condition is highly satisfactory."—The Medical Summary.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. Edwin J. Clark made a professional visit to Loveland the early part of last month.

We understand that Dr. Arthur Lewis Peter has returned to his old position at Searchlight, Nevada.

Dr. Guy S. Vinyard has abandoned the practice in Denver and moved to Midland Park, where he will open an office.

Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Daily Medical, New York and London, made its appearance February 8, 1904, after numerous delays.

The Homeopathic Recorder says that "whistling may be good for dyspeptics, but it's — for the long-suffering public."

What would have been the objection to St. Louis as the meeting place of the forthcoming A. I. H.? Editor Kraft says "Sir?"

Drs. Tennant and Roosevelt have an illustrated article in the February number of the North American Journal of Homeopathy.

The Boston Homeopathic Medical Society had an active membership of 232 January 1, 1903, and a cash balance in the treasury of \$4.20.

With the January, 1904, issue The Medical Advance and Journal of Homeopathics began its XLII volume. Like wine, it improves with age.

The Medical Forum is a recent addition to homeopathic literature, being the representative of the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College.

Dr. P. H. Perkins, a prominent old-school physician and surgeon of Colorado Springs, called upon The Critique editor the 16th of last month.

Dr. H. E. Beebe, that all-around Homeopath and gentleman, of Sidney, Ohio, has been re-elected president of the Ohio Medical Board of Examiners.

The New York Homeopathic Medical College reports a larger increase in its student body than has occurred at any time during the last twelve years.

The New England Medical Gazette, with the commencement of its thirty-fourth volume, January, 1904, reduced the subscription price from \$2.00 to \$1.00.

Mrs. Dr. J. M. Blaine was quite severely burned about the face Wednesday morning, February 25th, by an explosion of gas in her gas range oven. We trust no serious results will follow.

The Missouri Institute of Homeopathy meets in St. Louis in the merry month of May, which will give the members thereof an opportunity of attending the World's Fair, if they should so desire.

The Rock Island is the only railroad company running trains out of Denver which has a station on the "L" loop in Chicago. Don't overlook this important fact when you go East with your invalid patients.

Some people have decided that the 7th of the present month will be unusually "chilly" unless those who promised to lift a certain indebtedness come to the front. Will they boost or play the baby act?

The Critique will be delighted to publish the list of chairmen of the several bureaus of the forthcoming state society, also the members of the legislative committee, if the same have been decided upon by the president of the association.

Dr. S. S. Smythe has received numerous highly complimentary communications, during the past month regarding his article on "Renal Decapsulation for Chronic Bright's Disease," which appeared in the January issue of The Critique.

Dr. Grant S. Peck was reported sick at the last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, when he was called upon to lead the discussion of Dr. Willard's paper on "Phosphorus." Just whether he has fully recovered or not we are unable to say.

From the number of subscriptions reported as having been received at the business office during the past month, The Critique does not feel otherwise than but what the field for homeopathic literature hereabouts is confined almost exclusively to itself.

Mr. Robert Bell, to whose efforts the erection of a home for actors suffering from tuberculosis was made possible, died at the Oak's Home in this city, last month, of this dread disease. His wife has been appointed to succeed him in the management of the enterprise.

Sub-station No. 1 of the postoffice department of this city, which, under Postmaster Tombly was located at Irwin's drug store, corner of Sixteenth and Tremont, has been transferred to MacCrea's, in the Mack block.

Dr. Taft of Longmont brought a patient to Denver the early part of February, concerning whom he consulted with Dr. J. Wylie Anderson. Dr. Taft is a homeopath of the right sort and we are pleased to know is appreciated as such by the citizens of the community in which he resides.

The North American Journal of Homeopathy comes to us with its last issue in an entirely new dress. We can not see where it has improved in appearance any; so far as making an improvement in its contents, however, that would be well night impossible. Let it go at that, will you?

If Editor Frank Kraft persists in increasing the boundaries of his "parish," as he calls it, being very frequently called to other cities to minister to the sick and afflicted, nothin short of a diocese will fully describe the limits of his domain. That is what Medical Century says, anyhow.

Dr. E. G. Freyermuth, formerly of Denver, now residing at South Bend, Indiana, had a very interesting article, "Is Appendicitis a Medical or Surgical Disease?" in the January issue of the Medical Advance. He is first vice president of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Society.

A new railroad hospital, now under course of construction at Cumberland, Maryland, will be under the medical charge of Dr. C. E. Fisher, formerly of Chicago, Illinois, and Havana, Cuba. It will be used to care for the sick and injured railroad men employed on the Wabash railroad through the Allegheny mountains.

At the meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club the 21st of this month Dr. E. J. Clark will have a paper, "Use of the Nosodes;" Dr. Clinton Enos, "Suppression of Symptoms," and Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown will tell about "The Surgical Remedies." As these gentlemen are all good writers, the papers at this last meeting of the present program will, no doubt, be of unusual interest. Don't fail to attend.

We had the pleasure of inspecting Dr. A. F. Swan's new offices at Brighton, on the occasion of a visit to that thriving burg recently. The doctor is nicely located and appears to be doing his share of the business. Brighton is well supplied with physicians, there being two homeopaths and an equal number of the allopathic faith located there at present.

Miss Ashton, one of the thoroughly capable homeopathic nurses of this city, returned from a rather extended sojourn among the Mormons the first of last month. Notwithstanding several rumors to the contrary, she still spells her name as of yore, and to further recuperate will visit relatives and friends in Arizona previous to either changing the same or returning to her professional duties in Denver.

Just imagine this intellectual feast, will you? A day of extra lectures at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, January 27, 1904, with Drs. H. F. Bigger and Editor Frank Kraft of Cleveland; J. G. B. Custis, Washington, D. C., and W. A. Dewey, Ann Arbor, Michigan, as the attractions. If the New York Homeopathic don't turn out the right kind of homeopaths it will not be on account of the teaching in that institution.

Dr. Luther J. Ingersoll, one of the old-time homeopathic physicians of Colorado, and one whom homeopathy should feel proud of on account of his faithful adherence to not only the preaching, but also the practice of the faith as taught by Hahnemann, has located at Paonia, Colorado. The good people on the western slope will find Dr. Ingersoll not only a thorough gentleman, but, above all, a thorough homeopath.

Dr. Monash, a French physician of more or less prominence, declared, during a recent visit to these parts, that he had kept close record of cases operated for appendicitis in his country and—if the patient survived—they invariably met a worse fate than death, inasmuch as they afterwards went crazy. It may be that the almost universal fatality following operations for this trouble, in Denver, were wise interventions of Providence in behalf of the patient, which should be appreciated by the surviving relatives and friends.

We don't mind Editor Kraft's reflections upon our "gigantic intellect," but we must warn him against telling any more "shortened legs" stories. We place his publication upon our reception room table, that is, after we have carefully censored and scissored it, and we would awfully hate to have any of our patrons—let it go. They have stood it thus far without complaint and we will take a chance on furnishing them with the February issue as usual. Sir?

The Jefferson County Medical Society, one of the largest local medical societies in the South, numbering about 200 active members, has secured a splendid hall in the heart of the city of Birmingham, Alabama, for the semi-monthly meetings. Adjacent to this hall the society has furnished and equipped a medical library which will be open to all the members and their medical friends. During the year 1904 The Critique will be on file in the library referred to.

Dr. Thomas G. McConkey, San Francisco, California, won the first prize offered by the Medical Century for the best essay upon the subject, "Why Students of Medicine Should Select the Homeopathic School." A "Hoosier" essayist by the name of Dr. V. E. Baldwin took second money. As Medical Century will publish the three best essays in its March edition, those desiring a copy will have to order early as there will, no doubt, be a great demand for this particular number.

Dr. H. M. Harrison, Perry, Oklahoma, is looking for an absolutely reliable homeopathic journal that preaches and practices the real thing, telling his troubles to Editor Allen of the Medical Advance in its January issue. He has sent his inquiry broadcast, almost, but says he has not yet consulted The Critique upon the matter nearest his heart's desire. Oh, well, when he gets around to us we rather imagine that his long search will have ended, as we certainly can "deliver the goods."

The January issue of the Medical Visitor came to us editorless, so the business manager expressed it. This somewhat hampered condition was due to the retirement of Dr. William A. Smith, who has held the position for some years. Under his editorial management the Visitor was always a welcome one and we regret his retirement, yet have no doubt but what the publishers, Halsey Bros. Company, with their accustomed enterprise, will supply his place with some one equally as well equipped for the duties. Dr. Smith retires with the well wishes of a host of friends.

We publish with this issue a directory of homeopathic societies of the state of Colorado, which will be left standing for the information of those desiring the pure article. We sincerely hope that the Denver Homeopathic Club will not compel us to withdraw this information, as we assure the members of the aforesaid association that this is "on us;" inasmuch as advertising in The Critique furnished the club with a meeting place for a number of years, we guess we can afford to do a little more charity work and at the same time not feel too seriously the withdrawal of the club's patronage.

Inasmuch as there is scarcely a week passes but what either the business or editorial office of The Critique is in receipt of communications from physicians living in the outlying districts, some from adjoining states, requesting information regarding some certain appliance used in the general practice of medicine, and as these inquiries are usually accompanied by an apology for "having put us to so much trouble," etc., we desire to say to all those living beyond the easy-reaching-line of anything they may desire, that the advertising pages of The Critique contain the announcements of nothing but absolutely reliable firms dealing in most everything desirable and

necessary in everyday work of the general practitioner, and to such firms we would respectfully refer all inquiries first, but—in case something you may need does not appear in our advertising space, or there be something which will require the personal attention of someone experienced in its use and selection, do not hesitate to make your wants known to either department and we will endeavor to see to it that your mission is attended to promptly and properly, and you need not feel that you either owe us an apology or that you are indebted to us in any way.

WANTED.—Physician to share office. Enquire of Business Manager.

BOOK REVIEW.

Fischer—Infant-Feeding in Its Relation to Health and Disease. A modern book on all methods of feeding. For students, practitioners and nurses. By Louis Fischer, M. D., visiting physician to the Willard Parker and Riverside hospitals of New York City; attending physician to the children's service of the New York German Poliklinik; former instructor in diseases of children at the New York Post-Graduate Medical school and hospital; fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, etc. Third edition, thoroughly revised and largely re-written. Containing fifty-four illustrations, with twenty-four charts and tables, mostly original; 357 pages, 5¼x8¾ inches. Neatly bound in extra cloth. Price, \$1.50 net. F. A. Davis Company, publishers, 1914-16 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

This beautifully gotten up volume, from the F. A. Davis Publishing House, Philadelphia, deals principally with the subject of baby-feeding, which, by the way, is one of unusual importance to the proper care of the infant during the most trying period of its life. Many old and time-tried physicians and nurses find themselves greatly perplexed when it comes down to the selection of the proper diet in every case for an ailing baby, and we believe this very thorough work of nearly 350 pages will fill a long-felt want in just such "seasons of distress and grief."

M.

The Practical Care of the Baby, by Theron Wendell Kilmer, M. D., associate professor of diseases of children in the New York School of Clinical Medicine; assistant physician to the Out-Patient Department of the Babies' hospital, New York; attending physician to the Children's Department of the West Side German Dispensary, New York.

The work referred to above is from the presses of the F. A. Davis Company, 1914-16 Cherry street, Philadelphia, and is most elab-

grately illustrated, containing sixty-eight photographic productions in explanation of different interesting subjects. This little work of 150 pages comes about as near telling everything about the practical care of a baby that it is necessary for anyone to know, and we can very conscientiously recommend it to both the physician and layman as being one of the very best books, published upon this interesting subject, which has reached this department for some time. M.

Non-Surgical Treatise on Diseases of the Prostate Gland and Adnecia,
by George Whitfield Overall, A. B., M. D., formerly professor of physiology in the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Published by Rowe Publishing Company, 1312 East Washington avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Price not given.

This is a work of over 200 pages, divided into nine chapters, every one of which contain much good and original matter. The publication of this little work will meet a long-felt want on the part of the profession, for something new and effective in the treatment of lesions in this locality, and if results are half so good as would seem possible to secure, there is a great boon awaiting many of our old chronic cases that have effectually baffled all reasonable methods of cure. The methods employed for diagnosis and the appendic on electricity, as applied to those organs, is well worth any reasonable price asked for the work. The text is clear, concise and exceedingly interesting. C. E. T.

REGARDING THE ANTI-TOXIN "TRUST."

The Journal of the American Medical Association.

103 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Jan. 15, 1904.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan:

Gentlemen—There has been a good deal of comment in the newspapers in reference to the alleged combination of the antitoxin manufacturers, with a consequent rise in price, which it is claimed is fifty per cent. over former prices. How much truth is there in this statement? Kindly let me have your side, as we have been requested to take up the matter. Also, will you kindly send me your price list in force three months ago or more, and that of to-day, both wholesale and retail.

Thanking you in advance for the favor of a reply, I am, Respectfully yours,

GEORGE A. SIMMONS,

Editor.

January 16, 1904.

George H. Simmons, M. D., Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, 103 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois:

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry of the 15th we have pleasure in making the following statement:

Beginning January 1, 1904, we market only one grade of antitoxin, in four packages or doses:

Number of Units.	List Price.
1000	\$2.00
2000	3.50
3000	5.00
4000	6.50

Trade Discounts: Twenty-five per cent. to the retail, and thirty-three and one-third to the wholesale druggist.

Injecting Device: With each package of the "new serum" we now supply an expensive device for administering the contents, sparing the physician the need of buying and sterilizing a serum syringe.

Last Year's Prices: Last year we marketed two grades of antidiphtheretic serum—the Standard, or X serum, testing 200 and more units to the Cc.; the more powerful and concentrated Special, or XX, testing 500 and more units to the Cc.—at the following prices:

Number of Units.	X Prices.	XX Prices.
1000	\$1.50	\$2.25
2000	3.00	4.00
3000	4.50	5.75
4000	Not formerly listed.	Not formerly listed.

Last Year's Discounts: Only twenty per cent. to the retailer; to the wholesaler, thirty-three and one-third per cent.

Injecting Device: None furnished until the close of the year.

Potency of the New Serum: In the 4000-unit package we are placing serum testing on an average 600 units to the Cc.; in the 3000-unit package, serum testing on an average 500 units to the Cc.; in the 2000-unit package, serum testing on an average 400 units to the Cc.; and in the 1000-unit package, serum testing on an average 300 units to the Cc.

Thus, comparing prices and discounts, old and new, allowing for the additional cost of the injecting device, and remembering that the new serum, in point of concentration and antitoxic potency, is much superior to the X and all but equal to the XX, you will see that our 1904 prices exhibit a reduction and not an advance.

Free Exchanges: Fully forty per cent. of all the serum we sell comes back for free exchange. What becomes of the returned serum? It is poured into the sewer. This is the sole reason for our marketing henceforth one grade of antitoxin in place of two, and four packages or doses in place of ten. The producer, the retailer, and the wholesaler will be spared a useless trouble and an enormous expense, while the physician loses nothing thereby.

The Chicago Department of Health: For years the department profited by the illegal and unconstitutional action of the New York Board of Health, which sold to Chicago its surplus serum. When Mayor Low and Dr. Lederle discontinued such sale, the department, by playing off one producer against another, succeeded in screwing down the price until its business was altogether unprofitable. We know that every sale of serum ever made the Chicago department by a private producer has been made at a loss. We see no reason why, in buying antitoxin for its poor, the great city of Chicago should compel us to furnish our product at a loss. How much money will Chicago have to spend for antitoxin to be donated to its poor? Less than \$5,000.00 a year. If a single life is sacrificed among the indigent sick of your city, it will be solely because the department refuses to pay a fair and reasonable price for a good product. As for the diphtheria sufferers who are not charity patients, they will henceforth pay less and not more, quality considered.

Federal Supervision: A federal law compels all makers of biological products to work under federal license and supervision, the license being revocable for faulty equipment of men or appliances, or unsatisfactory product.

Considering the harassing dangers and responsibilities of our biological work, our immense investment of capital, our employment of the most expert scientific talent, and the heavy waste in the form of free exchanges, we feel wholly warranted in writing and urging you to send to Detroit, at our expense, a trusty and accomplished biologist. Let him come, see our laboratories, compute our expenses and producing costs, and publish his report in your pages. We are prepared to stand or fall by the verdict of any unbiased expert or commission. Very truly yours,

PARKER, DAVIS & CO.

SOME NEW TOPICAL AGENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE LARYNX.*

By Solomon Solis-Cohen, M. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

I have ventured to bring before the association accounts of recent observations and cases yet incomplete, in the hope that some of the fellows might be induced to test in their practice certain agents and methods, which have seemed to me to be of use in the treatment of tuberculosis of the larynx, and that thus a more extended experience, and one, moreover, without personal bias, might be available for deciding upon the value of the treatment proposed. That many cases of tuberculosis of the larynx go steadily from bad to worse, in spite of our best efforts, is an experience unfortunately too common. On the other hand, some of us, at least, have seen cases in which there was no doubt of the correctness of the diagnosis of tuberculosis of the

larynx, and in which healing has taken place surprisingly and unexpectedly.

During the past year I have, however, seen good results, alike in infiltrative, ulcerative, and vegetative cases, from the use of the treatment here mentioned, namely: Formaldehdye with Protonuclein insufflation.

Beginning with the weakest solution of formaldehyde, the strength of the application is increased as rapidly as possible by successive increments up to ten per cent. of the commercial preparation, which equals four per cent. of pure formaldehyde. This is the strongest solution I have found necessary to employ. The indications for increasing the percentage of active drug are the ability of the patient to bear the applications, and the absence of inflammatory reaction.

After applications of formaldehyde, Protonuclein has been insufflated. The applications are made twice weekly. In the intervals the larynx is cleansed with a spray of hydrogen-dioxide solution, followed by insufflation of Protonuclein, once or twice daily.

Case 1.—September 13, 1895, I was consulted by Mr. G., a merchant, aged twenty-seven years. His voice was evidently produced with great difficulty, was frequently lost altogether during attempted conversation, and was of a peculiarly hollow quality. He stated that hoarseness and difficulty of speech had been constantly increasing since January 1st. Previous to that there had been no trouble. Cough, however, had persisted for five or six years, and in January, 1890, he had been sent to the West Indies, where he remained for four months, and returned, as he thought, well. On his outward trip he had had a hemorrhage aboard the steamer, and had had hemorrhages at intervals since, which he had attributed to "heart disease," and, indeed, physical examination of the chest showed his heart to be greatly atrophied, there being regurgitation both at the aortic and mitral orifices. There was no history of lues. Laryngoscopic examination showed both vocal bands swollen and reddened. An irregularly lobated mass, probably as large as a large bean, projected from the meso-arytænoid fold, preventing closure of the vocal bands. The epiglottis and arytæno-epiglottidean folds were intensely red in color, but normal in contour. Physical examination of the thorax revealed the signs of a large active cavity in the middle of the right lung, and in the left lung considerable consolidation of both upper and lower lobes, with a small active cavity in the former. The expectoration was profuse, and the sputum contained tubercle bacilli in great numbers. The local treatment consisted, first, of interdiction of attempts at the production of the voice, conversation to be carried on in a labial whisper. Sprays of a weak solution of hydrogen-dioxide, followed by insufflations of Protonuclein daily, and applications of formaldehyde, gradually increased from two to ten per cent. of the commercial (forty per cent.) solution, were made to the arytænoid mass twice a week. By the 9th of November the vocal bands had become normal in appearance, and the mass had been reduced in size fully two-thirds, when injudicious and unusual exertion on the part of the patient precipitated a hemorrhage, followed by a pneumonitic attack, in consequence of which he was confined to the house, and intermission of active local treatment necessitated until about the 15th of December.

The spray and insufflations were, however, resumed soon after the acute fever had subsided, and applications of guaiacol were made once or twice to ulcerations, which made their appearance at the base of the left arytaenoid cartilage. After December 15th, and until February 3d, full treatment was resumed and continued as previously, with the effect of securing almost entire disappearance of the vegetation by the time above noted, when the patient sailed for the West Indies. He remained in Barbadoes during March and April, the spray and insufflations being continued by his wife, but no applications of formaldehyde being made. On his return, a few weeks ago (May 2d), no trace of the original growth could be seen, but a new growth about the size of a large split pea had developed above the right vocal band at the base of the right arytaenoid cartilage. The vocal bands, which had been of normal color at the time of his leaving Philadelphia, were quite red. Treatment was resumed and has been continued as at first. The redness of the vocal bands soon disappeared, and the new growth is becoming much reduced in size. The general health of patient, which had been steadily running down after his hemorrhage, has been much improved by his trip. Whether or not the new lesion will prove as amenable to local treatment as the former one, I cannot say. The patient is still compelled to whisper, as the production of voice is difficult, owing to mechanical interference by the new growth with the action of the vocal bands, in addition to which there seems to be thyreo-arytaenoid paresis.

Case 2.—A man, aged about twenty-six years, seen at the Philadelphia hospital, had been attacked with tuberculosis of the larynx during an ordinary slow tuberculosis of the lungs. The epiglottis was characteristically thickened, and had begun to ulcerate, two deep fissures being present on the laryngeal face. The vocal bands were thickened and red, and ulcerations were present at the base of the left arytaenoid cartilage. Under treatment similar to that described above the ulceration healed, the vocal bands became normal in appearance, the voice improved greatly, and the epiglottis had been much reduced in size at the time the patient removed himself from treatment.—Extract from article in New York Medical Journal.

*Read before the American Laryngological Association at its eighteenth annual congress.

PATRONAGE.

Too little attention is frequently given to those who contribute to our advertising columns. We sometimes overlook the fact that our advertisers are our patrons, who buy space with us, thereby supporting, morally and financially, our branch of the medical profession. Let us then give them support as they give it us, and in our prescriptions and purchases, discriminate in favor of those firms which carry advertisements with us, for the business manager of this paper is careful to accept contracts only from reliable firms.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., APRIL 1, 1904.

No. 4

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

SOME HOMEOPATHIC SIMILES OR SOME OF THE REASONS FOR THE FAITH THAT IS IN US.

(By L. C. McElwee, M. D., St. Louis. Dean and Professor of Surgery
H. M. C. of Missouri.)

The title of this paper is sufficiently comprehensive to admit of similes on every point of homeopathic philosophy, but it is not our intention to reach the ultimate possibilities of the caption, but rather to touch the subject in high places, as it were.

We have often seen a lad "skip" a flat stone on the surface of smooth water, which left expanding circles behind it, they finally merging into an undulating path, which in turn extended its wavelets to the adjacent fluid until the whole surface vibrated with a wavy tremulous motion.

If the ideas contained in this paper, "shied" at the broad expanse of its subject and projected on the ocean of thought, create a shimmering line of thought, corruscating with "similar" notions, the purpose of this paper will have been accomplished and we shall be happy.

The teachings in Hahnemann's Organon are so radically different from the traditions and practices that we have accepted as true for so many years, that when coming across them for the first time one naturally shrinks from their immediate acceptance, because they are not at once self-evident. Moreover, the Law of Similia is to all appearances a flat contradiction, but the experience of a hundred years has demonstrated that it is no such thing, and, therefore, if it has the appearance of being a contradiction and is a real truth, it is necessarily a paradox. And so it is of the most pronounced type. Since paradoxes are merely truths in disguise, it becomes the duty of the advocate of their principles to demon-

strate them and to remove the masks which hide their beauties from the inquirer.

Being ready to admit that we have a paradox to put into practical application, we naturally seek to examine its most salient points, and in so doing at once come across these three, which we will consider, i. e., "Drug Action, primary and secondary," "Like Cures Like," and "Potentiation."

In the "wild and woolly West," or in that part of creation so considered by the more ancient East, homeopathy is yet in comparative infancy—at about that period of existence which would correspond to the teething period of a growing babe. Being yet in swaddling garments, and having to be vouched for, it is often necessary to leave the high standard of finished and technical language in which the more highly educated would find pleasure and receive understanding, for simpler and plainer speech—to put the pabulum of homeopathic truth in such homely form that the minds of the laity can assimilate it.

To this end it is often necessary to construct figures of speech containing a central idea that corresponds to the fact under discussion, and which is familiar enough to the listener to enable him to appreciate its application and be instructed. Even in teaching medical students the intricacies of the Organon we have found that this means of instruction has produced the deepest impression and left the clearest understanding of the subject matter.

Unlike the student of to-day, who attends medical college with a teacher to explain the intricacies of the homeopathic philosophy, we studied it alone, and many and long were the hours of reflection on, and ruminating of, the various paragraphs before their meaning became clear and their application apparent. Our school was individual reflection, in secluded silence mostly, but often in the loudest uproar. But, whether in the stillness of a night in the country; in the seclusion of a shady spot on the river's bank practicing the art that keeps the White House bereft of a master much of the time, or amid the clamor of a ball game, our teachers were the events constantly transpiring around us, which without language of words became explanatory expressions of prob-

lems that awaited solution to us.

Whether the conclusions arrived at were correct or not, we will leave for your decision, as some of them are here given in the particular form in which they were born, and clothed in the thought raiment which at that time invested them. But whatever your decision may be, they dispelled much of the mist of uncertainty which intervened between us and a clear understanding of the difficulties presented.

Drug Action—Primary and Secondary.

The whole superstructure of medicine must necessarily rest upon drug action, in its widest sense of application, and it must be conceded that the giving of medicine, to become a science, must be done according to fixed principles. The belief that medicine will finally become an exact science must needs include the proposition that drugs produce certain specific and definite effects. Then, what is drug action? Hahnemann characterizes it in classic language; we roughly say it is their (drugs) sick-making power. Experiment determines the fact that drugs cure sick people, and they must do so, therefore, by virtue of their sick-making property. The deduction follows, as the day the night, that no drug will make a sick man well, that will not make a well man sick. Experience further determines that drugs have two effects—primary and secondary. How, then, can the same drug cure in two different ways? Because it has two different actions, i. e., a primary and a secondary effect; and the old school doctor prescribes on the indications of the former—when they prescribe on indications—while the new school prescribes on the indications of the latter. But some will say, while I know what you say, I do not understand what you mean; I can not fathom that thought at once; please illustrate. Well, my friend, Hahnemann in paragraph 63 of the *Organon*, states that “every drug alters the harmony of the vital force more or less and produces a certain change in the state of health of the body for a longer or shorter space of time. This is called primary effect. Although a product of drug action and vital force, it is probably due chiefly to the action of the drug. Our vital force by means of its energy endeavors to oppose this effect. The resulting conservative reaction is an auto-

matic activity of the vital force, and is called after-effect or counter-effect." If possible, the inquirer after light on this subject, or the student reading this passage, is more mystified than before, because of the complexity as well as the newness of the idea, together with the addition of this new element, the vital force. As it is not necessary, or even expedient, at this point, to attempt an explanation regarding the vital force, we usually say to them that the human body is subject to the same laws as any other body, and that one learns very early in his scientific career that "wherever in nature there is an action, there is a consequent reaction." For instance, if you hitch your thoroughbred trotter to your road cart, get behind him with a whip and lash him severely until he gets to the top of his speed, and repeat the castigation as soon as he begins to lag, you will travel a greater distance with him in the same length of time by so doing than by any other means. But if you keep up this treatment it will soon be discovered that he will not respond so readily to the stimulus of the whip, and other and more drastic means have to be adopted, until all the spirit in him has been worked out; you have brought him to a condition corresponding to the secondary effect of drugs. Administered in crude form, they set up an intense action, but it soon runs its race and then comes the day of reckoning—the penalty being an actionless constitution. The sensitiveness to drug action has been killed, like the spirit of the horse, by the drug-whip. And as the muscular power of an organism may be exhausted permanently by over-exertion, so may the reactivity of the vital force be destroyed by the constant repetition of crude medicinal agents.

But, you say, I am not yet clear on this point. There is too much "vital force" in your explanation for my understanding. Can you not make it clearer in some other way? Well, yes, as nearly as can be done by omitting one of the essential elements of the proposition. However, if you will take an ordinary convex lens and get it "in focus," you will see the object under the glass very clearly, more so than without it, while if you move the glass away, the object will gradually disappear entirely, until at length it will reappear, but will be

inverted and not so distinct. The object in focus in correct position is the primary action of the glass, and the object in focus appearing to be inverted is the secondary action of the glass. The primary effect of a drug being a given one, the secondary effect is just the opposite. Now, those curing the sick by the aid of the primary effect of medicines, do so, as a rule, according to the law of contraries, while those curing by the secondary effect of drugs, do so, almost invariably, according to the law of similars. "Oh, I see," says the inquirer, "Similia similibus curantur, the hair of the dog is good for the bite." Not so fast, my friend, with your translation. It is not the hair of the same dog, but that of a similar dog, if you wish to paraphrase correctly. But how can you possibly say that a drug producing a given effect can cure effects similar to those of the drug? It is the very acme of paradoxes to make such a claim; and it is more than that, it is absurd. Now, my friend, you have seen equally absurd and contradictory things, and I will show you from your own experience that this proposition is as practical as any other apparent contradiction which you have seen demonstrated. This brings us naturally to our second point.

Like Cures Like.

You have seen water made to boil by pouring ice-water over the vessel containing it (in the culinary paradox). You have heard silence ensue after the introduction of a humming "A" tuning-fork into an "A" tube, and heard it resume its song on being withdrawn. You have had the burning which follows a swallow of Bourbon vanish on taking a swallow of seltzer water; both of them are irritants, but the one allays the irritation produced by the other. Now, the present application of this fact is this: What ever life is, and whatever health is, they are modified by the action of drugs. If life is a mode of harmonious motion, and the specific effect of drugs is a mode of harmonious motion (if health is harmony and disease is discord), then as silence results from the meeting of similar sound waves, so harmony is restored to the discordant organism by the meeting of its specific activities with similar specific activities of drugs precaution.

And, on the other hand, do you not know that if you strike an "A" chord on the piano, every other "A" string in the instrument will vibrate in unison with it? This fact still further explains how likes are influenced by likes, the former case corresponding to what we term the primary, and the latter to the secondary effect of the drug. Thus, as the harp-strings, tuned to a certain key, are set singing in unison by similar chords sounded by the musician's hand, so are human life-vibrations harmonized by similar chords of action when adapted to them by the skilled physician.

At this point I wish to add another illustration of the influence of likes upon each other producing, to say the least, startling results. If you will look at a piece of paper or goods of a yellowish tint of about the same degree of color as that of an oil lamp or gas flame it will appear to be white or a piece of violet or lavender ribbon looked at in the lavender light of an arc electric light at first glance looks white showing again that likes powerfully influence each other.

The question is often asked, What is the difference between the old and the new schools? My reply is, the same difference as between the north and south poles. By that I do not intend to say all the difference in the world, but that they are diametrically opposite. The difference might be expressed somewhat in this manner. The old school is a system of medicine based on experiments on sick people and dumb animals, while the new school is based on law established by experiments on well people. Medicine given the old was suppresses disease by a superior physical force, while medicine given according to the law of similars cures the sick by suasion. This latter statement I illustrate in this way: Disease may be considered to be a riot of the cells of the body, and like a riot of men who, in a frenzy clamor for a point which they deem to be right, some times destroy everything in their way to attain it unless restrained, suppressed or persuaded to desist and be quiet. If you place them under arrest, or in prison, they can then do no harm, but liberate them and they may again congregate and riot. Place a cordon of soldiers, 5,000 strong, around them, and no demonstration of a hostile nature will escape them. Remove the soldiers, and the dem-

onstratation at once breaks forth anew. But if, on the other hand, some one companionable to them, and who has ideas or sentiments similar to their own, comes from without and announces to them that because of certain concessions on one or both sides, the grievance for which they riot has been adjusted, peace and quiet immediately prevail, and the militia are no longer needed. There is no longer a riot to quell, though the same individuals are present who but a moment ago were in a state of frenzy. You may imprison with morphia the pain of neuralgia, may be peculiar in that it darts and shoots like lightning, and is temporarily relieved by warmth; but as soon as the morphia's effect dies away, the lightning pains reappear. A dose of potentized Magnesia phosph. will persuade the pain to disappear permanently. The cells are certainly in their same location, and apparently in the same condition that they were but a moment ago, but they no longer evolve pain, for their grievance has been adjusted. The disease has been cured by suasion; it was only suppressed by superior physical force. Crude drugs almost always suppress by preponderance of physical force. Potencies always cure by suasion.

Tom Moore evidently had a glimpse of homoeopathic truth when he wrote:

"No flower of her kindred,
No rosebud was nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
And give sigh for sigh."

The "last rose of summer" was evidently sad because of her approaching demise, and, from the poet's exppression, evidently yearned for sympathy. Now sympathy is a feeling corresponding to that of another with feelings kindred in kind if not in degree. Another element of sympathy, we think, is the voluntary assumption of the trouble of another. This brings to mind the axiom that "a trouble shared is half over." If, then, sympathy will relieve the trouble existing in the mind of another, and as sympathy is necessarily in its very nature trouble, we have again an illustration of "like curing like."

This suggests another thought which we very much desire to present, but hesitate to do so because it is treading somewhat upon "holy ground." We do not wish to lightly quote serious Scriptural expressions, but one occurs to us which is so beautifully appropriate that we cannot refrain from using it in this connection. Since the law of cure is concerned in the saving of precious lives, and as the subject of the quotation not only saved lives but souls, it may not be deemed inappropriate for us to use it here; and having introduced several similes more or less familiar, some of which may have appealed to one and some to another, doubtless this divine one will appeal to all: "For since by man came death, by man also came the resurrection of the dead; for as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

Potentiation.

The subject of potentiation, however, was the hardest problem, the chief source of worry to us, and presented the greatest difficulty of acceptable solution that we encountered. It was years before a verdict of our own was reached, for engaged as we were in a country practice—old school—with base ball as a diversion, ample opportunity was afforded to solve the points of difficulty while waiting for a patient, a tooth to pull or to handle a "hot grounder" and get it to "first" in time to catch the runner. Many and various were the ideas and theories concerning dosage that came up for consideration, but they would all finally become misfits, until one day, when the idea of "potency" lost its element of volume or magnitude, preponderance of force and physical dominion, which prior to that time had been considered by us to be its chief attribute.

The idea came about in this way: The ball club of which I was captain was composed of nine men who averaged 170 pounds, and were pitted against a team from a neighboring town who were mere feather-weights compared with us. We felt as though we were playing against "kids" or mere boys, and were really ashamed to array ourselves against them, for we naturally felt that we would simply "sponge them out." When the game was finished, however, and the dust had cleared away, we were even more ashamed than when it began. The score was as "jug-handled" as one could well

imagine, but the handle was in the other fellow's hands. The umpire even was quite a small man, but my, how efficient! Potency then and there acquired a new meaning to our mind—that of efficiency or capacity. Efficiency becoming a synonym for potency, the whole subject was clad in new meaning. A new light had broken over the entire field of thought, and the things that had been obscure became plain. Potency, considered as power and without qualification per se, contrasted with potency considered as efficiency, is like studying a landscape by moonlight one moment and considering it under the full glare of the noonday sun the next. There was opposing that small team a tremendous force, if it could have been properly utilized, but the conditions were unfavorable. Force cannot always have its own way unconditionally. On this occasion, for instance, those nine big fellows attempted ever and often to “knock the cover off'n that ball,” but they were not “on to its curves” and it persistently eluded their efforts. The curves which that ball described were not wide, and could only be seen by the practiced eye of the umpire, but they were efficient just the same, and the joke was on us, for we could not hit.

Now, the lesson we learned from that experience was, that if we desired to utilize the great force resident in our combined muscles we must adapt it to the exigencies of the conditions, and also that a very little apparent force, coupled with great capacity, could produce overwhelming results.

The application of it to us was the adaptation of crude and refined drugs to the work to be done by them. Unquestionably there is more innate force per se, more magnitude of measured power in the crude drug than in the 6x trituration. But the conditions are often such that not all of the force is necessary, certainly not available. The molecules of some forms of matter are too large, apparently, to pass through the interstices leading into the ultimate cells of the living body under certain conditions, or these same molecules are unable in their crude form to leave their impress upon the system, and the cells riot unhindered because of the absence of the pacifying element. Our food, in order that it may serve to nourish the body, must first be changed from its natural or

crude state—digested; then, if properly refined, it is assimilated by the cells and becomes blood, muscles and bone—it has become potentized. Now it occasionally happens that the living cells boycott a certain element of the food, and although they suffer its absence intensely, and show it in a hundred ways, they will persist in refusing it lodgment among them, as the striking miners do the advances of the arbitration committee, preferring rather to suffer than to take the apparently distasteful (crude) material.

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

The same principles obtain in the case of the so-called inert class of drugs—the pure metals. There is surely more intrinsic power in a section of railroad iron than there is in a very small key, so much more that the key might easily represent the tenth decimal attenuation. And yet, with all the immensity of innate strength in that crude piece of iron, it is incapable of opening the tiny lock that the key fits; whereas, the key, although so light that its presence in the hand is scarcely perceptible, when inserted into the body of the lock and gently turned will move the tumblers in such unison that the door will swing open; the bar that held it closed has been

moved. It had a capacity, i. e., potency which was developed by potentization which did not reside in the greater magnitude of the big rail.

Did it ever occur to you that more keys in a descending scale of size and conformity would open a given lock than if they were in an ascending scale? Beginning with the perfect fit, which represents the correct remedy and proper size dose, then reduce the size a shade at a time, and it will surprise you to find how many shades of difference downward you will go before the turning of the key will not produce the effect of opening the lock. On the other hand, increase the size a shade and it is a tight fit, but will turn, although the lock itself is in danger of injury. Increase yet another shade and the key won't fit at all, although of the proper material so far as quality is concerned and of exact conformity. The lock like the sick individual, must have that particular quality of remedy; but in such large quantities cannot be assimilated, consequently cannot work the combination, and, therefore is impotent. By adding force still further you may destroy the lock by attempting to open it with too large a key, as you will the patient by forcing too large quantities of crude drugs into him.

Another familiar illustration of the efficacy of the potentization is the razor. There is no kind of question that there is immensely more metal in the back of the razor blade than along its edge, but I'll challenge any man to shave himself with the back of it, or even the edge, if it is slightly dull. The kind of metal useful for shaving is all there, and of the same degree of temper, but there is too much of it and it is thereby impotent. Refine it, potentize it by attenuation until it becomes invisible, and you will develop a potency (i. e., capacity) which before it did not have. Where is the man who will or can dispute these facts well known to everybody. Yet to nearly any one at first stating the proposition that attenuation or subdivision of materials increases their potency curative, the idea is absurd, but if when I graduated from medical college, twenty years ago, I had have said to my classmates, "Boys, if any of you get a case of possible fracture of which you are in doubt, if you have a case like Garfield's

where you cannot locate the bullet, send him to my office and I'll make a picture, and being from Missouri, I'll show you." What would they have said? "Bug house," one would have said, "Poor Me." from another, "I didn't think what little learning he had would have gone that hard with him," and so on, and each would have scampered off to his room to ruminate on the "nutty guy" who would insult their sensibilities by his nauseating presumption.

Who would think of questioning such a proposition today? Now, while on the subject of the razor, I wish to use it again to remove another excrescence of odium that has grown out of the body of homeopathy, and the one, by the way, which has been its greatest reproach.

It sometimes happens that by mistake much larger quantities of homeopathic medicine are taken than were ordered, and no harm results to the taker. We are often taunted by our adversaries proposing to take all the medicine in a case of highly attenuated remedies, and other circumstances along that line.

Now, in reply to these objections, I will add that no one will deny that the edge of a razor in its proper environments, is a very active agent, but I'll guarantee to eat, without harm to myself, the edges, separately and collectively, of all the razors in Simmon's hardware store, if they are brought to me detached from their blades. It is no more reasonable to expect medicines, removed from their sphere of action, to do any more than cold steel, it seems to me. Our so-called inert substances, Silicia, Lycopodium, the Calcareas, Sodium Chloride the animal venoms and the crude metals are all types of this kind of behavior. In their crude state they are inert, but refine them, put an edge on them by trituration or potentization, they at once become active agents for enormous good. Try it, Mr. Doubter, and you'll convince yourself against your will as I did myself.

Again, health may be considered to be the victory of the reparative life-forces existing in the body over the breaking down or death-forces. These two forces are so balanced that during health the destroying or breaking down force is invisible, as is the Bunsen burner standing beside the arc light.

The balance between these two forces is very even, and it only requires a little change on either side of the scale to create a disturbance between them. As the life-force is in the ascendancy during the period of adolescence, the tendency to good health during that time is very great. After full maturity decline begins, when the tendency to grow better is not so great, and the balance is more easily disturbed. Now, since these two forces are naturally so nearly equal, it is readily seen that only a little force is necessary to be added to either to make it more powerful than the other. If the materies morbi of disease perch on the side of the building-up force, the other, or sick side, immediately gains the ascendancy; but at the same time all the reparative forces are hard at work on their side, and in a little while, if let alone or with judicious assistance, will regain its former position, and the destructive force must resume its place in the shade, and health will resume and vice versa. To illustrate: We once saw ten strong, healthy men attempting to place a railroad rail on a wagon. Their combined strength was almost equal to the task, but not quite. A small boy standing by, observing them, saw their distress, and running up applied his strength, and over the rail went. His strength was to the combined power of these ten men what the twelfth potency would be to a similar amount of disease-force; but his strength was the immediate cause of the loading of the rail, as the small dose of medicine is the immediate cause of the restoration of lost health. With the great help of the vital force—the men—which must never be lost sight of, small amounts cure. The boy had loaded the rail onto the wagon as drugs cure disease. The combined strength of those ten men and the intrinsic weight of the iron were about equal. It only required a little addition of strength similar to that of the men to solve the problem.

As said above, relative to the pure metals, gold in its ordinary state is only good to stir up strife, lure men to be frozen to death in the Klondyke and serve as a plank in a political platform. Under certain conditions, however, it is one of the finest remedies. Although not all the gold in Eldorado could scatter the clouds of despondency that obscure the sweet sunlight of reason and happiness in the mind of the un-

fortunate creature who labors under a potentized suicidal impulse, yet gold properly prepared, rendered efficient, will disperse the clouds in that suicide's mind, leaving it bright and clear, as a northwest wind will drive the clouds out of a winter's day.

Iron as it is taken from the ground, or in its usual form of nails, beams and rails, is only good to build bridges, put up houses and make wheels. But in some forms it becomes an invaluable medicine. Not all the iron in Vulcan's mines, however, could tint the blanched lip and cheek with cherry and crimson, and cause the languid eye to glow with the red fire of ardent health, but when needed, if properly prepared, a quantity infinitesimal in itself will, as compared to Iron Mountain, accomplish that end.

And silver in the form as taken from the mines, or made into money, is of no value to the sick in a curative way, for not all the silver that could be coined even at the ratio of 16 to 1 could clear the voice made hoarse from long speaking; but an infinitely small quantity, when indicated, can take the huskiness out of the throat and tone up the vocal cords, so that the tones that issue therefrom will ring and be sustained and clear as the tinkle of the almighty dollar that we're now so busy chasing.

1221 N. Grand Ave.—Clinical Reporter.

The first annual banquet of the Colorado Alumni Association of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity was held last night at the Metropole hotel. The following members of the fraternity were present: Henry McAllister, Jr., Swathmore, '92; A. L. Patton, Swathmore, '98; Dr. A. P. Way, Swathmore, '98; C. D. Page, Cornell, '73; Alfred E. Hillis, Northwestern, '83; Henry Trowbridge, Colby, '83; O. S. Moore, Marietta, '79; Dr. J. W. Himebaugh, Marietta, '80; Rev. H. W. Pinkham, Brown, '88; C. H. Osborn, Stanford, '00; D. P. Taylor, Middlebury, '96. The officers elected for the coming year are: D. P. Taylor, president; Dr. J. W. Anderson, vice president; Rev. H. W. Pinkham, secretary. The toasts were as follows: "Delta Upsilon in Law," Henry Trowbridge; "Colorado," Nathan C. Miller; "Delta Upsilon in Medicine," J. Wylie Anderson; "College Days," Rev. Henry W. Pinkham; "Delta Upsilon Educators," President Victor C. Anderson; "Dikaia Upotheke," Henry McAllister, Jr.—News.

PROBLEMS IN MEDICINE.

Under this head the writer proposes to consider many of the subjects of vital interest to the medical profession. They will be discussed in the light of modern methods, with ample clinical and laboratory facilities.

Original research, photographs and micro-photographs will be freely used where possible, believing the subject, "Problems in Medicine," of sufficient latitude to include all questions which daily enter into the practice of medicine.

The writer will be pleased to assign space to articles and discussions on the subjects presented, and will always appreciate advice and suggestions.

SOME SURGICAL EMBARRASMENTS PREDICTED BY URINALYSIS—WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO APPENDICITIS.

The most important factor for the successful outcome of an operation aside from the technique is a knowledge of the reactive forces of the patient. This necessitates a thorough comprehension of the actual condition, a summation of the normal and abnormal.

The surgeon who has the faculty of intelligent observation, and a knowledge of pathological processes sufficient to successfully interpret the meaning of important clinical signs is the one who generally knows when to operate and how best to avoid possible complications in the after treatment.

A careful study of the heart, bronchial tubes, kidneys and digestive organs must be made with the object of determining the tolerance to the anesthetic, the proper absorption of nutrition and the elimination of waste products.

This last item, while it may seem ordinarily an unimportant one, is in fact the most vital to the successful termination of all surgical cases. "Forewarned is forearmed," and with the results of one's investigation in mind many of the surprises and embarrassments of surgical work may be avoided. The selection of the anesthetic must be made to fit the conditions found with the patient, chloroform being gen-

erally better in bronchial complications, while ether is safer in cardiac lesions.

If rightly interpreted the urine may often indicate the constitutional conditions to be expected after an operation, for it is usually a faithful index of the metabolic processes. For example, a low percentage of urea in an individual who is on the average nitrogenous diet denotes the possibility of uraemia and also increases the probability of shock. Albumen in the urine has been greatly feared, being a significant index to kidney lesions; yet Edebohls clearly demonstrates the possibility of surgical interference and probable relief by removing the tension on the kidneys. Where the quantity of albumen is so great such cases were formally considered hopeless.

It is, therefore, not the presence of albumen that is so much to be feared as it is the reduced elimination of urea, yet with preparatory treatment and proper selection of foods such cases can often be safely operated.

The usual careless custom of testing the urine for albumen only should be condemned in the severest terms, for because it is not present it does not necessarily follow that the nitrogen wastes are satisfactorily eliminated, and that there will be no unfavorable results from this source. In fact, there are many cases with no albumen that have casts and other unfavorable operative symptoms.

It is true that one can place too much significance on these signs, for a few casts may be present in an otherwise normal urine, but a well balanced judgment is just what the writer is contending for—one which will interpret conditions and plan an operation and after treatment to meet them.

A faulty digestion, a sluggish parastalsis, or both, are productive of auto-intoxications. These conditions often exist for some time previous to operations, but in fact invariably precede appendicitis and are almost always a primary etiological factor. While there are probably many forms of toxins produced by faulty digestion that are not well understood, there is one which is within the past few years becoming more important in its relation to certain diseases. In the writer's

opinion it may be the fatal factor in appendiceal cases where the mortality can not be directly attributed to septic peritonitis. Nowhere in our text-books, nor in medical literature, has this fact been mentioned, so far as I am aware, but personal experience has called attention to the close relation and significance of acetone and fatal terminations after operations.

It has frequently been observed that there are fatal cases of appendicitis that are not justified by septic complications. That with no pathological change in any of the abdominal organs so far as can be noticed, there has been a profound intoxication similar to uraemia and death has followed within a few hours. Acetonuria can produce just such complications as this, and its presence can be found early in the history of appendicitical attacks, prognosing by its presence the possible outcome if it is the factor.

Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis and adnexia is commonly associated with perverted intestinal digestion, and this alone makes possible the many intoxications. While this does not necessarily mean that all cases have acetone, its presence should make a more guarded prognosis. In the writer's experience acetone has been frequently associated with fatal cases of operative appendicitis. If this fact is true the value of its early detection is obvious.

C. E. TENNANT, Steele block, Denver, Colorado.

Chapter 299 of the Laws of Minnesota of 1903 provides that hereafter it shall be unlawful for any board of health, board of education, or any other public board or officer, acting in the state under police regulations or otherwise, or under any general law or city charter however adopted, to compel or require the vaccination of any child, or to make any vaccination a condition precedent to the attendance at any school in the state, or to exclude any child not having been vaccinated; except that, in epidemics of smallpox, such boards of health and boards of education may, by joint action, require such vaccination by a duly licensed and practicing physician, to be selected by the person to be vaccinated; provided, that any child may be exempt from the provisions of this act where a reputable physician certifies in writing that on account of said child's physical condition such vaccination would be dangerous to the child's health.—Medico-Legal Bulletin.

SURGICAL REMEDIES.

To cover intelligently the whole field of surgical remedies during the time at our command, would be so evidently impossible that we shall confine this paper principally to suggestions in regard to such conditions as are closely associated with the operating room and more particularly to those arising directly as a result of the anæsthetic and the operation.

The whole time might well be employed in a discussion of anesthesia which the redoubtable Howard Crutcher, a man of large fame, of enormous practice and what is more to the point, a true homeopathic surgeon, claims to be the long end of surgery. So imbued is he with this belief that, when avoidable, he never operates without the assistance of an expert anesthetizer.

We all know that many deaths accredited to other causes are the direct result of the anesthetic or of the means used to overcome its effects, yet there is a grave tendency among surgeons to ascribe such fatalities to any cause rather than to the true one. Our students, therefore, learn to handle the anesthetic as carelessly as they are taught to handle that agent still more dangerous in the hands of the ill-informed, the homeopathic remedy.

The most usual error into which the anesthetizer falls is in watching the heart as the indicator of the degree of narcosis.

If the heart is seriously affected it does indicate that narcosis has reached a stage which should never have been permitted, for, as that remarkable student of books and men, Dr. Edwin Jay Clark, has repeatedly stated, the man who loses patients through anesthesia is the man who watches the heart in preference to the respiration.

This is true, for the heart is affected only secondarily. When, however, narcosis has reached a point which will produce heart failure, the respiration should still be the main consideration and the administration of Strychnia, Glonoin or Amyl Nitrite is wholly out of place as a whip, not only because of their direct effects, but also because of their indirect effects in preventing the administration or the action of the

subsequent homeopathic remedy. A towel, wet with cold water, struck sharply upon the body will produce all the good effects of these drugs, if there be any such, with none of the bad. Start the respiration and the heart will take care of itself.

The next condition to be considered is that of shock ranging all the way from a simple nervous excitement to complete and dangerous collapse; a condition readily differentiated from the narcosis of anesthesia although the anesthetic may be the cause of the shock.

In this field the Homeopath stands pre-eminently as the only one who can cope intelligently with these various degrees of nerve impression by means of therapeutic agents.

In complete collapse the patient should never be removed from the table until the more severe symptoms have disappeared. If the limbs are raised when the condition of shock is observed, they should not be lowered. If the limbs are not so raised they should be immediately but gently and slowly lifted above the level of the trunk, that all the blood possible may be thrown to the vital centers, but no other disturbance of the patient should be permitted. Absolute quiet is essential.

Many surgeons, knowing that more or less shock accompanies all operations, and knowing also that heat has a marked bearing upon shock, employ this agent in all operations as a preventive measure and find that the results in all cases more than justify the extra trouble.

The injection of saline solution is the best mechanical agent during profound collapse and the so-called heart stimulants are the most dangerous. When a patient recovers from shock after the administration of crude drug stimulants, that he would have made a better recovery without them, is a fore-gone conclusion.

When collapse so occurs while the patient is under an anesthetic, the homeopathic remedy must be chosen upon the objective symptoms wholly unless the surgeon in charge has been treating the case previously to the operation, in which case his knowledge will be of assistance during the more severe condition. Without this previous knowledge of the case, the range of remedies from which to choose is very small.

The history of Aconite, Arsenicum, Camphor, Carbo veg. and Veratrum shows the symptoms of typical shock, yet the choice of Aconite would depend upon the mental condition of the patient before he was placed upon the table for the objective symptoms alone would not be sufficient to warrant the selection of this remedy.

We find, further, that of the remaining four none excepting Camphor have a condition of shock without a previous weakening process sufficiently severe to prevent an operation during the time when they would be indicated, excepting in accident cases. Camphor, however, has all the symptoms of typical shock including the most marked condition, that of suddenness.

We suggest, therefore, that in cases of shock under the anesthetic without a previous knowledge of the patient's condition, Camphor is the remedy which will relieve the largest number of cases and it may be given empirically with assurance of relief in a very short time. Being volatile the crude drug may be administered by olfaction with good results, but the potentized form will act more surely, more quickly and more permanently.

Of course, surgeons who are well informed upon materia medica and its application, may see at a glance, indications pointing so strongly to a certain remedy that the shock is but a corroboration of the propriety of their choice, but it is not for such as these that we write.

In post surgical conditions any remedy in the materia medica may be indicated. There are a few, however, so often indicated after certain injuries both surgical and accidental, that they seem to be worthy of special mention.

After wounds clean cut with sharp instruments, whether during operation or not, when the parts about the wound have an unhealthy appearance with burning, stinging pains, or when dilation of the sphincters is followed by burning and stinging, Staphisagria will relieve the suffering and bring about healthy granulations. Not that we prescribe Staphisagria because a clean cut has been made or because the sphincters have been strained or torn, but because we know by experience that the totality of the symptoms following this class

of wounds, will point to *Staphisagria*. If the totality should not so point we would look elsewhere for the indicated remedy.

This statement refers to each and every remedy mentioned here.

After a great deal of cutting and slashing of tissues is followed by prostration, coldness, oozing of blood, cold breath and other *Carbo veg.* symptoms, examine carefully before prescribing *Carbo veg.* because in the large majority of such cases, the totality will point to *Strontium carb.* which Kent calls the *Carbo veg.* of the surgeon.

Among typical post surgical shock remedies we find *Camphor* with its coldness, its blueness and its desire to be uncovered in spite of the coldness; *Ammonium carb.*, very similar but with a tendency to discharge fluid blood and a tendency toward gangrene because of the destruction of red corpuscles; and *Secale* with its emaciation, its shriveled body, coldness in spite of the redness, and its desire to be uncovered.

After severe bruises and contusions *Arnica* will clear up such conditions as result to the soft tissues, but if the injury has gone deeper and affected the cartilages, tendons or the periosteum and especially when about the joints, we will find the symptoms pointing to *Ruta* and *Ruta* will cure.

If, however, the ligaments and tendons are strained instead of bruised, we will find *Rhus tox.* indicated, followed probably by *Calcarea carb.* to finish the cure.

If the sensory nerves are bruised or lacerated, as we so often find to be the case especially in the extremities so rich in nerve endings, *Ledum*, if given immediately, will often prevent all the subsequent suffering. This is a remedy which may be prescribed empirically for all punctured wounds by whatever agent made and if given in time, severe symptoms seldom follow. If not given early and the injured part aches and becomes very sore, *Ledum* is still indicated and will prevent further advance; but if pains have begun to shoot up the course of the nerves, then *Ledum* is no longer of value. *Hypericum* is now the remedy and will cure, even though the condition has gone to tetanic twitching. Tetanus in all stages

while the shooting, knife-like pains are present running along the course of the nerves, is curable by *Hypericum*, provided convulsions have not continued long enough to so exhaust the patient that reaction is impossible because of the great weakness caused by delay.

This remedy finds another sphere of action in injuries to the spine; to the coccyx especially; to the meninges; to the fibers of the cord. Possibly with a drawing of the muscles of the back; a feeling of constriction; but always accompanied by pains shooting along the nerve course, the great characteristic symptom of *Hypericum*.

We have omitted to speak of *Phosphorus* as the chief agent for the relief of vomiting after chloroform. If given high, it seldom fails to relieve immediately, but if given low, it generally increases the condition sought to be relieved. Personally we find the CM. potency most effective.

We mention last but not by any means because it is least in efficiency as an agent in surgical work, *Calendula*, the only dressing ever required for fresh wounds. If a dry dressing is desired a 1X triturate will be all sufficient. If a wet dressing is to be used, nothing could do more toward the healing process than can the 1X dilution.

In closing we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the writings, the lectures and the personal instruction of that prince among homeopaths, Dr. James T. Kent, whom we have quoted liberally, and to whom we wish to extend every apology for what his ideas may have suffered in passing through our hands.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

12 Nevada Building, Denver.

"When will the schools unite, for that time is bound to come? When *similia* is admitted to be a law of practice, a truth which any medical man can hold without being subject to contempt; when it is taught in all medical schools, leaving the option with the student; when the public hospitals are open for service without discrimination; when service in army and navy is open to us, then we will abandon our separate organization, into which our fathers were forced, and we can then do so without fear, because the truth will demonstrate itself. Union will not occur until Hahnemann's memory ceases to be libeled, not before the truth which he developed and established in a scientific spirit acknowledged by the general profession."—Dr. H. E. Campbell Banquet, University of Michigan.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

The March session was held at the Adams hotel on the 21st instant. There were present from out of town, Dr. A. F. Swan of Brighton; from the city, Drs. H. K. Dunklee, Carolyn Dewey Beebe, J. B. Brown, C. W. Enos, Clinton Enos, J. W. Mastin, R. D. P. Brown and Edwin Jay Clark, and five visitors.

Dr. Howard, as special committee on place of meeting, reported by letter that he had completed arrangements for the use of the Adams hotel for another year.

Dr. Butterfield, chairman of the program committee, was absent and no report was made. This session was the last provided for on the printed program, so we are unable to announce the essayists for the April session.

Dr. Willard, chairman of the special committee on the president's annual address, being absent no report was made.

The papers of the evening were then called for, Dr. Edwin Jay Clark presenting, "The Use of the Nosodes;" Dr. Clinton Enos, "Suppression of Symptoms," and Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown, "The Surgical Remedies." The papers were discussed by Drs. J. B. Brown, R. D. P. Brown, C. W. Enos, Edwin Jay Clark, Clinton Enos and A. F. Swan.

Dr. R. D. P. Brown, in the opening of his subject, apologized for reading a paper upon a subject so well understood by those present, though it was one that had been specially written to instruct those who were conspicuous by their absence.

One of the senior students of the Denver Homeopathic college expressed a desire to discuss the papers, but refused to do so because of the fear of appearing in print. The promise of the Critique reporter not to make any mention of his remarks apparently failed to allay any of his apprehensions. (The senior class has not as yet had its final examination in *Materia Medica*.) At 10:30 the club adjourned. E. J. C.

Query: If a Christian Science believer were to swallow a poisonous dose of arsenic, thinking it was chalk, and harmless, what would be the result?

USE OF THE NOSODES.

What is a nosode?

Dr. Constantine Herring gives us this definition, which is authoritative: "Nosodes are nothing but solutions in alcohol of undeviating products of disease, and have to be first proved, and may then be given according to the symptoms, like other remedies."

The substances that can be properly used for remedial purposes are described by Dr. Carroll Dunham as follows: "It is probable that whatever substance from which ever of the kingdoms of nature, has the power to modify or alter in any way any of the functions and tissues of the body, is capable of being used as a remedy for diseased conditions. When we know how it alters or modifies the functions and tissues of the healthy body (a proving shows us how it does so), then the law *similia similibus curantur* teaches us in what cases to apply it as a remedy."

Under this opinion, and we believe it to be correct, we can rightly claim the use of the nosodes as a proper and scientific measure. We certainly believe in the propriety of using any and all substances that have been properly proven.

One of the most common objections offered against the use of these remedial agents is that they are filthy. This objection certainly does not apply to their homeopathic use, for no expert homeopathist attempts to use them in a state anywhere approaching the crude. The decillionth potency of Hahnemann is about the lowest used, though more often the 200th or higher is given. The man who makes the loudest howl about the filthiness of potentized nosodes, has no qualms of conscience when he injects a large quantity of diseased horse juice into his patient. What he injects is not a nosode. It is too filthy for a nosode. To the mind of such a man genuine dirt is not as filthy as dirt well diluted, so long as in the use of his genuine filthy remedy he is in the swim of the shoddy aristocracy of medicine. The preparations we use and advise are clean, never spoil nor become unfit for use and keep indefinitely in all climates.

We know that any nosode when potentized and used in a scientifically homeopathic manner is perfectly clean and an entirely ethical remedy; that any diseased product when given in a large quantity of more or less rotten or partly rotten and diseased horse juice is dirty, filthy and unscientific, and that the man who uses it has not the artistic skill so necessary in the perfect physician.

We hear men say that they prescribe the "diphtheritic antitoxine" because it is homeopathic to diphtheria, not realizing that in such a statement they have shown their great ignorance of the basic principles and true meaning of homeopathy. A remedy is never homeopathic to a disease name. Diphtheria, we know, is always diphtheria, but case number one is not case number two. Often the divergence will be great, again it is slight, but if we would be honest, as homeopaths we are compelled to individualize each case. To use the antitoxine treatment or any other routine treatment is to be dishonest. I will admit that there are doctors so lacking in acumen, skill and knowledge that they can not see the difference between the two cases and naturally use a routine treatment and then show their ignorance by calling it homeopathic to both cases. Now the nosodes to be used successfully must not be used in any such unscientific and slovenly manner. There is always danger in the wrong use of high potencies, and that danger is marked in that class of deep and long acting remedies called the nosodes.

Psorinum, while an excellent antipeoric, is not homeopathic to psora. Pyrogen is not indicated in every case of septic fever. Syphilinum is indicated in a minority of the cases of syphilis. Diphtherinum is not to be prescribed a la ignorant antitoxine methods for every case of diphtheria, but only for selected cases, and so we might go on down the list. Each remedy must be given only when indicated by the complete picture of the case. The man who prescribes Hydrophobinum simply because there is an aggravation on seeing water is not necessarily making a homeopathic prescription. The man who gives Psorinum because the stools smell like rotten eggs, has forgotten that Scilla and a dozen or more other remedies cover that same condition any one of which

may be more homeopathic to the case. The fragmentary character of the proving of some of these remedies makes it exceptionally hard to use them at all homeopathically. They will, therefore, have to be kept among the reserves, for occasional use only, until such time as a knowledge of their action may be more fully developed.

The question of using or of not using this class of remedies we favorably settled for ourselves many years ago. We were led to a favorable action by the fact that those most highly skilled in the homeopathic use of remedies (artists) used nosodes; and that those not possessing this high degree of skill condemned their use and yet were very apt to use undiluted filth.

Acknowledging that diphtheritic antitoxine might be homeopathic to my next case of diphtheria and that I knew that it was, how would I use it?

"If we give too strong a dose it must, notwithstanding the inherent beneficial character of its nature, prove injurious by its mere magnitude." "The dose of the homeopathically selected remedy can never be prepared so small that it shall not be stronger than the natural disease." "The praise bestowed of late years by some few homeopaths on the larger doses is owing to this, either that they chose low dynamizations of the medicine to be administered, as I myself used to do twenty years ago, from not knowing any better, or that the medicines selected were not perfectly homeopathic." These three quotations from Hahnemann answer the question. When we left the portals of our alma mater we had a very poor knowledge of homeopathy, the wisdom contained in the quotations was unknown to us. It required many a hard knock to bring us to a realization of their truth.

In studying these remedies we notice a red line running through almost all of them, marked despondency. We notice that many recommend them "when the indicated remedy fails." We have learned that often when we have a one-sided case, drawing slowly along, symptoms mixed, nothing well indicated, and when that which appears to be indicated does not produce its favorable action, that then the nosode coming the nearest to the dyscrasia of the patient will often stir up

the case and bring out and develop a picture that will lead to the selection of the homeopathic remedy.

Ambra grisea shows marked aggravation from the presence of strangers and others. There is also aggravation from any little thing unusual, as straining at stool or walking further than usual or business embarrassments. Farrington says "that unless there are some nervous symptoms present in a case, you can hardly expect it to do good service."

Anthracinum shows a markedly septic and malignant condition. Marked prostration with subnormal temperature. Intense burning pain. It has many symptoms that might call to your mind such remedies as *Ars.*, *Carb. ac.*, *Crotalis*, *Lachesis*, *Pyrogen* or *Secale*. In the terrible pains of cancer, carbuncle or erysipelas it should be thought of in comparison with *Ars.* or *Euphorbium*.

Diphtherinum deserves to be well proved. H. C. Allen, in his Key Notes, gives a page of "cured symptoms, verifications which the author has found guiding and reliable for twenty-five years." "When the patient seems doomed and the most carefully selected remedies fail to relieve or permanently improve." There is a malignancy about its symptoms that reminds us of *Lac. can.*, *Merc. cy.*, *Bapt.*, *Apis* and others. The throat symptoms are not marked; the constitutional symptoms are decided.

Hydrophobinum or *Lyssin* shows a marked aggravation at the sight or sound of running water. Bell says: "Hydrophobinum adds an interesting and well confirmed symptom to our repertory in the aggravation which with other symptoms makes it applicable in dysentery. Those who have scruples about using a remedy of this character are at liberty to cure cases having this distinctive condition with some other remedy, if they can." The remedy can be compared with *Bell.*, *Canth.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*, etc. Its other aggravations are from the heat of the sun; from bright, dazzling light, and from carriage riding.

Medorrhinum has many symptoms that occur after the so-called cures of specific urethritis made by many who call themselves doctors. The cases were not cured; they were suppressed. The aggravations are from thinking of the condi-

tion; heat; covering; sweets; thunder storm; from daylight to sunset. Ameliorations are at the sea shore; damp weather; lying on the stomach.

Psorinum is probably our most often used nosode, and it is our best proven one. Dr. James T. Bell, in that work of his so indispensable to the true Physician, gives Psorinum this well deserved commendation: "Whether derived from purest gold or purest filth, our gratitude for its excellent services forbids us to inquire or care." Psorinum has complete despair of recovery. Patient perspires profusely from the least exertion and at night. Has a dirty, unhealthy, greasy skin, with great tendency to suppuration. Offensiveness is marked—offensive odor to the body, offensive eructations, offensive flatulency, offensive stool, offensive discharge from the ear, offensive expectoration, offensive leucorrhoea, offensive menstrual flow, etc. It needs to be differentiated from Sulf. and in many of its conditions from Arn., Ant. tart., Cham., Graph., China, Laurocerasus, Capsicum and others. T. F. Allen, in his Handbook, devotes three and one-half pages to its symptoms. H. C. Allen, in speaking of its use in fevers, says: "Psorinum will often clear up a case where there is lack of vital reaction after severe attacks when other remedies often well chosen fail to relieve or permanently improve." In his Key Notes he truly says that, "Psorinum should not be given for psora or the psoric diathesis, but, like every other remedy, upon a strict individualization—the totality of the symptoms—and then we realize its wonderful work."

Pyrogen, Kent says, "has the anxiety of Ars., the restlessness of Rhus, the soreness of Arnica, the aching of Eupatorium and the rattling in the chest of Ant. tart."

Syphilinum, like Merc., shows marked aggravation at night. You will remember that this is the opposite of Medorrhinum.

Tuberculinum or Baccilinum, while especially adapted to the class of patients in whom you would look for tubercular conditions, is never to be prescribed for that condition only. H. C. Allen says: "Adapted to persons of light complexion, blue eyes, blonde in preference to brunette, tall, slim, flat narrow chest, active and precocious mentally, weak physi-

cally." Symptoms ever-changing. Takes cold easily without knowing how or where. Emaciation rapid and pronounced, are some of its more marked symptoms.

Variolinum has only a fragmentary proving, but has won laurels as a prophylactic against smallpox superior in all respects to that of vaccination.

This covers most of our nosodes in a manner so condensed that it can hardly be satisfactory to either the Club or the essayist. If you want more definite or extended information you can get it if you will look for it.

In conclusion let me impress this fact upon your minds: If the remedy is homeopathic to the case, the dose can not be too small; if not homeopathic, it is dangerous to give in any dose.

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

22 Steele Block.

Read before the Denver Homeopathic Club.

Pneumonia, at least in cities, now ranks close to America's greatest disease—tuberculosis in its various forms. And we are giving much attention to the study of anti-toxins for it. And that is well—if— If we remember that in a healthy body many germs, even the deadliest, are as harmless as a mince pie in a cupboard. And if we also remember that in a body that isn't healthy all kinds of obnoxious germs have taken hold and are busily biting away the foundations of life. The scientific men have observed that, no sooner do they get one sort of germ under control than another, which either was previously unknown or was previously mild, assumes a virulent character and undoes almost all that science has done. The only real gain has been through knowledge of how to keep clean and how to keep well. That's why we live longer than we used to, as a race. That's how we can laugh at the germ and put off the grave, as individuals.—Saturday Evening Post.

W. M. Hoyt, whose daughter and several grandchildren were victims of the Iroquois fire in Chicago, has donated a very valuable piece of ground upon which will be erected one of the finest hospital buildings in the country, costing over one-half million dollars. When completed it will be under homeopathic management. R. T. Crane of the Crane Manufacturing Company, whose grandchildren met death at the same time, is a large contributor to the building fund.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—David A. Strickler, 705 Fourteenth street, Denver, Colo., President; Giles P. Howard, M. D., Steele blk., Denver, Colo., Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the executive committee.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block. Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets second Monday of every month, at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS.

Fatalities following almost 100 per cent. of the operations for appendicitis in the city of Denver, during a period sufficiently recent to be readily remembered by the reading public, should lead the aforesaid reading public into making a systematic search for some more satisfactory method of treatment, even though that same be much less spectacular and dramatic. We imagine that it was nearly time for the class of citizens from which the operators have drawn so relentlessly in recent years—to serve as sacrifice upon the altar of scientific research—to politely but positively decline further service, and, so far as future investigation in this par-

ticular field is concerned, demand that the experiments be first "tried upon the dog."

There is no doubt but what, as an absolutely last resort, there are cases where surgical interference is really necessary, and the sorrow of friends and relatives which usually follows a fatal termination of any ordinary ailment, would be softened somewhat in nearly every instance of this description, inasmuch as they would have been previously warned of the danger attending the heroic measures proposed, in sufficient time at least to fortify them against the fatal termination which rarely fails to materialize; in cases, however, where serious discomfort in the abdominal region is diagnosed as a true appendicitis, the patient rushed off to the hospital and an immediate operation decided upon and performed, it being considered the only salvation at hand for the victim's life, the suddenness of the attack, followed so suddenly by the sudden decision, operation and death of the patient, leaves the friends so dazed and heart-broken that the assurances of the operating surgeon and attending physician that the "operation was a success, but the patient died from 'shock,'" leaves little room for consolation or comment, whereas, if more conservative procedures had been permitted to prevail, similar, for instance, to the treatment received by King Edward VII., the patient might have lived to have had his name in the paper under far more pleasing circumstances in which he could have personally participated.

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

M.

INFANTILE ANÆMIA.*

Report of thirty-two cases treated at City Infants' Hospital, Randall's Island, New York City, during a period of four months, by Mateo M. Guillén, M. D., House Physician and Surgeon.

The various conditions of blood impoverishment grouped under the general head "Anæmia" have been the subject of empirical study and treatment since the beginning of medical history, there being no scientific data giving us a correct guide for either recognizing the condition or noting any improvement therein. With the development of the science of hæmatology, the clinician has been given a definite index of the true condition of the blood and the effect of treatment upon the same; and so, from this point, each stage of improvement and what would cause improvement could be studied.

Thus far, however, this has been true only of the blood of adults; the hæmatology of infants is still under investigation, comparatively little work having been done in the line of controlling by laboratory methods the improvement if infantile anæmia under certain therapeutic measures.

With this end in view the author took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the almost inexhaustible material at this hospital, feeling that it would be of interest, both to himself and the profession at large, to watch the improvement of the blood of these little patients under the influence of iron.

We chose iron as our hæmatinic, first, because we believe it to be the most easily borne drug of its class; second, because our investigation was carried on during the summer months, when codliver oil is contra-indicated. We selected what we considered the most bland and unirritating preparation of iron, Pepto-Mangan (Gude), and our judgment was justified, as in no case did we have to suspend treatment on account of any untoward influence on the delicate organisms of sick infants. Only in a few cases were we obliged to resort to the occasional aid of a laxitive to overcome any constipating influence.

Our selection of cases included the widest range, consisting of anæmia of tuberculosis, marasmus, broncho-pneumonia, gastro-enteritis; in fact, the whole gamut of the common diseases of infancy.

In each case an exact and painstaking blood examination was made before giving the remedy, and, after a specified time, a second count was taken. We will first append a graphic chart, showing the effect of the treatment in each case, and then proceed to the consideration of some of the cases in detail.

The following are some of the case histories of especial interest:

Case I.—E. P., aged seventeen months; admitted May 6, 1901, age four months. Mother died when child was two days old; no history

*Including several cases not infants.

of syphillis or tuberculosis. On admission had a mottled, bluish appearance; slight discharge from the eyes; greatly emaciated; physical condition apparently hopeless; weight five pounds eight ounces. Was wet-nursed until May, 1902. At this time (May 3) it weighed fifteen pounds four ounces; had a large abscess back of ear. June 11, 1902—Showed a waxy pallor, marked anaemia of conjunctivae and other mucous membranes; spleen perceptibly enlarged; liver slightly so; axillary, cervical and inguinal lymphatics also enlarged. Blood examination—Red cell, 3,366,000; white cells, 16,000 per cmm. Haemoglobin, 20%. Differential count of the leukocytes showed 48% of lymphocytes. Treatment—Pepto-Mangan (Gude) 3ss, t. i. d. July 22, 1902—Patient somewhat improved, weight eleven pounds twelve ounces. Combined arsenic with Pepto-Mangan. August 11, 1902—Weight sixteen pounds twelve ounces. September 16, 1902—Weight nineteen pounds eight ounces. Patient's general condition very much improved; color very much better; patient cheerful and beginning to walk. Blood examination—Red cells, 3,466,666 per cmm.; white cells, 8,000 per cmm. Haemoglobin 58%. Glands, spleen and liver still enlarged, but becoming smaller.

Case II.—K. T., aged twenty-four months, female, white. Admitted June 1. General condition fair, nourishment fair, color pale. Had scarlatina five months ago and diphtheria two months later. Bowel movements have been loose, green, offensive, with some mucus for the last few days. Slept well, appetite poor. Very thirsty. June 11—Child emaciated, very weak and pale. Mucous membranes of conjunctivae, lips and mouth very anaemic. Appetite poor. Bowel movements have been yellow for the last two days. Child had never walked. Blood examination—Red cells, 2,533,333 per cmm.; white cells, 10,000 per cmm. Haemoglobin, forty per cent. Treatment—Pepto-Mangan (Gude) 3 j, t. i. d. July 1—Patient has improved some; three pounds' gain in weight. August 8—Very much improved; has gained seven pounds. September 2—Patient apparently in good health; is able to walk. Blood examination—Red cells, 4,851,851 per cmm.; white cells, 7,133 per cmm. Haemoglobin, seventy-five per cent.

Case V.—H. V., aged nineteen months, female, white; twin sister of Case IV.; admitted June 11, 1902. Mother died of pulmonary tuberculosis; a young brother also died of the same cause, father tuberculous. Since admission has been delicate and anaemic. Had several attacks of bronchitis. Bowels normal. Blood examination—Red cells, 3,132,000 per cmm.; white cells, 5,600 per cmm. Haemoglobin, fifty-seven per cent. Treatment—Pepto-Mangan (Gude) 3 j, t. i. d. July 12—Child improving very much and gaining in weight. August 11—Patient had a rash all over the neck and spreading down the body; Koplick's sign present. Diagnosis, measles. Removed to quarantine ward. August 18—Child had very bad cough; consolidation in upper left lobe. Blood examination—Red cells, 4,580,851 per cmm.; white

cells, 12,300 per cmm. Haemoglobin, sixty-nine per cent. The child looked very ill; high temperature and frequent respiration. August 25—The patient was very weak. Broncho-Pneumonia over back of both lungs. Refuses nourishment. Blood analysis shows very marked anaemia and leukocytosis (sepsis). Red cells, 3,012,300 per cmm.; white cells, 15,600 per cmm. Haemoglobin, forty³ per cent. August 29—Patient died. Autopsy revealed Broncho-Pneumonia of both lungs and tubercular bronchial glands.

Case XIX.—W. B., colored, male, aged three and one-half years. Admitted June, 1902, having come to us from Dr. A. Jacobi's ward, Roosevelt hospital, with the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. Patient had been apparently well until nine months ago, when he had an attack of pneumonia; from which he never fully recovered. His condition was extreme; emaciation, harrassing cough, sputum contained tubercle bacilli. Two weeks after admission he had a pulmonary hemorrhage of about six or eight ounces, brought on by a severe attack of coughing. He was confined to bed for ten days. Temperature 104 degrees, pulse 164, respiration 64. After that he was kept in the fresh air daily. Blood examination—Red cells, 3,947,676 per cmm.; white cells, 10,500 per cmm. Haemoglobin, forty-two per cent. Treatment—Guaiacol carbonate and Pepto-Mangan (Gude) 3 j. t. i. d. September, 1902—Blood findings, red cells, 4,977,777 per cmm.; white cells, 9,500 per cmm. Haemoglobin, fifty-eight per cent., which was an increase of 1,000,000 of red cells, and sixteen per cent of Haemoglobin. His weight had increased considerably, and he was able to walk about. Respiration had fallen to thirty-four. He was scarcely to be recognized as the same child of four months previous.

Case XXIV.—L. K., aged nine years, white, male. Admitted June 1902. Physical condition fairly good; had diphtheria four years ago; measles last year; otherwise healthy; he was growing rapidly. Mucous membranes anaemic. For the last two years has taken Pepto-Mangan (Gude) at irregular intervals, when his condition would invariably improve. Blood analysis—Red cells, 4,678,594 per cmm.; white cells, 7,100 per cmm. Haemoglobin, seventy-two per cent.—a moderate amount of simple anaemia. Treatment—Pepto-Mangan (Gude) 3 j, t. i. d. given for four months. September 20—Appearance constantly improving. Blood count—Red cells, 5,280,989 per cmm.; white cells, 6,400 per cmm. Haemoglobin, eighty-two per cent.

Cases XXIII and XXVIII were also cases of simple anaemia, similar to the above.

Case XXIX.—J. D. aged four years, white, male. Admitted July 8, 1902. Patient had been suffering from Pott's disease for a year and at times had very acute pains. He was unable to walk any distance without crying out from pain, and held himself from the table or bed to relieve pain. Deformity is marked and tender. Lesion extends from the seventh to the tenth dorsal vertebra. Physical condition

poor; anaemic. Blood examination—Red cells, 3,979,888 per cmm.; white cells, 9,000 per cmm. Haemoglobin, sixty-six per cent. Patient was placed on a Bradford frame and kept in the fresh air daily, taking Pepto-Mangan (Gude) 3 j, t. i. d. September 20—Patient has improved very much. At first he objected to the frame, but now he cried when removed from his portable bed to be washed. He suffered no more pain. Deformity slightly corrected. Appearance improved very much. Blood report—Red cells, 4,898,788 per cmm.; white cells, 7,800 per cmm. Haemoglobin, seventy-six per cent., showing increase of red corpuscles and haemoglobin, and diminution of leukocytes.

Case XXVII resembles the above case sufficiently to need no special description.

Conclusion—Reference to the table above shows that, out of the thirty-two cases, the haemoglobin and red blood corpuscles increased in all except five cases. An analysis of these may be of interest. In two of them there was before treatment a high red cell and haemoglobin percentage, followed by a diminution after exhibiting the Pepto-Mangan, but which was accompanied with great subjective improvement. Speculation seems to be justified here that there was a condition of blood concentration—diminution of the whole volume of the blood—before the treatment was begun (Cases XIII. and XVII.). Case V. improved at first, but subsequent complications overwhelmed the little patient. The other two cases unimproved were a case of sarcoma and a case of syphilitic periostitis, the former dying with the progress of the disease, the latter simply remaining unimproved.

On the other hand, there were three cases classed as hopeless that made a complete recovery.

Constipation, always a lurking danger, is all the more prominent at this season of the year when the more or less confinement of the winter months has added to the sluggishness of the bowels.

To constipation, with the backing up of the ptomaines and toxins in the system may be traced various symptoms, on account of which the laity at this time popularly suppose that they need a spring tonic. What they really need in most cases is the proper cleansing of the intestinal tract. Many drugs or combination of drugs have been used to give the laxative or cathartic effect, but all are more or less harmful in cases of habitual constipation.

In Pancrobilin, which contains $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of ox bile and $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of enzymes of the pancreas, we have an ideal remedy in the shape of a pill for all cases of habitual constipation. Pancrobilin is so prepared that it is not effected by the digestion of the food, but stimulates the villi absorption and also stimulates peristalsis.

Habitual constipation in children can be overcome by taking five or ten drops of the liquid Pancrobilin once or twice a day.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. Lillian I. Pollock has moved to 2800 Williams street, into the residence formerly occupied by Dr. J. C. Irvine.

Lieutenant Governor Harding of Ohio is the son of Dr. Harding, a homeopathic physician of Marion, in the same state.

Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Ordway, after a sojourn in California of several months in search of health for Mrs. Ordway, have returned to Denver.

No, Sophy, we do not give two dollars' worth of soap with each subscription. The Critique is one dollar per year, strictly in advance.

The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy says that "Dr. Curtis M. Beebe has returned to Los Angeles and is located at 312 South Hill street."

Dr. A. M. Moore, bailawick Brighton, took a few minutes off from his hard work at home and visited in the city a while the fore part of last month.

February issue of Medical Forum, Kansas City, came to us in such an improved and altered appearance over its first issue that we scarcely recognized it.

The three prize essays published in the March Medical Century occupied over twenty of its pages. They were all good and merit general circulation.

"The Spirit of the Times," by Dr. H. E. Beebe, Sidney, Ohio, has been received by The Critique and will be quoted from, from time to time, in the future.

The Hahnemann Monthly declares, in an editorial, March issue, that the doctor's team, in city practice, is a burden. Walking is good enough for us.

The secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health is a homeopath, Dr. William T. Miller of Cleveland. Is Ohio all right homeopathically? We guess "Yes."

The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter came to us all in a bunch, having missed us for several sessions. Its new dress becomes it very muchly.

Ex-Speaker Dr. J. B. Sanford was operated on for appendicitis at St. Luke's hospital, this city, the 8th of last month. Died on the 15th; same old story.

Dr. J. M. Blaine would like to know—never mind, if the party who switched "tiles" with him at the theater recently will return his'n, no questions, etc.

Tuberculosis wasn't in it with pneumonia, when it comes to furnishing Chicago doctors with a reason for the death of people during the past winter.

Malpractice suits are becoming so common hereabouts that most any one can have one. The business manager, not to be outdone, etc., says, "Me, too."

Medical Councilor, Detroit, Michigan, takes the unwarranted privilege of publishing Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown's "The Care of Potencies," as an original article.

University Homeopathic Observer, issued quarterly by the Homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, has been received. Continue coming, please.

Out of the eighty-one deaths which occurred in the different public institutions of Denver during December last, but one occurred at the Homeopathic hospital.

Dr. Laura E. Stockdale, Pine, Colorado, always has her dues in the Denver Homeopathic Club and her subscription to The Critique paid up in advance.

Dr. Ella M. Griffith has moved her office from the Mack block to 222 Temple Court, corner of Fifteenth and California street. She gives evidence of prospering.

Six cases of typhoid were reported to the health board of Denver during the month of December, 1904. Five deaths occurred from the same cause, same period.

Fifty male and forty-six female children were born in Denver during December of last year. During the same period there were 260 deaths from all causes.

Dr. William R. Welch was slightly indisposed several days during the past month, owing to an attack of the grippe, which kept him from active practice.

Error in the copy sent up giving price of "Infant Feeding and Its Relation to Health and Disease," Fisher, at \$1.50, should have read \$2. F. A. Davis Company.

Percentage increase in death rate from pneumonia, in Philadelphia, between 1869 and 1902 was 83.38 per cent., according to Scott in Hahnemannian Monthly.

"They say" that since Dr. Wilson A. Smith retired from editorial charge of Medical Visitor, same will be absorbed by Gatchell's Clinique-Era. Wrong again; Harry B. Dale, M. D., is the editor now.

Rumor sayeth that Editor Charles Gatchell, M. D., has abandoned his intention of forever remaining a bachelor and has taken unto himself a wife. Joy be, etc.

Boericke & Runyon Company has recently issued a very handsome and exceedingly handy price list for use of physicians. Don't fail to write for one right away.

Editor Frank Kraft doesn't know but what, some cold morning, he and Editor Dewey may wake up and find their dearly-beloved journals "absorbed?" Not so, we hope.

Dr. E. A. Mattoon, member of the state board of health, having moved to Ohio, J. Tracy Melvin of Saguache, has been appointed to his place by Governor Peabody.

Dr. A. E. Midgley, Chicago homeopathic, contemplates moving to Colorado and was in the city looking over the ground the fore part of last month. Welcome, doctor.

"The deduction follows, as the day the night, that no drug will make a sick man well, that will not make a well man sick."—L. C. McElwee, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri.

The Chicago Home of the Friendless has recently selected Dr. Burton Hazeltine as eye, ear, nose and throat physician. An allopath always held this job heretofore.

The appendicitis and the measles craze has fastened its fell clutch on Denver, the latter no respecter of persons, the former still mostly the luxury of the rich.—Polly Pry.

Dr. Charles N. Hart of Denver caught 154 kingfish in one day, last month, at Cocoanut Grove, Florida, the combined weight of which was 3,284 pounds. Pretty good day for fish.

Dr. L. S. Ordway has taken Dr. Mertz' place in Dr. Stewart's office as associate. Dr. Mertz has abandoned the field in Denver and returned to his former home, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The absence of many members, heretofore faithful, from the last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club was so conspicuous as to be really noticeable. They missed a good meeting, by the way.

A son-in-law of the funny-column kind, on hearing that the doctor had advised his mother-in-law to take strychnine for a tonic, suggested that she take enough, right at the start, so as to avoid failure of the treatment.

Miss Margaret Hutchinson is a recent addition to the number of homeopathic nurses in the city of Denver. She comes from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with the very highest recommendations, and can be called up over 'phone Red 496.

Two similar cases with decidedly dissimilar results: Dr. Sanford, young man, appendicitis, operated upon, died; Dr. Van Meter, much older man, appendicitis, not operated upon, alive and well. You pays your money and takes your choice.

Dr. Harlan A. Trask, who has figured in quite a number of press dispatches from "little Lunnon," as having performed numerous startling surgical operations, appeared in Justice McClelland's court recently charged with larceny as bailee.

Dr. Joseph C. Irvine, a prominent homeopathic physician of the city of Denver, was married to Miss Mollie L. Hunter Tuesday evening, March 15th. The happy couple are now at home at 1827 California street. The Critique extends congratulations.

The "successful operation" for appendicitis claimed another victim last month in the person of Mr. Henry T. Thurber, a well-known lawyer of the city of Detroit, Michigan, who was private secretary to President Cleveland during his second term.

We understand that at a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Denver Homeopathic hospital quite a considerable amount of the indebtedness was wiped out, insuring the continuance of this institution, under present control, for some time.

Every time Editor Frank Krafe, M. D., leaves home some society elects him to an office he does not care about, or he is made a "professor" in some college. It must be simply unbearable to be so popular and so modest, all at the same time.

Discussing the "Free Medical Treatment of the Clergy," editorially, the Hahnemannian Monthly, of Philadelphia, has about come to the

conclusion that "the cloth" has no more right to free doin's than other people who labor for a few farthings per. So say we all of us.

One Q. Van Hummel, claiming to cure consumption by a new and highly efficacious method, and, incidentally, also claiming to be fully equipped with a medical man's authority to practice medicine, was arrested at Colorado Springs the 10th of last month for having failed to record his license.

Attorney General Cunneen of New York declares that the law requiring public school children to be vaccinated has been complied with when the child has been inoculated with vaccine virus even though it does not "take" with all the usual accompaniment of swelling, soreness and then some.

The banquet in honor of the seventieth birthday of Conrad Westhoeff was held at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday evening, March 23, 1904. The Critique acknowledges receipt of invitation and regrets very much that some member of its staff could not have been present.

"There is a little matter that some of my patients have seemingly forgotten," wrote the western physician, who has recently purchased a new typewriting machine. "It is unnecessary to say that I allude to the fee for my service. Money is needed in my business and must be had." A second notice was unnecessary.

It is becoming quite the thing for prominent eastern medical publications to publish the picture of some prominent western medical man in their pages. Dr. Norman G. Burnam's, published in October Critique, appeared, with appropriate editorial comment, in the December issue of Cleveland Surgical and Medical Reporter.

American Medico-Surgical Bulletin statistics, so says Dr. Means, Troy, Ohio, show the average number of deaths per year in New York, Brooklyn and Boston for fifteen years prior to the use of anti-toxin was 2,907; after, 3,361. Allowing for increase in population, the advantage appears to be with the pre-anti-toxin period.

Mr. Charles Sloat succeeded Mr. A. G. Moffet as general agent of the passenger department of the great Rock Island system, for this western country, the 15th of last month. Mr. Sloat has occupied many important positions with the Rock Island in the past, and the people of Denver, and hereabouts, will find him strictly O. K.

Caldwell Morrison, M. D., Summit, New Jersey, takes up nearly twenty pages of the March issue of the Hahnemannian Monthly to explain the "Medical Aspects of Christian Science." It is a most excellent article upon this subject and we hope he will issue reprints of it and send to physicians and Scientists, throughout the country.

In order that the generous side of a man's disposition might be given an opportunity to assert itself, it has been customary, in certain homeopathic circles, to elect the proposed philanthropist to some honorary position. One or two examples, however, of this far-sightedness have recently proven highly unsatisfactory, so we understand.

Every student of homeopathic medicine should have a copy of the paper prepared by Dr. L. C. McElwee of St. Louis, and published in this issue of the Critique. It would help out a whole lot of people who will leave college with but a very poor knowledge of drug action. "Like Cures Like," and "Potentiation." "Some Homeopathic Similes or Some of the Reasons for the Faith That Is in Us." is the subject, and we have no doubt but what if anyone took the trouble to write him, that Dr. McElwee would be very glad to furnish them with a copy.

Dr. Bass, the osteopath, secured a judgment for \$700 against the State Board of Medical Examiners for malicious prosecution. He asked for a paltry \$10,000, but his lawyer, Senator John Rush—parent of the home rule bill which is to give Denver a new charter and a few other doll-rags (may be), feels highly elated at the outcome of the suit, inasmuch as it establishes the position occupied by the osteopaths as regards medical requirements. Dr. Van Meter says he will "do it again" if Dr. Bass continues to practice and he can secure a complaining witness. So sayeth the daily press.

The insurance feature of the Order of Railway Conductors has been improved to comply with the different state laws, and it will, hereafter, be necessary for new members to appear before medical men for examination before they will be accepted to membership. It is obligatory that each new member take out at least one thousand dollars insurance in the Order, it being purely discretionary with them if they take out more. Denver division No. 44, one of the largest, in point of membership, in the United States, has selected Dr. J. W. Mastin as its medical examiner.

Dr. McElwee of St. Louis, Missouri, in his "Homeopathic Similes" in the February issue of the *Clinical Reporter*, uses the razor as a fit illustration of potentization: "There is no kind of question that there is immensely more metal in the back of a razor blade than along the edge, but I'll challenge any man to shave himself with the back of it, or even the edge of it if it is slightly dull. The kind of metal useful in shaving is all there, and of the same degree of temper, but there is too much of it and it is thereby impotent. Refine it, potentiate it by attenuation until it becomes invisible, and you develop a potency (i. e., capacity) which before it did not have."

"The Influence and Limitations of Certain Climatic Elevations Upon Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by Chauncey E. Tennant of Denver, is a reprint from the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, being a paper presented to the American Institute at Boston. Wisely enough Dr. Tennant retained a copy of his paper, and thus the profession has had an opportunity to see what Dr. Tennant had to say at Boston on a very lively subject and in time to do that profession some good. It is of itself a fine paper and handles a difficult subject with rare grace and effectiveness. Those having patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis will do well to become possessed of this reprint and note the practical points made.—*American Physician*.

The following are the appointments made by President Strickler of committees and bureaux for the coming session of the Colorado Homeopathic Society:

Legislative committee, John W. Harris, M. D., chairman; C. F. Stough, M. D., Colorado Springs; N. G. Burnham, M. D., Denver; A. M. Moore, M. D., Brighton; C. H. Wilkinson, M. D., Canon City; ophthalmology and otology, L. M. Taylor, M. D., Denver; obstetrics, Genevieve Tucker, M. D., Pueblo; materia medica, Horace T. Dodge, M. D., Denver; surgery, S. E. Blair, M. D., Trinidad; clinical medicine, Samuel S. Smythe, M. D., Denver; pedology, Leroy C. Hedges, M. D., Grand Junction; gynecology, S. B. McFarland, Fairplay; neurology and electrology, U. A. Sharretts, M. D., Colorado Springs; diseases of the chest, George E. Brown, Denver; pathology and bacteriology, J. B. Brown, Denver.—*Progress*.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., MAY 1, 1904.

NO. 5.

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF VARIOLINUM AS A METHOD OF VACCINATION.

(A. M. Linn, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa.)

Recently a legal battle was fought in the Iowa courts between the adherents of the new and the old methods of vaccination. It was a battle royal; the issues were sharply joined, and the result decisive. Every physician and every layman, who is interested, should study the issues and should acquire a knowledge of the merits of this controversy in general and of variolinum in particular.

The use of variolinum is not recent. It is an old remedy. It is not a novelty in the hands of the Homeopath, yet not all members of our school have had the opportunity to determine the remarkable value of this drug. Its sphere of usefulness is infinitely enlarged by the determination of its value as a prophylactic in smallpox. The opportunity to treat smallpox does not occur every decade, consequently the lack of familiarity with the drug by many of our physicians. Some two years ago the scourge visited our own state. The old and tried method of vaccination by scarification, while effective, is also unsafe. Vaccination in Iowa is mandatory, but the method of vaccination is not specified. As long as only one method was known no controversy could arise. Local Boards of Health very generally enforce the rules of the State Board regarding vaccination of all school children. A large per cent. of the population of the state having a wholesome dread of smallpox were also vaccinated. Many taking both their medicines and their vaccination from the Homeopath school were inoculated by the new method. Variolinum gained rapidly in favor. Besides being effective it was attended with no danger. Its use obviated the hazard of an ugly infected wound, a painful experience and some loss of time. The freedom from danger and the effectiveness of the method made it popular wherever used. This very gracious popularity,

while the occasion of its extended use in part at least, became also the cause of a furious opposition. Doubting its efficiency and knowing no means of determining its value, our "regular" friends organized in opposition to its use. They essayed to prevent its use by legal means. The following resume from the facile pen of Dr. C. W. Eaton, who was familiar with every phase of the contest, is of thrilling interest:

Des Moines, Iowa, April 22, 1904.

A. M. Linn, M. D., Des Moines, Iowa.

My Dear Dr. Linn:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your request that I place in your hands a recital of the occurrences leading up to the present legal status of the use of variolinum in this city.

The contest over its use before the city authorities was vigorous and spirited, and the results were such a legal vindication of the right to employ this method of vaccination, that the friends of Homeopathy are much gratified over the outcome.

Our experience here in Des Moines leads us to the belief that our colleagues in every locality where there is an attempt to deny them and their patrons the right to internal vaccination, may obtain through the courts ample defense, and full authority to proceed in their work without interference with their regular practice on the part of unfriendly local or state boards of health.

The matter came about in this way: The use of variolinum was distasteful to the city physician, and the city council, sitting as a board of health, at his request and under his immediate direction, passed certain regulations for the control of smallpox, and among other things provided that no pupil should be admitted to the schools except on presentation of a certificate from a physician, to the effect that vaccination had been had within two years, it being expressly stipulated that said vaccination must have been "successful," and that it must have been "by inoculation."

Immediately thereafter the school authorities issued instructions to the principals and teachers of the public schools in accordance with this action of the Board of Health, it being, of course, obligatory upon them that they should do so. Thereupon, the children who had brought certificates of vaccination done by the internal method, were told that they would have to be re-vaccinated by scarification upon the arm, or they could not remain in school.

One of the children whom I had so vaccinated was the daughter of one of our lawyers, who was also a thorough friend of Homeopathy. He instructed his daughter to return to the school with this same certificate. She was then denied admission, and her father, together with another attorney associated with him in business, brought suit in the

District Court to compel the authorities to admit his daughter to the school.

It was at the time when the interest in the small pox epidemic, not only in Des Moines, but over the whole country, was at its height. The number of parents in this city who were not willing that their children should be subjected to the risks of vaccination by the old method, was large. On the other hand, the Allopathic profession was up in arms and thoroughly determined that the internal method should be prohibited. So it came about that the interest was great throughout the city. The newspapers gave extended accounts of the contest that was being waged, and the whole city was eagerly watching the outcome.

Neither was it a question involving the interests of the children alone. Large business interests were also at stake. For business houses were given a certain time by the Board of Health, in which to see to it that all their men were vaccinated, and some concerns employing large numbers, had had their men vaccinated by the use of variolinum. If the courts should fail to sustain its use, they saw serious trouble ahead, for the closing of their doors for a single day would mean a loss running into thousands of dollars.

With the interests of the children, and the interests of business at stake, with the Homeopaths deeply concerned for the defense of their rights, with the Allopathic profession thoroughly determined to crush out the use of variolinum, and with the attention of the whole city aroused, it can easily be understood that the scene presented in the District Court that morning, was an extraordinary one. In place of the ordinary forlorn group of hangers on at court, the room was filled to its brim with the best fathers and mothers and business men of this city.

The School Board, instead of assuming the attitude of simply waiting for the final instruction of the authorities, had become our active and aggressive opponents, and they were present in force. Representatives of the Allopathic profession were, of course, on hand, eager and alert; one of the most prominent having in his pocket a telegram from the Surgeon General's office in Washington, to which authority he had appealed for ammunition to use in the case.

Those who have had occasion to witness the trial of cases before the courts, cannot fail to be struck with the rapidity with which the pivotal points of a given case come to the surface when the actual contest begins. What was misty and ill-defined becomes suddenly clear; and no matter how thoroughly the lawyers on both sides may have felt that they understood the case, the actual trial will often suddenly bring into prominence the focal point as it had not been before perceived by the counsel for either side, in spite of their careful previous study. It was so in this instance. No sooner had the case been actually put upon its trial than it rapidly developed that the crucial

point was the word 'inoculation.' The judge remarked that if it could be shown that the internal method was "inoculation," no power on earth could keep a child out of school.

Recourse to the medical dictionaries showed that the word was defined as the introduction of a virus into the system, not specifying how the virus might be introduced. It was of necessity held, therefore, that the use of variolinum was inoculation and that this internal vaccination complied with the law. Our case was won.

It was felt, however, that this result, while it gave us full power to use variolinum undisturbed, and without interference, and put the children back into school, did not decide the underlying principle as we had desired that it might do. For our position was this:

The State of Iowa having issued certificates to Homeopathic physicians to practice medicine and surgery within its boundaries, could not then step in and say through the powers given to its Boards of Health, that they could not practice medicine in accordance with the usages of that school.

No further rejection of certificates of vaccination by variolinum, based upon the fact that scarification had not been employed, was obtainable, as the School Board immediately took alarm at being on the unpopular side, and issued immediate orders to all the schools to receive variolinum certificates. In fact, the Superintendent's office telephoned to the principal of one school that all certificates were to be accepted that were "by either the external, the internal, the eternal or the infernal method." This bit of grim humor is a flash light on the intensity of the interest in the question prevailing at the time.

There was, however, a president of an out-lying school district (yet within the city limits) who had stood beside the city physician at the meeting of the City Board of Health which enacted the regulations in question, and who had been informed by that physician that the enactment meant scarification. He therefore refused a certificate of vaccination by the internal method on the grounds that it must be by scarification, and a second suit was brought to compel the acceptance of this certificate.

The result of this second suit was, that the court determined and decreed that it was beyond the province and power of the school directors or school authorities to prohibit the attendance at school of any children furnished with a certificate that they had been successfully vaccinated by inoculation during the past two years, and the court directed the entry of a permanent injunction restraining the school officials from excluding the children from attendance as pupils, and from refusing to accept as sufficient evidence of vaccination the certificate of a physician, worded in conformity to the rule of the court.

Since then, as of course was the necessary result of these decisions, we have been in full and undisturbed enjoyment of our rights as Homeopathic physicians.

It may well be supposed that the waging of this contest, not in a corner, but in the very center of the deepest interest of an aroused city, and its successful outcome was a great day for Homeopathy in this region. Of course all the influence of the Allopathic school was enlisted against us, including such of its members as were in official position, medical and otherwise. Indeed, so far did this go that the Secretary of our State Board of Health did not hesitate to work actively and energetically against us, in spite of the fact that his position placed him under every obligation of honor to be a non-combatant.

It was one of the unexpected and pleasing things that many of the laity who never employed a Homeopathic physician, and who were not in any sense believers in Homeopathy, took pains to express their hearty sympathy with us in this contest, and satisfaction over the outcome, because they shared the great American characteristic of desire at all times for "fair play." Nor was there wanting here and there one among the Allopathic physicians who was quietly in sympathy with any measure which would offer relief from the dangers of the scarification method. One bright physician from among them, who was connected with one of the largest Allopathic practices, asked me confidentially to tell him what I could "about this variolinum." He said, "I have used every possible precaution and painstaking in all the vaccinations I have made, and yet I have seen some arms which made me shudder."

One of the unexpected results of these decisions was that thereafter, when there was vigorous protest to the city physician by those who did not want to be vaccinated by the old method, he would send them, perhaps grudgingly, but frankly, to us for the internal method.

Let me add in conclusion this suggestion for the protection of those of our colleagues who are in isolated positions—in those towns, for instance, where there is but one Homeopathic physician. It will be readily seen that wherever this contest arises, the determining question is apt to be whether the use of variolinum is a recognized method of the Homeopathic school; for if such be the case, the courts will certainly not allow our physicians to be denied the right to practice a recognized method of their school. Of course here in Des Moines where we have a goodly fellowship, this question does not present difficulties, but in the smaller communities, our men might readily be hampered in commanding the necessary evidence upon this point.

For the protection of these more isolated brethren, the following definition of vaccination was adopted by our Iowa State Society at its last meeting:

"Vaccination is the introduction of a virus into the system, for the prevention of small pox; and is accomplished either by the administration of a proper preparation of the virus of small-pox through the

mouth, or by introducing into the circulation the virus of cow pox by applying it to a freshly-made scarification of the skin."

This, it will be noted, is broad and liberal, being an alternate definition recognizing both methods. Its wording was selected with care and was approved by our counsel in the vaccination cases. It will be apparent without any comment from me, how such a definition may furnish at a single stroke, all the evidence needed by any of our colleagues on the question as to whether the use of variolinum is a recognized method of the school, while at the same time its liberality in recognizing both methods, makes it acceptable to those who hold more or less divergent views.

In striking illustration of this it may be noted that this definition was adopted by the State Society with but a single dissenting vote.

I have tried to make this as brief as I could and at the same time include the salient points, and yet I feel like apologizing for its length. But be that as it may, I look back with unmixed satisfaction upon the great day for Homeopathy in Iowa, which was ushered in with the advent of these decisions.

There is no pleasanter picture that rises before my memory than the court room, crowded with Des Moines' choicest people; the complete victory for fair play and for Homeopathy; the hundreds of children whose certificates were thus made good, and who were saved from all sorts of ills, immediate and remote, under the sane and effective measures of Homeopathy and at the same time received better protection against possible attack of small pox than was afforded by the old septic method; and the unchanged and kindly friendship of my Allopathic brethren in this city who were so good as to appreciate the fact that this was a contest of principles and not of persons, and who have continued to give me the same undiminished friendship and good will that I have so much appreciated and enjoyed for these many years.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES WOODHULL EATON.

One further and final effort was made by our friends to interpose a legal barrier to the use of variolinum. In obedience to the pressure from outside the matter was brought before the State Board of Health to the intent that a definition might be made which would exclude the use of variolinum. When public sentiment is once crystallized in a firm conviction it is a very difficult matter to change it. The sentiment among our Homeopath people throughout the state was firmly grounded as to the efficacy of variolinum. It is well understood among intelligent people that in times past the medical profession has made some unfortunate mistakes. At times it had decried the truth in-

stead of eagerly accepting it. Not once or twice alone is it truthfully charged that the medical profession was guilty of stoning the prophets. Serious divisions in its own ranks are accepted as conclusive proof that medical people are not always on the right side of important questions. When, therefore, the matter was brought by outside pressure before the State Board of Health for the purpose of excluding its use, a contest of large proportions was developed. Evidence as to the efficacy of variolinum as a method of vaccination began to accumulate from all directions; sworn testimonies of successful experience with it; affidavits of people vaccinated by this means only, and subsequently engaged as nurses to care for smallpox patients; affidavits of people who had used it and on whom subsequently vaccination would not "take," altogether presented such a conclusive showing that it should have caused our friends of the "regular" school to hesitate before making such an unfortunate mistake. Besides these a strong legal opinion was obtained to the effect that the State Board of Health could not by any act legally interfere with the accepted practice of any of the different schools of medicine in the state. In spite of these protests and objections such a definition, however, was adopted. It stands on the record of the Board of Health to-day, about as ineffective an edict as graces the record of our health office. Our State Society at its last meeting adopted the following definition of vaccination:—

"Vaccination is the introduction of a virus into the system for the prevention of smallpox, and is accomplished either by the administration of a proper preparation of the virus of smallpox through the mouth, or by introducing into the circulation the virus of cowpox by applying it to a freshly made scarification of the skin."

This definition places the stamp of authority upon variolinum as a means of vaccination by our school of practice. This officially recognizes it as a method. With this endorsement and with the permanent injunction from the courts against interference with its use makes the position of variolinum in Iowa invulnerable.

COURT RECORD OF THE CASE.

In the District Court of Polk county, Iowa, the question of vaccination by the Homeopathic method was under consideration on a suit brought by J. O. Tavener against the Independent School District of Oak Grove, Des Moines, Iowa.

The claim of the plaintiff was that his children were excluded from school because they had not been furnished with a certificate of vaccination by scarification. In Des Moines, which is a city of the first class, the city council acts as a board of health, and it adopted a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That all school boards in the city are hereby directed to prohibit the attendance at school of any child, teacher or employe of said school, unless they have a certificate from a reputable physician showing that they have had a successful vaccination by inoculation during the past two years."

The plaintiff claims that he had accompanied his children to the Oak Grove school, and had presented for each of them a certificate in the following form:

"Dunham Medical College
of Chicago.

Chair of Surgery,

Charles Woodhull Eaton, M. D.

*

Des Moines, Iowa, February 19, 1902.

I hereby certify that I successfully vaccinated _____
Tavener in February, 1902, by inoculation.

CHARLES WOODHULL EATON."

Upon application for a temporary injunction considerable evidence was offered and discussion had as to what was vaccination, and a number of witnesses were called from several schools of medicine upon the question. On February 21, 1902 the court entered a temporary restraining order and on November 10, 1902, the court entered a final decree in favor of the plaintiff, by which the school authorities were restrained and enjoined from excluding the children of the plaintiff from attendance as pupils at the Oak Grove school, and from refusing to accept as sufficient evidence of vaccination the certificate above quoted, and the plaintiff recovered costs against the school district.

The Minnesota State Homeopathic Institute meets at Minneapolis May 17th, 18th and 19th, for its thirty-eighth annual session. The following are the bureau chairmen: Pathology, etc., G. G. Balcom, Lake Wilson; Homeopathy, H. V. Halverson, Garretson, S. D.; Skin and Venereal, Thomas Lowe, Slayton; Obstetrics, B. H. Ogden; Pedagogy, H. M. Luftan; Surgery, A. E. Comstock, all of St. Paul; Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, G. M. Haywood; Mental and Nervous, A. P. Williamson; General Medicine, A. S. Willcox; Electric Therapy, T. J. Gray; Materia Medica, W. E. Leonard; Gynecology, A. E. Booth; Sanitation, etc., P. M. Hall, the seven last named from Minneapolis. Henry C. Aldrich of Minneapolis, is the President and E. L. Mann, St. Paul, secretary. The Minnesota fellows are sure of a profitable and pleasant meeting.

CONIUM MACULATUM.

Conium maculatum was one of the principal ingredients of the draught furnished in the execution of Grecian political offenders. It was this poison that was given to Socrates, and from Dunham we copy the following description of his death:

“‘After swallowing the poisoned cup he walked about for a short time, as directed by his executioners; when he felt a heaviness in his limbs he lay down on his back; his legs and feet first lost their sensibility and became stiff and cold, and this state gradually extended upward to the heart, when he died convulsed.’ This is the brief account given by Paul of Aegeria. Xenophon relates that he continued to talk with his friends and disciples both while he walked and after he lay down. This gives us evidence that his mind retained its normal condition after the limbs refused to fulfill their function.”

In that admirable work called “The Chronic Diseases,” a book indispensable to the true homeopath, Hahnemann introduces this remedy with the following pertinent remarks:

“The considerable medicinal power of this plant may easily be concluded from what was published in the years 1700-1779, by Stoerck and his many imitators in numerous books, concerning the great results obtained from Conium maculatum. But frequently, as its wonderful help has proved, at least in the beginning, by its use in the most horrible diseases, just as often, yea, far oftener, its use in the favorite large doses, frequently repeated, has done harm, frequently irretrievable harm, and killed not a few men.

“The riddle thus presented by so many startling experiences, sometimes so joyous, and then again so sad, with observers mostly honest, who nevertheless contradicted each other in such downright fashion, could only be solved by homeopathy in these latter days. For homeopathy has first shown, that in order to use heroic medicines in a beneficent manner, and thus really to heal, we must not (as has hitherto been done) assault any unknown disease straightway with frequent doses as large as practicable of a violent unknown remedy, but ‘that after previously proving and investigating the

peculiar virtues of a medicine on healthy men the remedy must then be used only in morbid states, the symptoms of which have great similarity with those of the medicine; and this must be done by means of the minutest doses of the higher and highest attenuations prepared by appropriate dynamization.

“This contrasts indeed greatly with the doses of that time which were increased even to 140 grains of the thickened juice of the hemlock, given perhaps six times a day. But then no true homeopath will miss applying it properly—nor will hundreds of patients be tortured to death with it, as in former days. Those many terrifying examples prevented me from recognizing sooner in this plant one of the most important antipsoric medicines; it is only within the last few years that I have given it its rightful place. In order to act beneficially, this remedy must often be preceded by some other antipsoric medicines. It is given in the smallest doses.”

How often Hahnemann warns us to use the remedy only “in the smallest doses.” He must have had prescience of those who would come later and, practicing under the mask of homeopathy, would give larger and more ruinous doses than could the old school with their crude preparations. Jahr gives the duration of action of this remedy at from thirty to fifty days. This means that having given a proper dose its action will continue for thirty days or more, and that during that time the medicine will not need renewing. Right here is a poser for many a one practicing homeopathy, and even for many a one pretending to teach homeopathy. How are we to know that the remedy is acting properly, and how are we to know when it is through its action? In the space at our command we could not properly answer the question. If you have read intelligently the *Organon*, if you have honestly studied Kent’s “*Homeopathic Philosophy*” or any other similar work, you will then understand the basic principles of homeopathy and will not need any explanation on this point. Needing explanation, we would suggest, get down to basic principles and study up.

We often wonder why men will attempt to practice, knowing nothing or next to nothing of the agents they are handling,

and what they are doing. The great majority of the homeopathic physicians that we have come in contact with here in Colorado are unable to tell what constitutes a homeopathic prescription, and are unable to tell whether they are killing or benefitting their patients, whether they are securing the curative or the palliative effects of the remedy. All remedies in their hands are dangerous. The remedy under consideration is one that should be handled only by those versed in homeopathics. It has a wonderful influence upon the economy of the patient.

H. C. Allen considers the remedy as especially adapted to persons with light hair who are easily excited. It has been the fortune of the writer to prescribe it oftener in the brunette than in the blonde. It is indicated in both, but more markedly in light-haired people. Old men, old maids, women with rigid muscles and strong persons of sedentary habits completes his list of persons for whom it is especially applicable.

The face is yellowish or bluish, less often pale or red and sometimes a reddish-blue. Pupils are dilated. A fine eruption is found on various parts of the face, which itches very decidedly.

Alternation of moods is marked, at one time hilarious and again in the depths of sadness and despair. Despair, fretfulness or indifference are the predominating conditions. There is an aversion to society and yet the patient does not want to be left alone. The mental state varies from almost normal, just a slight sluggishness to that of complete imbecility, while the physical state varies from slight weariness to paralysis. Conium is a passive remedy, not active like Bell., Stram., and others. Kent says that the "Conium patient will sit and mope in a corner in a state of sadness and depression, giving no reason only that he is so sad. A hypochondrical subject going around with whims and notions that people attempt to reason him out of, and the more they attempt to reason the more sad he is. Morose, peevish, vexed. Everything about him vexes and disturbs him. Cannot endure any kind of excitement; it brings on physical and mental distress, brings on weakness and sadness."

Confused feeling in head. Often sits lost in thought. Easily affected by the slightest amount of spirituous liquors.

"Any wine or stimulating beverage will bring on trembling, excitement, weakness of mind and prostration." Vertigo. Vertigo from stooping; from turning the head; rising from a seat; particularly when lying down or when turning over in bed. In other words vertigo worse from motion. "The vertigo is sometimes accompanied by partial paralysis of the muscles of the eye, or objects seem to be unsteady, and is especially indicated in the vertigo of old people; vertigo resulting from excessive use of tobacco." Various kinds of headache appear under this remedy. "The brain is frequently sensitive with feeling of a hard lump in the brain or with the feeling of numbness or coldness in head or one side of the head." Fits of tearing headache, obliging one to lie down. Headache as if the head was too full in morning on waking.

"There is a muscular weakness of all the muscles of the eye, so that the Conium patient is unable to watch moving things without getting sick-headache, visual and mental disturbances." Photophobia more intense than the local condition would seem to warrant has long found its relief under Conium. Many other eye symptoms are in its pathogenesis that are worth the study. Hemorrhage of the nose.

Appetite lost. The meal is often followed by eructations, or even by nausea and vomiting. Farrington says it "has been of use when the abdomen is hard and distended; frequent sour stool, undigested. The effort at stool causes great weakness." This is a remedy that vies with Nux and Mercurius in frequent ineffectual call to stool.

There is much difficulty in voiding the urine, it flows, then stops, then flows again. Quite opposite sexual conditions call for its use. Bad effects of excessive venery, also for the effects of suppressed sexual appetite.

Dr. Freeda M. Lankin reports this case: "Nodules in mammary gland, much itching and irritation in the vagina, pain in the breasts at the menstrual period and dizziness on turning in bed. Con. 6, 2 weeks." A case of our own with a hard nodule in the left breast of nearly two years' standing due to a blow, disappeared under the influence of Conium 70m one dose in three days. The patient had been under homeopathic treatment for a year previous to this and Conium was not prescribed for the glandular condition, but because the

case under Sulfur had gradually changed into a Conium state.

Often we find pain in the breast during the menstrual period. Again we find a flabby condition, then again before the period there may be a marked swelling of the breasts.

There is cough with sensation of dry spot in the larynx; cough coming in violent paroxysms, especially at night. "Cough almost only on first lying down, during the day or evening he must sit up and cough it out, after which he has rest. (Hyos.)" Cough by which something is detached which is not, however, ejected. Conium has been recommended for the "ill-effects of bruises and shocks to the spine." Dr. Brewster reports the following case: "A man was thrown upon his back, the lumbar region, from a carriage. Was laid up some weeks. Never fully recovered. He became emaciated, tremulous, oppressed in breathing as in asthma; said it seemed as though his breathing would stop. There was indigestion also; inactivity of the rectum, going for a week at a time without demand; then after great effort, there would be an evacuation. Conium mac. M. relieved the constriction of the chest and the constipation."

Kent says that "Conium differs from a great many medicines. It is common for pains to be relieved by putting the feet up on a chair; by putting them in bed. But the patient with rheumatism, with ulceration of the legs and the other strange sufferings of the legs will lie down and permit his legs to hang over the bed as far as the knee.

"Another grand feature of the remedy: he sweats copiously during sleep. Sometimes the patient will say, and it at least sometimes appears to be true, that if he merely closes his eyes he will sweat. It is certainly true on closing the eyes preparatory to going to sleep he will break out in a sweat. One time Lippe and someone else were studying a case of paralysis of some part of the body. I do not recall where; after studying a long time they were unable to find a medicine to fit the case, but finally the patient said that if he closed his eyes he would sweat, and that was the reason that the giving of Conium became so prominent. When he closes his eyes he sweats. Conium was given, and cured."

Papular eruptions with burning and itching are found on various parts of the body. Sleep is poor, especially before midnight. Dreams are frightful towards morning. Dread of going down stairs is nearly as marked as under Borax. "Conium has actually produced induration of the cervix along with infiltration; induration and infiltration are strong features of this remedy."

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

Steele Block.

SOME GOOD THINGS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Some Nash Cures*—Mr. H., aged forty-five years, stout and well built, light brown hair and eyes. Symptoms: impossibility of voiding the urine, although there is frequent and urgent desire to do so. The pain and tenesmus is greatly aggravated when lying, especially on the back. Is much ameliorated when sitting upright. Bladder greatly distended. Has passed no urine in twenty-four hours. For the first time in fifteen years I was unable to enter the bladder with any kind of a catheter, though I tried several. I excused my failure by saying that the urethra was so closed by inflammation that we would have to give something to reduce it, when we would try again with a still different kind of catheter. Believing in the power of remedies, when we could cover the symptoms, I came home to my office for a hunt for the similimum. Referring to Allen's Symptom Register (which, by the way, has guided me to many a success) I was led to the only remedy having just that condition. Symptom 683 reads: "The urine presses only while lying upon the back and he is soon obliged to urinate, not when lying on the side." This is an exception to the general modalities of puls. which is ameliorated by lying on the back and aggravated by lying on the side. Well, that was pretty close, but it had never been recorded as verified, so I gave it not with the greatest confidence. Two hours afterwards I called to make another attempt to catheterize and the patient lay upon his back smiling and happy. He had passed a vessel nearly full of urine within a half hour after the first dose. Of course one swallow does not make a summer, and I still had doubts as to whether this remedy did it; but about a month later he had a similar attack and the same remedy promptly relieved. I reported this case to several societies, and to several physicians personally, and not one of them could name the remedy; but the next time I met Dr. Ad. Lippe, I told him of the case and said, "What did I give, Doctor?" "You gave *te pulsatilla*, *py Gott!*" he answered. He was right, and I have since used this remedy on the same indications in hypertrophied prostate with great relief and long-lasting benefit.

In 1883 I came across this peculiar symptom in a case:

“Inclined to frequent urination, with a sensation of heat or burning in the urethra, more in the middle and back part when not urinating.” Several remedies were tried that had burning during or after urinating without relief. A hunt for the remedy again by means of Allen’s Symptoms Register led me to symptoms 377 and 378 of staphisagria, which was followed by prompt and permanent relief. This was in my own person, and I can say that the relief following the exhibition of the remedy was as grateful to me as the suffering had been annoying, for I had suffered for quite a long time before I struck it.

Miss S. C. R., aged thirty, spare, black eyes and hair, has had for a long time severe, painful cramps in the soles of her feet only while walking, especially dancing. She had also foot-sweat for years. Cured by baryta carb. thus verifying symptoms 552 and 558 Allen’s Encyclopedia.

D. W., upwards of seventy years of age, an active and hard-working man, gradually gave out (as he expressed it) and became unable to work, with the following symptoms: Feels very weak, stiffness all over, aggravated right side, arm and leg. Pain in right hip running down leg, all were felt more when beginning to move, after resting; can hardly turn over in bed is so stiff. Thinks he is in part paralyzed in the right side; appetite poor, stomach distressed if he eats more than just a little, and the distress comes on four or five hours after eating. I gave rhus tox., but no relief resulted. He had one more peculiar symptom. The pains in the limbs are greatly aggravated after every meal. I remarked: “Daniel, does your stomach go clear down to your legs?” “Well,” said he, “I don’t know, but I do know that my limbs ache a great deal worse for hours after eating.” Again, Allen’s Register led to the remedy that promptly cured. Symptom 434 Encyclopedia reads, “The pains in the limbs seem to be aggravated after every meal.” I could give more cases of the kind, but fear I have already taxed your patience.

*From a paper read by Dr. E. B. Nash before the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society—American Physician.

* * * *

The Scientific Proving of Drugs.—We cannot quite agree with our esteemed contemporary, the Medical Advance, that the proving of drugs upon the basis of modern science would degrade our materia medica to the level of allopathy; nor that the constant changes, discoveries and advances in scientific methods would necessitate a frequent revision to keep it up to date. We believe with that excellent periodical, the Chiro-nian, that nothing would do more for homeopathy than a re-proving of our materia medica upon scientific lines. But what are these scientific lines? We certainly should deem it a most unscientific and unhomeopathic procedure to elicit by scientific and careful provings, for instance, the eye symptoms produced by a drug, and to publish these as the basis upon which an eye specailist should prescribe the drug. That is the great reason why so many of our specialists fail in their application of the homeopathic remedy now, and resort to makeshifts. The individuality of the patient upon which to base the prescription is ignored.

Provings according to scientific methods, if properly conducted, would first and foremost emphasize this individuality, and so emphasize it that a prescription could not be made unless it were based thereon. People in health do not have cataracts; we should be able to determine scientifically the exact condition of a patient which leads to the formation of a cataract, then the error will be corrected, not by prescribing for the effect, but the cause, which always is to be found in the general constitution of the patient. The more we know of the effect of drugs the better will we be able to prescribe, and the closer will be our application of homeopathy. Our brother of the Advance truly instanced Watzke's provings of natrum muriaticum, and showed that they only served to "burnish the armor of truth and verify the scientific accuracy of Hahnemann's provings."

We have nothing to fear from provings scientifically conducted if properly made, and we have everything to gain. Our system founded on Hahnemann's provings has stood the test

of a century, and to-day, viewed scientifically, is better than anything allopathy has produced. Could we improve our system by improving our materia medica not only would we leave allopathy another century behind, but force a deserved recognition from the dominant school. It is a work that belongs to us to do, and unless it be done by ourselves we will find our friends the enemy undertaking it and claiming the results.

Scientific provings properly made would enable us to use the materia medica homeopathically, not physiologically nor pathologically, and we should build it to make physiology, pathology, and all the other ologies contribute to our homeopathy. Then our provings will have a truly scientific value, and no revolutions of science can affect our system.—Editorial from the *Medical Century*, W. A. Dewey, M. D.

* * * *

The African Proposition.—A South African correspondent writes: "South Africa offers some splendid openings for homeopathic men. I cannot imagine why we are so neglected by them when any number of the other side seem to be anxious to come. The Dutch, too, are nearly all homeopathic, so that everything favors homeopathy. Durban, Johannesburg, and other large towns have no one."—The (London) Homeopathic World.

And one of our American exchanges, a college journal, refers to this item lovingly, for it sees a possible opening for its overflow of graduates.

Now look out for the appearance of this little news item in the other Me. Too homeopathic college journals, when they are shy of copy, or are not engaged in hyperbolating their special college or hospital or dispensary; or in recounting the recent American Institute glories when Never was Boston more Beautiful. Watch for it, also, as it crops out in the commercially conducted homeopathic college announcements, preacher-written, moth-bitten faculty addresses delivered in church edifices, and in their other literature, proving that there is lots and lots of room for all the homeopathic graduates of this and other colleges for many, many years to come.

Oh, by all means, send a few thousand of our most recent homeopathic (?) graduates to South Africa, or to any other

old sea-port town or community. It will make the Field of the Cloth of Gold all the better picking for the rest, residue and remainder of us ex-country and slab-town doctors, some with, but most without, operative technique, sereum-therapy, combination tablets, microscopes and old-school text-books. Send all the young men and women of the last five years from homeopathic colleges to South Africa. Certainly. It won't matter down there whether they are of the inferiorly educated class, of Horner's suggestion, or any other. It won't make any difference in Africa. All they know down there is how to sharpshoot a man off his horse incredible distances away; how to lead a proud and boastful nation into cunningly contrived ambushes, strike them with pallid terror, and almost wipe them off the face of the earth. The people of that benighted, sub-equatorial, bewhiskered country, which produced old Cronje, and Bothe, and Christian DeWet, and a few more of the same kind of Cincinnati (all and singular of whom couldn't practice medicine in one of our proud states, because they had never acquired fine manners, linen trousers, tabasco sauce and a handful of gold lace and academic titles in a crack military school; who had never, in truth seen the inside of any school but the littel red brick during the winter months)—these people don't know much. Everything goes down there, in Africa; even Buller with his uneaten Christmas dinner.—Editorial from American Physician, Frank Kraft, M. D.

Genial and popular William Maher, in partnership with T. F. Dutton, has leased the Albany Hotel in this city for a term of years, as has undoubtedly come to the knowledge of a great many of our readers, and, on June 1st, the date set for the beginning of the new regime, this old reliable caravansary will be as "blooming as the rose." The entire building, from cellar to garret, will be remodelled and equipped with the most commodious and substantial finishings that means—combined with science and good taste, can procure. With Mr. Maher and his able companions as hosts, travellers stopping in the Queen City will be assured of everything that goes to make life comfortable and worth living. The new proprietors have a multitude of friends in Denver and throughout the state, and it is pretty generally conceded and predicted that abundant success will be theirs. The Critique hopes so at least, and desires to be recorded among the host of Mr. Maher's well-wishers.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

The April session of this society occurred at the Adams Hotel on Monday evening, the 18th instant. There were present Drs. Ralph D. P. Brown, Carolyn Dewey Beebe, Edwin Jay Clark, Sarah E. Calvert, H. K. Dunklee, F. K. Dabney, Clinton Enos, Walter Joel King and W. R. Welch.

Dr. Calvert presented an interesting paper on "Inflammatory Rheumatism." Dean Willard was billed to open the discussion of the paper, but was absent. All present expressed their views on this subject and at an early hour the club adjourned.

The program as printed for the coming year is as follows:

May 16, Tubercular Meningitis, J. B. Brown; Petroleum, Ella H. Griffith. June 20, Ethics, J. W. Mastin; the Homeopathic Hospital, W. A. Burr. July 18, General Considerations of Anemia and Leukemia, Clinton Enos; Pathology of Anemia and Leukemia, Frona Abott. August 15, Local Treatments in Gynecology, Walter Joel King; What Shall We Do to Be Saved, Ralph D. P. Brown. September 19, Cases From Practice, A. F. Swan; Evidences of the Efficiency of the Homeopathic Remedy, W. A. Jones. October 17, Education of the Laity, G. P. Howard; Sciatica, C. W. Enos. November 21, Some Observations on Abdominal Infection, C. E. Tennant; Facts vs. Theory, George E. Brown. December 19, What Constitutes a Homeopathic Physician? Edwin Jay Clark; The Inconsistencies of the Medical Man, A. M. Moore. January 16, Annual Meeting, February 20; Surgical Interference in Gynecology, Carolyn Dewey Beebe; Argentum Nitricum, J. P. Willard. March 20, Indications for the Homeopathic Remedy in Diseases of the Nose and Throat, D. A. Strickler; Surgery of the Perineum, W. R. Welch.

E. J. C.

At the second annual meeting of the Arkansas State Homeopathic Medical Association, held at Little Rock, April 13th, the following officers were elected: President, V. H. Hallam, M. D., Hot Springs; vice president, D. B. Neal, M. D., Little Rock; treasurer, P. C. Williams, M. D., Texarkana; secretary, Zuber N. Short, M. D., Hot Springs, and to the latter gentleman The Critique is indebted for this bit of information. Thanks.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The great day with the class of 1904 of the Denver Homeopathic College has come and gone. Thursday, April 21st, at Trinity church, seven bright young men were granted a diploma that would authorize them to practice medicine in any state having a sample registration law. They were: John Galen Locke; Frank Albert Burton, Charles Corwin Rowley, Birdsey Preston Peck, Daniel Augustus Richardson, Elbert Byron Swerdfeger and Loring Addison Buss. One is a graduate of the medical department of the New York University and for two years has been one of the few faithful teachers of this college, two have had their only instruction in this institution, two have been in the class two years, and two for one year. We understand that a number of the graduates expect to pursue a year's study at either Hahnemann of Chicago or Herring, that they may secure some idea of homeopathic philosophy and practice.

The music furnished by Frederick Richter Wright, organist, Mrs. Whiteman, Miss Whiteman and the Trinity chorus was excellent.

The graduating class occupied the front seats and in their caps and gowns formed a striking contrast for Miss McFadden and her bevy of beautiful nurses from the hospital training school.

Sixteen members of the faculty, looking very uncomfortable, occupied places upon the platform. We missed the faces of Professors Harris, Tennant, George E. Brown, Kinley and Walter Joel King. The ushers selected from the undergraduates were Messrs. Ewing, Reed, Menkle, Craige, Worth and Buttermann. In the audience we noticed Drs. Mastin, R. D. P. Brown, Harris, Jones, Locke, Batie, Abbott, Reinhardt, Beebe and Anna Peterson Vinland.

The class valedictorian, F. A. Burton, was the best speaker of the evening, his well-modulated voice easily carrying his thoughts on "Opportunity" to those sitting the furthest from him. We congratulate the doctor on his successful grasping of the opportunity presented.

Dr. David F. Howe delivered the commencement address. It was an excellent one, though at times intense attention and the best of hearing were needed to secure the beautiful thoughts

as they were passing. The doctor was inspired to tell of many of his unfortunate experiences with doctors from his first acquaintance with one forty-nine years ago to his Denver doctor. Being advised to travel to get rid of the whooping cough, he came to Colorado and developed a carbuncle and lost the cough. After wrestling some time with it in Colorado Springs and Denver, he finally turned it over to Dean Willard for him to wrestle with, later becoming tired out he reluctantly took it back east to show his friends.

The speaker considered the medical profession, the ministry excluded, to be the leading profession because its golden age is in the present, not the past; because it injures itself for the good of others, by preventing disease; because no class of men do as much downright charity work as the medical profession; because it is a profession that secures the most complete development of intellect and character. He considered the physician to be a divine healer because using substances made by a divine hand in accordance with a divine law he cured disease, and thus became the only divine healer.

After the presentation of the individual members of the class to the president and the conferring upon them of their degree the Dean announced that on May 12 a concert would be held in Trinity church under the auspices of Professor Whiteman. This the Dean considered would be a sufficient guarantee of the high character of the concert. As a further inducement to attend, the cash received was to be applied to the necessary expenses of the hospital. He said that the hospital was not sectarian in its methods or its management. That it was Homeopathic in name only. That it was called the Homeopathic Hospital because it belonged to some of the homeopaths of the city. He invited all allopathic or other physicians and all needing a hospital to patronize the Denver Homeopathic Hospital as it was Homeopathic only in name and ownership.

EDWIN J. CLARK.

Terrance Roosevelt will, no doubt, feel a just sense of sorrow at the death of Mrs. Mary Gillespie, which occurred at the Denver county hospital, Monday, April 4th, 1904. She was eighty-six years of age at the time of her death and during her eventful career had given birth to fifteen pairs of twins, being the mother of thirty children. She deserves a crown of glory if any one ever did.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Denver Homeopathic College, held at the office of Dr. Roosevelt, Friday evening, April 22d, was rather poorly attended. Even the election of new officers was not sufficient inducement to draw out more than a bare quorum. The outstanding bills of the association were ordered paid and it was a pleasure to know that quite a considerable sum still remained in the treasury, with which the association hopes, next year, to give a banquet to the graduating class of the college.

Four of the seven members of the recent class were elected to membership in the association, the most of this number being honored with official positions at the election, which resulted as follows:

President, Dr. Rae Proctor McGee;

First Vice-President, Dr. Richardson;

Second Vice-president, Dr. Armbruster;

Secretary, Dr. Swerdferder;

Treasurer, Dr. O. S. Vinland;

Executive Committee: Drs. Roosevelt, Mastin, J. B. Brown, Vinland and Beebe.

Several changes were made in the by-laws; the main decision of the members present was to the effect that hereafter the Alumni would give a banquet every year, no matter whether the graduating class consented to become its guests or not. After the business of the association had been transacted the members present adjourned to a near-by place of refreshment and participated in a small lay out provided by the treasury. With a little effort the association might be made to be of great service to the college and afford more than passing pleasure to its members, and it is the hope of every alumnus that future events will not be marred by any unpleasant incidents. Inasmuch as the new officers are very much in accord with the faculty the likelihood of any ill-feeling in the future is not at all liable to occur. If you are not already a member, send in your little old iron dollar, sign the constitution, and become one of the elect.

THE VALUE OF CRITICISM.

Upon authority the value of which we cannot question, we learn that the dean of one of our local Homeopathic colleges recently made a statement before his class to the effect that the faculty of the college did not care to read essays before the medical societies lest they should be criticised in the pages of that incomparable agent of truth, "The Critique."

Such a statement is equivalent to saying that "The Critique" is to be feared by such as do not support their protestations of faith in our law of cure by their practice and writings. We trust that the editor of this journal will in due time extend his thanks for this compliment so inadvertently paid.

But the statement is further an admission that the members of said faculty do not feel themselves to be up to the standards required of a good homeopath, for a homeopath desires, above all things, public criticism that he may have extended opportunities for discussing and proving the truths upon which his knowledge and faith are founded.

For some time past the custom has prevailed to request friends of the essayists to open the discussion of such papers as are presented before our societies in order, apparently, that they may extol the excellence of the work and cut off as much as may be any adverse criticism which might tend to teach some little truth to the members present at the expense of the hypersensitive feelings of the essayist.

This method of discussion they call "constructive criticism," the which is a most excellent agent in teaching if its use and limitations are understood, but when carried to the extent usual in our local societies, it creates a tendency rather toward destruction than toward construction, for constructive and destructive criticism are but analogous of attraction and repulsion. If either be in excess chaos must result.

Such men are not seeking harmony, which is orderly activity and antagonism, but rather the peace which is the ruin of development.

Peace is quiescence; peace is rest, and as scientists, we know that rest is death. In all the complications of nature we find no rest; no peace, but constant and everlasting antagonism, and it

is through this antagonism alone that development is ever brought about.

When men in physical health cry for peace we know that they are either cowards or would-be rulers. If cowards they care for their personal welfare above all things. If rulers, or what is equivalent, if politicians, they would keep their people in ignorance that they may the more readily rule them.

Consider that remarkable production, *Evangeline*. Beautifully conceived; beautifully written: A description typical of peace and its results; appealing strongly to human sentiment; a story to read to one's first love in the shade on a summer's day.

But to one who reads, to study as he reads, there is little but the misery of death to be found in those beautiful lines.

Why were the Arcadians driven forth to misery and destruction without striking one blow for their homes, or for their country? Because they had lived too long in the land of the dead and the dying the land of peace.

So long as Rome had enemies to fight she grew and grew in strength until for want of opposition she died. Above the ruined Rome a better world arose.

So in all life, antagonism is essential to existence. Destruction is essential to construction.

Thus the life of our medical organizations depends upon the harmonious antagonism of their members, forcing as such opposition will, open and unconstrained discussion, inciting the mind to effort and invariably bringing about more or less development to each within the circle.

How any one who considers himself justified in presenting his thoughts before a body of his associates can fear their criticism is beyond our comprehension.

We will admit many severe strictures upon the work of some of our friends, yet we have criticised only in the spirit which seeks information and advancement. Not in the spirit which seeks simply to condemn.

Still, so bitter is the feeling aroused by our just and impartial expression of opinion upon the matters homeopathic offered for consideration, that these same friends, rather than submit to the pointing out of their errors; rather than to stand like men and fight for their beliefs, practically withdraw from association

with such as presume to criticise, while in the contemplation of immunity from opposition thus secured, they sink deeper and deeper in the mire of their own ignorance.

Are we to sit quietly by and listen in the silence of consent to theories promulgated the which we know are opposed to every principle of our school?

Are we to permit our friends and associates to rest apparently secure in beliefs which we, through our different and, perhaps, wider experience, know will injure them and us as well as the school we represent, without an effort to direct them upon the proper road, simply that we may have peace? If we are, then we are cowards—for men do not do these things.

Gentlemen: We would assist you to make your college a monument to Homeopathy, but if we so assist, you must meet us as men meet men.

We warn you that a continuance of your present methods means eventual ruin to the institution which but a few years ago stood so proudly among the homeopathic organizations of the world.

Throw aside your selfish prejudices and be men. Until you become men you cannot become Homeopaths.

And gentlemen: "Do it now." Unless 'tis quickly done, we warn you that as a better world arose o'er ruined Rome, upon your ruined hopes a better hope shall stand—but not for you.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

12 Nevada Building, Denver.

Kraft declares that the North American Journal of Homeopathy, under "Societies and Current Events," March issue, published an account of his election to the secretaryship of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society as well as making him the pa-pa of a set of resolutions of more or less importance, during all of which painful performance he was in New York "recovering from the hospitality of the 'boys'" who blew themselves in his honor. This same publication, April, under the same heading copies our report of the Denver Homeopathic Club, crediting the article to our Dr. Clark and publishing it as though it were an original article. We like the methods of some of these ponderous publications but, as yet, have never copied any of them, thank goodness.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—David A. Strickler, 705 Fourteenth street, Denver, Colo., President; Giles P. Howard, M. D., Steele blk., Denver, Colo., Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the executive committee.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block. Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets second Monday of every month, at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Inasmuch as nearly three months have elapsed since The Medical Advance made a declaration of its desire and intention of exposing the alleged Homeopathic college in which one Hemenway "found two-thirds of the faculty were allopathic, or had allopathic sons and helpers; and that his student went over bodily to the allopathic college;" and still the name of this mongrel institution remains as much of a mystery as it was previous to the Advance man's daring declaration of his intention of giving the institution in question a little free advertising, provided, of course, that the "other fellow" furnished him with the necessary raw material, we are inclined to cast our lot with Kraft, of The American Physician, and declare our belief that neither The Advance or its impetuous informant will make good

to the extent they so strenuously declared for at the beginning of the incident. Viewing the matter from the standpoint taken by Dr. Allen in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Homeopathy, he owes it to the profession at large that this matter be sifted to the bottom and that he gave to the profession through the columns of his publication the facts as far as lies in his power; if, however, on the other hand, Mr. Heminway has made a declaration that he cannot substantiate it is due Dr. Allen that his informant take active and immediate action towards relieving him of any further connection with the affair. We shall watch with unusual interest forthcoming issues of *The Advance*, and trust either Dr. Allen or Mr. Heminway will make their bluff good.

M.

It is one of the inconsistent acts of Mark Hanna, that he permitted himself to be done to death by the old school, while he was President of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, and might have had good homeopathic physicians attend him in Washington. It is also an inconsistent act on the part of the old school, that it took them three weeks to discover what ailed Mark Hanna, and then based their decision of typhoid on so simple a thing as the blood-and-bouillon experiments of a bacteriologist. If this was the proper thing to do, why did they wait for three weeks? Think of an ordinary, everyday practical practitioner carrying a case along three weeks before discovering what was the matter. It is a fearful thing, nay a fatal one, to fall into the hands of the Washington bulletin-issuing doctors.—Kraft, *American Physician*, April 1904.

Really, we never anticipated, even, the pleasure of living to a period so remote from the present as when it would be the custom of old-established institutions to pattern after the practices of our own beloved Denver, but here we have an open confession from Kraft to the effect that the tactics pursued in his shire were merely reproductions of doings in Denver Homeopathic circles. A very recent ex-president of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital and College Association invariably employed old-school doctors in his family, and it has been frequently remarked that members of the faculty of the aforesaid institution pursue this without exception practice, almost, of bringing their allopathic brethren into action, especially in surgical matters, when it is a well-known fact that Denver has as many capable Homeopathic surgeons as any city of its size in the country. The ex-

president referred to was not deposed on account of his lack of allegiance to the cause, neither are the lukewarm members of the faculty liable to lose their jobs, but, sir, you must not call that inconsistent; it is merely a display of the liberality so much in vogue hereabouts.

M.

* * * We would say to those graduating this month, go forth, practice Homeopathy and be sure that it is Homeopathy. You owe it to yourselves and to those who are to follow you in your neighborhoods, and the better Homeopathy you practice the greater will be the respect for and the demand for homeopathic physicians. It means your success over your old school competitors."

We trust the foregoing bit of advice, contained in an editorial from the able pen of Willis A. Dewey, M. D., March issue of *Medical Century* under caption of "Commencement Months;" will not so far fail in its well-intended mission as to be entirely overlooked by recent and remote graduates of the Denver Homeopathic College. If, however, by any mischance, the members thereof feel that this particular part of their medical education has been neglected to that extent, at least, to make the following of the foregoing advice a difficult matter, let them recall the sign which hung in the little, old, meagrely-stocked grocery store at home: "If you don't see what you want, ask for it;" and then let them immediately get busy in the acquirement of this something which they have been cheated out of by bad example and still worse precept, even though they have to ask some apparently foolish questions in order that this much desired and very necessary information may be theirs. After the odor of the few potted plants, provided for the commencement exercises, and the strains of "Little Boy Blue" have died away in the dim distance, it is altogether probable the recent graduate will begin the taking of stock, if he has never done so before, in order that he may know exactly what his resources,—both professional and financial,—are, and it is right here that he will come to a realizing sense of the seriousness of the fact that he is about to enter upon trial before a much different class of individuals than those he was accustomed to confront during his student days; in no way will this difference be made more manifest than by the display his new censors will make of their familiarity with the territory bounded on the north by Iowa; east by Illi-

nois and Kentucky; south by Arkansas, and West by Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory, and it will behoove him, as one of those who have been elected to go out into the world to practice the faith of Hahnemann, to be well prepared to demonstrate instead of merely declaring his knowledge of Homeopathy. M.

“The Medical Visitor believes in being outspoken, always; aggressive, when necessary. It aims at honest journalism, seeking only the truth. While it prefers the olive branch to the axe, it is not averse to using the latter, if circumstances seem to demand it. It will be independent in policy, bound by no hard and fast lines, subscribing to no code but the unwritten one of justice, charity and common sense.”

The foregoing “By way of Introduction” are the editorial utterances of Dr. Harvey B. Dale who assumed entire editorial charge of The Medical Visitor, with the March issue of that very much alive Homeopathic publication. We find so much in this clear-cut editorial declaration that is in accord with the policy pursued by The Critique that we cannot forego the opportunity of saying that such principles will stand the ravages of a long, hard campaign and still survive service, where the turn-the-other-cheek, speak-gently-to-the-erring-one sort will have, long before, been consigned to an unmarked and unmourned urn in the journalistic cemetery. Under the exceedingly able editorial management of our esteemed predecessor, Dr. Samuel S. Smythe, this publication maintained a mighty mum mouth regarding matters of historical local interest in Homeopathic circles; so persistently, in fact, were these principles carried out, that it was taken for granted, notwithstanding Dr. Smythe’s prediction to the contrary, that no one succeeding him would have the hardihood to supplant the olive-branch emblem of the editorial page with anything so sanguinary in its symbolism as an axe, consequently, when we took occasion to tell a few tales out of school, there was much complaint, back-boneless, mostly, and much commiseration expressed that one so young should go wrong, and we were told a great many things, “not that the teller thereof desired to hurt our feelings, but because he, she (or it) considered it their duty.”

One member of the faculty element, for whom we have had a much higher opinion ever since, informed us with a bluntness

that blighted the brilliancy of the remark somewhat, that Dr. Smythe "was too much of a gentleman" to have published anything anent his alma mater. Fortunately the doctor's alma mater has never laid herself liable to anything but the most loyal loyalty on his part. The remark, however, left no room, for conjecture even, as to the approximate estimate placed upon our standing in this particular respect, by those who claim to be so persistently misquoted in these pages, and we have governed ourselves accordingly ever since.

To further exploit the rule or ruin principles of those who feel so much aggrieved by our aggressiveness, we desire to say that we understand they have carried their warfare into the Club and, hereafter, many who were heretofore regularly represented upon the program of the association will be known no more in the capacity of essayists, inasmuch as they do not propose to have their theses talked about and criticised in the pages of this publication.

M.

That the members of the graduating class of the Denver Homeopathic College might be shown the proper amount of courtesy due one of the most important events in their college career, a special meeting of the Alumni association was held at the office of Dr. Roosevelt, Friday evening, April 15th, at which time it was decided that the association give a banquet to the graduates of the '04 class, as well as to the members of the Alumni who might be prevailed upon to attend, all expenses attending the event to be borne by the Alumni association treasury. Arrangements were so far perfected that it was decided that a feed be given at the "Allen," one of the most popular places of entertainment in the city; there was to have been flowers, music and other accessories to a spread, which of itself was to have cost nearly twice as much, per plate, as anything heretofore given by the college faculty in honor of a similar occasion, and it was, in consequence, hoped by the members of the Alumni (including the editor of *The Critique*, it's president), that the function would furnish a fund of pleasant recollections sufficient in qual-

ity and quantity to last those participating therein to a time far beyond a period when many merry memories would have been completely forgotten. Imagine, if you can, the surprise of those who had hoped to honor the occasion in a fitting manner, when the class notified the Alumni association committee of its inability to accept. (No particular reasons assigned.)

Why the turn down?

We have been told that Dr. Strickler, registrar of the faculty, president of the State Homeopathic Society, advised the president of the class and another member thereof, not to accept the invitation, as, if they did so, it would give Mastin, as president of the Alumni, and toastmaster of the occasion, an opportunity to cast some further reflections upon the college and The Critique additional chance to ridicule the faculty.

As though any one needed any additional opportunity in either direction.

The genial registrar's lack of rigidity in the region usually occupied by human vertebrae isn't so much to blame for this advice as the fact of the aforesaid gentleman's failure to receive an invitation to participate in the event, and if it was not for the fact that we would like certain members of the class to know that we were as anxious to show them, and the faculty of their beloved alma mater, courtesy due the occasion, seeing that the college could not afford it, we would not spoil so much good space with this topic: as it is, we believe they are not so smitten with the action of their adviser, who has thrown an insult square into the faces of every alumnus of the college, but what they will have realized ere this the fact of their having missed a mighty good meal, and there will be time in the future, after they have been in active practice a number of years, when they will have occasion to measure the intentions of both the genial registrar and the editor of The Critique in this incident, and we have no fear for the opinion they will entertain of us at that time. M.

ADRENALIN AND ITS USES IN GENERAL SURGERY.

Under the above title an article appears in the October issue of the Indian Medical Gazette, from the pen of Harry Gidney, F. R. C. S. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Camb.), etc. The author finds that "the clinical usefulness of adrenalin is very great and extensive, and, owing to its power of rapidly and effectively producing vaso-motor constriction, it is adapted to the treatment of all inflammatory conditions. The drug is also of extreme value in arresting hemorrhage during all surgical operations. It is indicated whenever and wherever any local hyperaemia exists, more especially in inflammations of mucous surfaces, such as those of the eye, throat, larynx, pharynx, urethra, bladder, nose, rectum, vagina, uterus, stomach, etc. It is used not only to stay hemorrhage when it exists, but also as a preventive or controlling remedy, given either internally or externally prior to an operation, so as to lessen the amount of bleeding during the performance of that operation. It is a non-irritant to mucous membrane unless when used too frequently and in excess.

"On reading the literature on the subject," says the writer, "I find that adrenalin is admitted to be the most powerful and rapid cardiac stimulant we have, being chiefly used in cardiac affections, hematemesis, hemoptysis, hemophilia, hematuria, menorrhagia, post-partum hemorrhage, purpura, scurvy, etc. It is said to be the most rapid restorative in chloroform and other forms of anesthetic syncope, and in such cases it is advisable to administer it intravenously."

The author reports the results of several operations, major and minor, in which adrenalin was employed. The first case was one of fracture of the vertex of the skull. As one of the larger branches of the middle meningeal artery had been torn there was profuse dural hemorrhage and capillary oozing which were controlled by the use of the 1-1000 solution. In the second case, one of hemorrhoids, profuse bleeding was checked by the rectal insertion of a plug of cotton wool soaked with adrenalin chloride solution.

The third case was one of skin-grafting, in which the author tried pressure to stop the capillary bleeding. As the procedure was somewhat tedious he applied adrenalin chloride solution with almost immediate cessation of all oozing, and what is usually a lengthy and sanguinary operation was converted into a short and comparatively bloodless one.

The fourth case, one of hemorrhage after the extraction of teeth, and the fifth, which appears to embrace the author's experience in a number of cases of epistaxis, afforded additional opportunity to test the hemostatic effect of adrenalin.

In case VI a post-partum hemorrhage was checked by swabbing the uterine cavity with adrenalin solution, while the same happy re-

sult was obtained in a case of secondary hemorrhage following an operation for the relief of a mammary abscess.

The author has found that the installation of a 1-5000 to 1-2000 solution of this drug reduces the inflammation and considerably cuts short the process of conjunctivities. He usually applies it (diluted) over the inflamed parts by means of a soft camel's-hair brush. He always uses the preparation containing chloretone, which has a decided local anesthetic action, relieving much of the photophobia and pain. He is fully convinced of the power of adrenalin to arrest or lessen the bleeding that arises from the cut ends of the iris after iridectomy. He speaks highly of its efficiency in chemosis, cataract operations, evisceration of the eyeball, operations for ectropion, symblepharon and trachomatous pannus.

The author concludes that in all cases of minor surgery in which it is desired to arrest bleeding from any cut or exposed surface we have in adrenalin a most useful, powerful and rapid drug—one that is non-poisonous, non-irritant and non-accumulative, especially in operations upon the conjunctiva and eyelids.

Those who propose attending the St. Louis fair will do well to consult either City Agent Schmidt or General Agent Sloat of the Rock Island System, before arranging their transportation. In order to give their patrons the benefit of personal knowledge of the surroundings this company, the fore part of last month, sent Mr. Schmidt, its city representative and Mr. Ralph Walker, the traveling passenger agent of this district, to St. Louis where these gentlemen acquainted themselves with the World's Fair grounds and many other points which will be of immense service to patrons of this popular road who may attend the fair. One thing is sure, if either Sloat, Schmidt or Walker tell you anything in their line you can rely upon it, whether it refers to the fair or any other matter connected with railroad transportation in the passenger line. That is what makes the Rock Island so popular in these parts.

If the time for making contributions to the Wesselhoeft testimonial had been extended a week or two longer there would have been enough money sent to the committee to have allowed it to purchase one of the solid gold dinner sets a la Thomas Walsh, of Washington and formerly of Colorado. As it was, besides giving him the loving cup as was first intended, there was enough money to add a purse of gold, containing \$1,500 of the yellow stuff, which was presented at the time of the birthday celebration held in Boston the 23d of March, as a sort of side issue. May he live many years to enjoy the friendship of his friends and to serve in the capacity of an example for all students of Homeopathy to follow.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. Frona Abbott is second vice-president of the Womens' Business Club.

The Denver-Gross Medical College will graduate a class of thirty-three this month.

Vote for Miss Lillian A. Field for county superintendent of schools, next election.

Wonder if the emeritus professors of the Denver Homeopathic will serve next year?

The Medical Age, April 10th, comes to us with a very much improved appearing cover.

"His First Case," insert in last Progress, brings up many tender recollections. Yum-yum.

Any member of the profession hereabouts wearing a bell? See last American Physician.

Recent meetings of the Denver Homeopathic Club, have been very poorly attended. Why?

Kraft wants to know why the newer crop of doctors find so much typhoid fever? It comes higher.

"Polly Pry" insinuates that what Dr. Cooper don't know about smallpox would make a large book.

Dr. Rowly has been chosen interne at the Homeopathic hospital for the coming year. A mighty good selection.

Dr. J. W. Mastin, editor of The Critique, has been appointed to the editorial staff of the New York-London Daily Medical.

Dr. Swerdfelder has concluded to remain in the city and has located on the "Nord Site" for the practice of medicine. Success to him.

There will be a benefit concert at the Trinity Methodist church, this city, May 12th, proceeds to go to the Denver Homeopathic Hospital.

Dr. James H. Daniels has been appointed interne at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital for the current year, according to last issue of Progress.

Dr. C. F. Stough, Colorado Springs, was a visitor to this city the fore part of last month. Only a very few of the select saw him, however.

Dr. Bukk G. Carlton was elected President of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, at a recent meeting, for the year 1905.

Dr. E. F. Storke, formerly of The Critique staff, lectured to large audiences in London during the occasion of a recent visit to "Merry Hold Hingland."

Dr. S. S. Smythe has moved his residence from the Earl, on Tremont street, to the Plymouth Hotel, Broadway and Sixteenth. Telephone Main 3185.

Dr. John Galen Look's friends will regret to learn that the events attending commencement were pretty nearly too much for him. Sick almost ever since.

Dr. J. M. Walker, one of the oldest Homeopathic physicians in the city, is sojourning at Hot Springs, Arkansas, hoping thereby to regain his health.

Those who may have forgotten the fact are reminded that the forthcoming meeting of A. I. H. will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 20th to 25th.

American Medicine suggests that life insurance men be placed upon health boards, whenever the people want a reliable run for their money. Good idea.

We notice by our esteemed contemporary, Progress, that Dr. S. S. Smythe and daughter have given up housekeeping and gone to boarding. News for sure.

It is claimed that eight members of the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic college, hold diplomas from old-school colleges. Quite a change of heart!

Dr. Carolyn Dewey Beebe, secretary of the Denver Homeopathic Club, was confined to her home, by sickness, several days the fore part of last month.

Physicians of Whiteside and Rock Island counties, Illinois, will not permit mention of their names in write-ups of accidents, operations, etc. In Denver?

Mr. D. H. Clark, the genial and hustling representative of Halsey Bros. & Co., Chicago, called upon the profession hereabouts the latter part of last month.

Dr. J. C. Irvine has given up his offices in the Steele block, transferring the same to his residence, 1827 California street, which is very convenient for all.

The meetings of the Denver Homeopathic Club will continue to hold forth at the Adams hotel, during the coming year. A very convenient place it is, too.

Dr. Swerdfexger, one of the new doctors from the Denver Homeopathic, was at Loveland, Colorado, assisting Dr. Creamer, during a large part of last month.

The fool-killer hasn't gotten around to the board of health, yet which ordered the city treasurer to pay out clean, fresh bank notes Wouldn't that jar you.

Mr. Lylburn Merrill, a junior at the Denver Homeopathic, will tell them "all about it" on a seeing Denver car this summer. Merrill is a rustler from 'way back.

The Medical Arena, of Kansas City, seems to doubt that the proposed memorial hospital to be under control of the Chicago Homeopathic, will materialize.

The 49th annual session of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association will be held on the 17th floor, Masonic Temple, Chicago, 10th, 11th and 12th prox.

The many friends of Dr. Guy Vinyard will be pleased to learn that he is doing a very nice business at his new location, Woodlawn Park, Colorado. Success to him.

The graduating class of the Denver Homeopathic turned down the invitation from the Alumni association to a feed at the Allen, commencement night. Why?

A new \$100,000 Homeopathic hospital will be erected at Albany, N. Y., grounds for the site and plans for the same having already been purchased and adopted.

Where are you going to locate? is the question the graduates are asking each other now-a-days. Several of the recent ones will tarry in Denver. Lots of room.

The Practitioners' Course of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital will commence May 2nd and continue to May 21st. Class confined to 100.

Dr. W. S. Ruby, a graduate of Hahneman, Chicago, 1878, committed suicide at his home in Riverside, California, February 22nd, owing to protracted ill-health.

Dr. Margaret Hofer Beeler, of Colorado Springs, was an out-of-town member of the Alumni society, Denver Homeopathic, who attended the special, April 15th.

The ninth post-graduate course of instruction, orificial surgery, by Dr. E. H. Pratt, will be held at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, May 10, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Hon. Erskine M. Phelps, President Board of Trustees, Hahnemann, Chicago, presented the college with a portrait in oil of the late Dr. Reuben Ludlam, March 8.

Another curette article of the "Plympton" variety has recently been gobbled up by several old-school publications. This time a Chicago man made them like it.

The April number of the New England Medical Gazette, Boston, Massachusetts, came to us with a very "fetching" title-page. A decided improvement, by the way.

The Periscope, published by the students of Hahnemann, of the Pacific, is one of the best arranged and most ably edited of anything of its kind coming to this office.

In mentioning the Iriquois memorial hospital which is to be erected in Chicago, we failed, last month, to say it would affiliate with the Chicago Homeopathic.

If editor Allen of The Medical Advance publishes the name of the college whose faculty was composed of allopathics, as he promised to, we'll copy the article if—

Progress says that Secretary Howard will have to seek a lower altitude on account of continued ill-health. Secretary of the Colorado Homeopathic Society is he.

The editor of The Critique is under obligations to Dr. McElwee for a very cordial invitation to attend the meeting of the Missouri Homeopathic, held April 27-8-9.

The Ohio State Homeopathic Society will meet at the Southern Hotel, Columbus, O., 10th and 11th inst. Medical Century speaks very highly of this organization.

The American Electro-Therapeutist and X-Ray Era has been changed to 'Archives of Electrology and Radiology' with new location 41-3-5 State street, Chicago, Ill.

"The editor who hopes to please everybody all the time is a pretty large-sized idiot." We are keeping out of that class, pretty thoroughly, thank you. Kraft said it.

We imagine, if the meeting place of the forthcoming A. I. H. had been located at St. Louis, the attendance from Denver would have been much larger than it will be.

Invitations for place of meeting of A. I. H., according to by-laws, must be forwarded to Secretary thirty days before annual meeting. Do Denver Homeopaths desire to bid?

Medical Century accuses The Medical Arena, of Kansas City of flirting with the Eclectic School. Better that than to preach Homeopathy and practice (near) old-school.

Editor Dewey appears to doubt the fact of ex-editor Halbert having spent a few of winter's weeks at Thomasville, Georgia, playing golf and picking roses. He's jealous.

We understand that the sum usually appropriated for banquet purposes, by the local Homeopathic college, will be devoted to the purchase of much needed college betterments.

Mrs. Dr. Guy Vinyard, nee Thurston, was operated upon at the Denver Homeopathic for appendicitis, fore part of last month. Recovery assured, we are pleased to say.

Prof. W. A. Woodworth, of the Woodworth Business College and a former student at the Denver Homeopathic, met with quite a serious accident April 7th. Laid up ten days.

A new addition to the Homeopathic ranks of this city, from Michigan, name forgotten, was looking for offices the first of last month with a view of becoming a member of the Denver colony.

Dr. Daniels, who has held the position of interne at the Denver Homeopathic for the past year has about made up his mind to locate in Routt county, although several other good locations are tempting him to settle in their midst.

Dr. Harley K. Dunklee, president of the Denver Homeopathic Club, was a candidate for membership on the school board. Did the members of the club turn out any more numerous in his support at the polls than they have to the meetings of the club?

Automobielitis is a disease quite prevalent among the physicians of Denver. It is a short-lived, self-limiting disease, quite a few cases having run a full course in a remarkably brief period, the cause now being for sale at a very low figure. Come early and avoid the rush.

Polly Pry proposes to pay the way of the boy getting the most subscribers to that publication by July 15th, through the four year course at either Harvard, Yale or Princeton and the girl doing the same in her class to either Vassar, Smith or Wellesly. That's worth any one making a try for.

American Physician, April, 1904, publishes a very good looking picture of the very good looking ex-president of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, Charles W. Judkins, M. D., residence Denver. Wasn't it Byron who said: "Fame is being killed in battle and having your address misquoted in the list"? Sir-r-r-h?

The performance record at the Denver Homeopathic College, for the senior-class year, session 1903-4, shows that over forty per cent of the lectures and clinics were omitted owing to the absence of the professors and clinical demonstrators. Can any of our Eastern students show as good (?) returns for their money?

Dr. Ambrose C. Stewart has been selected to succeed Dr. Fryer as associate editor of Progress. He is an original and entertaining writer, as our readers already know, and if permitted to do so, will, no doubt, puncture the pacific policy of this publication to an extent that will make its editorial page unrecognizable.

It is to be hoped that the new officers of the Alumni Association of the Denver Homeopathic will see that a new supply of life is provided for that society. Under last year's officers it was what the boys call a "dead one," but now that some energetic blood has been added to the membership we hope to see an improvement.

Dr. Burton's address at the commencement exercises of the Denver Homeopathic was a well prepared and equally well delivered bit of oratory, which places that gentleman's effort in the lead of everything heretofore undertaken in that line on any similar occasion at Homeopathic events in Denver. The class should feel proud of their valedictorian.

It has only quite recently been discovered how remunerative the medical magazine business has become, in Colorado. We judge this to be the idea, at least, as there have been quite a few launched upon the literary sea during the past year and now comes another from Boulder, and the University of Colorado. "Medical Studies" is the name of this recent recruit, and we wish it well.

Dr. John Jacob Eisenhut celebrated his 104th birthday anniversary at St. Anthony's hospital, in this city, Sunday, April 3d, 1904. The Grutli Verein and Swiss Singing society members visited him in large numbers and the celebration, this year, consisting of a dinner and a musical program, was hugely enjoyed by the aged doctor, who assures his friends of meeting them a year hence. We hope he may.

"Polly Pry" appears to be about as much interested in the welfare of boys and girls as Judge Benj. B. Lindsay, and has organized the "Polly Pry Lindsey League." If her efforts in this direction are successful as they have been in applying the hot wallops to labor leaders and society shams just who will be one of the successful candidates for county judge under the new charter, will not be a hard matter to determine.

It will be good news to the thousands of friends of Mr. Clarence M. Van Law, to learn of his appointment as city passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific railroad, in this city. Mr. Van Law has been connected with railroad matters so long in Denver, having established the Rock Island office here some fifteen years ago, that the question of his securing a pretty big share of eastern business for his new employers is one which will not require much consideration, and we, with many other friends predict his continued success in the new position.

The Homeopathic doctors of our sister state, Nebraska, are planning to have one of the most enjoyable meetings in the history of the association, the 4th and 5th of this month. It will be held at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, on the dates previously mentioned, and as the secretary E. Arthur Carr, writes us "We are going to have a good business program, followed by good discussions" we have no doubt but what those who may attend will be amply paid for the time and trouble taken to be there. Besides the more dignified doings of the meeting there will be sufficient entertainment provided on the first evening of the meeting to make those socially inclined feel that their interests have not been entirely overlooked.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., JUNE 1, 1904.

No. 6.

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

BORAX.

Hahnemann says: "In household practice, borax has been for a long time empirically used in solution against the apathæ of children and for facilitating the labor pains of parturient women. Antidotes are: Coffea cruda against its sleeplessness and headache; Chamomilla against the pains of the swelling of the cheeks. Wine aggravates the symptoms, especially those of the chest, and vinegar reproduces the ailments that have been already removed, especially the stitches in the chest."

Kent gives us an excellent picture of this remedy in these words: "Borax is an old domestic remedy used by mothers with their babes when they have sore mouths. It seems rather an astonishing thing that Borax should have been found in domestic practice to be so useful for sore mouth, but the proving justifies the use of it; only it is a great deal quicker and a great deal better in its action by using the potentized form—but it cures then when it is indicated constitutionally. Then it fits the constitution of the patient. If Borax is applied to the mouth for these different kinds of sore mouth it does much mischief in that it very often, because of its local soothing properties, will heal up a sore mouth when it is not indicated constitutionally, and whenever it does that it suppresses the trouble, and it must manifest itself in some other manner than through the mouth—or it will keep returning. The more vigorous the constitution the more likely it is to keep returning to the same place, where in the feeble constitution it heals up in those cases where it is not indicated, troubles appear elsewhere."

"The Borax constitution is the most nervous that you will find. A most marked state of excitability in all the nerves. Over-

irritation; tension; twitching; jerking; anxiety. Such a sensitiveness in the body that nausea comes from various causes, from excitement, from mental exertion, from certain kinds of emotion. Strange feelings occur in the body, in the solar plexus, in the sensorium. Did you ever go down in the elevator when it was going so rapidly that it seemed as if your stomach would fall out about the umbilicus? Well, now, most people have some time in their life felt that—at least I have heard it described so often that a downward motion in the elevator gives most people, and especially nervous people, a peculiar sensation in the stomach, as if everything was not as it should be. Well, that violent motion of the elevator with ordinary people is what the Borax patient feels from any slight motion, from even going down stairs on foot, or from riding down a hill in a carriage. Of course, it is a disturbance of the sensorium; that which is felt is a species of vertigo, and so it is “dizziness as if she would become blind.” Dizziness, ending in nausea, as if her stomach would turn over. Various descriptions of the same thing: when riding down hill, when walking down stairs. Now that is a constitutional symptom. For she feels it—and I say “she,” for it is a common thing among nervous women to have the Borax symptoms, and among babies, those that are sensitive to that downward motion. It is a constitutional state, for it is a description of the feeling that is all over the body. The Borax child is of this sort. The mother walks the floor with it, and the motion of going back and forth across the floor does not disturb it; in fact, puts the child to sleep, and she thinks now that she will put it in the crib and let it snooze, it seems about all right. But the instant she bends over the crib to put that child in the crib the little one is wide awake with a scream. That means that the constitution of the child is like the Borax constitution. It is the same going down stairs. She will walk down stairs with it, its arms up in a fright, and the little one screams. Children old enough to talk, when carried by some one, protest at once, because they have the fear of falling. It seems that they are going to fall. Such a state prevades the economy, the whole order of government. Now when such children and such mothers get the old-fashioned sore mouth that Borax used to be given for, it is true that Borax will cure it. But if that nervous

state and the disturbance of the sensorium is not present, or, to put it in another way, if the patient is a phlegmatic patient, not sensitive to surroundings, not over-sensitive in a great many ways, I would never think of Borax, because over-sensitiveness to light, over-sensitiveness to hearing, over-sensitiveness to noise, over-sensitiveness of the nervous system to impressions and surroundings are the features of Borax."

The Borax child becomes pale and nearly earthy-colored, flesh soft and flabby, cries much, refuses the breast and screams out anxiously in sleep. The Borax patient has a gentleness of disposition like Puls. and Silicea, and yet there is a fretfulness present. Fretfulness in afternoon before the easy stool, with indolence and discontent; after it liveliness, contentment and cheerfulness in regard to the future. Children cry and fret and are easily frightened.

Bell says: "Belladonna has, doubtless, been often given when Borax should have been." The Belladonna child shows this same anxiety, irritability and acuteness of sense, touch, sight and hearing, but shows more marked congestive head symptoms than Borax. The pulse of Bell. is full, bounding with violent beating of the carotids, while the pulse of Borax is soft. Then Borax has the anxiety from downward motion.

While this condition of aggravation from downward motion is a marked one under Borax, it is not alone a symptom of this drug. Boenninghausen mentions twenty-three remedies with this symptom, not one of which does he place in the first rank with Borax. In a lower rank he places Conium, Ferrum, Rhododendron, Ruta and Veratrum. It should not be very difficult to distinguish these from Borax. The most important point to notice right here is that fear of downward motion is not Borax, but that fear of downward motion when occurring in conjunction with certain other symptoms completes a picture of Borax. I am forcibly reminded of the student who, graduating from a Homeopathic College, settling in the same town of his alma mater, stated that amongst other important facts that he had learned during his college course was the one that worse from motion always called for Byronia. He was much surprised to learn that there were about one hundred and fifty remedies that had aggravation from motion and that of that number thirteen

were as strikingly aggravated from motion as was Bryonia. So right here let me impress it upon your mind that while you can frequently prescribe Borax empirically in cases showing fear of downward motion and succeed, it is far better for your next case that you should carefully study the present one and secure the properly indicated remedy than to form that slovenly method of prescribing taught in the college where the young graduate was supposed to have secured some knowledge of homeopathic materia medica and homeopathic prescribing.

Another mental symptom that you should notice is "idling through the afternoon, changing from one business to another and from one room to another." In its head symptoms it affects all parts of the head except the occiput, and preferably the right side. The sensations are those of stitches, lancinating, and are accompanied by involuntary startings. On the hair it produces a condition similar to *Plica Polonica*.

The edges of the eyelids are inflamed, turn inward towards the ball, rubbing against the eyeball. Lashes turn inward towards the eye and inflame it, especially at the outer canthus, where the margin of the lids are very sore. Visions of bright waves moving from right to left and now from above downward, mornings when writing.

There are stitches in the left ear, roaring in the ears. The ear is hot; meatus swollen, discharge is mucous or mucous and pus. Stitches in the ear causing involuntary startings, lancinating headache; tickling sensation in the ear. *Pulsatilla* has the swelling of the meatus, but the *Puls.* pain increases gradually to greatest intensity, then suddenly ceases, but soon commences again. *Belladonna* pains are coming and going suddenly and are accompanied by the symptoms previously pointed out. *Arnica* has stitches in and about the ear, but does not have the extreme sensitive nervousness as shown in involuntary starting of *Borax*.

The *Borax* face is pale and earthy, with an expression of suffering. Its most marked and peculiar symptom is that of the sensation of a cobweb on the face. This sensation is also found under *Baryta*, *Bromium*, *Bryonia*, *Calcarea carb.*, *Conium*, *Graphites* and *Ranunculus sel.* In *Bromium* the sensation is felt on moving the nose, *Conium* shows it on the right cheek, *Ranunculus* has it in the evening.

The mouth is dry, the palate is wrinkled, the membrane is hot. Do you wonder that the child cries when it attempts to nurse, or refuses altogether to nurse? While the allopath uses this remedy indiscriminately the true physician will use it only when he has this local condition more or less well marked, with the more prominent constitutional symptoms of Borax. Farrington says: "I would advise you to caution your nurses, if you can do so, not to use powdered borax every time the child has a sore mouth. It may do harm if it is not indicated. I think that I have noticed after this use of the drug that the bowels suffer and the child grows paler and dwindles rapidly, which it did not do before the meddlesomeness of the nurse." Right here is the best of opportunity for you to determine your skill and ability as physician. Do not give a potency lower than the 30th, preferably go higher; give only one dose. If you have the knowledge, if you have the ability to discriminate between remedies; in other words, if you are fitted for the arduous and responsible position of the physician, you will find a happy mother blessing you for your success. Try your high potencies on babies who are free from hypo., and, like myself, you will admit, if honest, that your failures are not due to lack of the proper proving of the remedy, not due to the failure of the Homeopathic law, but were due, solely, to your own lack of knowledge or to your hasty and unwarranted, slovenly prescribing. This of course does not apply to those who never err; there the failure is due to the inertness of the remedy or to the lack of proper proving.

The Chamomilla baby is fretful and a stoppage of the nose may cause it to stop nursing and to cry. But the fretfulness of Cham. readily distinguishes the case from Borax. Nux. is another remedy that is often called for in these cases of difficult nursing. Here again the nose is apt to be the cause. The Kalis and Silicea all have the hot mouth, but the other symptoms are quite different.

Borax shows painless, yellow stools. Hot urine, so hot that the babe dreads to pass it. Hot leuchorrhoea. Menses too soon, too profuse, with griping in the abdomen, nausea and pain in the stomach, extending into the small of the back. During labor pains cease and are weak and inefficient and flying in all di-

reactions. While Borax as a rule is better indicated in early and profuse menstruation, it is sometimes called for when the menses are suppressed and scanty, varying quite markedly from Cal. carb., which is seldom of value with suppressed or scanty menses and then only when preceded by a history of a previous profuse condition. In membranous form of menstruation Borax has few rivals. Do not forget the pain from the stomach to the small of the back before the menses.

We would call your attention to a symptom that we find only under this remedy, and that is sputum tasting mouldy. This is so far a condition only noticed under Borax. We also find often when this mouldy taste is not marked that they describe it as nauseous, and here it might be confounded with a number of others. The pains found in the chest may be mixed up with those of Kali carb. and others.

Let us look again at a few of the more important symptoms:

Aphthae; child lets go of the nipple from pain in the mouth;

Can not bear downward motion;

Pain from stomach to small of the back before menses;

Pleuritic pain in the right pectoral region;

Leuchorrhoea white and albuminous, starchy with sensation of warm water running down the leg;

Frequent soft, light yellow, slimy stools;

Very sensitive to slightest noises, not disturbed by loud ones;

Mouldy taste and odor to the expectorations;

Casual: faulty detention.

Aggravation at 3 a. m. in the morning and in warm weather;

Amelioration, evening and during cold weather, furnish a picture unmistakable to the observing.

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

22 Steele Block, Denver.

The "Saturday Basket," which at one time was a very important factor in furnishing the Homeopathic hospital with useful supplies, has not been utilized since the first few years of the institution's existence, when "there was very little done" by the Ladies' Society. The custom still prevails at the Rochester institution, in New York State, and from the lists of articles donated with the "basket," which is published in the Hospital Leaflet, we would imagine these contributions cut considerable figure in reducing the running expenses of the kitchen of the Rochester hospital.

PETROLEUM.

One of our best anti-psoric remedies. Acts prominently on the skin, producing eczema, fissures and pustules, and upon the glandular and digestive system.

The Pet. patient is naturally excitable and irritable, with inclination to anger and to scold; sadness and despondency, inclined to weep, always talking of distressing and unpleasant subjects. The eruptions are similar in appearance to those of Graph. They appear on different parts of the body, especially scalp, behind ears, on hands, feet and legs. Skin is harsh and dry and there are deep cracks and fissures with suppuration; finger tips are cracked, hands chap, eczema in or behind ears, with fetid discharge. There is one very marked characteristic symptom during winter season and there is no other remedy that has this so prominently. I read of a case of eczema of lower limbs of twenty years' standing, always worse in winter, cured with one prescription of 200th, also an obstinate case of diarrhoea, had eczema of the hands, also worse in winter, cured quickly by 200th.

Chilblains which are moist and itch and burn, worse in winter, often respond to this remedy, while others fail. The slightest scratch or abrasion of skin suppurates, like Hepar, which is also worse in cold weather and cold air.

Under urinary symptoms we have constant dribbling of urine after micturition, like Caust. and Stram. Frequent but scanty urination, which is brown and fetid; sudden urging to urinate. Children are sometimes troubled with such sudden and intense desire they will jump up and down; can't wait; it's like the sudden desire for stool of Aloes, must hurry. Enuresis, chronic urethritis accompanying stricture; urine mixed with mucus, red sediments adhering to vessel and urine passed slowly.

Under digestive symptoms, nausea from riding in a carriage seasickness, weak digestion; sour, bitter eructations, water brash.

It is also useful in intermittant fever; chill 7 p. m., followed by perspiration, first in the face, later all over except on the legs, which are cold, peculiar feature being the perspiration after the chill; no heat intervening. Many ailments originate or are aggravated during thunder storm, after walk in open air or fit

of anger. Aversion to meat fat, or warm food, but very thirsty; craves beer. Two years ago a beautiful young lady came to me with no other symptom but profuse sweating of axilla, no odor; had been troubled this way ten years. Had been to many old school practitioners during that time, but no results. Could not wear a waist even of thinnest material, winter or summer, without being saturated in half hour's time; the perspiration extending half way to waist line. Shields were of no service whatever; was cured in week's time with one prescription of 200th. Two years have elapsed since with no return of this symptom; does not even wear shields during summer months.

ELLA H. GRIFFITH, M. D.

* * * *

The Medical Times, referring to an item in the Homeopathic World, says that petroleum, 2x trit., in two grain powders, is a safe and reliable preventive of sea-sickness. As soon as a bit of queerness began to make itself felt a powder was swallowed, followed ten minutes afterward by a second powder and the nausea disappeared. Good thing to remember when you make that next journey to Europe with us.—American Physician.

Under the department devoted to "Editorial Snap-Shots," Editor Harvey Dale dedicates the following: "To a Lover. A recent number of Progress contains a flowery and very readable article on "The Beauties of Homeopathy." Among other lovely things the writer says: "I love homeopathy; there is so much that is beautiful in it that it appeals to my intelligence in the most persuasive manner, and I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that I believe it to be the only system of medicine based upon a scientific law." Far be it from our intentions to thwart the course of true love, but to a disinterested observer the line of argument in this case would seem a trifle foggy. To love a theory hardly proves that theory scientific. The arguments of a sweet girl graduate would hardly be accepted by a hard-headed, skeptical medical profession. Is it not just possible also, that this pleasant habit of throwing bouquets at one's self and one's belief, which so often shows itself in homeopathic publications, is partly responsible for the incredulity and indifference of the profession at large? It is human nature to distrust a boaster."

CHAMOMILLA—CINA: A COMPARISON.

The similarity of these remedies did not impress itself on my mind until recently. In a case in a child of 3, diagnosed as intestinal irritation, Cina was given for some time with no permanent improvement. Chamomilla was given later, resulting in an immediate change for the better—and entire relief in twenty-four hours. The leading symptoms were these: Cross, fussy, wants to be held all the time; face flushed, especially cheeks, with paleness around the mouth and dark rings under the eyes; no appetite. Bowels sluggish—no stool without an enema—and then dry, hard and expelled with difficulty. Complaints of pain in abdomen, but was so frightened of the doctor that I could not touch her. Sleep was very good. No thirst at any time.

Now both remedies have irritability and peevishness—but Chamomilla wants to be carried, Cina to be let alone. The face in this case was more the Cina face, for the Chamomilla patient has a face red all over, while the paleness and thinness is marked under Cina. Both remedies tend toward diarrhoea rather than constipation; both have more or less pain and griping in abdomen; both have restless sleep; this child slept well. Both remedies are thirsty—there was little thirst in this case.

A study of these symptoms will show two characteristics, the disposition of Chamomilla and the face of Cina. Cina relieved, Chamomilla cured. The mental symptoms should always have preference.

A. F. SWAN, M. D.

Brighton, Colo.

“The most unpleasant feature of the entire year at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital,” according to report of Harper Leiper, secretary of the board, “was the investigation into charges made by The Critique that it was a private institution.” If you could only have been there, dear reader, and heard that investigation, which we supposed was to disprove the statement of The Critique regarding the question of “knocking” by the nurses against certain physicians not inside the charmed circle, you would not be able to associate it with the secretary’s report in any way whatever. The next time we go up against a star-chamber brace game such as this “investigation” proved to be, we will have our own stenographer present and there will be something doing later on.

"THE DOCTRINE OF STAGNATION."

Under this title the editor of the Medical Visitor takes occasion to enlarge upon the much-mooted question of a reproof of the Homeopathic materia medica based upon the instruments of precision in use at the present day. Incidentally he makes some statements touching upon what he calls a strange belief in Hahnemann entertained by certain physicians, very properly holding them up to ridicule as ignorant enthusiasts.

We take issue with him, however, not because we wish to question the truth of his statements, but because the whole tone of his article leaves his readers to infer that all strict followers of Hahnemann, in other words all true Homeopaths, belong to this class of under-educated and ignorant physicians who are enthusiasts for the reason that they see results, the cause for which they cannot understand, and not because they are so well versed in the science and art of the law of cure that they realize not only the value and extent of Hahnemann's work, but also great possibilities in the future for those who are willing to work and to observe.

Knowledge is the only excuse for enthusiasm, and those whom Dr. Dale criticise are not the Homeopaths who possess the knowledge and ability to understand Hahnemann or to carry on and advance the work, the foundation principles of which he discovered and handed to us that we might build upon them a structure too great to be completed during the lifetime of any one man.

Note the charges: "There are physicians who deny that a solitary fact of any real therapeutic value has been enunciated since Samuel Hahnemann's pen dropped from his tired fingers. This is a strange belief, very hard to explain on the threshold of this pushing, progressive twentieth century. * * *

The doctrinaires in question insist that Hahnemann never erred; that his premises were always sound and his conclusions always logical. They aver that he learned all that could ever be known of the action of drugs on the human organism and of the consequent rational use of such drugs in disease, and that therefore it is useless for the physician of to-day to think or to

investigate for himself, utterly unnecessary, in fact, for him to do aught else than to pore over Hahnemann's teachings."

We agree with Dr. Dale that this is, indeed, a strange belief; one which only a fool could entertain; one which the intelligence of a Homeopath would ridicule.

We have known many physicians whose professions, whose teaching and whose results prove them to be followers of Hahnemann. We have sat at their feet to catch the pearls of wisdom which fell from their lips. We have received from them instruction at times when the restriction of the class room was absent and we have yet to hear any one of them even imply that Hahnemann was infallible; that he never made a mistake; that he knew it all or that it was unnecessary for his followers to investigate for themselves.

On the contrary, the teaching we received leads us first to learn all that Hahnemann taught and then to investigate fully the truth of his teaching that we might be in a position to advance the work which he had but begun.

We do claim that the principles of the law of cure which he enunciated have not varied and never can vary. The principles of the law of gravitation as taught by Newton have never changed, yet who of intelligence would say that the knowledge of this law has not led to constantly increasing knowledge of the universe?

So Hahnemann's law of cure has opened up an infinite field for investigation, and since the death of Hahnemann investigation has been in progress, constantly increasing our knowledge of drug relation to the human organism and so constantly corroborating the truths which Hahnemann taught, Dr. Dale's statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

We claim further, that the truth of no positive statement made by Hahnemann has ever been disproved, although often questioned. If we are mistaken in this claim the one who points out our mistake will be doing an act of charity and justice for which he shall receive our heartfelt thanks.

Again: "What a different materia medica might be had, for instance, if provings were made with the assistance of the clinical thermometer, the stethoscope, the syhygmograph, et id

omne genus, and confirmed by the chemical reagent, the test tube and the microscope.”

Good. Why not undertake it Doctor? As editor of a live and widely circulated journal, you are in a position to start such an investigation and to carry it to a successful issue. Any scientific research which increases our knowledge of the universe and especially the knowledge of our own ignorance is of value.

We suggest, however, that a careful study of the Homeopathic literature already in existence will show that this ground has been fairly well covered by the drug provers and that the symptoms brought out with the assistance of instruments of precision are always those of the least value to one who wishes to prescribe according to the Homeopathic law. Nevertheless we would be profoundly grateful to him who brought exactness into our materia medica, even though it related only to the less important symptoms.

This is not the first time demands for a reproof have been made, but we have noticed that none who make such demands ever seem willing to undertake the work themselves. They remind us sometimes of a child playing with an edged tool, the use of which he does not understand. After his manipulations have brought about more or less destruction, he throws it aside and demands another in the hope that with it the game may be more satisfactory or at least less destructive to himself and his belongings.

By all means let those who will, reprove the materia medica, but let them first learn the working principles of the law of cure. Let them study Hahnemann and learn what he can teach before they criticise or attempt to improve upon his methods. Let them become familiar with the use of the tools already in their possession, then they will be in a position to manufacture new ones as they are needed in the work.

A poor workman always complains of his tools as a poor prescriber lays the blame for his lack of success upon a materia medica by the use of which others become famous.

The Homeopathic physician who claims there has been no advancement in the art of Homeopathy since Hahnemann's time shows a deplorable ignorance of the literature and history of his school. He must have overlooked the work of such men as

Hering, Lippe, Dunham, Farrington, Kent and Allen! He must have forgotten that whereas, to-day, as a school, we are a force to be seriously considered, a short thirty years ago we were but a few individuals struggling against all odds to uphold and advance what we believed to be the truth.

Brother Dale: Turn on "the limelight of the twentieth century." We fear no criticism. We fear no investigation. On the contrary we court them both.

If you can prove our doctrine to be the doctrine of stagnation then we shall bless you that you shall have saved us the disgrace of a life further wasted in following a phantom of the dead.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

12 Nevada Building, Denver.

A CASE OF IDIOPATHIC ANEMIA.

(Reprinted from St. Louis Medical Era, March, 1904.)

Idiopathic anemia presents some very difficult conditions to relieve. During May, 1903, Mr. B. H., aged forty-eight years, gave up his work as a mail-carrier on a R. F. D. Route, and took to his house and shortly after to his bed. He received good medical treatment from several competent physicians, but steadily failed till he seemed almost bloodless. During the autumn he was taken to Clifton Springs Sanitarium, where a blood count showed 1,500,000 red corpuscles to a cubic c. mm., and he was sent home as a case not suited to treatment. Less than three weeks ago I first saw him. He was confined to bed, dropsical, nearly bloodless, not greatly emaciated, hardly able to express an idea, brain being almost inactive. He had always chewed tobacco excessively; this I stopped abruptly and completely. I put him on pepto-mangan (Gude), in place of, which he was taking, and gave him one-twentieth grain of arsenious acid in tablet form once daily.

For five days he lay partly comatose, then began to revive, and from that time on has improved very rapidly. The dropsy is all gone and the mucous membranes of lips and eyelids are red. He sits at the table and eats several pounds of red meat daily, sleeps quietly, and his brain works easily and actively. I am not puffing any particular medicine; indeed, I hardly know which to give the credit to—the pepto-mangan or the breaking of the tobacco habit. He has never asked for tobacco since he "came to." He seems so amazed to find himself improving that he is willing to give it up.

CHAS. L. LANG, M. D., Weedsport, N. Y.

PROBLEMS IN MEDICINE.

Under this head the writer proposes to consider many of the subjects of vital interest to the medical profession. They will be discussed in the light of modern methods, with ample clinical and laboratory facilities.

Original research, photographs and micro-photographs will be freely used where possible, believing the subject, "Problems in Medicine," of sufficient latitude to include all questions which daily enter into the practice of medicine.

The writer will be pleased to assign space to articles and discussions on the subjects presented, and will always appreciate advice and suggestions.

Some Obscure Renal Lesions.

The surprises in medicine and surgery are many, and notwithstanding the accurate clinical laboratory methods of our late day work, operations and autopsies often disclose conditions that are, to say the least, unexpected. Several of these have recently occurred with relation to the kidney that are well worth recording.

CASE 1. A housewife, age 32, had been a constant sufferer from vague and illy-defined stomach and abdominal troubles for some two years. Upon examination, I found a prolapse of the right kidney well into the second degree, and considerable gastro-enteroptosis. Patient had been practically an invalid for the past two years, and the gastric crises were of almost daily occurrence.

Careful qualitative and quantitative examination of the urine disclosed nothing abnormal save calcium oxylate. The renal efficiency was quite up to the average, miscroscopical examination disclosed no casts nor epithelium, and the heart and lung were normal. My recommendation was fixation of the kidney, which was accepted and undertaken. A retroperitoneal exposure was made and the right kidney lifted to the surface. It was then seen that fully one-third of the upper pole of the kidney was cystic. This was opened, cleaned out and the edges again brought together, replaced, and the kidney anchored close to

the abdominal wall. For two days thereafter there was blood and hyaline casts in the urine. After this the urine rapidly assumed a normal condition. Patient had an uneventful recovery and relief.

In this case there was a slowly progressive cystic degeneration, the result of the loose kidney, yet there was no clinical evidence of the fact. Without diagnosis of floating kidney and operation, further destruction would have continued until kidney was destroyed, although it is quite probable that later urinalysis would have disclosed the lesion, as the temporary occlusion of the renal tubules would have given away sooner or later, and the debris made its way into the bladder.

CASE II. An unmarried girl of 28 complained of severe pain in the left side and hip. There was a characteristic septic temperature and history of gonorrhoeal infection and cystitis some two years preceeding. She was taken to a hospital where the attending physician, after careful examination, concluded that she was suffering from acute sciatica. The urine gave all the evidence of a cystitis, but there was nothing present to indicate renal involvement, and the above diagnosis was therefore made. After some two weeks of ineffectual treatment with the septic temperature still persisting, the attending surgeon was called, who pronounced the case one of hip joint disease, and beyond operative interference. At this time there was considerable contracture of the left leg, with tenderness, swelling and redness over the hip. The patient was suffering excruciating pain and sepsis and emaciation were profound.

At this juncture the case came under my direct observation. The lungs and heart were normal, there was rigidity of the abdominal muscles, tenderness over the pelvis, and excruciating pain posteriorly, to the left of the spinal column and down into the gluteal muscles and left leg. The leg was flexed, and any attempt to move it caused intense pain. A jarring of the knee or head would not cause pain in the hip joint, yet leg from the hip to the foot was greatly swollen and tender. The urine still continued to show a cystitis, but nothing which would refer to the kidney, viz.: casts, epithelium or albumen. There was some pus, however, which might have originated in the bladder. Within a few days there was the decided evidence of an abscess underneath the fascia lata, which was opened and drained.

There was after this a temporary respite, but patient rapidly grew worse and died in one of the worst types of chronic sepsis that I have ever seen. An autopsy was held within a few hours, which revealed the true source of the trouble. The tissue about the hip was infiltrated with pus and formed a gangrenous mass, the odor of which was unendurable. The capsule surrounding the joint also showed some evidence of infiltration, but otherwise was quite normal, therefore excluding the possibility of hip joint disease. There was a pus track which could be followed up and through the obturator foramen, and on opening the abdominal cavity there was found a thickened peritoneum and adhesions everywhere. Especially was this marked with the pelvic organs, for they were bound down with a firm, inseparable matting. There was considerable pus in the cavity, and on opening could be plainly seen in the posterior parietal wall of the peritoneum, just below the left kidney. But the true source of all the trouble was found when the left kidney was brought to light. There was a small, slaty gray, hollow mass, which had lost all semblance to a kidney; section revealed but little more than the capsule. This case had, in all probability, been one of specific pyelitis, following gonorrhoeal cystitis. The ureter later obtunding, the discharge worked its way down into the peritoneal cavity, through the obturator foramen and settled in the loose tissue about the hip joint.

Still another case in a man of 58, who has repeatedly shown a few hyaline and granular casts. He had been a periodic drinker for many years, but had no reason to suspicion nephritis, nor was there at any time the slightest trace of albumen in the urine, although the microscope had revealed the casts a year before. Suddenly one day there was a copious discharge of bloody urine. This lasted for several days, patient suffering no pain nor inconvenience whatever. In looking up his previous record, I noticed that I had made a diagnosis of arterio sclerosis, and had thereby accounted for the presence of casts. I immediately took the patient's blood pressure and found it to register 200 millimetres, or about 70 millimetres above the average at this elevation. This again confirmed the diagnosis of renal as well as general arterio-sclerosis. Patient has since had an uneventful relief of the hematuria.

Steele Block, Denver, Colo.

C. E. TENNANT.

UP-TO-DATE ETHICS FOR PHYSICIANS.

If called by night to attend a stranger at a great distance, dress quickly and go, never stopping to ask who wants you or if the bill will ever be paid, lest you be counted inhuman.

Never ask how many physicians are in attendance in a case or how many kinds of patent medicines the patient is taking. Such curiosity on the part of the physician is vulgar.

Never insult a stranger by asking for money—dollars and cents is the vernacular of bankers, tradesmen and laborers.

Never send in a "statement;" patients will think you are hard up.

Pay your bills promptly. Send a check; it looks better.

In writing a prescription invoke Jove and cultivate mystery; a splash of ink and wiggle of the pen is sufficient. The druggist will put in "something just as good."

Be sure to taste of the medicine left by the other physician, and "wonder if it will kill you." The remark is strictly original with you and impresses the patient and nurse with the brilliancy of your humor.

Be sure of your being overworked. "Neurasthenia," ovariectomy, "operative work" and "uric acid diathesis" are words that impress the laity. Use them often.

When going by a patient's house stop in socially and tell her of some interesting case, and incidentally mention how busy you are.

Never be a friend with any other physician. It's unethical.

If you think another physician makes \$5 more a month than you do, cut him dead.

If another physician's name is mentioned in your presence bite your tongue and compress your lips, and the patient will understand that your hypertrophied good principle keeps you from "telling the truth, the whole truth," and a few other things about him.

If called in after another physician has been treating a case of meningitis, make your diagnosis "inflammation of the brain," and be sure to say if you had been called in twenty-four hours earlier you could have saved the case.

Never (or rarely) tell the truth; patients won't stand it. They will have you charge them up with one dollar and pay a

liar \$75 in advance. "The Lord loveth a cheerful liar;" so do the laity.

It is understood that you would not interfere with gestation no, not for the world—but it is well to prove it by telling of the vast sums of money that have been offered and failed to tempt you.

If you cannot be "Great Mogul" don't play. This will give you a chance to be the "Chief Growler."

If the other fellow doesn't think as you do, it proves his inferior intellect.

Jealousy and envy are the tributes paid to superiority.

Do not expect the "glad hand" when you give the "cold shoulder."

We haven't enough "skin specialists" in the profession to offset the deadbeats in laity.

"Physician, heel thyself," lest in old age the world say: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the—poor house."

—Dr. Ella H. Dearborn in Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

INTESTINAL PARESIS.

Dr. Virgil O. Harden, Atlanta, Georgia., in an able article in the January American Medical Monthly, describes in some detail the condition of intestinal paresis following abdominal section. The results from exudative peritonitis. If it is not arrested by the use of purgatives, turpentine enemata and the rectal tube, the result is surely fatal. The failure of all these measures is pointed out and attention is called to the efficacy of enema of alum.

"Almost exactly nine years ago, on April 21, 1895, I operated on a patient for pyosalpinx, removing the appendages on both sides. The operation presented no unusual complications. There followed the ordinary ether nausea; it continued through the next day. At the end of twenty-four hours there was evident distension of the bowels by gas. The temperature which up to that time had remained below 100 degrees, rose to 102 degrees; the pulse ran up to 130 and began to be thready in character. I recognized the necessity for prompt action, and prescribed Ep-

som salts, which was not retained. Calomel in half-grain doses every hour was also rejected by the stomach. Enemata of soap and water, castor oil, glycerine, turpentine and ox-gall were successively used, but without avail. A rectal tube was passed high up into the colon, but no gas escaped through it. At the end of the second twenty-four hours the patient's condition was alarming, and from previous experience with intestinal paresis, I felt that the case was practically hopeless. In casting about in my mind for some means of relief it occurred to me that, by analogy with the violent gastric peristalsis effected by alum when taken into the stomach, a similar effect might follow its injection into the bowel. I, therefore, directed the nurse to prepare a solution of an ounce of powdered alum in a quart of warm water and to inject it into the rectum, while I sat by and awaited results. In about ten minutes I was rewarded by hearing the sound—so grateful to the ears of the abdominal surgeon—of flatus escaping from the rectum. A large volume of gas was expelled and the patient was correspondingly relieved. In an hour the enema was repeated with a similar result. From that time on the gas was expelled at intervals spontaneously, the pulse increased in strength and diminished in frequency, and the temperature fell rapidly until it was below 100 degrees. The patient was practically convalescent on the following day, made a rapid recovery, and left her bed at the end of two weeks. W. D. F., in *The Medical Forum*, March, '04.

APPENDICITIS FROM AN ALLOPATHIC STANDPOINT.

To the Medical Council:

In the length and breadth of this great country, the country doctor sees many cases of appendicitis, treats them medicinally, and cures them.

In the city the surgeon uses the knife and many fatal cases follow.

The recent hasty, bungling and fatal operation upon a prominent citizen of New York should teach the surgeon to stay his hand and treat his case medicinally before he endangers the life of his patient by hasty and unnecessary operation. No operation should be done for appendicitis before the formation of pus.

The appendix is subject to congestion and inflammation like other organs of the body, and should be treated accordingly. Operations are now performed which reveal a mistaken diagnosis, no appendicitis being found. Does the justly merited criticism upon the operator recompense his patient for the suffering, danger and mental worry which he undergoes? The recent case in New York should pass as a lesson to the surgeon, and the conservative element of the profession should deery the use of the knife before the formation of pus.

No anaesthetic should be given to a dying patient. The appendix is part of the economy for a special purpose and its removal destroys the equilibrium of the system, and produces results inimical to perfect health. The statistics from France show that insanity follows a large percentage of operations for appendicitis.—J. H. Miller, M. D., 1319 Lincoln Avenue, Denver, Colo.
—Clinical Notes in Medical Council.

HOW TO MANAGE THE SICK ROOM.

Remove all drapery, carpets, clothing and furniture.

Ventilate well. If you don't ventilate thoroughly recovery is delayed, for bad air makes well persons sick.

Keep room, nurse and patient thoroughly clean.

Admit no one without permission of the physician.

Keep out flies, mosquitos, etc., by screens. Insects worry the sick, preventing recovery, and also often carry disease in their bite.

Never allow a bad smell to exist. If free ventilation, sunshine and cleanliness do not keep out bad smells, sprinkle diluted formaldehyde (one part formaldehyde to fifty parts of water) on the floor or spray it in the air with an atomizer.

All body or bed clothing, towels, napkins, cloths, bandages, sponges and all dishes which have been in the sick room must be disinfected before being taken from the room.

Discharges from the sick, whether from the mouth, bowels or bladder must be received in a vessel containing a disinfectant.

Consider that everything that has been brought into the sick room has become infected and carefully disinfect it before removing it. Never leave a sick room or eat without washing the hands with carbolic or other antiseptic soap.—Rules to be printed on cards for free distribution by the State Board of Health of Indiana.—Public Health.

COMPTON, M. D., OF OPHIR.

Dr. George William Compton of Ophir, Colorado, writing to the business manager of *The Critique*, under date of May 17th, has this to say regarding a bit of practice which came to him some time near that date: "Yesterday I removed a caulliflower growth of about two and a half pounds from uterus, single-handed; patient thought she was pregnant and nearly died from uterine hemorrhage before I reached her. When I arrived found an almost impreceptable pulse, patient so weak could not speak. Was twenty miles from nowhere, but soon had that growth peeled out and the hemorrhage arrested. I tell you I longed for some assistance, but as there was none at hand, I took off my coat, rolled up my sleeves and went after it. To-day the patient is doing well and promises to recover."

Dr. Compton was a member of the banner class of the Denver Homeopathic—that of '98—and has demonstrated his ability on many occasions since going to his present location. He has a good practice and each succeeding year sees him closer to that popular thoroughfare known as "Easy street."—Ed.

"THE DOCTOR'S," ST. LOUIS.

Physicians and their families contemplating a visit to the World's Fair at St. Louis who may desire to be free from the annoyance and inconvenience attending the selection of a suitable place in which to temporarily reside during their sojourn in St. Louis, will do well to correspond with Dr. L. C. McElwee, 1221 North Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo., who, yielding to the solicitations of the Fair management, has decided to devote his entire residence to the entertainment of Exposition visitors. *The Critique* has on file an illustration of both the interior and exterior of the doctor's residence which we will be pleased to show any one who may contemplate taking advantage of this most desirable arrangement. "The Doctor's" looks pretty good to us, and we believe any of our friends fortunate enough to be able to attend the Exposition would find "just what the doctor ordered" should they select the foregoing as their dwelling place while at the show.

A. I. H.

To the Members of the Profession :

It is our privilege and pleasure, calling on the journals that serve our cause, to act as our trumpets, to once more sound the 'Assembly' call for the coming together of our hosts of Homeopathy in national convention. This we do with as hearty satisfaction and confidence as could well inspire a like summons. For we feel convinced that the program to be offered at the sixtieth annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy, to be held at Niagara Falls from the 20th to the 25th of June, will be, if not the finest, yet in the foremost rank of the finest, the most living, the most helpful program ever offered at a meeting of our national Society.

A close following of the papers and the discussion of this sure-to-be memorable week, will constitute a post-graduate course in new and valuable medical teaching and research.

The executive committee have made it an object, in arranging the schedule of the meetings, to avoid bringing similar or even closely related subjects under discussion at the same hours or days: and they believe that this has been successfully accomplished. On only a single day, Tuesday, has it been found necessary to schedule two large bureaus. Each bureau, with this exception, has a day to itself. For all sectional society meetings, the fullest arrangements, both as to time and space for their work, have been consummated.

The growth of the Institute itself, and the growth in the medical world of specialization and specialists, have made sectional society meetings of high necessity and importance; and this fact will be found, as has been said, to have been fully recognized by the executive committee. But it has been also recognized that the whole is greater than any of its parts; that the members of the Institute owe to the Institute and to its prime objects a loyalty and a respect that they cannot in justice to themselves, the Institute and the cause of Homeopathy at large, afford to neglect or minimize. Therefore the last two days of the session have been set aside for the consideration of the great subjects of prime and common interest to every member of the Institute, whose full name is the American Institute of Homeopathy.

It is proposed to take up the all-important subject of the re-proving of our materia medica on the lines of the latest scientific research; possibly to discuss the feasibility of establishing an Institute of Drug Proving, and to judicially consider the subject of posology. More vitally important than to the military expert the study of the most effective weapons of warfare, must it be to the Homeopathist to know on what weapons of his therapeutic armory he can most surely rely. It is Homeopathy and its materia medica that have made us what we are. As we promote their dignity and advancement we shall promote our own. Let the attendance and the enthusiasm of the sessions of our last two institute days demonstrate our practical recognition of this fact.

Never were there more cogent attractions offered for a record attendance at the Institute than this year. The place of meeting is known the world over for the magnificence of its natural attractions. It is centrally located and easily and comfortably reached: and as no Americans can afford to be ignorant of Niagara, our members may well rejoice in this opportunity to know the wonderful and historic old place at a less expense and under happier circumstances than may be again possible for an indefinite time. Proverbially, a "City of Hotels," the accommodations will be ample for all who may choose to come. For those who care to prolong a vacation so auspiciously begun, picturesque old Canada lies but a bridge's width away; and Buffalo, distant but a half hour, is a famous point of departure for the most interesting sights of that highly interesting part of the summer world. Our kind hosts have prepared much tempting entertainment for the Institute and its guests. Everything invites to a glorious week. Come one and all and help to make it so!

Nor come empty handed. Make the Institute, to which you owe so much, your debtor in turn, by bringing to it at least one application for a new membership. The world reads success in numbers, let it read in our proudly augmenting numbers of this year, the growth of Homeopathic ideas and practices!

JOHN PRESTON SUTHERLAND, M. D.

Boston, May 20, 1904.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

Office of the Secretary, Denver, May 7th, 1904.

Dear Doctor:—We wish to call your attention to the meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, to be held in Denver in September. While the meetings of the past have been of much interest and profit, and the Homeopaths of the state have become more than ever united in purpose and concentrated action, energy and constant effort must be the order of the day if we are to keep up the pace. It is said by some that our meetings have not been sufficiently flavored with the "Homeopathic Idea" to attract attention as having something more valuable than is to be found elsewhere. In this age of research and investigation we must not forget that physicians of all schools and the laity as well, are looking for something better, and there is a clamor for demonstrations and not theories, practical results and not declarations of the faith.

There has never been a time in the history of medicine when the inquiring members of the fraternity have been so eager to investigate that which has large probability of merit. Too often the inquirer is repulsed by blatant claims of superiority which lack both judgment and courtesy, and instead of being convinced, he is disgusted and an opportunity is thrown away.

May we not at this coming meeting have such an array of intelligently presented evidences of the practical value of the law of similia that visitors who may be even prejudiced against the "theory" may be convinced of its truth, and led to further investigation?

The very able chairman of the several bureaux have undertaken to make this meeting one of unusual force along this line, but they cannot succeed without the earnest co-operation of the membership. This it is hoped and confidently expected they will have.

Enclosed you will find a slip giving the different bureaux with chairman. You will greatly facilitate the work of the Society if you will at once mark with the figures 1, 2 and 3 opposite your first, second and third choice of sections and mail to the secretary. This will put the officers in possession of valuable information and place you where you can work to the best advantage. DO IT NOW.

Besides the bureaux work every member is urgently requested to report at least one (more is desirable) case from his practice not heretofore reported of clear, clean-cut proof of the action of similia. This is the most practical work that we as homeopaths can present at this time and we beg of you to take up the matter seriously without delay. Do not let this opportunity pass.

Fraternally yours,

DAVID A. STRICKLER, President.

G. P. HOWARD, Secretary.

ILLINOIS HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY MEETING.

The forty-ninth annual session of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association was held in the Northwestern University building, Chicago, May 10, 11 and 12, 1904. The attendance registered was the largest in the history of the Society and a larger number of new members admitted than at any previous session. The social feature of the meeting was a reception given on Wednesday evening by the Chicago physicians to the out-of-town members. A short vaudeville entertainment was provided, after which there was a reception and informal banquet.

The scientific program was unusually complete, several of the bureaux being shortened for lack of time. In view of this the secretary requested that he be given authority to arrange for a four-day meeting in 1905, and the request was granted by unanimous vote. The secretary also called the attention of the Society to the fact that the next meeting would be the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society, and on motion the president was instructed to appoint a special committee to arrange for a proper celebration of this occasion.

The president's address, dealing with the question of medical organization, was ordered printed and distributed to all Homeopathic physicians of the state. The executive committee was instructed to employ an organizer to canvass the state in the interests of the State Association and allied societies. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, Nathan Starr, Charleston; first vice president, S. H. Aurand, Chicago; second vice president, J. N. Downs, Ottawa; secretary, Burton Haseltine, Chicago; treasurer, E. C. Sweet, Chicago.

Meeting adjourned to meet May 9, 1905.

BURTON HASELTINE, Secretary.

100 State Street, Chicago.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—David A. Strickler, 705 Fourteenth street, Denver, Colo., President; Giles P. Howard, M. D., Steele blk., Denver, Colo., Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the executive committee.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block, Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets second Monday of every month, at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Unless all signs, like dry-season indications, fail, the forthcoming meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society will be one of the most interesting and largely attended of any which the association has held for many years. A recent circular letter issued to the members thereof informs us of the decision of the Board of Censors to hold the meetings again, this year, in Denver and, furthermore, that the month will be September and the dates will no doubt be arranged to conform to the opening week of the college in order that outside members may have the benefit of these exercises as reminders of a portion

of the pleasant time which they will spend away from home. Every one has been given an opportunity to contribute something to the program and there is no reason why any particular faction should fail in its representation to this important event. The Critique takes great pleasure in publishing the circular which each member has ere this, no doubt, received, and as each document bears the personal signature of both President Strickler and Secretary Howard no one need be in doubt as to the desires of the executive officers of the Society; if one-half of what they propose to furnish is forthcoming at the September meeting of the state association, there is no doubt but what a great amount of good will follow to both the cause of Homeopathy and to each individual member of the State Homeopathic Society. Look over your card, giving "Chairman of Bureaux for 1904," select the department to which you desire to contribute your little mite and see that your preference is forwarded to the secretary at once in order that some idea may be had in advance of what the program will consist. Do it now! M.

Medical Councilor, Detroit, Mich., takes the unwarranted privilege of publishing Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown's "The Care of Potencies" as an original article.—Critique.

Guess again, brother. We don't publish "original articles" among "notes" and "ads." By the way, we spell it "Counselor."—Medical Counselor.

Some people are mighty "touchy" about the way their names are spelled in public print; just whether they succeed in explaining their own oversights doesn't cut so much of a figure, but our close proximity to Missouri makes it necessary that the Counselor should show us how it can do what we charged it with doing without blushing in a becoming manner when caught with the goods.

The Critique desires to acknowledge receipt of the following: "In reply to the very numerous letters of congratulation on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, and in token of the generosity of his colleagues and friends, Dr. C. Wesselhoft herewith expresses his heartfelt gratitude."

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

NEWS NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Did you vote for Sp-p-p-p-p? Evidently you did, as he was elected.

"Nothing doing" is an expression which applied in the medical line in this city during the past month.

Medical Times says "breathing the fumes of turpentine to relieve the whooping-cough" is worth trying.

Dr. Marie Nordland of Leadville, Colorado, was a visitor to the city the latter part of last month.

Mrs. Brink is acting as head nurse at the Homeopathic hospital during the absence of Miss Mattie McFadden.

One hundred per cent of the typhoid cases reported to the health department during February, 1904, resulted fatally.

Dr. Van Meter, secretary-treasurer of the State Board of Medical Examiners, was operated upon for appendicitis May 10th.

One reason we think the last election was an honest one is that Dr. E. J. Clark, of The Critique staff, was one of the judges.

Dr. Mary D. Moss died at Providence, R. I., March 25, 1904. Had offices at corner Colfax and Lafayette, this city, at one time.

The State Homeopathic Society, Colorado, will meet in Denver some time during September. See circular letter elsewhere.

The sixtieth annual session of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 20 to 25, 1904.

Dr. Swerdfeger has opened offices in the Temple Court, corner of Fifteenth and California, where he will be pleased to see, etc., etc.

Miss Caroline Allen, daughter of Dr. W. C. Allen, of Colorado Springs, thirteen years old, was buried in that city Friday, May 20, 1904.

Dr. A. F. Swan, of Brighton, Adams county, Colorado, was a caller at several offices of the medical profession of Denver the 18th of last month.

Two full scholarships for a mail course in electro-therapeutics, for sale at the business office of The Critique. They are worth investigating.

Dr. Harry Bates put in two days attending to the teeth of those needing any such services, at Castle Rock, Colo., the middle of last month.

The "Lavaline" company, of which Dr. C. W. Enos is president, will move its offices to New York City the fore part of the present month.

The transactions of the American Institute refer to Secretary Gatchell as "Gatehill." We await Kraft's comments with more or less interest.

Dr. Edwin J. Clark was elected chaplain of the Jr. O. U. A. M. at a meeting of the state council, held in Denver May 10th. Now will you be good?

Of the 97 deaths occurring in public institutions of the city and county of Denver, February, 1904, but one occurred at the Homeopathic hospital.

Dr. Janet B. Clarke broke away from her practice in Ni Wot, Colo., the middle of last month long enough to pay a short visit to friends in this city.

Miss Grace E. Smythe departed for St. Louis Monday, May 9th. She will visit friends as well as the Fair, and expects to be gone about three weeks.

Dr. Carolyn Dewey Beebe, of Denver, is suing Curtis Meservie Beebe, M. D., of Los Angeles, for divorce. She should get the decree without trial.

Master Tom Griffith, son of Dr. Ella Griffith, is a rustler, and has started in to learn to be an electrician. He is of the right sort, and will surely succeed.

We understand Dr. David A. Strickler will attend the A. I. H. meeting this month, visiting several Pennsylvania towns before and after the event.

The concert given at Trinity M. E. Church, this city, the 12th of last month, was quite well attended. For benefit of Homeopathic hospital, we mean.

According to report of the Board of Health, the death rate per thousand, per annum, February, 1904, was greater than any previous period since 1891.

Dr. F. Q. Wensel is a recent addition to the list of Homeopathic physicians of Denver, with offices at 18 Evans block. Graduate of Pulte, Cincinnati.

The business manager of The Critique was sued for malpractice some time ago, but an unsympathetic judge threw the suit out of court without trial. Too bad!

Patrons desiring extra copies of The Critique must order at least 15 days previous to date of publication. Our edition is all spoken for in advance, usually.

The Colorado College of Dental Surgery, dental department of the University of Denver, graduated a class of twenty May 16th, with doings at Trinity M. E. Church.

We understand that Dr. Giles F. Howard, secretary of the State Homeopathic Society, has given up his offices in the Steel block and will go East for a while.

The color effect of the last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club was quite noticeable. There was a Doctor Green, a Doctor White and a Doctor Brown present.

The initial number of Medical Studies, edited by Drs. Arthur McGugan and Eugene H. Robertson, in the interests of the University of Colorado, has been received.

Mr. Herbert Corey Enos, son of Dr. C. W. Enos, a second-year class mining engineer, was elected a member of 'varsity boat crew of Columbia college recently.

During the month of February, 1904, there were 305 deaths from all causes in the city and county of Denver, to offset which were reported 107 births. Trifle shy.

Anna Held, the actress, has patented a corset which does away with any undue effort on the part of the wearer in adjusting the same. The bed-post hitch is barred.

Down, or up, in Cripple Creek, when a doctor presents a bill for services, the individual dunned goes after the doctor with a gun. Sue him for mal-practice in Denver.

Miss Mattie McFadden, the popular and efficient head nurse at the Denver Homeopathic hospital, has been granted a two months' vacation, and will spend it in the East.

The next meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society will be held in the city of Denver, some time, no doubt, during opening week of the college, in September. Come.

Messrs. Boericke & Tafel's New York store has been removed from 15 to 129 West 42d street; Chicago store from 44 East Madison street to 57 Wabash avenue.

Dr. A. E. White, Baggs, Wyoming, was a visitor in the city the latter part of last month. He attended the May meeting of the club, in company with Dr. Strickler.

Mr. J. J. Greer, of Kansas City, one of the promoters of the Carence Nasal Shield, the very best appliance for treatment of hay fever, visited The Critique May 12th.

According to the Post of this city, Dr. C. E. Tennant is the personal choice of Mayor-elect Speer for the office of Health Commissioner, city and county of Denver.

Speaking of a Homeopath who renounced his allegiance to Homeopathy by joining an old school society, a Michigan correspondent of Medical Century says: "He has gained nothing, and, thank God, we have lost nothing in losing him."

Editor Dewey insists, if we are to have compulsory medicine laws, that the Homeopaths go into the business a little, too. Belladonna 30th, for prevention of scarlet fever; it has been found very effectual for over a hundred years.

Dr. William R. Welch, professor of surgical gynecology in the Denver Homeopathic College, left for New York City the 24th of last month, where he hopes to take up some particular line of work in his specialty. Dr. Welch will return to Denver in about a month.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., was held in the banquet hall of the Bullitt building, Fourth street, below Chestnut, Saturday evening, May 21, 1904. Of course every one had a good time.

Miss Margaret Hutchinson, one of the prominent Homeopathic nurses of the city, contemplates a visit to her old home in Pittsburg, Pa., the fore part of this month, whither she has been called to take charge of one of her old patients. She will return to Denver in about six weeks.

We don't know whether The Critique is to blame for it or not, but the May meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club saw more of the faculty members present than on any previous occasion since the advent of the present administration. "Yours for a united Homeopathy" should be the motto.

Dr. S. Carleton of New York City was in the city the latter part of last month in charge of a patient. He visited with several members of The Critique staff during his sojourn while here and seemed to enjoy himself very much, yet he continually had his eyes upon the first opportunity likely to take him towards home.

We have been informed that the Deimel Linen-Mesh Company will again have an attractive exhibit at the Am. Med. Ass'n meeting at Atlantic City in June. Dr. Deimel is deservedly popular with the physicians who know that the Linen-Mesh is a delight to the skin and that its absorbent qualities quickly remove all bodily moisture, giving a perpetual feeling of cleanliness and comfort.

C. J. Thennes will conduct the Strontia Springs hotel under his management, which assures the patrons of that institution of very first-class treatment. The Critique takes great pleasure in bespeaking the absolute success of this hostelry under Mr. Thennes' management and, being familiar with the location, can recommend it without any reservation.

The Critique was a little off in saying that Mr. Lylburn Merrill, junior class, Denver Homeopathic, would hold down a position on one of the "Seeing Denver" cars this summer. Judge Benj. B. Lindsey of the juvenile court has appointed Mr. Merrill one of his officers, whose duty it is to see that boys sent to distant parts of the state are properly transported and that they get well situated and treated on arrival at their destinations. We'll bet something that Merrill will have a good location picked out for himself by the time he graduates, as he is one of the kind who go about with their eyes open.

Editor J. W. Mastin, of The Critique, of Denver, Colo., gives The Medical Forum a notice. The doctor is in error in stating that The Medical Forum is the representative of the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College. Several of the editorial staff of the Medical Forum are identified with the college. The Medical Forum is the accredited representative of the homeopathic physicians of Kansas City and vicinity, occupying at present an almost exclusive patronage of homeopathic physicians and institutions therein.—Medical Forum.

The Critique takes immediate as well as immense pleasure in saying that we apologize most humbly for having associated the Forum with the class of publications in which we placed it. It is, by far, too good a journal to be in any other company than that which it declares itself to be, and we gladly make this public retraction.

The World's Fair Information Committee of the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society has issued the following circular, which will be

of interest to members of the profession contemplating a visit to the show:

"Realizing the magnitude of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition now in progress in this city, the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical Society has appointed a committee to furnish to all Homeopathic physicians and their families such information and literature as may be desired concerning this greatest of all Expositions.

"Concerning the difficulties of securing proper accommodations, this committee will be pleased to answer inquires sent by mail relative to this subject, and will undertake to reserve desirable quarters in hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses or private families. **THERE WILL BE NO CHARGE OR EXPENSE FOR SUCH INFORMATION OR SERVICE.**

"In corresponding with this committee concerning accommodations, physicians must state definitely the date for which they are to be reserved, the approximate length of their visit, the number in their party, and the price which they wish to pay.

"All hotels, boarding houses, etc., require a deposit at the time reservations are made, such deposit to be placed to the visitor's credit.

"The committee hope by these means to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of all members of the Homeopathic profession. Fraternally, W. E. Jones, M. D., chairman; W. W. Gilbert, M. D.; Willis Young, M. D., committee."

In the state of Colorado, the physicians have organized a medical legislative league. The purpose of this league, according to the constitution, is to form a non-sectarian body, through which the united medical profession of the state of Colorado may succeed in improving and enforcing medical statutes. The league will confront every legislator and candidate for office, including aspirants for governor, with the proposition of support or antagonism as the case may be, if they favor or oppose its objects.

In other words, this league of doctors is proposing to fight every public officer, without regard to party, who does not agree with them as to the passage of medical laws.

Physicians are clamoring more and more for laws to protect their profession, to injure physicians of other schools of practice, to make it harder and harder for the people to protect their individual rights.

Physicians have entered the homes with compulsory measures, have entered the schools with laws that deprive taxpayers of the education which they have paid for. They have entered every department of civilization with their notions of what the people should not do, as well what the people should do.

They are not only proposing to make such laws, but they are proposing to oppose every candidate for office who will not agree with them as to the propriety of having such laws.

This is a deliberate conspiracy against the rights of the people. There is no monopoly on earth, no combination of scheming politicians, that constitutes a greater threat to American liberty than such a league as the Colorado Medical Legislative League.

And yet this league is lauded by the medical journals generally, and the hope is frequently expressed that other states will quickly follow suit.—Medical Talk.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

N. C. VAUGHAN, M. D., of Cincinnati, Ohio, Grad. Howard Univ., Washington, D. C., 1896, Mem. Natl. Assn. Colored Phys. and Surg., Mem. Ohio State Med. Soc., Mem. Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, writing, says: "I most cheerfully recommend Sanmetto for prostatic and bladder troubles. It makes peace with the stomach, is readily assimilated, has special affinity for the urinary tract, healing and giving tone to the diseased parts."

Dyspepsia and mal-assimilation are two factors, which are bridges which must be crossed before we can get good results in any case. To cure Dyspepsia, some remedy is best, provided that one remedy acts on all kinds of food. A one-sided digestive ferment will not produce the results we desire, and so a reliable one remedy must be found. As before said, Peptenzyme has been found easy, both for infants and adults. The remedy can be given with great freedom as regards dosage, as it is entirely non-toxic.—Medical Progress.

A REVIEW

Of the past twenty years' experience with Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. proves that this remedy is the one of choice in the following conditions:

1. In diseases attended with mal-nutrition it creates appetite, increases digestive vigor and promotes assimilation. A favorable influence upon the general nutrition is noted within a comparatively short time.
2. In neurasthenia and nervous exhaustion many physicians regard Gray's Tonic as a specific because of the palliative effects upon the subjective symptoms and the progressive restoration of nervous force.

3. The acute infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, pneumonia and la grippe, run a milder course when Gray's Tonic is administered as a routine remedy from the beginning of the attack. It has been noted that relapses are less common, complications less frequent and convalescence more speedily established.

4. In acute bronchitis or ordinary "cold," the effects of this remedy are almost immediately apparent; it relieves bronchial distress, allays cough and facilitates expectoration, when taken in teaspoonful doses every two or three hours.

5. In chronic bronchitis and recurrent "winter cough," it not only palliates the respiratory symptoms, but removes the chief contributing or causative condition—a constitutional state of mal-nutrition.

6. It is of particular value in both incipient and advanced forms of pulmonary tuberculosis. For many years past, physicians have observed that Gray's Tonic is superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive and is possessed of tonic properties entirely foreign to cod liver oil.

FURTHERMORE, Gray's Tonic has achieved its reputation in the treatment of the above mentioned conditions, because of certain very important, exclusive attributes:

1. It is pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the most fastidious patients or the most sensitive stomach.

2. It may be administered continuously in any condition of disease, without the slightest deleterious influence upon any organs or functions of the body.

Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. owes its distinctive value to the proportion of the contained ingredients and their manner of combination. All imitations lack these characteristics of the original and are consequently of inferior value.

Prescribe in original 16 oz. bottle. At all druggists. The Purdue Frederick Co., Sole Proprietors, 15 Murray street, New York.

TWO COURT DECISIONS: "FAIRCHILD AND PEPTO-MANGAN."

SUPREME COURT STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Fairchild Brothers and Foster, a corporation, plaintiff, against Morris Dlugasch and Herman Finkelstein, doing business under the firm name or style of Broadway Drug Company, defendants.

The summons in this action, dated the 20th day of October, 1903, and the complaint herein, verified the 20th day of October, 1903, having been duly served on the defendants on the 21st day of October, 1903, together with an order to show cause, containing a preliminary injunction against the defendants and each of them, dated the 21st day of October, 1903, and an undertaking having been filed by the plaintiff herein and duly approved by the court, and an order of in-

junction *pendente lite* having been granted and entered herein on the 30th day of November, 1093; and the defendants having answered by their answer verified the 9th day of November, 1903, and having on the 23d day of March, 1904, offered in writing to allow judgment to be taken against them to the effect that "the said defendants and each of them, and their servants, agents and employes, and all persons acting in their behalf, be prohibited, restrained and enjoined perpetually from selling, dispensing, advertising or displaying at the drug store of said defendants at No. 177 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or elsewhere, any chemical or pharmaceutical preparations of any sort or kind whatsoever bearing signs, labels or wrappers marked 'Fairchild' or 'Dr. Fairchild', or any similar word or words, or purporting to be made by 'Dr. Fairchild' or 'Fairchild', which said preparations are not manufactured by plaintiff"; and the plaintiff, on the 23d day of March, 1904, the same being within ten (10) days after service of said offer of judgment having accepted said offer, as appears by the affidavit of Arthur F. Gotthold, duly verified the 23d day of March, 1904, and hereto annexed; and the parties herein having adjusted the money damages and costs as prayed for in the complaint;

Now, on motion of Gould & Wilkie, attorneys for the plaintiff herein, it is

ADJUDGED that the defendants and each of them and their servants, agents and employes, and all persons acting in their behalf, be and they hereby are prohibited, restrained and enjoined perpetually from selling, dispensing, advertising or displaying at the drug store of said defendants at No. 177 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, or elsewhere, any chemical or pharmaceutical preparations of any sort or kind whatsoever bearing signs, labels or wrappers marked "Fairchild" or "Dr. Fairchild", or any similar word or words, or purporting to be made by "Dr. Fairchild" or "Fairchild", which said preparations are not manufactured by plaintiff.

THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

Dated March 24, 1904.

"PEPTO-MANGAN."

At a special term, Part II., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the Court House in the County of New York, on May 6, 1904. Present: Hon Henry Bischoff, Justice.
The M. J. Breitenbach Company vs. Siegel, Cooper Company and Thomas H. McInnerney.

This action having been begun by the service of summons and complaint on each of the defendants on December 22, 1903, and the defendants having duly appeared on January 8, 1904, by Rose & Putzel, Esqs., their attorneys, and it appearing that no answer or other plead-

ing has been interposed on behalf of said defendants, and that they are in default in pleading, and due notice of application for final judgment having been given to said defendants, and on reading and filing the summons and complaint and the notice of appearance for said defendants, and the affidavit of Harry Eckhard, verified April 20, 1904, and the copies of affidavits of Max J. Breitenbach and Edward G. Wells, verified December 17th, Henry P. Loomis, Charles O. Weisz, Mortimer Bartlett and Frank P. Ufford, verified December 22d, all 1903, and after hearing proof on behalf of the plaintiff in support of the allegations of the complaint, and it appearing that the plaintiff's rights in the name "Pepto-Mangan" having been infringed by the defendants, Now, on motion of Philip Carpenter, attorney for the plaintiff, it is

Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed as follows:

First: That the plaintiff, The M. J. Breitenbach Company, is the owner of the sole and exclusive right to the use of the words "Pepto-Mangan" as a trade mark and trade name, as applied to medical preparations, throughout the United States and Canada, and has the sole and exclusive right in the same countries, of putting up and selling the preparation known as Gude's "Pepto-Mangan," according to the secret process and formula discovered by Dr. A. Gude, of Leipsic.

Second: That the said defendants, the Siegel, Cooper Company and Thomas H. McInnerney, their agents, servants, employes and attorneys, be and they hereby are forever enjoined and restrained from making use of the words "Pepto-Manganate" in any manner whatsoever, either alone or in combination with other words, or from using the words "Pepto-Mangan," or any word or words similar to the words "Pepto-Mangan" in sound or appearance, in connection with the advertisement or sale or otherwise, of any medical or other preparation—excepting only that of the plaintiff.

Third: That the said defendants, the Siegel, Cooper Company and Thomas H. McInnerney, forthwith deliver to the plaintiff, or its attorney, to be destroyed, all bottles, packages, wrappers, circulars, or other things in their possession or under their control, or that of either of them, bearing the words "Pepto-Manganate," or any similar words.

Fourth: That the said plaintiff, the M. J. Breitenbach Company, recover of the said defendants, the Siegel, Cooper Company and Thomas H. McInnerney, the damages, to be assessed by the Court, resulting from the use by said defendants of the name "Pepto-Manganate," which is hereby adjudged to be a violation of the plaintiff's rights in the name "Pepto-Mangan."

Fifth: That the plaintiff recover of the said defendants the costs of this action.

Enter.

HENRY BISCHOFF,

Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk. No. 136.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

I, Thomas L. Hamilton, Clerk of the said County, and Clerk of the Supreme Court of the said State for said county, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original decree on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

Indorsed filed, May 6, 1904.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, this 6th day of May, 1904.

(L. S.)

THOMAS L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

THE TREATMENT OF SERIOUS EFFUSIONS.

Abstract of a Clinical Lecture delivered at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary by James Barr, M. D., F. R. C. P.

(The British Medical Journal, March 19, 1904.)

The author describes what is evidently a new method of treating serious effusions. The idea occurred to him to inject one fluid drachm of Adrenalin Chloride Solution into the pleural sac, in a case of abdominal cancer extending to the pleura, after the aspiration of a large quantity of bloody serum, the object of the injection being to lessen the secretion. There was no further secretion, consequently no further tapping, and the patient spent the remainder of her life in perfect comfort so far as her chest was concerned.

This treatment was extended to cases of ascites due to hepatic cirrhosis, in which marked results were not expected. However, the rapidity of secretion was diminished, and no ill effects were noted, the quantity of Adrenalin Solution used varying from two to three fluid drachms.

In a case of pericarditis with effusion, in a lad, 19 fluid ounces of serum was withdrawn from the pericardium, but a reaccumulation rapidly followed. The patient's condition becoming alarming, the paracentesis was repeated, 20 ounces of fluid being withdrawn, with immediate improvement in the quality of the pulse. Forty minims of Solution Adrenalin Chloride, 1-1000, was injected into the pericardium. The pulse at the wrist disappeared, the boy became of an ashy leaden hue, and had an anxious expression. Immediately nitro-glycerin and atropin were administered, and the boy quickly rallied. No further tapping was required. The same patient had a subsequent attack of left pleurisy, with effusion. Ten fluid ounces of serum was withdrawn from the chest and one fluid drachm of Adrenalin Chloride Solution was injected. There was no reaccumulation.

In a case of tuberculous peritonitis and ascites 200 fluid ounces of serum was drawn and two fluid drachms of Solution Adrenalin Chloride introduced into the peritoneal cavity, with four pints of aseptic air (to prevent adhesions). Thirteen days later 237 fluid ounces of serum was withdrawn and two fluid drachms of Adrenalin Chloride Solution and two pints of air were injected. Upon a third occasion, eleven days later, 196 fluid ounces of serum was obtained by tapping, and three fluid drachms of Adrenalin Chloride Solution and four pints of sterile air were injected. No reaccumulation of fluid occurred.

A female child of seven years was the next patient. One pint of fluid was withdrawn from her pleural cavity and one fluid drachm of Adrenalin Chloride Solution and a half pint of sterile air were injected. Though it was highly probable that the pleurisy was tuberculous, there was no reaccumulation of fluid, and the patient recovered.

WHEN YOUR CASE IS WEAK ABUSE THE OTHER SIDE.

This maxim has been a favorite stand-by with the legal profession from time immemorial, and unfortunately certain pharmaceutical manufacturers have recently seen fit to make use of that maxim. This is particularly true of the manufacturers of a certain iron preparation.

The impudence and effrontery with which these people try to hoodwink the medical profession is rather remarkable.

No other medical preparation ever came before the medical practitioner with so little detail as to methods of preparation, composition, therapeutic effect, etc., etc., and nevertheless the profession is asked to accept the wildest and most extravagant statements as to its wonder-working capabilities. This is not all. The makers of this preparation, in seeking the support of the profession, covertly attack and sling mud at all other iron preparations that have been before the profession for years. They single out Pepto-Mangan, a combination which has stood the tests of the leaders in the scientific medical world both here and abroad, an organic iron combination in which, in its results, the general practitioner and the hospital clinician have learned from experience to place implicit confidence.

This unbusiness-like method of attempting to cast discredit upon other reliable and thoroughly tested combinations we cannot term otherwise than despicable; and furthermore, we know our readers cannot be influenced by unsupported statements of financially interested parties, but will always bear in mind that Gude's Pepto-Mangan was submitted to the profession as an organic iron product, and the results obtained by its use, as also the scrutiny of analysis by chemists of repute, substantiate all that has ever been claimed for it.

Attempting to foist upon the attention of the physician a product simply by insinuation that known articles are inferior, is a manner of doing business which should receive the stamp of disapproval by every one of our profession.—Editorial, *The Toledo Medical and Surgical Reporter*, April, 1904.

WHAT TWO PHYSICIANS USE IN CHOLERA INFANTUM.

I have many such cases, in which Peptenzyme has worked in the same was in stopping vomiting and purging. I have so much confidence in the preparation that when I see a child at this stage, I tell the parents that after one or two doses of this preparation, the vomiting will cease. So far I have yet to hear of my first failure with Peptenzyme.”

_____, M. D., New York.

“I have been especially pleased with Peptenzyme in cases of cholera infantum. I have had no trouble in controlling vomiting and diarrhoea and bringing patients out of danger in about one-half the time usually taken to cure such cases. _____, M. D., Illinois.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Chronic Diseases. Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homoeopathic Cure. (Theoretical part only.) By Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. Translated from the second enlarged German edition of 1835, by Prof. Louis H. Tafel. 269 pages. Cloth, \$1.25. Postage, 10 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1904.

This is a rare work upon an intensely interesting subject, and should be in the hands of every student of Homeopathy, as well as those in active practice. It will pay any one to investigate the above.

Boenninghausen's Characteristics and Repertory, by C. M. Boger, M. D., sample pages of which have been received at this office, will soon be issued . by the author at Parkersburg, W. Va. 900 pages, buckram binding, price \$6.50.

The author claims that this volume will be a practical working manual of materia medica, and from the sample received think the claim is well carried out.

The American Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, (Seventh Edition), enlarged by the addition of a supplement containing the more important remedies added to the Homeopathic Materia Medica since the publication of the Third Revised and Enlarged Edition. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1904.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., JULY 1, 1904.

No. 7.

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

KINDERGARTEN CRITICISM ON RE-PROVING.

Of late, as of yore, there has been much discussion in medical journals of an uncertain class relative to the advisability of re-proving our materia medica. One of our local contemporaries, well known for its progression towards the old school methods of prescribing upon the pathological results of disease rather than upon the homeopathic symptomology, devoting about one-fourth of its space in the current issue to papers advocating such re-proving, based upon the instruments of precision of the present day and upon the diagnostic indications of disease. There can be no question that such an effort would be of immense benefit to those directly concerned in the proving of drugs for they must in the first place familiarize themselves with certain homeopathic principles and in the course of such proving they will eventually corroborate much of what Hahnemann taught which through lack of appreciation of his teachings they are at present inclined to question and to criticize.

To those, however, who are sufficiently well informed to make a success of prescribing with the materia medica as it exists to-day, such re-proving can bring nothing of any special value since it would be based upon the local and common symptoms of disease, the least important to the homeopathic prescriber, instead of the peculiar and unusual symptoms which will individualize the patient as they individualize the drug to be administered.

This question has been very freely discussed by the American Institute of Homeopathy at various sessions and a careful reading of the transactions will show that those who through their knowledge and success have been recognized as authority upon the materia medica are the ones who discourage such re-proving in the manner generally advocated.

Then, too, there are very few men capable of proving drugs and that those who are so capable should also discourage the work proposed is well worthy of careful consideration.

Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft in speaking before the "A. I. H." says: "The more one thinks of proving, and the more one tries it and experiments with it and proves drugs, the more he should be convinced that it is one of the most difficult scientific undertakings that we can possibly attempt. I say that because it seems to have been from the outset taken as rather an easy thing.

The idea has fortunately prevailed and is prevalent now, that we should prove drugs. The institute, during my connection with it, for a good many years, always held the idea that it must appoint a committee of provers. For years provings have been published in the transactions off and on; and when we come to compare them, we found just those errors in them, and just those difficulties not overcome, which Dr. Price has pointed out. The fault lies in the extreme difficulty of proving; to find an adept at proving would be like finding a great painter, a great violin player or a great pianist; they are very rare."

During an earlier session Dr. Augustus Koerndoerfer, speaking upon the same subject, said: "The subject of the paper is one that has interested me for many years, especially in my earlier studies of the materia medica, a time when I found great difficulty in reaching definite ideas regarding the scope of action of any given drug. For many years I have been thoroughly convinced that the work of proving and the work of preparing the material for our materia medica is not the work of every physician. Indeed, one of the greatest drawbacks that we have had in this work, or, at least, in the perfecting of it, lies in the fact that almost every physician, yea, even many laymen, seemed to feel fully competent to make or conduct a proving. Hahnemann truly said that the work of proving drugs should be left to masters of the art. . . . It is self evident that provings by incompetent experimenters should be rejected in toto. Hahnemann's work should remain untouched, for he, indeed, was a master in the art of observation; nor have we yet his equal."

But what is it which these advocates of a re-proving would do? They would eliminate all symptoms not based upon path-

ological conditions as shown by the instruments of precision, and they would thus eliminate the one great characteristic of the homeopathic materia medica. After one hundred years of advancement, of success and of growth, they would land us, where? With the old school whose therapeutic methods are practically those followed by the Egyptians four thousand years ago.

Let us see what men of note have to say upon this subject.

Before the American Institute, Cowperthwait has expressed himself as follows: "It strikes me that the gist of this whole business means the pathologizing of our materia medica, and, to my mind, that means its death. It is not the first time this has been tried. Seventy-five years ago Magendie thought he would do that, and by experiments upon animals, and otherwise, he proved conclusively that Tartar Emetic would cause hepatization of the lungs, and he had a specific at once for hepatization of the lungs; but he has found that it did not work! There was something else needed besides the name of a condition to be treated. To cure hepatization of the lungs it required the symptomology of Hahnemann—the Homeopathic knowledge of Tartar Emetic! I cannot conceive it possible that these established symptoms, these well tried, so-called imaginary symptoms, can be done away with, such as I have in mind in the beautiful picture of Ignatia with its long line of contradictory symptoms, both mental and physical, hysterical in their character, imaginary, if you please, but they cover a type of diseases with that class of symptoms, and which would lead me to prescribe that drug successfully. And what would the Baltimore club do with the pathogenesis of Ignatia? I say that we cannot let go of these symptoms, imaginary as they may seem.

The essayist says we cannot possibly or satisfactorily practice medicine under our old materia medica—under the homeopathic system of practice as it has been known and practiced for nearly a century. What have we been doing all this time, anyway? If the spirit of Hahnemann could call in here to-night, what would he think of what we have done or are proposing to do? Where are we at? Our old school friends will have the better of us in this matter, for we are advertising to the world that Homeopathy, after the trial of a century, is a flat failure. It was not a

failure a few years ago. If it is now or ever so becomes, it will be only due to the fact that it is losing its identity in the efforts that are being made to modernize it so that it will conform to new pathological and chemical ideas that have in the past, and probably will in the future, change with every decade."

Frank Krapt, during the same session said that "the great objection to the proposed plan of the (Baltimore) club is that it eliminates so many of the old landmarks that the new work is practically a new work, bearing no resemblance to the old, except in name. He referred to the published work on Bryonia and said that he was greatly astonished to find none of the symptoms upon which he and hundreds of physicians had been prescribing that remedy. He did not believe that all these old symptoms were imaginary ones. He was fain to admit that the materia medica was badly confused with many unreliable symptoms which had been injected into it. But the way to remedy this was to teach a better Homeopathy in the school; teach the students how to select the Homeopathic remedy as Hahnemann practiced it. If the student were taught to study the remedy as a whole, and not on some special anatomical region, that is to say, if he were instructed to get the genius of the remedy and apply it as a totality to the totality of the patient and not as good for diarrhoea or typhoid fever, there would be a great deal less of the present-day skepticism in homeopathic ranks, and perhaps less also of the cry that the materia medica should be purged of its errors."

While Korndoefer discussing still more specifically the so-called useless symptoms, says that: "Hering's proving of *Lachesis* gave us that valuable peculiarity 'intolerance of tight neck bands.' Von Helmet's experiments with aconite root gave us that peculiar symptom, 'felt as though his mental acts were performed in the stomach.' This seemingly ridiculous and untrustworthy symptom for even Von Helmet was unable to produce it upon himself, nevertheless led to the prompt and permanent cure of a case of insanity in which this symptom was characteristically present. Such cases should warn us to make haste slowly, in the work of eliminating the so-called useless symptoms of our materia medica."

Dr. H. C. Allen, sums up the whole argument as follows: "Dr. Mitchell made the point and it is worthy of our consideration in laying down rules for future proving, that we should use instruments, the sphygmograph, probably, and the stethoscope. Our oculists will make the point that we should use the ophthalmoscope. It is possible that here we may encounter a task, perhaps a danger; the majority of symptoms obtained in this way would be diagnostic, not pathogenetic; they would be of very little value in therapeutical application after we had gone to the trouble of obtaining them. And it is so in analyses, chemical, physiological, microscopical; even the effect of the cathode ray would probably be the same. It is for the purpose of diagnosis, not pathogenetic purposes. It would aid us very little, in my opinion, if we had all these applied in the highest light of science, so-called, in making of a new work on materia medica. What we need most is what Dr. Dudley very properly said to-night, the excluding of the common symptoms and the retention of the uncommon symptoms upon which Hahnemann laid so much stress. Restlessness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, etc., Hahnemann says occur in nearly every proving and in nearly every case of sickness; consequently, they are of very little value in curing the sick. In the sifting of the symptoms of the materia medica to obtain congruence and concordance, these common symptoms are the symptoms that are nearly always verified by two, three, four or more provers; these are the symptoms that Hahnemann says are of very little value in curing the sick, and these are the ones which our modern methods would retain; and the ones on which Hahnemann and the early founders laid so much stress, the peculiar and uncommon characteristic symptoms would be the ones excluded; and I think these points should be noted in making our new materia medica under the new rules to be adopted."

We submit these quotations as showing what men who are known to be well informed upon the materia medica feel in regard to the methods of reproving as suggested, and we believe that all of the eight or nine hundred physicians in the world who really practice Homeopathy and are therefore expert in prescribing, will agree in substance with them.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.
12 Nevada building, Denver, Colorado.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

By Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleveland.

In taking up for a few minutes of discussion a remedy as old, as common, and as well known as natrum muriaticum, I do so not in the expectation of giving you anything startlingly new, but, rather, in the hope of reviving some of your earlier knowledge; and there are but few of us busy, general practitioners outside of the professional or editorial chairs, who do not insensibly fall away from that hurly-burly acquisition of medical lore, gathered in those chariot-races for the one-time omnipotent diploma, which now so few of our sovereign states recognize.

In spite of our best intentions and endeavors we lapse into professional routinism. A busy life, not only practicing medicine, but in the almost vain collection of the few dollars so earned, make mere study of remedies, or, indeed, any abstract study, extremely difficult. With so great an embarrassment of riches as is provided in our homeopathic materia medica—speaking now especially of the well proven remedies which every homeopath carries in his pocket or buggy case—it is a large proposition to keep on studying and memorizing the oft-times wholly unrelated symptoms of those remedies in order to apply them to the occasional case in hand which is said to be worth two in the bush. Then coming outside of that muchly-worn pocket-case, and dropping into the broad stream of the several hundred others, more or less proven, we find the task is beyond the ordinary strength, and soon we discover ourselves using the thirty or fifty remedies of our forefathers. Add, to this, further, and finally, the almost infernal propensity of the modern day to drop out all medicines in favor of the knife, as by first intention, and I am caused to feel that I will not trespass unduly upon your time and patience if I ask you to listen to a few remnant ideas—a few wide-awake and alive and well-proven points in this remedy—and, as I will add, in conclusion of my tuning of the materia medica fiddle, mainly as a pointer in the way of memory.

Note.—Read before the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, St. Louis, 1904.

I know of no remedy, unless it be my *bete noir*, *bryonia*, which appeals to me so strongly as a good and efficient medical arm as *natrum mur*. Indeed, I have many times to fight a momentary battle to keep my fingers off one or the other of these two well-worn corks, when a patient comes to my parish-practice office, for *natrum mur*, as we all know, is more often of use in the office than at the bedside; which is only another way of saying that it has its greatest value in chronic diseases. It is a slow-acting remedy, as the patient is himself a slow-acting human machine.

I have always and ever found it difficult to study or reason out, and, therefore, hold, a remedy which I cannot fasten securely under my hat by extraneous consideration, some mental feminine hat-pin, some prominent and permanent thing upon which I can hang that hat aforementioned. When I use *belladonna* I am most likely, though possibly unconsciously, reasoning along its poison lines, until I have found that poison picture in great or little, in the patient before me. This is true of *aconite*, of *nux*, of *cuprum*, of *arsenic*, and many others. In a smaller, or a parallel sense, this is true, also, of *natrum mur*., although, of course, *natrum* has no poison record save that of extreme misuse in the crude. It must be apparent, therefore, at a glance, that I pursue this course as a matter of association of ideas, because of my inability to memorize or retain the many isolated symptoms with which our *materia medica* tomes are so plentifully garnished. My always dear Professors, Campbell, Schott and Morgan, well remember that I was not burdened with any phenomenal phonograph or tar-bucket memory. If it were not for this mnemonic aid I question whether I could practice medicine at all except in parrot-like fashion, by diagnosing the disease, and then letting some philanthropic Combination Tablet foundry at so much per, supply me with ready-made tablets warranted to cure that disease; and thus there would drop out of the proposition all semblance of homeopathy, since the underlying and overhanging homeopathic principle is to treat the man behind the disease rather than his typhoid fever or diarrhoea.

Now, what is there about ordinary table salt to fasten itself on the student before and after his graduation? I said a moment ago that we know that *aconite* and *arsenic* and other

of the poison remedies are familiar to all students because of the unmistakable outcropping peculiarities of these remedies which, if we study from a physiological and pathological rather than from their pathogenic standpoints, will soon enrich us with data that may be promptly transmuted into homeopathic indications. In *natrum mur.*, if we will turn ourselves loose for an instant on everyday matters, away from chemistry and serum therapy, bugteriology and the like, we discover that salt taken improperly or immoderately produces in the well man a train of symptoms impossible of overlooking by any observant student, and not easily forgotten. Make that the starting point in the study of this remedy; reason along those lines, and note how soon and how easy the further homeopathic study becomes. For one instance, eating too much salt produces thirst, and a thirst of such dimensions, intensity and color that it can never be mistaken for any other thirst. What becomes of the salt so ingested? Borerick and Dewey in their *Tissue Remedies*, say:

“It is the function of salt to regulate the degree of moisture within the cells. (That’s my first key-line, in contradistinction to what some of our authors call the key-note, or the red-line of a remedy.) Remember that: The action of salt is to regulate the degree of moisture in the cells. How is that accomplished? By virtue of its property of attracting water taken with the food and drink, which it carries to the blood, whence it eventually reaches the various cells, giving them their proper bath of water. Every cell of the entire body contains soda, combining with nascent chlorine, which is formed by splitting up the chloride of sodium (salt) contained in the inter-cellular fluids; and this chloride of sodium (salt) within the cell,—each cell of the human body,—possesses the property of attracting water, as a towel hung by one end in a basin of water attracts the water and holds it. On the other hand, if no chloride of sodium is formed within the cell, then the water that was bill-of-lading’d to supply moisture to these cells, is sidetracked in the inter-cellular fluids, which latter get larger and larger until they burst, are divided, the water seeps into the tissues of the body and we have hydraemia. Now what happens? The patient shows a watery, bloated appearance, is languid, drowsy, lachrymose, chilly, especially along the spine and extremities. He craves salt,

salt, salt; and although he may take it from the salt box in handfuls, the diseased condition is not removed, simply because the cells cannot take up the salt particles, unless offered in a very dilute condition—in other words, in the homeopathic dosage.”

There is much more to this chemical exposition which I shall not insert here, but I ask you to get this excellent book, *The Tissue Remedies*, and work it out for yourself. Suppose we apply this chemical item, plus the first, everyday use or misuse of salt, and where will we have the first noticeable breakdown? In the tissues, to be sure. In what way? In the weakening of muscles, starvation of tissues, digestion slow and imperfect, nutrition not completed, and assimilation defective. You have attacked the *prima viae* itself and the man starves to death in the midst of the full-dinner-pail-prosperity which hedges him round about and hems him in on all sides and angles even in presidential years. He becomes thin and emaciated, haggard, a bad looker—bad eyes, sore and nasty, minus brows and winkers, because the discharges of the body wherever found are filled with the undistributed salt, and, therefore, cause burning and smarting; his hair falls out, not as in alopecia, but as a general proposition, not confined to his scalp, but attacking every hair-bulb wherever found on his body. He has a sore nose, from the burning, acrid fluid, gingerly worming its way like a worm through the dried and parching mucous membrane, over the lip, searing a red line wherever it touches, as it does with the internal canthi of the eyes; as it does in the discharges from the nose; from the mouth; from the gonorrhoeal centers; from leucorrhoea; from uterine discharges; and from diarrhoeas. And in addition upon this seared and reddened surface made by this briny, burny discharge, we find pearly blisters filled with the burny, briny fluid, which, when they break, add still yet more to the gaiety of nations by making the poor victim still “hotter” and more blasphemous. Do you not now understand that line in our books, that the orifices of *natrum mur*, are surrounded with pearly blisters? It is because of the acrid, burny, briny, blistery discharges which pass through them.

Salt, you know, is used to cure things, notably hog products, hams, side and the like. It does this by a species of desiccation, shrinking the meat and drying up its juiciness, making it dry, tough and salty. A muscle that has been “nourished” in this fashion becomes dry, harsh, tough and lifeless. It loses its resiliency, its rubber, its elasticity. It is dead for all purposes. Now you try to exercise that muscle and it is tired, awfully tired, “oh, so tired, Doctor.” The patient trembles as from un-

wonted or undue exertion. Persisted in, a weakening sweat exudes, which is salty, and leaves nasty sores upon the body, especially around the hat-band area, around the waist in women who wear tight corsets—very few, however, wear tight corsets or drink strong tea—or under the garter, or over the instep of a tight shoe. Wherever there is a pressure, however slight, combined with the moisture that is brackish and nasty, you will find sores.

The water in the cells, or in the intercellular fluids, being gobbled up in the mad effort of nature to dilute the excess of salt in the tissues of the body, becomes itself salty, excessively so, and in the dependent portions of the body where a puddle of water may form, it forms—hydraemia, it is called; the patient becomes bloated, dropsical, and withall frightfully emaciated. So that the great one word for this remedy is Emaciation! We find these little bags of water hanging under the eyes, under the chin, at the sides of the face, in the dew-laps, under the armpits, along the lower line of the abdomen, in the genitalia of both sexes, in the knees, ankles and feet. I need not tell you how to distinguish this peculiar form of dropsy from that of apis or arsenic or any of the other many remedies which have dropsical effusion. But you will understand, I think, why these bags and pouches of salty water form in *natrum mur.* patients, what they contain, and what, if they break or are broken, you will expect to have happen. With the dropsy as depicted and for the reasons assigned, there is a thirst, constant and unsatisfiable; wants a stream of water running down his throat constantly from the bottom of the well—the bacteriae-laden well; almost like *Lo.* the poor Indian, who wished his throat might be a mile long so he could taste the fire-water all the way down, or like the sea-sick fellow, who took mint-julep because they tasted as good coming up as they did going down. This poor, emaciated, dropsical, chilly, *natrum mur.* patient wants tasty things, and by that he means things well salted. He quarrels with his wife that the bread and food are without salt; that the salt used on the table has lost its savor, and snarlingly orders to try some other grocer. He wants oysters and sea-fruit which contain of themselves the salt element which he craves.

Because of the inability of his system to take up the salt, the blood gets no salt, and, hence, the blood is lacking in one of its very essential elements. Instead, therefore, of being at par, let us say, and ready to do business, its stock is badly watered; its value is less than par—a good deal less—for the salt element, as we all know is a large one in the blood stream: so that, in place of nourishing and rounding out and beautifying the body, smoothing and silkening the hair, the blood goes about its work

in a lazy, listless, loaferish, lack-a-daisical, lachrymose fashion. His skin is yellow, a yellowish-grey, or of a color like red hair turning grey, with sepia shadows about the deeply sunken eyes. She is thin and angular, and complains of her prominent clavicles; there may be an exaggerated smudge of red on each cheek, high up, like the war-paint of the stage Indian, and a greasy zone across the nose; but they are always cold and chilly—these natrum people—though they cannot bear the heat of the stove or of the direct rays of the sun. The man bundles up his neck in silk handkerchiefs, turns up the collar of his coat against the least wind, day or night, wears heavy-fleeced underwear and heavy outer garments to produce a heat which his enfeebled salt-laden body cannot generate from within.

Take the mucous membranes anywhere or everywhere under these poisoned conditions and what would you expect to find? With only a few notable exceptions known to all of us, they are dried, parched, cracked, bleeding, feverish and hot. In the mouth we have that shrunken, shrivelled, dried-up tongue, cracked and bleeding, with just enough of moisture to form a paste to glue it to the roof of the sticky and feverish mouth. The gums are dry, colorless, little sores about the teeth, bleeding and painful. The throat is equally dry and harsh; the cough tears like a barbed hook; the ears have a foul discharge, if they are not loaded with dried-up wax and therefore dull of hearing. The vagina is so dry and parched and shrivelled and painful as to prohibit all thought of sexual congress; the walls of this organ being in contact, and without much moisture, except the little acrid, briny rill which forces its burning, searing way from the uterus to the outer world, makes entrance almost a physical impossibility, even for the nozzle of her fountain syringe. The uterus is backward in emptying itself of that which it no longer contains, namely: rich, warm blood; thus her body re-absorbs that detritus and a species of auto-intoxication ensues. Hence we have retarded, or lost, menstruation; or if there be a menstrual flow it is likely to be painful, acrid, burny and blister-forming. In the male there is a predominating lifelessness of his generative system—on the principle that where there is no blood there is no life; he lacks desire, capability and power of performance. We all know the appearance of the parts in a natrum mur. gonorrhœa, male or female. The stool is dry and harsh, rough, painful and scant. What else could it be if we but remember the condition of the alimentary canal from start to finish? The mucous membrane is dry. Because of the little food ingested, the stool is necessarily scant. What little moisture might inhere in the faeces is held up and appropriated at every frontier post.

by the tissue custom officials and so, little by little, the quantity becomes hard and dry and painful, because it must plod its weary homeward way against all manner, sorts and conditions of odds through the apposed walls, until it emerges through the last sphincter, carrying with it the blood scraped up along its passage. And not content with all this infernal devastation—for infernal means lower regions—it tears its way through the sphincters and produces fissures.

However, having now attained the chief end of man, which used to trouble me so much in my catechism days, before I engaged in my present parish practice, I deem it high time to close the sphincter of my salty eloquence.

Still in complete consonance with the assumed position I occupy in my medical diocese, I must have a “Thirdly and finally, my Brethren.” I have not given you all to be found in searching the scriptures for natrum mur. indications. There is abundant material in this one remedy for days of lecturings. I have only essayed to touch upon the dim, outlying outskirts of this valuable medical accessory, in the hope to stimulate some of you to investigate the remedy more thoroughly; and to prevent others from turning it down; for I have heard it said, from the homeopathic platform, too, “we don’t use or teach natrum mur., because, like sulphur, it is an element found in every part of the created universe, and, therefore, cannot be of value in medicine.”

Is it not far better, brethren, to understand a remedy—any remedy of our *materia medica*—in some such way as I have tried to picture it in this paper, than endeavor to memorize by beating of foreheads and breastbones, and wiggling of knees and applications of cold water compresses to the forehead, the almost innumerable—nay, truly they are innumerable—symptoms, which are usually read off to us from the lecture platform, and which, even to this day and hour, find a leading, all-star, lime-lighted place in the make-up of *materia medica* papers in some of our homeopathic journals.

Is it not safer and eminently more satisfactory in the daily practice to have and to hold a handful of reliable, fire-tested and profession-tried symptoms of, say, thirty practical remedies under your hat, ready at two o’clock of a rainy, muddy, God-forsaken morning, seven or four-and-a-half kilometers from your base of supplies, than to have several hundred remedies in carefully annotated notes lying on that melodious melodeon in your horse-hair-furnished parlor together with those ghastly crayon caricatures of your dead and forgotten ancestors, all whereof gathering dust, *bacteriae bacilli*, bugs and other scientific impedimenta.—Clinical Reporter.

GRAPHITIES.

Graphities is a remedy that the majority of homeopathic physicians think of as applicable to certain skin diseases only. It is useful in these conditions because it is one of those deep acting remedies that Hahnemann called antipsories." Its pathogenesis shows that it could be used with benefit in many conditions where it is often overlooked. A single dose of graphities can be expected to continue its action for fifty days from its administration and in cases where the remedy is the exact simillimum in both pathogenesis and potency its action may be positively determined for a period of two to three times this duration. Certain phases of its action may be discontinued by the exhibition of aconite, arsenicum, nux vomica or vinum, and it is antidotal to arsenicum and iodium. The elder Farrington says "that chronic rhus poisoning finds its best antidote in graphities."

This remedy has been considered as specially "adapted to women inclined to obesity, who suffer from habitual constipation and whose history reveals a tendency to delaying menstruation." The statement is true, but do not limit its application to these cases only. It is an excellent remedy for the male sex. Some one has said that "what pulsatilla is at puberty, graphities is at the climacteric." Boenninghausen gives us for the climacteric: first, lachesis; second, crocus, sanguinaria and zinc.

Eleven hundred and forty symptoms are credited to this remedy in the Chronic Diseases. Hahnemann says: "We administer graphities as a very serviceable antipsoric remedy, and this, whether herpes be present in the (non-venereal) chronic disease or not, provided that the present (and previous) symptoms of the patient are found to be homeopathically as similar as possible to the pure symptoms below adduced, which are peculiar to graphities, and caused by it in the healthy body. Graphities has a lengthy period of action." "When chronic constipation and menses delaying several days, cause trouble, graphities is often indispensable. It is not often repeated to advantage even after intervening remedies. Smelling of arsenicum 30 seems to be an antidote especially of grief caused by graphities. A very small dose of nux vomica antidotes several troublesome symptoms from graphities."

Mentally the conditions are inclined to change though we find marked inclination to anxiety, despair and sadness. Patient is quite apt to be of an amative nature. Forgetfulness is marked Under its pathogenesis we find such mental symptoms as: Grief even to despair, about the most trifling matters. Anxious oppression. Easily frightened. Very easily excited; even from speaking the hands get hot. Though usually quick to decide, she soon after taking the medicine, became slow of recollection and resolution.

Hoyme describes the graphities patient as "fat, of blonde complexion, who takes cold easily." E. A. Farrington says: "Best adapted to fair, plump children who look like the typical calcarea child, but with well-marked skin symptoms." T. F. Allen considers it as more adapted to the obesity of grown people and calcarea to that of childhood. The graphities child is impertinent and laughs at reprimands.

As we look over the remedy we notice a marked condition of dryness with a discharge. Eyelids are dry and the edges crack and bleed. Discharges of scabs from the nose. Cracks and fissures of tips of fingers and nipples, of labial commissures, of anus and between toes. Dry, brittle finger nails. Throat dry and cracked. Discharges are of a thick, gluey, ropey nature, though they may alternate with or there may be present a thin excoriating and sticky mucous discharge.

Jahr says that "the symptoms pass off when walking in the open air. The pains appear again in the beginning of a walk." Ameliorations are also noticed from darkness and from eructations. Aggravations occur at night; from light in general; during the day; from the sun; during the full of the moon. As a remedy it follows well after lycopodium and pulsatilla. Graphities sometimes shows a symptom that is as a rule considered as a marked characteristic of ferrum that is a tendency for the blood to rush to the face, sudden flushing of the face.

In the head we find a sense of constriction worse in the occiput extending to the nape of the neck which pains as if broken on looking up; pressive pain in the occiput; headache early on awakening, for half hour; sensation as if all in the head were screwed in a vice and filled up. Burning on the crown in a small spot is a symptom that may mislead you to sulfur or a

diagnosis of uterine trouble according to your habit of thought. Violent semi-lateral headaches often occur during suppression of the menses.

The hairy scalp itches, the hair falls out, scales form, become detached and leave a humid spot. Dunham says: "We meet here the first example of the skin affection of graphities, a moist, scabby eruption. Lycopodium has a dry scaly eruption. Mezerum, a thick, hard scab, from under which, when it is pressed pus exudes. Hepar sulfur a scab easily torn off, and which leaves a raw and bleeding surface. Viola tricolor in tinea capitis is indicated by the peculiar odor of the urine of the patient. It smells like cat's urine." Kent says that: "Graphities has cured wens upon the scalp, and upon other parts of the body. Under the proving or use of graphities wens will come out, little cystic tumors."

"In inflammation of the eyes of a serofulous character, we have no remedy, not even calcarea, sulfur or arsenicum, that excels graphite. The cornea is apt to be covered with superficial ulcers, or again, it may be inflamed. There is thickening of the eyelids, particularly along the edges, which are covered with scurf or scales. The lids may be agglutinated or not, but the grand characteristic which makes the choice certain is this: the blepharitis is worse in the angle of the eye, in the canthi. There is a tendency for the edges of the lids to crack and bleed. If that is present you need not hesitate to use graphities." (Farington) T. F. Allen says that "in the numerous case of pustules on the cornea and conjunctiva there is usually photophobia, a thin rather acrid discharge from the eyes and nose, with soreness of the outer corner of the eyes which are usually cracked."

Letters appear double and run together. Vision vanishes during menstruation, left hand becomes dead, with crawling, extending up the arms, and crawling in lips. Aching numbness is one of the characteristic sensations of graphities. Can't look at the light at all, can't look at moving objects. Kent expresses it: "All the muscles in the body are weak and tired. The muscles of the eyes are weak and tired, and vertigo comes on from inability to use the eyes. From using the eyes pain, from sewing, reading, fine art work. Vertigo in persons who have been studying long, late nights, using the eyes and mind upon fine

print; so like agaricus, if anyone rocks, or moves a muscle, or walks across the floor the vertigo comes on, will be attended with nausea; can't move the head, can't move the eyes. Must lie with the eyes looking at one thing, or with the eyes closed. Vertigo during and after stooping. If the stooping is done with the eyes closed the patient will not be affected, but the rising up back and forth with the eyes open will bring on vertigo. On waking in the morning and looking around the room vertigo will come on."

Various sounds are found in the ears. It is often called for in deafness, especially when deafness follows scarlatina. When one hears of graphities they almost invariably think of that symptom so often found and emphasized by Hawkes: "Eruptions, oozing out of a thick, honey-like fluid, especially behind the ear." This is no doubt the favorite location for a graphities eruption as well as the favorite discharge. Graphities is often indicated when the skin behind the ear is in a perfectly healthy and normal condition. Farrington calls attention to the fact that: "Petroleum has an eruption very much like that of graphities and is particularly indicated when the most marked symptom is an intertrigo behind the ears. The main distinction between the two remedies is that the graphities pictures more of a herpes and petroleum a pure eczema." The hearing of graphities is better when there is a noise. Ear conditions are usually aggravated in the winter time.

The nose is dry, sensitive, cracked and fissured, discharge of dry clinkers or at times of quantities of thick, white or whitish-yellow mucous are blown out. Again there may be a thin, acrid discharge from nose and eyes. The odor from the nose is very unpleasant. Sense of smell on part of patient may be very acute and odors ordinarily pleasant may be very distasteful. Epistaxis may be present. Kent says that: "The dryness of the nose is so great that the patient will lie in bed at night and breathe through the mouth to prevent the great dryness in the nose."

The face is pale, even sallow. There are various creeping, crawling and drawing sensations. Erysipelas of both sides of the face. Dry. Pits on pressure and has burning, stinging pain. Kent recommends it as specially useful in erysipelas,

where strong zinc lotions have been used. H. C. Allen says: "Phlegmenous erysipelas of the face, with burning, stinging pain; commencing on right side and going to left; after application of iodine." E. A. Farrington writes: "Erysipelas, commencing on the nose. It is better adapted to the chronic disease."

"Graphities is said to prevent the return of erysipelas when the disease becomes constitutional. The affected parts feel hard and tough and if it be the face that is involved, are very much distorted. There are burning, stinging pains as we found under apis. It usually commences on the right side and goes to the left. It is particularly useful when iodine has been abused."

In the throat we find spasm, compelling him to swallow with a choking sensation as if the food he was eating would not go down. Sensation as of a lump or excrescence. Much spitting of saliva. The saliva runs from his mouth in the morning when stooping.

The appetite is variable. Sweet things are disgusting and nauseous. Aversion to animal food, when thinking of it, but it tastes tolerable when eating it, but bread tastes bitter. Like pulsatilla and petroleum fat foods produce some distressing conditions. Dunham says that: "Graphities produces many symptoms after eating, such as headache, sleepiness, waterbrash, burning in the eyes, colic, fulness in the abdomen. Cutting, burning and drawing pains in the abdomen. Especially however is the abdomen tense, as though distended with flatus, which appears to be incarcerated in various parts of the abdomen. Pressing towards abdominal ring before discharge of flatus. These symptoms—the abnormal sensations and accessory symptoms after eating, the accumulations of flatus—indicate slow and imperfect digestion, a condition which is demonstrated by the stool so characteristic of the graphities diarrhoea, viz., pappy, half-digested brown stool of a most atrocious odor." T. F. Allen says: "Gastralgia, worse after eating (compare petroleum), but the colic lower down in the abdomen comes on immediately after eating, worse below the umbilicus. Gastralgia coming on some hours after eating, worse below the umbilicus. Gastralgia coming on some hours after, better from warm milk, worse from cold drinks. E. A. Farrington writes: "After eating the stomach becomes distended with wind. There is a burning pain in the stomach,

also a crampy, colicky pain—a real gastralgia, in fact. The patient wakes up at night gasping for breath, sudden dyspnoea, which is temporarily relieved by eating. The gastralgia is also relieved by eating. In this respect it again resembles petroleum. The same symptom you will find under chelidonium and anacardium.” Graphities shows a marked putridity in its odors. Mouth, skin, eructations, taste, flatus, etc. After dinner drowsiness is noticeable. Kent writes: “Sometimes you will think, if you get a typical graphities stomach, that a stomach made of common leather would do about as well as this stomach in the way of digesting food.”

Fissure of the anus calls oftener for graphities than for surgical interference.

We find two conditions prevailing in the stool. Most marked is constipation, but the remedy may be a valuable one in diarrhoeic conditions. The diarrhoeic stool is of brown fluid, mixed with undigested substances, and of an intolerable odor. Distended abdomen, incarcerated flatus, rumbling and rolling may cause you to overlook graphities and give lycopodium. Bell says: “Graphities occupies a subordinate position in the treatment of diarrhoea, but the emphasized symptoms describe a condition sometimes met with and often chronic, when it proves curative.” Dunham says: “Stools not frequent, generally in forenoon; pappy, brown, containing half-digested food and an atrocious almost putrid odor, not attended with pain, but often accompanied by discharge of flatus.”

Constipation, stools large, difficult and knotty, mixed with great quantities of thick, gluey, white mucous. “The appearance of it is a good deal like partly cooked or just heated up white of egg, so that these knots are all held together by these masses, as it were of mucous.” Urine deposits great quantities of this thick, jelly-like mucous. The stream of urine is quite thin, as if the urethra was too narrow.

Weakness as you have noticed is a marked condition of this remedy, and no where else does it show so prominently as in the sexual sphere. Symptom 607 of the Chronic Diseases reads: “During the coitus, despite every effort, there is no emission of semen.” Kent puts it in these words: “Sexual inability from abuse, impotence, until there comes a want of proper sensa-

tion during coition in the male, and the patient will say to you that he has no enjoyment, though he has moderate erections,—no enjoyment during the embrace.” “And in the female, in old, broken down constitutions, aversion to coition.” Dunham writes: “The sexual appetite is decidedly increased, but the power is decidedly diminished, ejaculation of semen taking place before the erection is complete. By virtue of this action, graphities has been of service in sexual weakness, consisting of lively desire with incomplete erection and too rapid or too early discharge of semen, such as sometimes follows the habit of masturbation acquired in boyhood and abandoned early.” Boenninghausen considers graphities to be nearly as often indicated by lack of desire as by a too strong desire. He places it with agnus, caladium, conium, selenium and sulfur as being one of the marked remedies for lack of sexual power.

Menstrual function is much like pulsatilla, delayed and scanty, but graphities is constipated and pulsatilla is not. During the menses and less often before them, there may be noticed such symptoms as “hoarseness, with dry cough, headache evenings, swelling of the feet and painless swelling of the cheeks, chilliness, colic-like labor-pains and backache.” Menstrual irregularities as under pulsatilla are often referred back to beginning at the time she got her feet wet. Sometimes there is a feeling as if she were menstruating but no flow.

Profuse leucorrhoea coming on in gushes, both during the day and night, white, gluey, thick, ropery or copious and thin, causing a biting, smarting sensation in the vagina. Leucorrhoea occurring just before or after the menses.

Eggert in his admirable work on Uterine Displacements gives graphites as useful in: “Anteversion; the finger reaches the os with difficulty; vagina cold; pains worse while standing.”

“Mastitis in all cases where there are many old cicatrices from former ulcerations; milk can scarcely flow,” is one of Hawkes characteristic symptoms. Dunham writes: “Clinical experience has shown graphitis to be a valuable remedy in ‘sore nipples’ of nursing women. The end of the nipple presents cracks and fissures from which exudes a limpid serum. This disposition to fissures and cracks in the integument seems characteristic of graphities.” H. C. Allen states it thusly: “Hard cicatrices remaining after mamary abscess, retarding the flow of milk; cancer from old scars.” E. A. Farrington says: “This remedy seems to have the property of causing the absorption of cicatricial tissue. It was long ago noticed in workers in graphite, that wounds on the hands healed and the cicatrices disappeared

very rapidly. Dr. Guernsey has made use of this property of the drug for the removal of cicatrices that form after mammary abscess. Prof. Korndoefer greatly relieved a child's eye by the remedy. The child had been operated on, and cicatrices formed which contracted more than the surgeon expected they would. Graphities so far relieved the case that the parts assumed their normal position." Kent gives us this view of the case: "It forms scars out of bad tissue, a low form of tissue, and the scars indurate, they harden, and are therefore painful. Wherever scars are formed the tissues themselves, as it were, pinch and cause irritation of the nerve loops that pass into them,—and so graphities has painful scars. Wherever there has been an injury or an abscess, it fills up, and the tissue is unhealthy. It forms into a hardened mass, and it becomes painful, and abscesses are likely to form in these cicatrices. This is why graphities has long been used for complaints coming in old scars that have formed from abscesses. Especially in the mammary glands If a woman bringing forth another child, had an abscess after her previous confinement and it left a hardened scar, just as soon as milk commences to form in that breast she will have trouble. It is inelastic, becomes painful at once, a new abscess begins to come and she has trouble. Graphities will soften that scar, if given early it will save the formation of an abscess, it will reduce the inflammation and cause things to go on in an orderly way in the breast."

"Graphities acts upon both ovaries which become swollen "with a sensation as if they were in motion; pain on stooping and pressure: sore pain on one side and back,—cause sexual excesses." (Neihard).

Graphities never perspires is stated by Dr. Millie J. Chapman, while Dunham says: "Generally a moderate exertion brings on sweat." Kent writes: "The body has an offensive odor, even when there is no perspiration." E. A. Farrington says: "The graphities patient has a rough, hard, dry skin with a very little tendency to sweat." Profuse sweating of the feet is almost as marked a symptom of graphities as of silica, but not near so apt to be offensive. The sweat often scalds severely between the toes.

Sleepiness is marked in the day time, especially after eating. Sleep is disturbed by vivid, anxious dreams. Then again they cannot sleep because of the continual thinking, often of subjects that disgust and annoy the patient and of the same thing over and over again.

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

Steele Block, Denver, Colorado.

PNEUMONIA.

By W. J. Hawkes, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

At this time, when this disease is so prevalent and painful, the opinion and experience of an old practitioner may be of interest.

Treatment.

1. Preventive—The general and truthful proposition that the better the physical condition of the individual the greater are his chances for overcoming disease, is especially true and forcible with respect to pneumonia. In discussing the etiology of the disease it has been shown that the largest mortality is among the weaklings, whether from infancy, old age, or a low state of the vitality, and the greatest percentage of recoveries is among vigorous subjects in the prime of life. This rule does not apply to drunkards. Pneumonia is especially fatal in hard drinkers.

Therefore of paramount importance as a prophylactic measure is the necessity of keeping up the general tone of the system. This is best accomplished by rational hygienic measures—plain, simple, wholesome food, fresh, pure air day and night, a reasonable amount of physical exercise. “By the sweat of your brow shall you earn your bread,” is a command full of wisdom. Exercise in the open air sufficient to force a free circulation of blood through the most remote peripheral parts of the body and to cause perceptible perspiration is the least that will suffice. Eight hours of undisturbed sleep at night, a clean and active skin—in short, a natural mode of life. These preventive measures are within reach and under the control of every individual, and he is physiologically responsible for their observance.

But the most potent factor of all in the causation of pneumonia is an hereditary predisposition. And therefore the individual has no control over this cause, and is not responsible therefor. In this case, on the physician alone rests the responsibility for preventive treatment. He must begin with the new-born infant of tainted parents. Nay, he must, if possible, initiate his saving measures upon the parents of the yet unborn object of his professional care. He must correct, as far as he is able,

the morbid conditions of the expectant mother. I have observed most remarkable and unquestionable results upon the children of scrofulous mothers by judicious treatment of the latter during and even preceding pregnancy. So also the judicious administration of the proper remedy to the newly born of phthisical parents, and parents whose family history is generally bad is attended with most beneficial results, in lessening the disease tendency and susceptibility of the disease-inheriting little ones.

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

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

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

Lycopodium was given to both mother and child. The child improved rapidly and became entirely well. But the most re-

markable and significant fact was the eruption of the worst looking crop of eczema it had ever been my fortune to see. The child was covered literally from the crown of its head to the soles of its feet with the eruption, which did not wholly leave it until after its first set of teeth had all appeared.

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

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

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

2. Hygienic.—Nearly all the general rules applicable to preventive treatment apply here as well. The patient should first of all have pure air at a comfortable, uniform temperature. The temperature should be sufficiently high to prevent the necessity of the patients being burdened by the weight of heavy clothing, and to run no risk of chill when in his restlessness he throws off the bed clothing. He should be attended by a faithful trained nurse, who should, above all things, do all in his power to keep his patient comfortable. The effort of talking is often painful. The attendant should be intelligent and watchful, and anticipate the patient's wants, whether it be a change of position or pillow, to be fanned or to cease being fanned, or a drink of water. Every want should be anticipated as far as possible. I regard this as very important in the treatment of a pneumonic patient.

The patient should be allowed all the pure, cool water he desires. I am as well satisfied when he takes nothing but cold water during the first four or five days, especially when the fever is high and the thirst great. If food is desired, milk, mutton or beef or chicken broth, oatmeal gruel, or toast and hot water or weak tea may be allowed. Oranges or grapes are often

found very palatable and refreshing, and are never objectionable. My rule is to give no food whatever while the fever is high, tongue coated and there is an absence of appetite. Solid food is allowed only when the patient thinks of and longs for some simple, wholesome article of food, as, for instance, a piece of toast or stale bread and good butter.

There is always more to be feared from the patient eating too much than too little in such cases. It is a mistaken notion—very common among the laity, as well as with physicians—that abstinence from food, under any circumstances, is a cause of weakness. They seem to labor under the erroneous impression that if food is only gotten into the stomach, strength to the body will necessarily result. They forget, if they ever knew, that food in the stomach is, as nourishment, as far away from the stomach as it is from the remotest extremity; that food brings strength only after it has been digested, assimilated, and becomes part of the tissues; that food in a stomach which cannot digest it is a source of weakness rather than of strength; that it is then a foreign body, to get rid of which is a tax on the patient's strength, and that a stomach which loathes food cannot properly digest it. A patient gains more strength from too little than too much food. If this truth had been understood and acted upon in the management of Senator Hanna's case, the result might have been different.

Stimulants should not be given to one ill of pneumonia, as a rule. The exceptions, if any, might be during convalescence, and then only in rare cases, when the patient seems to be, as it were, hanging on the balance, unable to ascend and in danger of going down. Then a teaspoonful of brandy or whisky, taken before a little beef tea or milk, will give the needed stimulus to the exhausted vitality and start the physiological machine toward health.

The danger-point in pneumonia being exhaustion of the heart, it is not difficult to appreciate the force and wisdom of the underlined proposition given above. The direct effect of stimulant is to accelerate the action of the heart, and to increase, for a brief time, its power. But the inevitable law of proportionate reaction asserts itself, and the result is that after the direct stimulating effects have disappeared, the heart's action is weaker

than before the stimulus was taken, or than it would have been had it not been taken at all. Such false and uncertain strength is weakness in pneumonia. Those moments of reaction from stimulation are extremely dangerous. It is not to be denied that could we know precisely the moment when the lowest ebb is reached, then stimulants might be saving. But the uncertainty upon this point does not warrant the risk.

When a stimulant is deemed advisable, such as is partly food is the best. Milk punch meets all the requirements better than any other. In this form, the milk supplies food, and the liquor the stimulus which aids in the digestion.

The patient suffering with pneumonia should lie as nearly in the horizontal position as his comfort will allow. This for the same reason as the chief one against stimulants—i. e., the danger of the heart failing. The fact should never be lost sight of that heart failure is the greatest source of danger, and of fatal results. Common sense will then teach that everything must be avoided which will in the least tend to disturb its action, or increase its already excessive duties. It is not necessary here to elaborate the reasons why the heart is overworked in pneumonia. The pathological condition of the lungs and the functions of heart and lungs will indicate at a glance, to the thoughtful physician, the why and wherefore.

Therapeutics.

Juergensen, in his treatise on pneumonia, says: "Nature cures, and the only duty of the physician is to maintain life until this cure is effected." He classes pneumonia among the "acute infectious diseases." The principal is sound, but how different the means used in "keeping the patient alive!" The above-mentioned author is as good authority on diseases of the lungs as his school possesses. The major part of his treatment in pneumonia is hygienic, and is aimed chiefly at keeping down the temperature. The stress is laid on this part, and his meagerness of medicinal agents, is a grave commentary on their therapeutics. Quinine is about the only drug recommended by him in the treatment of pneumonia, sometimes in combination with iron. With these exceptions, he rests his case upon an elaborate hygienic course, which is full of good sense and suggestions. How utterly lame and short-handed we would feel in the presence of a severe case of croupous pneumonia with nothing to combat its ravages but hygiene and quinine!

These (minus the quinine) would be sufficient had the patient been in perfect health, without hereditary or acquired taint, previous to the onset of the pneumonia. I believe that drugs are comparatively useless in acute diseases where there exists in the

patient no constitutional complications. And that the usefulness of medicinal remedies is in neutralizing the effects of such constitutional taints. Therefore the necessity of not restricting our search for the appropriate remedy to a certain prescribed and stereotyped few.

The individual peculiarities of the patient must in this, as in all acute illnesses, be keenly searched for, and when found, given most weight in the valuation of the totality of the symptoms. It is not sufficient that the symptoms and conditions relating to and bearing directly upon the disease in question be considered. We will fall far short of the greatest possible measure of success or duty if we neglect altogether or give a minor place to the peculiar constitutional symptoms of each individual, and which may appear in any disease. If more than one remedy is curative and to be used in the treatment of those ill of pneumonia, then must it seem to thinking physicians that these peculiar and characteristic symptoms are of paramount importance. It is the patient, not the "disease," we are trying to cure. The latter we wish to destroy.

For these reasons, I urge the advisability and necessity of paying due attention to the pathological peculiarities of each patient, whether or not they bear directly upon the "disease" with which he is afflicted. I am convinced with a firm and ever-increasing conviction of the truth and great importance of this proposition. I could, did space permit, relate many interesting cases in its support.

In naming a few of the more commonly useful medicines, I will give them alphabetically for convenience, and not in the order of their importance. I make no mention of potency, as that is a question which, in the present state of our knowledge, cannot be definitely or satisfactorily settled. Each practitioner must decide for himself in accordance with his light and experience. I am so much in doubt on the matter that, while my preference is for the higher potencies, I use both "high" and "low," believing that the patient should have the benefit of the doubt.

In regard to repetition of the doses, it is my practice in acute diseases to repeat frequently—from half an hour to two hours—until satisfactory signs of improvement appear, when I lengthen the intervals between the doses, or altogether discontinue the medicine if the situation is such that I can see the patient frequently. If possible, the patient should be seen every few hours during the first days of the attack; at least until we feel that we have the case well in hand.

Aconite is to be thought of most often in the earlier stages of the attack, when the skin is dry and hot and the patient extremely anxious and restless, with a dry, harsh cough and great

thirst. The more restless, anxious, dry and hot, the more surely is this medicine indicated.

Antimonium Tart.—Where there is much coughing, with rattling of great quantities of mucous in the upper part of the chest, but which cannot be expectorated; edema of the lungs; cyanosis; great prostration; nausea.

Arsenicum.—Where the patient is extremely weak and at the same time distressingly restless; face pale and pinched; very thirsty, but cold water causes nausea and distress in the stomach.

The case of a child thirteen months old suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia, now convalescent, illustrated to me in a manner never to be forgotten the efficacy of arsenicum in this disease, when the characteristic symptoms are present. This child, in addition to the pneumonia, was of frail constitution and of delicate parentage. Its respirations were eighty per minute; pulse, 150; temperature not taken because it was thought best not to uncover or disturb the child. It was extremely restless and weak; so thirsty that its eyes turned with an eager look when the ice rattled in the pitcher; it wanted to change not only its position but its place constantly. Arsenicum relieved the distressing symptoms with astonishing promptness, and initiated an improvement which was on my part not hoped for.

Baptisia.—In the typhoid form, especially where the patient has the mental delusion or delirium of thinking himself double or scattered about the bed.

Belladonna.—When there is great nervousness, with a spasmodic tendency, congestion to head and face; spasmodic cough; patient nervous, and, while sleepy, unable to sleep; intolerant of noise, bright light, and worse about 1 or 2 p. m.

Byronia.—The patient desires to lie perfectly still and on the painful side; he is particularly averse to motion; very thirsty, lips and mouth dry; sharp, catching pains, relieved by pressure, so that he holds the part firmly; especially indicated in patients of a rheumatic tendency. This remedy is very often indicated also in the typhoid form.

Kali Carb.—When there is a stitching pain in the chest and when the cough is always worse between the hours of 3 and 4 in the morning; pulse small and irregular; face pale; skin dry.

Lycopodium.—When there are kidney complications and the urine deposits a sediment like "red sand;" the patient becomes always worse about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This is a very reliable and characteristic symptom for this remedy. Circumscribed red spots on cheeks; tongue very red and sometimes ulcerated; the wings of the nose have unusual motion. This remedy is very reliable when indicated, and is too often overlooked in

pneumonia, as well as other ailments. I have never been successful with preparations below the 30th.

Phosphorus.—This remedy is very often indicated, especially in tall, slender, narrow-chested, stooping-shouldered persons, of phthisical habit. They complain of a sense of weight on the chest and of tightness across the upper portion of the chest; also of obstruction, as of cotton, in the chest; diarrhoea, with no control of the bowels, or constipation, with constriction of the rectum; face and ears red and hot; strong beating of the heart, with weak pulse.

Rhus Tox.—Typhoid pneumonia, when the patient is extremely restless; unlike the bryonia patient, he is in motion all the time; cannot lie on the painful side; tongue red on edges and tip, and coated in the center; rheumatic individuals; pneumonia in left lung.

Sulphur.—Stage of red hepatization, or any stage; this remedy and sepia are often useful in this and other diseases when no remedy seems clearly indicated or where the apparently indicated remedy does not help the patient. It develops the case. The sulphur patient will have hot vertex, soles and palms; flashes of heat; great weakness and faintness in the abdomen; restless sleep, with frequent wakings; wants fresh air to breathe, but the surface of the body is sensitive to cool air.

Sepia.—Dry cough, yellow, patchy complexion; putrid smelling urine, depositing a pinkish, adhesive sediment; in unresponsive and not clearly defined cases.

I repeat that the search for the proper remedy must not by any means be confined to those mentioned above. While these are more often called for than many others, any other remedy in the materia medica may be the only proper one. If a marked characteristic of a remedy which has never yet been used in the treatment of a pneumonia patient presents itself, that remedy must be considered, and, if it homeopathically corresponds to the case in hand, must be fearlessly and confidently administered.

I am in doubt whether the help afforded students and beginning practitioners by the grouping of remedies for certain diseases is not more than counterbalanced by the harm done through its tendency to narrow the field and shut out possible remedies for probable cases in later practice. I can truly and earnestly say that every year's experience teaches me to pay less and less attention, in a therapeutic sense, to what the disease may be named, and more and more to the characteristic individualities of my patients; and my satisfaction with the practice of medicine as a successful art increases in proportion.—Medical Counsellor.—Medical Forum.

CURED SYMPTOMS.

Incessant Cough—Exhausting, dry and hoarse, croupy, with rattling in trachea. This last symptom not marked at night, though the cough continues even in sleep. Chamomilla.

* * *

Sweating of face during and after eating accompanied by abdominal distension with greenish stools. Chamomilla.

* * *

Tonsillitis—Marked relief from the ingestion of hot liquids. Lachesis.

Pain and swelling around a wound in the foot from stepping on a nail. Ledum. A similar case,—but of longer standing,—had, in addition, sharp pains running up the nerves,—relieved promptly by hypericum.

* * *

“Stitches” in lumbar muscles caused by wetting—or a sudden slip, promptly relieved by rhus tox.

* * *

Occipital headaches—with or without extension of pain to forehead and eyes—relieved several times with gelsemium.

Rheumatic pain around heart—extending to and down left arm—with more or less pain in legs and back. Kaxlmia.

* * *

Coughing—difficult expectoration, except in the morning,—some rattling in chest, sputum yellow, occasional blood streak. Sticta.

Sweat on the side NOT lain on, benzinum.

* * *

Infantile constipation—no stool for a week. Alumina failing—opium relieved at once.

* * *

Dysentary—bloody stools—preceded by urging and tenesmus—relief after, nux vomica.

A. F. SWAN, M. D.

Brighton, Colorado.

SPITEWORK REBUKED.

Dear Sir :—Herewith please find a copy of the proceedings in Judge Ben. B. Lindsey's County Court on May 20, 1904, of the People vs. Dr. W. L. Roberts.

This case was brought by one H. E. Burlew, a private detective, in the employ of Drs. W. T. Chambers, H. A. Flynn and J. S. Jackson, men who own a majority of stock of a corporation known as The Colorado College of Dental Surgery, and by whom I was employed as superintendent and demonstrator in charge. I was arrested on April 14th, for alleged petty larceny of two dollars' worth of gold plate. On April 26th, in Justice Byrne's Court, a judgment of guilty was given and a fine of two dollars imposed. Appeal was taken and enclosed court record tells the result. I mail you this in justice to my profession, friends and self.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, D. D.S.

* * * *

STATE OF COLORADO |
CITY AND COUNTY OF DENVER|ss.

IN THE COUNTY COURT.

NO. 34736.

THE PEOPLE, ETC., vs. DR. W. L. ROBERTS.

Deputy District Attorney Haines: "If the court please, the next case is that of The People vs. Dr. W. L. Roberts. Mr. Burlew is the complaining witness."

Mr. Burlew: "I desire to make a statement, if the court pleases. At the time of the arrest of Dr. Roberts I felt that the prosecution was fully warranted. After the case was appealed to this court I made some additional investigations and it has come to my knowledge that one of the witnesses, the main witness for the prosecution, had inadvertently made a misstatement, in this—that she said she had not left the room during the time that this alleged larceny occurred. She has since come to me very much crestfallen about it and said that she had left the room but did not recall the fact at the time she testified in the Justice Court. She is a very worthy person and one whom anybody would be-

lieve. Inasmuch as she did make that mistake and the other facts that I have ascertained since, I am led to believe it would be no more than fair to the doctor that a judgment be rendered in his favor. I consider the man, under the circumstances, innocent, and I do not believe that it is my duty to be very zealous in prosecuting him, and therefore, if I did continue as I have, I would feel that I was probably doing him an injustice. I want to say, however, that I feel that the prosecution at that time was fully warranted. This IS NOT A MATTER OF COMPROMISE, but it is simply a MATTER of JUSTICE to him. If there is any further inquiry that the court wants to make about it, I would be glad to enlighten him."

Judge Lindsey: "I don't know that any further inquiry is necessary. I am very glad to have you make the statement, Mr. Burlew."

Mr. Burlew: "I feel that it is my duty to the defendent and also to the court."

Judge Lindsey: "I have always believed that it was as much the duty of the state and the function of the state, to defend a man who is accused, as it is to prosecute him where that appears to be justifiable; and I therefore think your action is eminently proper and very commendable, if that is the result of your investigation."

Mr. Haines: "I have a word to say as I have something to do with the prosecution of the case. I will say this, that the prosecution was brought about without the knowledge or consent of the office of the District Attorney. The prosecution was brought by Mr. Burlew as a hired detective, in the Justice Court. Had it been a worthy case, the probabilities are that Mr. Burlew would have gone to the District Attorney's office and there made his statement and seen whether or not the District Attorney's office were willing to prosecute a case of that kind. Mr. Burlew is an officer who is keen, apt, and intelligent, and he knew at the time of the making of this complaint what he knows now. The facts THEN did not warrant the filing of a complaint. The facts NOW do not warrant a prosecution from the District Attorney's office, and the facts did NOT warrant a conviction in the Justice Court, and the testimony now, if there was any testimony down there at all, is wiped out of existence for the reason, the lady says she was mistaken in her statement. Dr. Roberts is an upright, hon-

orable citizen, has been here for years—he has been industrious, energetic, and ambitious; he has done what some other dentists have not done. He has two or three or four certificates in his possession. He took a course of study in the surgical department out here and has done everything that has been possible for him to do to make himself a reputable, respectable, decent dentist. He is a good citizen, and this thing ought not to have been heaped upon him, and especially, I say, by Mr. Burlew, because Mr. Burlew is smart enough to know when there is a case. **THERE WAS NOT A CASE AT THAT TIME, THERE IS NOT A CASE NOW, AND THERE NEVER WILL BE A CASE** in my judgment. I think the prosecution was wrong in the first place. The matter ought not to have been prosecuted in the Justice Court under the evidence they had, and there ought not to have been a conviction in the Justice Court under the evidence that was given. **I THINK THE WHOLE THING IS WRONG; THEREFORE I ASK THAT THE MATTER BE DISMISSED.**”

Mr. Burlew: “Dr. Roberts had **NOTHING TO DO** with anything that was in **ANY MANNER WRONG**, but I was conscientious in my movements in the entire transaction and I feel now that I have more than made amends for any mistake that was made, and will go still farther, if you can suggest anything I should do more than what I have done I will gladly do it.”

Mr. Elliot: “I simply want to say, if the court please, that the last vestige of what might possibly have been a suspicion of any offense on the part of Dr. Roberts has been wiped out. I perhaps am as well posted on the facts and circumstances surrounding the case as anyone.”

Judge Lindsey: “Did you defend it below?”

Mr. Elliott: “I defended it below, and I say, as Mr. Haines has said there is not a vestige of suspicion for the judgment that was rendered. My statement will be borne out by a perusal of the testimony that was taken there, and I am certainly glad at this time that all parties have agreed that there never was any guilt of any kind, sort, manner or description on the part of the doctor with reference to this matter and I am glad that it has been disposed of.”

Judge Lindsey: “Well, gentlemen, all I care to say is that any charge of this kind, of course, is serious, especially against a reputable citizen, and it is very gratifying that it has turned out to have been a mistake. Dr. Roberts will be discharged, and that is all the court can say. He has been the victim of a mistake, and I hope his complete vindication will be given the same publicity for his sake, that has been given to the mistake.”

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. W. A. Burr made a flying trip to Iowa the forepart of last month.

Dr. Giles F. Howard has returned from a short trip eastward. Report says he will journey again soon, this time towards the setting sun.

Dr. William F. Burg has moved his place of residence to 420 West First avenue.

George Ade says it is all right to be pretty if you don't find it out. How about being pretty ugly?

Dr. Bates, the dentist, made his regular monthly pilgrimage to Castle Rock the 14th of last month.

Dr. J. W. Harris has gone to Europe for purposes of medical research, according to Denver daily papers.

The Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia has a living membership of 1,406.

Dr. S. S. Smythe, accompanied by his daughter, put in a week at the Buena Vista hot Springs the fore part of last month.

The Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, at a recent meeting, elected Editor David M. Gibson, M. D., of Clinical Reporter, its treasurer.

A St. Louis judge has decided that it is bad practice for a medical man to make the size of his bill correspond to the size of the patient's wad.

Dr. J. B. Kinley was among the list of prominent homeopaths who took a slight vacation from professional duties, the latter part of last month.

Miss Nora Silcott, one of the first graduates of the Denver Homeopathic Training School for Nurses, was married to the mayor of Fort Collins recently. Much joy, etc.

Kraft, a "has been" professor of Materia Medica, read a paper before the Missouri Homeopathic Institute which we take great pleasure in re-printing. Natrum mur.

Just think! Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound contains twenty-one per cent. alcohol. Is it to be wondered at that it has made many a member of the W. C. T. U. happy for life?

The Clinical Reporter invites Kraft to come and live in St. Louis "after he has grown too great for Cleveland." Too late, as he has outgrown that town long ago.

Drs. McElwee and Crutcher have been selected as the committee of ethics, or to report accurately, the ethical committee. Better toe the mark, you Missouri fellows.

The name of G. Harlan Wells, M. D., appears upon the title page of June issue of the Hahnemannian Monthly as assistant editor. Welcome, Brother Wells.

A co-operative association for the insurance of Presbyterian ministers directs applicants to take their examination papers to an allopath. Keep this in mind.

Modern Medical Science is another eastern medical publication which takes undue liberty with articles originating in The Critique, without giving proper credit.

The Medical Advance for May comes to our table with a new title page, which, we regret very much to say, is not an improvement upon the former one. Contents A-1.

P. D. (in black letters), a nervous old "devil," so the Medical Advance declares, is to do most of the editorial work on that excellent publication.

"The more careful we are to do strict justice to our dear old school friends, the sooner we will convert them to our ways of thinking."—P. D. In a pig's tail.

Dr. C. C. Rowley honored The Critique editorial office with a call last month during our absence. Try again, doctor, during our regular hour; we are always in then.

Don't forget the fact that the forthcoming meeting of the Colorado homeopaths will be held at Denver and come prepared to present a paper upon some live topic.

We are glad to learn, from very reliable sources, that the concert given at Trinity church, the 12th of May, netted the Homeopathic hospital about \$200.

According to the daily papers of the city, it will not be necessary, in the future, for physicians to give the cause of death in death certificates issued by them. So?

In England, when the effects of an untried drug are desired, the drug is used upon an uncommunicative guinea pig or rabbit. In America the doctor tries it on himself.

During the past ten years 450 graduates of Hahnemann, Philadelphia, have shown a general examination average before the Pennsylvania State Board of ninety per cent. But ten per cent. failed.

At a recent meeting of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homeopathic Association held at Elkhart, Indiana, E. G. Freyer-muth, M. D., was elected president.

Dr. Schiller, the Swedish authority, announced another sure thing cure for tuberculosis, at a recent meeting of the Tuberculosis Congress. Put your money under the door.

Dr. B. A. Wheeler's many friends will regret to learn that he was so seriously indisposed, a portion of last month, as to be unable to attend to his practice.

Dr. Harlan A. Trask's conviction before a Colorado Springs court, larceny as bailee, gave him considerable telegraphic notoriety in the daily papers.

Dr. Melleville Black, of the Majestic Building colony, attended the meeting of the American Medical Association, at Atlantic City, last month.

Dr. C. E. H. Armbruster departed for New York City the fore part of last month, whither he went to get more information regarding his specialty, the eye.

Medical Century, for June, published the pictures of s.x very handsome lady physicians of the United States who had contributed to that number. Contributions all as good.

The memory of Dr. Egbert Guernsey has been perpetuated in the shape of a marble tablet which was erected at Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, May 5th.

According to the Medical Century there are good locations for Homeopathic physicians at Salem, Oregon; Exira, Iowa; Tampico, Mexico and Duluth, Minn.

The Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society recently held its fifty-fourth annual session at New Haven, in that state, at which Dr. C. N. Payne presided.

Dr. A. P. Hanchett has taken an associate in practice in the person of Dr. Clarence V. Page, formerly of Onawa, Iowa. Council Bluffs, Iowa, is where they are "at."

The Electro-Therapeutists held their National Society meeting at Niagara Falls during the meeting of the A. I. H. at that place, June 21 and 22.

The regents of the University of Michigan have arranged to provide an additional chair to be devoted to the development of homeopathic therapeutics. Salary, \$1,200.00.

Dr. C. E. Tennant left the city the latter part of last month for a rather extended trip East. During his absence he will visit the world's fair at St. Louis and the A. I. H. at Saratoga Springs.

The Missouri Homeopathic College recently held its forty-sixth annual commencement exercises. Dr. C. N. Hart of this city is an alumnus of that institution.

Ohio homeopaths, through their state society, advocate the abolishment of rival colleges and the establishment of one large university school, says Medical Century.

M. Curie, who, with his wife discovered radium, is the son of a homeopathic physician, who is still living at the age of seventy-five, says the Homeopathic World.

The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy insinuates as much that Lot's wife was a curio. She first turned to "rubber" and then turned to salt. In the ten-cent circuit.

Dr. Jackson of Denver was elected first vice president and Dr. Grant a trustee at the meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Atlantic City recently.

The Rock Island's train service to St. Louis from Denver and Colorado points is absolutely perfect. Consult either Sloat or Schmidt at the city office, Stout and Seventeenth.

Cash donations to the amount of \$1,905 were received at the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital during the month of May, 1904, according to Hospital Leaflet.

Dr. S. S. Smythe and daughter returned from the Buena Vista hot springs the latter part of the month and report this resort as being well conducted and of their having had a most delightful trip.

Kraft says that the discoverer of a new medical clay in Colorado expects to live to be three hundred years old. Very mild in his expectations, to say the least, that is for a Colorado product.

Miss McFadden, head nurse of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, who at present is in the East on a vacation, is expected to return and resume her duties about the middle of this month.

Dr. Byron A. Wheeler got judgment against the Newhouse Tunnel Company in the sum of \$2,500 on account of the death of his son, who was killed while employed by the defendant company over a year ago.

Dr. Sharpley, one of the police surgeons of the city, who was also a member of the charter convention which framed the present working rules of the city and county of Denver, has been appointed health commissioner by Mayor Speer; \$4,000 per annum.

Warren F. Bleeker, a former instructor of chemistry in the University of Colorado, claims to have invented an appliance, alongside

of which the X-ray machine and radium looks like an outlawed doctor's bill discounted one-half. Next!

The Common Pleas Court of Ohio has decided the Ohio medical law to be unconstitutional, as it permits the Osteopaths to practice but bars out the Christian Scientists. Sauce for the goose should be similar food for the gander.

Editor Gatchell throws an editorial convulsion over the fact that the secular press of his town does not report hoemopathic meeting proceedings honestly. Don't worry over a little matter of that sort; the public is used to it—"it has suffered long."

According to the Medical Arena, Dr. W. E. Cramer, business manager of Medical Forum, Kansas City, was expelled from the Missouri Institute at its last meeting in St. Louis. Advertising and gross unethical conduct were the charges preferred.

We have been informed, upon very reliable authority, that Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown is and has been for some little while suffering from a very aggravated attack of An(n)e mia, and, furthermore, that there is some doubts of ultimate recovery.

Denver would not be behind Pueblo in any case, even though we had to import some of the latter city's attractions. The latest is a school for nurses where they turn out an A1 article in just six weeks. Physicians welcome.

Dr. A. M. Moore of Brighton was absent from his practice for a short time last month, during which time Dr. Orr had charge of the same. The people of Brighton no doubt found Dr. Orr a very capable and courteous gentleman.

Our esteemed old-school friend, Dr. J. M. Blaine, was called to Colorado Springs the 18th of last month in consultation with Dr. C. F. Stough, one of the representative homeopaths of Little London. Dr. Blaine is one of the very best dermatologists in the state of Colorado.

The last issue of The Critique mentioned the fact that Dr. William R. Welch had gone to New York City "to take up some particular line of work in his specialty," and now he has returned to Denver with a bride. The Critique extends congratulations.

Mr. Harper Lieper was elected first vice president of the Newspaper circulators' Association, held at St. Louis the forepart of last month. Mr. Lieper is secretary of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital Association and is circulation manager of the News-Times of this city.

Pennsylvania is to have a new State Homeopathic Hospital for the insane in Lehigh county, that state, which is to cost \$2,000,000, work on which has already commenced, according to the Cleveland Surgical and Medical Reporter.

The American Physician imparts the information that Dr. E. B. Nash of Courtland, New York, will open a summer school of materia medica at his home town, commencing July 4th. Some of our re-provers of the materia medica should arrange to attend.

A bronze tablet to the memory of W. Tod Helmuth was unveiled in the surgical amphitheater of the Flower Hospital graduation day of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee.

Mrs. Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, with a party of friends and the immediate members of her family (excepting Dr. J. Wylie), left for the Anderson summer home, Chetola Lodge, in Indian Creek Park, the latter part of last month. Later: J. Wylie followed the 25th of the month.

Alumni of Hahnemann, Chicago, read this: Dr. Milton H. Baker, 4806 Clark street, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, requests that all alumni of the college send their address to him at their earliest convenience. This is no get-rich-quick scheme, so do this right away.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker and their son returned from St. Louis the latter part of last month, where they were visiting the fair. The West Point Cadets, of which Walker, Jr., is a member, held their encampment in St. Louis and President Francis of the Fair Association gave the first ball of the fair in their honor.

Dr. Dunklee's family has left for an extended visit to the East, going via Galveston and the water route. The doctor expects to follow them the first of the present month, going to New York for some special work, after which he will visit his old haunts in the New England states, returning to Denver early in the fall.

The last meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club was so poorly attended that no business was transacted, neither was either of the two papers put down to be presented on this occasion forthcoming. Dr. Dunklee, the president, desired to ask for a two month's vacation, but as no quorum was present no action was taken.

The work of the Hahnemann College and Hospital of Philadelphia has so greatly increased in the past decade that it has become necessary to enlarge the institution and at the present time three new buildings are being constructed at a cost of \$300,000, including a new clinical amphitheater, to be ready for use in the fall of 1904.

A middle western alleged homeopathic journal, one which promised to be liberal, has had its editor hanged up by the heels by the Missouri Institute, for violation of medical ethics. Now look out for some spicy editorials, and the lie discourteous of the third degree.—American Physician.

Parisian surgeons now dress wounds with silver leaf. The silver is carefully placed on the wound or ulcer, and as it sticks closely to the surface a little cotton soaked in collodion is sufficient to keep it in place. The effects of this sheet of silver are said to be very beneficial.—Stolen.

The Critique's able representative at Brighton, Colorado, Dr. A. F. Swan, was a very welcome visitor at this office one day the latter part of last month. Dr. Swan will eventually establish himself in a good practice at this point, as the people thereabouts are well edu-

cated in homeopathic belief and cannot fail to recognize the real, genuine article when they come across it.

Dr. Edward J. Batie, a graduate of the Denver Homeopathic, who has been a member of "the finest" for several years, has applied for promotion in the police department to the position of police surgeon. Dr. Batie is a first-class, good fellow personally, and if his application meets with the consideration it deserves the new city administration will have done one business-like act which will reflect as much credit upon the new state of affairs as anything possibly could. We'll guarantee Batie will be all right, if appointed.

A Christian Scientist, while walking in the country, came across a small boy sitting under an apple tree doubled up with pain. "My little man," he said, "what is the matter?" "I ate some green apples," moaned the boy, "and, oh, how I ache." "You don't ache," answered the follower of Mrs. Eddy; "you only think so." The boy looked up in astonishment at such a statement, and then replied in a most positive manner: "That's all right; you may think so, but I've got inside information."—George's Weekly.

Here is a sample, picked out from the list published in the Hospital Leaflet, of some of the "baskets" donated to the Rochester (N. Y.) Homeopathic Hospital: Mrs. E. W. Maurer, May 14th.—10 pounds granulated sugar, 6 packages Cream of Wheat, 5 pounds coffee, 6 boxes strawberries, 6 cream cheese, 2 dozen oranges, 12 heads lettuce, 2 dozen lemons, 12 bunches radishes, 2 packages Excelsior crackers. There were four other equally as bountifully laden, including an extra basket containing a barrel of flour, during the month of May. It does not require much calculation to determine the extent of this quarto-monthly contribution, and it is a wonder that the Denver association does not adopt some such method of securing supplies. May be it does not desire to pattern after the pioneers in the work at this institution in Denver.

Mastin, the bright and bristling editor of *The Critique*, is after the Denver College fellows with a red-hot stick. And he is making good reading of his criticisms. He, too (Mastin), wants to know why Allen of the *Advance* does not give the profession the name of that dastard, bastard homeopathic college which is more than half allopathic and teaches allopathy as by first intention.—American Physician.

Kraft evidently had not seen the only A. C. S.'s able editorial in the last issue of our saintly, yet none the less esteemed contemporary, *Progress*, or he would have modified his remarks somewhat, sufficiently at least to conform to the ideas of the aforesaid as to criticism. Just listen to this, sir, and in the future govern yourself accordingly:

"Fanatical bombast!

"Hypothetical explosions!

"Kindergarten criticisms of fellow physicians!"

One really ought not to notice any such drivel, but when we consider the reason for the "tone of professional moderation and ethical freedom" from the eruptions we have characterized by exclamation points to be due to a lack of rigidity of backbone, it is to laugh.

A UNIQUE ACCIDENT.

(By Alex. Rixia, M. D., New York City.)

Reprinted from The Medical Summary, January, 1904.

H. C., about forty years of age, weighing about 200 pounds, came home late in the night in a "festive condition." Inserting his key in the door lock, his foot slipped and he fell with his face, respectively his mouth, on the edge of the key, severing the tissues below the lower gum and the sublingual gland.

When I arrived at the house he was vomiting profusely. However, when the vomiting ceased for a while, I noticed blood oozing from behind the lower lip, intermixed with a yellowish, somewhat frothy liquid pouring out in gushes. I endeavored to stop the flow, but did not succeed owing to the repeated vomiting spells.

At last I succeeded to inject hypodermically a half a grain of morphine, in consequence of which a cessation of vomiting followed shortly.

After a careful examination of the injured parts, I concluded it could be but the sublingual gland which emits the secretions, and was not a little surprised at the enormous quantity, as, to my knowledge, this gland is very small and weighs only one dram. I intended to put some stitches in the tear, but patient protested against it in his semi-intoxicated condition. I had to resort therefore to the application of strips of adhesive plaster to the surface of the lower lip, thus compressing the severed parts.

As a matter of fact, this procedure stopped the evacuation and I left patient in quite a comfortable condition.

The beneficial action of the morphine, however, was of short duration, as I was summoned again about two hours after, with the frightened remark that patient is suffocating.

When I arrived, I found patient hanging down his head from the bed, gasping for breath, as some food-masses could not pass through the mouth owing to the compressed chin. I tore off the bandage, and with the contents of the stomach the little gland commenced to flow with renewed vigor. By this time, the man having sobered somewhat, after some arguments he permitted me to put in the necessary sutures.

Notwithstanding the internal administration of some stomachics the irritation continuer, vomiting would not cease. I was compelled to inject hypodermically another dose of morphine, which, after some minutes, stopped that wretched retching.

The next day, however, as the effect of the morphine passed away, vomiting recurred.

Considering the fact that a simple alcoholic irritation of the stomach would yield to the prescribed treatment, I concluded that it could be but the swallowed secretions of the sublingual gland which caused this persistent irritation.

First, I considered a washing of the stomach, but, as previously, I met with the opposition of patient.

As a matter of course, there was only an internal medication left for consideration. I decided therefore, on a simple innocuous antiseptic—glycozone—with which I had quite a satisfactory experience in several cases of ptomaine poisoning. I prescribed it in repeated tablespoonful doses with rapid and gratifying results.

Notwithstanding the liberal use of antiseptic washes and sprays, the wound in the mouth was healing, but very slowly.

75 East 107th Street.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., AUGUST 1, 1904.

No. 8.

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

MANGANUM.

(A Lecture by J. T. Kent, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago.)

We will make a study of Manganum. In showing the uses of Manganese I will not undertake to describe it chemically, or give its physical properties, but to show what we do with it clinically.

Manganum is an old remedy, was discovered in 1774, and very soon was used like Ferrum, for anaemia. Many old practitioners in traditional medicine, when Ferrum did not work, used Oxide of Manganese for anaemia, and broken down constitutions in debilitated people. John King, who wrote the American Dispensatory, used it in preference to Iron for anaemia. It always stood for anaemia, no matter what the symptoms were. Of course, that is an eclectic method of prescribing, prescribing on conditions instead of symptoms. Homeopathic physicians want to know when in anaemia Manganum should be used, and when in anaemia Iron should be used. Quite a large number of medicines have produced a decided anaemic condition. Chlorosis of young girls, from the first menstrual period up to 18 or 20 years of age, manifest what the mothers used to call "green sickness;" decidedly sallow, waxy, anaemic; chlorosis. Chlorosis, of course, is only a species of anaemia that belongs especially to girls in early menstrual life. The underlying constitution of phthisis must be to a great extent that of anaemia. It is only a catarrhal phthisis that takes hold of the florid and robust; but such as have been pallid and sickly and emaciated for years are the people traveling towards phthisis. It is a species of anaemia. Manganum fits into such cases—when the symptoms agree, and that is what we want to know.

If I should leave off here, I practically have not said anything for or against it, for we never prescribe for anaemia, or a

Note.—Original publication in this journal.

basis of phthisis. But, when shall we use Manganum? In phthisical tendencies, in gout, in rheumatic tendencies, in such subjects as are affected by cold, damp weather—like Dulcamara and Rhus and Calcarea; cold, damp weather; cold, rainy weather. Always cold in rainy weather. Cold fall rains bring on the catarrhal conditions, the rheumatic conditions, and the gouty conditions of Manganese that last all winter. These persons are weak and sick. They are sore all over: like the Arnica patient is in the acute state Manganum is in the chronic state. “Sensitiveness of the joints.” The periosteum is tender. The joints are sore. His flesh is sore to the touch. The peri-cranium is sore; he does not want his head rubbed or touched.

It even goes further than this. Not only are the bones and periosteum sensitive and sore, but it has inflammation, with much swelling and tumefaction, with redness—red spots. Swelling in little round places; red spots. Inflammation, tenderness, swelling and red spots; and the inflammation goes from joint to joint, and from place to place. Wandering rheumatic conditions and gouty conditions in old anaemic subjects.

The complaints are worse at night. Old anaemic subjects, where there are boring pains, and dragging pains, and digging pains at night, coming on in the evening and lasting all night, but especially an aggravation from evening to midnight. The pains are better from heat. Worse from becoming cold.

Dragging pains in the bones as if they would break—and this in anaemic subjects. Suppurations and swellings. Joints will take on suppuration. Suppuration in cellular tissues, like abscesses. Suppuration in the periosteum, and then it goes on to deeper affections, affecting the bones themselves. The lower extremities are most affected, and as we study the lower extremities we see the more marked are the sufferings. The long bones of the lower extremities, and the ankles, are especially affected.

It is equal to Nat-phos. and Nat-carb. for growing pains and pains in the lower limbs, and weak ankles of children. Children have trouble learning to walk, with weak ankles, like Nat-carb.

Another thing it has been used for clinically, in old stubborn ulcers, indolent ulcers; even cancerous ulcers, malignant ulcers, where there is found a continuous margin of blackness all round about. Purple; much induration; much hardness, in these old,

anaemic, broken down, pale constitutions, that are worse at night in all of their complaints, worse from cold.

And, then, itching of the skin. A voluptuous itching in various parts of the body, so marked that he cannot let it alone at first, but is finally better by hard rubbing and scratching.

Burning also runs through this remedy. There is burning around ulcers. Burning in the ears. Burning pains. Sometimes it is said to be burning-tearing. Boring burning pains. Tearing pains; burning pains. These are in the bones, and they are worse at night.

All the complaints are worse in rainy weather. Catarrhal troubles of the mucous membranes now begin in anaemic subjects, especially catarrhal conditions of the larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, throat, eyes, ears and nose; a general catarrhal condition of the respiratory tract—and these all come on in damp weather. Cold, rainy weather in the fall establish these conditions, and in an anaemic subject, one who has the ground work for phthisis: we will see in this remedy that these catarrhal troubles travel just like they do in phthisical patients. Sometimes it takes the form of acute phthisis, and sometimes the form of those lingering sufferers who have a winter cough for many winters before they finally succumb to phthisis.

Sensitive to cold air. He is a chilly patient. Wants to be warm: wants to be well clothed. Wants to be well covered nights. In all of his complaints you will notice that it is repeated, that all of his symptoms are worse in cold, rainy weather. Each time we take up new symptoms you will see that condition repeated. Hence, we see the patient himself really is sensitive to cold, and the patient himself is worse from cold, and worse in rainy weather.

He feels the electric storms when they are coming. He may predict an electric storm, "he feels it in his bones." He will say, "last night he knew there was going to be a storm, because his bones ached so," and sure enough, it comes on the next day. Conscious of that, so that he can actually predict the weather. "Sensitive to cold air, and he must keep warm," is the constant watchword of the Manganum subject. Always chilly.

Then, his tendons in various parts of the body shorten, so that when he extends the arm the tendons tighten. When he

is walking his ham strings feel short. "Shortening of the tendons," like Caust., but Caust. is worse in dry weather, and Manganum is worse in wet weather.

And now a gradually increasing weakness prevails. He grows weaker and weaker, more and more tired. More and more weary; and then comes trembling of his limbs. His feet, legs, muscles, quiver: his hands tremble in taking hold of things; so that he is tired, weak, and trembles.

Now, so much applies to conditions, regardless of what is the name of his disease. Then, we will first think of Manganum in connection with such general symptoms as belong to his body. These are all physical symptoms. They affect him generally. They are all predicated of the man himself.

And now we will take up some of the mental symptoms. There are only a few of them, but they are striking, and these go deeper into the nature of the man himself, even than those we have been speaking about. Anxiety and fear. Great apprehensiveness. Something awful is going to happen. Restless and anxious. He walks the floor, and the more he walks the floor the more anxious he becomes. He attempts mental occupation: tries to occupy his mind, and the more he does this, the more anxious he becomes. He is tired and careworn. He cannot think; he cannot meditate. He has difficulties in his business because he cannot do good thinking. Anxious restlessness.

The queerest part of all is just how he gets relief. He lies down and it all passes away. You cannot find that in every medicine; that is rare, strange and peculiar. And yet, see how general it is; it defines the whole nature of the sick man. His very life is excited, tired and anxious. Great sadness and distress. He lies down and says, "Why did I not think of that before?" Perfectly comfortable now. He gets up, and the anxiety and the restlessness come over him again, and he is fairly driven to distraction. See how unlike Rhus that gets relief from motion. See how unlike Ars., that is, the patient goes from one bed to another, from bed to chair and back again; he cannot sit still, or lie still, for his anxiety is worse keeping still. See how striking these symptoms are, and see what a contrast we have. The very innermost life of the patient is talking to us and asking for remedies. We must now read the signs and inner expressions of the disordered economy.

Then, he has these tormenting fears. Anxiety in the day time while moving about, better while lying down. Sad, weeping and silent. Can think of nothing to console him but to lie down and get peace. Is it any wonder, then, that some of these patients are driven to a bedridden state? And Manganum is a wonderful medicine for bedridden women who love to keep still, and it is said of them that they love to lie in bed. As far as we have gone we see that everything brings out that very idea and the nature of things that Hahnemann talks about in his first paragraph, that the sole duty of the physician is to pay his attention to the sick, to the patient himself; and who is this patient himself? This is what we have been talking about, this is what we have been trying to bring out here; and now all the particulars that I shall take up corroborate these very things. These particulars are so linked with these generals that I have talked about, that they make a grand unity of thought, and we cannot separate them.

The head is heavy; tired; congested; feels as if it was pressed. Eruptions come upon it; and it is sore. There are pressing, boring pains in the head, and the scalp feels sore. In Calc. the head feels sore and tender to touch, and the whole head is sensitive to a jar—almost as sensitive as Bell. The congestive head symptoms are better out of doors; they come on in the house—and this is an exception. The pulsating and throbbing in the head are increased in the house, and are better in the open air.

Then, there is another kind of headache with soreness, bruised and burning, worse in the open air.

When it is cold and damp his general complaints are worse.

“Pains in the eyes when looking at near objects.” If he brings objects up near to him, stinging pains occur in the eyes, very sharp pains if he looks at a near light, like a lamp in the room. He sees all right, and has no pain when looking off. Reading fine print; concentration of the eyes upon close vision is painful.

Broken down catarrhal, phthisical patients or choloretic girls, with all this wonderful array of general symptoms I have mentioned. In addition to that we have these eye symptoms, and we have a complete picture of Manganum. Catarrhal eye

symptoms. "Redness of the eyes. Eyes easily inflamed." Takes cold, and it settles in the eyes. Every cold, damp spell of weather. Like Dulcamara. Cold rain. "Congestion of the eyes."

The ear symptoms are numerous. It seems to many patients that all their troubles settle in the ears. All the pains and aches in the upper part of the body settle in the ears. The pains in the throat shoot to the ears. There are pains in the throat, and pains in the teeth that go to the ears. Pains in the eyes that center in the ears. That is strange. The ear is a center of much tribulation. "Catarrhal conditions, with increasing deafness." From cold, damp weather. He is deaf whenever the cold rains come in the fall. Then there is a soreness, rawness and burning in the auditory canal, with much itching. Manganum has cured this. Silica and Kali-carb. are the two principal remedies for the paroxysmal cough that comes on from scratching the auditory canal. I have seen them choke and gag and vomit when they needed Kali-carb. after scratching the auditory canal. Spasmodic cough from scratching the auditory canal belongs principally to Silica and Kali-carb., but Manganum has cured it. Itching in the ears from talking, from swallowing, from laughing, or doing anything that brings the throat into operation. From talking, which is using the larynx. When the bolus passes down behind the larynx is when it takes place. It is sometimes present in laryngeal phthisis, in chronic ulceration of the larynx, with burning, stinging pains in the larynx that shoot to the ears. So we see how the ear is involved in this wonderful medicine. In the proving of Manganum it is astonishing how many ear symptoms are recorded. And all these ear symptoms, like the others, are brought on, or increased, in cold, damp weather. "Catarrh of the Eustachian Tube." Obstruction. Feels as if the ears were obstructed. "Feels as if there were a leaf before the ear." In cold, rainy weather.

And then, the coryza symptoms are also of great value. "Obstruction of the nose. Chronic dryness of the nose at night." It cures the most inveterate chronic catarrh, with bleeding, with dryness of the nose; and these are worse in cold, damp weather. See how strongly this affects the particulars. This aggravation of the whole patient in cold, damp weather is a general prevailing circumstance that goes through all the symptoms when we take them up in each part.

The discharges from the nose are bloody, sometimes greenish. Copious mucus forming at all times in the nose, except at night, when the nose becomes dry; and there is also bleeding of the nose.

The face is waxy, pale, sickly, cachectic, sunken, sallow.

Now, you would not suppose that an individual with a good, strong stomach would have all these things. Certainly not. You would anticipate that this individual is going to have a great deal of trouble with his stomach; and it is true. "Cannot eat much without disorder of the stomach. Stomach always disordered. No appetite"; or if he eats at all he starves himself to it; what little he eats—it may not be much, brings on diarrhoea. Much flatus, rumbling. Eructations. Eructations of food, like Phos., "Pyrosis." Cold food is a source of tribulation to the Maganum patient. If he eats ice cream it may bring on diarrhoea, increase the flatus, increase the indigestion. He cannot digest cold things. His ears ache from eating cold things. He has pain in the stomach, and an accumulation of mucus in the larynx. He coughs all the evening from eating ice cream at the close of his meal. These things are peculiar. "Nausea and vomiting in chlorosis, with no appetite." That has been laid down by a number of homeopaths, and was thought to be of sufficient importance to get into books, just that much alone. Nausea and vomiting, no appetite, in chlorosis. "Disordered stomach. Tenderness over the stomach."

It is also a great liver remedy. There is congestion and tumefaction of the liver. It has cured a tendency to fatty degeneration. It has cured jaundice; it has cured many cases of gall stone; which means that the liver goes into such a sluggish state that the bile is unhealthy, the flow is impeded, and then little nodules form in it, and form gall stones. It establishes a better working order of the stomach—a better working basis of the liver, the bile becomes healthy, and gall stones are dissolved in healthy bile. Gall stone colics are likely to occur along with gall stones.

The abdomen may be said to be full of rumblings, and there are frequent griping pains—and these come on in cold, damp weather. They come on from eating cold food, liked iced foods. Cold things create much distress in the region of the liver. Distress in the stomach, and distress through the bowels. "Pain and contraction at the navel;" something like Plumbum, although it is not said to draw like a string at the navel, like Plumbum and Platinum.

“Passes much flatus with the stool. Irregular action of the bowels.” There may be periods of constipation, interrupted with every digestion, causing diarrhoea—so that the bowels are always irregular. He is never quite safe, he has constipation or diarrhoea. As we might suppose, the stomach is the faulty organ.

“Cramps in the anus while sitting. Better lying down.”

And then the women comes in for many complaints. It is a useful remedy for those flashes of heat that occur at the climacteric period. The chlorotic state mentioned is closely related to the menstrual state, as we all know. Disorders of the uterus, and of the stomach.

Very scanty menstrual flow. It lasts but a day or two, and it comes too soon. This is unusual in anemic conditions, unusual in chlorosis. The old practitioners know that chlorotic girls go sometimes many weeks over their time. But, a little flow every now and then. In women past the turn of life, every little while there will come a little hemorrhage, a little watery flow. Anemic old ladies, with a little watery flow from the uterus. A very annoying thing. We have had in the past to rely mostly on Calcearia for the old ladies with hemorrhages of the uterus.

We are not surprised with all these weaknesses if we have muscular relaxation, and it is true in Manganum with these tired, weakly, anemic women; and also there is prolapsus of the uterus and prolapsus of the rectum. A dragging down of the intestines, and the whole abdomen feels heavy from a state of relaxation.

Now we come to one of the most important regions, and one of the most important particular parts, and that is the larynx. Horseness. “Rawness, as if the larynx were scraped. Burning.” The stitching pains that were mentioned, that go to the ear, or go in other directions. “Spasms of the larynx after eating.” The larynx fills up with mucus after eating. “Cough after eating. Greenish expectoration from the larynx after eating. Yellow expectoration, or greenish, or sometimes white, in old, chronic cases. Tickling in the larynx,” such as occurs in ulceration, in tubercular laryngeal troubles. Speakers and singers who are tired. “A tubercular larynx.”

All of these symptoms come on, and are aggravated in cold, rainy weather. The larynx is stuffed up and he is so hoarse in

cold, damp weather, and in the fall rains he becomes speechless; his larynx is tired. Entirely unable to speak. Violent spasmodic cough; or a dry, hacking cough, when it is the lungs that are mostly affected. But, a cough from tickling in the larynx. Is the common cough, with greenish expectoration. Hemorrhage from the lungs and from the larynx.

Now, we have one strange, grand amelioration of all these cough symptoms; while it is such a common symptom of this remedy that it certainly becomes characteristic of the remedy. It is extremely uncommon in sickness, and, therefore, it is strange; it does not belong to the sickness, but belongs to the remedy. It is common to the remedy, but extremely uncommon to sickness; and that is, that the cough is better lying down. This laryngeal tickling, and the mental symptoms, the anxiety, are ameliorated by lying down. This mental state that I have described is commonly associated with the cough. I have seen patients walk the floor with anxiety and busy with the mental state and anxiety, and pretty soon they commence to cough, mucus comes up in the throat, and the more they cough out the more it forms. When he lies down he gets relief from the cough, relief from the anxiety, and he himself is relieved. The patient himself is relieved, therefore, it may be called a general. The relief from lying down is so uncommon that only a limited number of remedies have it, the most of them are low in grade. Euphrasia has it in high degree, but with Euphrasia it is not a chronic cough, it is usually associated with the coryza that extends into the larynx; the coryza is worse lying down, but the cough is better lying down; but Manganum is a black type remedy for this amelioration of the cough lying down. But the medicines that have produced it, and are altogether ameliorated from lying down are Acon., Am.-carb., Am-m., Arg.-m., Bry., Coca, Euphr., Ferr., Indg., Kali-bi., Mang., Sep., Sin-n., Squil., Sulph., Thuja, Verat., and Zinc. This is the entire list.

The condition of the limbs I have partially described. Aching, bruised, sore, worse at night, better from warm covers, worse from cold, damp weather,—and this makes up the whole sum total of this excellent remedy, that has only partially been studied, and had been used only by clinicians who are actively engaged in careful prescribing.

SOME SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE RE-PROVING OF OUR
MATERIA MEDICA.

The following communication, regarding the re-proving of our materia medica although more in the nature of a private letter, seems to us to be of more than usual value; inasmuch as suggestions along this line are in order, owing to the action taken by the American Institute, at its last meeting, in providing for something to be done in this direction, we publish these in the hope that they may bring out others equally as pertinent to the end that when the Institute of Drug Proving becomes an actual fact, the members composing it will be in a position to carry on their work in an intelligent and systematic manner. Dr. Dienst is Professor of Practice of Medicine, Hering Medical College, Chicago, and we hope to have other communications from him later on, as he is one of the foremost Homeopaths of Illinois, and a writer of more than ordinary ability. If the materia medica is to be re-proved, by all means let it be done thoroughly, as suggested in the following:

I am most decidedly in favor of re-proving our materia medica, for I do think there are virtues in some of the remedies we know nothing about. This re-proving, however, must be done by skillful hands; men who know whether a symptom is a proving or not. Again, the provings should be made in the different potencies, from the lowest to the highest, in order to ascertain which brings out the symptoms most clearly. Provings of a remedy should be made on persons of very different temperaments and great care in noting upon what temperament the remedy exercised the greatest influence, or rather, what temperament is most susceptible to the remedy proven.

It seems to me that as many physicians of education and experience as can be obtained should be classified and each one given but one remedy in six months to prove. Or a certain number selected to prove but one remedy, say *Natrum mur.*, and at the end of six months or one year report the provings carefully.

Age, sex, weight, color of eyes and hair, vocation, environments, manner of living, nationality and temperament must be noted in each case. Then, and only then, can we get provings that are of value. We treat individuals with all their failings, and not the name of some disease that is seldom alike in different

persons. The indigestion of a gouty individual with his ravenous appetite and tendency to "high" living, certainly differs from the indigestion of a nervous individual who was not born with a ravenous appetite and who has always been careful in his diet. Yet both have indigestion and Nux vomica is a great remedy in indigestion, but do both cases need Nux vomica? Here is where we want to develop our materia medica in short, concise and emphatic terms, using only such symptoms as stand prominently in the different individuals. I am ready to aid in this matter as soon as workable plans and methods can be agreed upon. Faithfully yours,

G. E. DIENST."

Naperville, Ill., July 21, 1904."

When the homeopathic materia medica is thoroughly proven by modern methods, aided by "instruments of precision" and other high-sounding flumadiddles, we will all take a few months off and study up this latest improved method. If we had had our choice in the matter however, we would much prefer to have taken the E. B. Nash, M. D., summer school of materia medica course at Courtland, New York, which began July 4th and ended July 30th, in an endeavor to learn a little more about the old provings. If a few of our pathological prescribing physicians, who are doing most of the re-proving they will ever do with a pen, would have taken advantage of this excellent opportunity, we have no doubt but what they would be made to feel, notwithstanding the remoteness of the proving of our materia medica as it stands to-day, that the remarkable record of its reliability is something which stands very much in favor of its retention. We haven't noticed such men as Nash, Kraft, H. C. Allen, Kent, Harvey Farrington, and a few others, who have established both reputation and prestige as physicians, as well as having become authorities upon homeopathic materia medica as proven by Hahnemann, doing very much of this re-proving with their little lead pencils, or even advocating it.

Several doctors have dropped out of sight very mysteriously in Denver recently. We'll admit business is pretty dull, but we don't intend to leave our happy home for anything so common as that. A rich Colorado Springs widow caught one of the mysteriously missing ones, so the papers say. Oh, well, that's different.

FROM MANY TEXTS.

“Our *materia medica* should be reprov'd and symptoms observed by the aid of the many instruments of precision furnished by modern medicine.”

The advocates of reprov'ing would have us believe that the objective symptoms are of the first rank for therapeutic purposes, forgetting, or deeming erroneous, the teaching of all colleges and experience, that the objective symptoms constitute the ultimates, the results of the disease—and are of far less importance, therapeutically, than the subjective symptoms, which are of the patient—not the disease. Pathological prescribing has never compared with symptomatic prescribing in the results attained, because he who must delay his prescription until pathological conditions are manifest, must, of necessity, have a more advanced stage of disease to treat, but the subjective symptoms always precede the objective—and if properly interpreted and the similar remedy exhibited, oftentimes the pathological, or objective, symptoms never make their appearance. Thus the diagnosis is not so certain, but the treatment more satisfactory—to the patient.

* * *

The “regulars” have “discovered” petroleum, “the mother of the coal tar products, which has until recently been well nigh neglected,” and recommend it in “membranous enteritis and intestinal tuberculosis,” holding that it should be “given in large doses frequently repeated,” because “owing to its indigestibility it passes through the intestinal tract and away with the feces unchanged.” A study of a proving might show our regular brethren that there are uses for petroleum other than as an intestinal antiseptic, and that properly administered, it will not pass with the feces unchanged.

* * *

When typhoid stools turn black and look like tar from the presence of blood, leptandrin in small doses is a good remedy.—*Medical Summary*.

All homeopaths will recognize the value of the suggestion—to some it will come as a surprise—(see Cowperthwaite).

And yet, homeopathic practice is based on error, etc., ad infinitum,—and when our *materia medica* is placed on a scientific

basis the regulars will swallow us bodily. There will be peace—perfect peace—and the materia medica will consist of suggestions like the above.

* * *

A Clean Mouth.

Keep a clean mouth if you would retain your patients. Keep it clean figuratively, and literally, physically, and morally. Only the most ignorant and illiterate would dare allow his language to sink below the highest level which he was capable of maintaining, in the presence of comparative strangers; the danger comes when the patient has made repeated visits to the office, and has become confidential in his or her demeanor. Remember that no matter how your patient may act or speak, it is absolutely and always essential that you retain a dignified demeanor. We do not mean that you should be pompous, but that you should allow the patient to understand that while his or her visits to your office may be to them a pleasure, it is to you strictly business. Let them know that while you can appreciate anything they may say, that there are many things you do not yourself say. Never descend to the depths of gossip, especially if it involves relations not mentioned in polite society. It is strange, yet true, that lady patients, and we use the term "lady" advisedly, will say things to "their doctor" in the privacy of his office, that they would not think of mentioning to a lady friend. We do not refer to medical matters, but to "talk" and to gossip. In medical matters, always use the proper term, and if you see that your patient does not understand you, you can easily use another common term without invading the realms of vulgarity or indecency. If "vagina" is not known to your lady patient, she will understand "birth-place," "opening," "canal," or at worst "privates." If anus is not understood, the "lower opening of the bowel" will be.

Keep the mouth clean physically. The man who uses tobacco or liquor, even in moderation, has blunted his sense of smell, and can not appreciate how "awful" his breath really is. The practitioner who often insists upon his patients keeping their teeth in good condition, often has reeking and rotten snags in his mouth with the odor of which he offends many. He who wears false teeth is oftentimes equally negligent, and the material under the plate would give a bacteriologist working material for a long time. If you have ever been ill long enough to have regained the sense of smell held in abeyance by the use of tobacco, recall how offensive the breath of the doctor who used tobacco was, or if you have ever, when ill, been treated to a whiff of stale beer, you will admit the force of the claim.

The mouth should be kept scrupulously clean. If tobacco must be used, the mouth should be well rinsed immediately afterwards with

some mild antiseptic like a few drops of oil of cinnamon in a glass of water, and then the teeth thoroughly brushed. It should be a medical as well as a religious duty to brush the teeth or plates well after each meal.

The ladies are our most frequent patients, and it is they who are most sensitive to such things, and it is to them that we must look for the expansion of our clientele. It is not the greatest therapeutists, nor yet the most skillful surgeons who make the greatest successes. It is the little things that are the biggest factors in carving out success, and a clean mouth is by no means the least of these little things. Keep the mouth clean.—Medical Summary.

And also, and at the same time don't stop here. Let the good work go on. Keep the face clean, the hands clean, the nails clean, the clothing clean, and last, but not least, keep the office clean. There will be nothing lacking but patients, and, of a truth, they are more likely to be acquired with these things than without them.

* * *

“In most all forms of hemorrhage, EXCEPT THOSE FROM THE KIDNEYS, turpentine is said to be of value * * and it is contra-indicated in this condition.”

Homeopaths will note the exception.

A. F. SWAN, M. D.,
Brighton, Colo.

Mr. E. L. Lomax, general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific railway, was a recent visitor in the city and to the office of The Critique. We are glad to know that the North Western-Union Pacific-Oregon Short Line combination has been selected as the official route for the forthcoming meeting of the American Medical Association, which meets at Portland, Oregon, next year, as from a personal knowledge of the beauties of the scenery along this line and the absolutely perfect service rendered the patrons of this ever popular route, we can guarantee our medical friends of the old-school a royal time enroute to and from the meeting place of their association. The Critique has published considerable descriptive matter, in times past, relative to the beauties of the scenery to be reached by the Oregon Short Line, and we feel certain that those who may attend the Portland meeting will find that a larger part of the pleasure of the trip will be due to the absolutely perfect accommodations furnished by the foregoing transportation combination, which, to say the least, is “mighty hard to beat.”

A. I. H.

At the recent meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy at Niagara Falls the following officers were elected:

Geo. Royal of Des Moines, president.

W. R. King of Washington, first vice-president.

Wm. Boericke of San Francisco, second vice-president.

Ch. Gatchell of Chicago, secretary.

T. Franklin Smith of New York, treasurer.

J. Richey Horner of Cleveland, registrar.

Eldridge C. Price of Baltimore, censor.

The following are the appointments of the retiring president:

Necrologist, John James of Philadelphia.

Organization, Registration and Statistics Committee: T. Franklin Smith, chairman, New York; W. D. Hough, Niagara Falls; H. R. Stout, Jacksonville, Fla.; D. A. Strickler, Denver; H. C. Aldrich, Minneapolis.

Transportation Committee: W. O. Forbes, chairman, Hot Springs, Ark.; J. B. Garrison, New York; Fred W. Wood, Chicago; J. Herbert Moore, Boston.

Publication Committee: John R. Kippax, chairman, Chicago; O. S. Runnels, Indianapolis; E. C. Price, Baltimore.

Press Committee: S. H. Aurand, Chicago, chairman; Gilbert Fitzpatrick, Chicago; L. C. McElwee, St. Louis.

Resolutions and Business: B. F. Bailey, chairman, Lincoln, Neb.; Edw. Beecher Hooker, Hartford; J. C. Wood, Cleveland; E. H. Porter, New York; C. Gurnee Fellows, Chicago.

International Bureau of Homeopathy: Geo. B. Peck, chairman, Providence; Walter Wesselhoeft, Cambridge; T. L. Bradford, Philadelphia; D. C. Noble, Middlebury, Vermont; W. A. Humphrey, Toledo.

Medical Examining Boards and Medical Legislation: Augustus Korndoerfer, chairman, Philadelphia; J. M. Lee, Rochester; W. E. Green, Little Rock; H. E. Beebe, Sidney; S. H. Calderwood, Boston; W. S. Briggs, St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Cowell, Saginaw, Mich.

Memorial Services: J. W. Le Seuer, Batavia, N. Y., chairman; J. P. Rand, Monson, Mass.; S. P. Hedges, Chicago.

Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia: Chas. Mohr, chairman, Phila.; J. W. Clapp, Boston; T. H. Carmichael, Phila.; Lewis Sherman, Milwaukee; William Boericke, San Francisco.

Inter-Collegiate Committee: This committee consists of two delegates from each college and it elects its own chairman.

Inter-State Committee: This consists of two delegates from each state, and it elects its own chairman. In 1904, J. B. Gregg Custis, chairman; A. W. Bailey, secretary.

Local Committee of Arrangements: Joseph P. Cobb, chairman, Chicago.

Special Committees: On New Members: H. E. Spalding, chairman, Boston; J. W. Ward, San Francisco; Chas. E. Kalke, Chicago; J. H. Ball, Bay City, Mich.; W. E. Bailey, Fulton, Mo.

On the International Congress: J. H. McClelland, chairman, Pittsburg; J. B. Gregg Custis, Washington; H. F. Biggar, Cleveland; O. S. Runnels, Indianapolis; J. P. Sutherland, Boston. (As per vote.)

This committee to act in conjunction with the Executive committee.

On the 150th Anniversary of Hahnemann's Birth: A. C. Cowperthwaite, chairman, Chicago; A. L. Blackwood, Chicago; H. C. Allen, Chicago.

On the formation of a National Association for Clinical Research: Walter Wesselhoeft, chairman, Cambridge; H. C. Allen, Chicago; O. S. Haines, Phila.; W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Arbor; C. E. Tennant, Denver, Colo.

Standing Committee on the Hahnemann Monument: J. H. McClelland, chairman, Pittsburg; J. B. Cregg Curtis, Washington; G. J. Jones, Cleveland; F. H. Orme, Atlanta; T. Franklin Smith, New York.

Bureau of Materia Medica and Therapeutics: Wm. O. Gehegan, chairman, Cincinnati.

Bureau of Clinical Medicine and Pathology: Edw. Beecher Hooker, chairman, Hartford.

Bureau of Pedology: F. F. Teal, chairman, Omaha.

Bureau of Sanitary Science and Public Health: C. B. Haggart, Alliance, chairman.

Next meeting of institute in Chicago.

SOME DEDUCTIONS ON THE NIAGARA FALLS MEETING.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy has just closed. It was a very interesting and instructive session, and the most encouraging feature was the evident progress of the main body of our profession along the lines of our fast growing allied sciences.

There seems to be a recognition of the fact that the skillful and conscientious practitioner must study, investigate and prove things in the light of modern science; and the necessity for the use of modern instruments of precision and skillful diagnosis was everywhere admitted by the frequent reference to them in both papers and discussions.

The freedom in quoting medical authors on pathology, hematology and bacteriology and the general familiarity with these newer branches of medicine also indicate the importance placed upon them by our school.

Although, as Halbert says, "There are some who seek still to expound all things through the organon and believe all disease due to something suppressed, it is evident that the majority of our present membership can not stand for such incongruous dogma." And he further says: "While there will always be obstructionists, who, living in the thoughts of the past, will ever wave the red flag in the face of progress, the onward march of Homeopathy cannot be stopped."

Our knowledge of pathology, bacteriology and allied studies is much more definite than in former times, and is being constantly verified and added to: thereby becoming quite an essential part of our equipment in the preparation for the practice of medicine.

With the more comprehensive knowledge of to-day it is much easier to interpret the true significance of a symptom, or a group of them, and the "totality picture" is made with much better appreciation of the true condition. Valuable time is thus saved to the patient and irreparable complications often avoided.

It is true that a single symptom may be of great value, but again it may be worthless. If one is of value, then many symptoms and the diagnosis are proportionately so in the successful outcome of the case. This means the differentiation of the dis-

ease, the knowledge of its pathology, tendency, complications and limitations. True it is that because of this view we have been called materialists, but better than, with the consciousness of having exhausted every resource at our command, than an etherialist, standing on the single foundation of symptomatology. While there are fairly successful practitioners who have little use for anything but symptomatology, the embarrassment of mistakes in prognosis and treatment might often be spared by a full knowledge of the disease, and while good has come from symptomatology, it will not follow that it must occur in every case, for those of us who have had experience, and are honest with ourselves, will admit the contrary.

Our slow progress in matters scientific may be due to egotism on our part, and there is no better remedy for this than an extensive clinical bedside experience in a large hospital ward, where both schools work side by side. This experience, more than anything else, will convince one that the intelligent understanding of pathology and its characteristic tendencies is essential for comprehensive symptomatology and successful treatment. To be consistent, then, it is necessary for careful and scientific examination of the excretions, secretions, weight, height, stature, habits, diet, blood pressure, vital capacity and determination of all the functions of the various organs so far as can be learned by our present methods.

The new movement of reproving which is now being so thoroughly carried out by the American Institute is of inestimable value to our school, for it will give us a position in the scientific world, as well as confirm the doctrine of Homeopathy. We will also no doubt learn that "*Similia Similibus Curantur*" has some limitations, and it is these limitations we must know before our work can make any material growth.

Each year there is a certain proportion of the young men finishing their academic course who take up the study of medicine. Statistics now show that by far the greater number of them matriculate with the Allopathic school, and until we can convince them of our unprejudiced investigation and adoption of the later scientific instruments and studies, we shall fail to interest them in our schools.

Hahnemann never assumed that he knew it all; in fact, his teachings prove the contrary, and when we arrive at the point of believing that everything originated and ended in him, and consequently only his real followers are endowed with the same infinity, it is time to submit, like Dean Swift, to the surgical operation of trephining wherein some of the surplus grey matter can be ladled out and passed around for the benefit of unfortunate ones.

No one questions the fact that Hahnemann was a great man, who lived in advance of his time. He discovered and systematized a great truth, but he was human, and with his enthusiasm, was just as liable to mistaken observations and prophecies as those who followed later. Nor did he have the methods of modern investigation and verification that are now our good fortune to possess, for if he had, his conclusions in some instances at least, might have been different. This is also more probable with a departure in medicine so new as was Homeopathy at the time. Then, too, we must no longer accept all teaching of the past, inconsistent as much of it is, as absolute fact, when later developments are directly in conflict. It is quite possible to investigate our school of practice in the light of modern medicine and science, without sacrificing a principle, and we are not worthy the name of physician unless we seek to acquire as much knowledge and truth as is possible for the benefit of ourselves and humanity.

Predictions have been made and are now often given that are but the vagaries of an evenescent dream, for it is so easy when few of us will be here to witness the fulfillment. Let us rather strive to prove our theories by definite observation, clinical verification and bedside records; for in this day we realize that many visionary statements of the past have crept into our writings, and have clung to us until they have weighted us down with their absurdity; yet right along with this chaff is the grain of wheat that should be winnowed out and saved. Let us use modern methods in its separation; let us be practicable; let us be scientific, and, above all else, consistent, conscientious and industrious.

C. E. TENNANT.

Steele block.

BURNS.

“As picric acid is readily soluble in water while boric acid is not, the chance of absorption and poisoning from the former is therefore greater,” is a statement contained in an article by Dr. F. G. Oehme in the April Homeopathic Recorder. Dr. Oehme is reporting a case of a burn treated with picric acid until “fearing poisonous effects from absorption boric acid was substituted for the picric.” The case was the burning of the palm of one hand of an eight-months-old child by contact with a very hot stove. “The child, with the exception of the first night and day, slept well six hours and more every night and frequently two and three hours during the day. It did not worry or show signs of suffering.”

We acknowledge that we have never used either the picric or boric acid in the treatment of burns. Only one picric acid case has directly or indirectly come under our observation. In that case the burns were not extensive and only a small portion was of the second degree. Under the use of boric acid bath and strychnine hypodermics the patient died. Which killed the patient, the doctor or the burn? the picric acid or the strychnine or the combination? It is impossible positively to say which, but one thing is certain, that any good nurse ought to have saved the patient's life without the production of any deformity.

Jahr, years ago, wrote a statement true then and true today: A beginner in Homeopathy, after reading of the various means recommended for burns, is no better advised at the end than he was at the beginning.”

Cantharis has been our favorite local application since we studied Jahr. At first we used it by putting a few drops of the tincture in water, but of late years we have used it in a potency and now usually in the M potency. We secure just as good results locally, as Dr. Oehme reports, and much better results constitutionally.

Our last case, a boy 2 years old plunged left arm and face into a pan of hot ashes the lower half of the left forearm was almost one solid blister except in three or four spots where it was burned to a crisp. The left ear, the entire left side of the face, as well as a goodly portion of the right side was badly blistered. Large bullæ occurred on the left shoulder, the under side of the left forearm and adjacent portion of the chest, where the hot ashes had burned through the clothing. We saw the patient in a little less than an hour after the accident. The left eye was at this time completely closed by the inflammatory condition. We immediately placed a powder of cantharis M (B. and T.) on the tongue and applied locally olive oil, in which a portion of the same preparation of cantharis had been dissolved.

The child immediately quieted, went to sleep and after a good sleep awakened ready to get down on the floor and play. Its usual sleep was taken right along from the time of the accident, the only noticeable unpleasant effect being observable during the warmest part of some very warm days when the local application of the clear oil would immediately relieve the condition.

This is not an isolated case, but is one of a large number of second degree burns all treated in practically the same way. It seems incredible to me that a Homeopathic physician should run any danger of poisoning in the treatment of any case, whether of accidental or other cause. Whether a burn, with or without shock, a cold or a case of diphtheria or whatever else it may be, there should not be the slightest danger from the treatment if it is Homeopathic. And right here let me quote from an excellent monograph on the Therapeutics of Diphtheritis by Dr. F. G. Oehme and published by Boericke and Tafel in 1876, a valuable work on this dread disease. "The unfavorable result of Allapathic physicians should not mislead us to consider the disease naturally as severe and fatal as with them, since the more heroic the external treatment the worse the result; on account of this treatment their success is more unfortunate and murderous in this disease than in any other; it is they who make the disease severe and fatal." Nothing truer was ever written about the treatment of diphtheria than that quotation. It applies equally as well to the treatment of burns. Why take the risk acknowledged in Dr. Oehme's article to exist in the use of picric or boric acid? We can not always gauge our patient just right and if we take the risk we must expect sooner or later that poisoning will occur with the possibility of death from our treatment.

Dr. Franklin, in his *Science and Art of Surgery*, says: "No class of injuries has been so much the subject of empirical treatment as burns, and yet the indications for treatment, if viewed according to the principle of 'similia,' are as simple and intelligible as any other affection." "Burns of the first degree (in which he includes our first and second) seldom require more than the following local applications, which have been found the most appropriate, as they fulfil most of the indications of Homeopathic therapeutics, viz.: Arnica, cantharidies, urtica urens and rhus radicans. Mix one dram of the remedy with a half pint of water and apply as hot as patient can bear it, preserving the temperature by frequent application of the liquid." "During the suppurative stage that occurs after these injuries, there is no remedy at present known that acts more promptly and beneficially than calendula. A large experience with this remedy in suppurations, from whatever cause, has given me the most unbounded confidence in its efficacy, as being the most valuable

drug for suppurating surfaces yet known in the materia medica.”

From the midst of a mass of matter relating to the treatment of burns in the Homeopathic Text Book of Surgery we cull the following valuable suggestions: “The local application of a weak solution of cantharis is among the best remedies for the relief of the pain of burns of the first and second degree.” “Calendula water is among the most desirable of all dressings for burns from the second degree on. The succus calendula in sterilized water is soothing and sufficiently stimulating to promote healing. Where necessary to use an unction it should be impregnated with calendula. For this purpose lanoline is better than vaseline or cosmoline, which are sometimes irritating.” Franklin’s work was published in 1867 while the Text Book bears the date of 1895.

Dr. Kent, in a lecture on cantharis, used the following quotation and expressed it as his belief that Herring was always very sound in his suggestions: “Recommended by Dr. Hering as a most valuable remedy in scalds and burns. The injured part is immersed or bathed in a few drops of the tincture in water. A potency may be given inwardly. To demonstrate the truth of similia, he frequently challenged skeptics to burn their fingers and then immerse the injured members in a dilution of cantharis.”

Cantharis and Boericke and Tafel’s succus calendula, locally, with aconite, cantharis, carbo veg., coffea, china, hepar sulf., or such other remedy as may be indicated covers the treatment of burns.

In closing allow me to quote Dr. Howard Crutcher’s personal experience as reported in the Homeopathic Advocate for 1896:

“One afternoon in May I was engaged in preparing some catgut ligatures, when a jar of boiling alcohol exploded, the liquid at once igniting and burning quite seriously my right hand and wrist. The pain was something intense; the injured parts were at once covered with oil and bandages, but these applications gave me no relief. Cantharis readily came to my mind. The third dilution was put in water and applied to the parts. The relief was so prompt and complete that no reasonable person could doubt the remarkable efficacy of the remedy. Within five minutes my pain was gone entirely and it never returned. From the severity of the burn I had firmly expected a crop of ugly blisters. Within six hours not a trace of discoloration was visible.”

EDWIN JAY CLARK, M. D.

22 Steele block, Denver, Colorado.

CHOICE OF PHYSICIANS.

We are frequently asked by new subscribers, "What school of medicine, if any, would you employ? Have you any advice to offer us?"

Our advice to all those who ask us, is that if any medicine doctor is to be employed at all, we should give the preference to the homeopathic doctor. If a homeopathic doctor is available, all things considered, he is the most trustworthy physician to employ. At least, he will do no harm, which is saying a great deal in these days of toxins and coal-tar preparations, strychnia, arsenic and the like. We should prefer to trust ourself or any member of our family to a homeopathic physician rather than to any other medicine doctor.

But we should be quite sure that the man who called himself a homeopath was really practicing homeopathy. Of all the dangerous men who essay to practice medicine is that homeopath who, having learned nothing else but homeopathy, attempts to dabble a little in crude drugs, and tries to imitate the audacity of the drug doctors who give large and poisonous doses. There are, unfortunately, a great many graduates of homeopathy who really do not believe in homeopathy. At least, they do not practice it to any extent. They find frequent occasion to give dangerous drugs. They procure some handy book of reference on therapeutics, and then secretly give these drugs according to their best judgment. We regard such a homeopathic doctor as even more dangerous than a regular graduate of allopathy, or any other school of druggers.

But for a genuine homeopath, who practices according to the teachings of his school, we have great respect. We believe that other things being equal, he is vastly more successful in the practice of medicine than any other medicine doctor. We never intended to say anything in our journal that would obstruct or belittle such homeopathic physicians. While we do not profess to follow these gentlemen in all their elaborate discriminations and metaphysical theories, we do hold them in high regard and would sincerely recommend them above all others to any of our readers.—Medical Talk for the Home.

THE TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS.

Appendicitis continues its ravages. Recently Princess Mary of Hanover succumbed to it, and since her demise the dread disease has claimed as its victims several persons prominent in English German and French society. It may be remarked that each of the victims underwent an operation, and that in each case death was attributed to the fact that the operation was performed "too late."

This form of reasoning is accepted alike by surgeons and physicians and by the public, and there is apparently no argument to adduce against it. However, there is one and it may be found in a comparison of the number of deaths from appendicitis "without operation" and those from appendicitis "with operation." The proportion of deaths is certainly ten times greater in the second case than in the first.

The French army statistics recently placed before the Academy of Medicine demonstrate that the mortality is far higher for cases of appendicitis treated surgically than for cases treated medicinally.

It must be distinctly stated—because it is the opinion of a large number of medical men who are merely practitioners unaffiliated with "official" medical circles—that the medical treatment of appendicitis is less dangerous than operations. It is time to raise a protest against these operations—imposed *ex-cathedra*, which really constitute nothing but a "fashionable treatment." Many medical men who have had recourse to operations only in exceptional cases, possess statistics of cures which surgery, is incapable of furnishing. The treatment they employ is extremely simple. Directly an appendicular crisis commences they administer a mild purge (castor oil, for instance), instead of giving opium and thus stopping the action of the intestine. The intestine must afterwards be thoroughly washed out in order to cleanse it of putrescible products. The patient should then be placed in a position of complete immobility. The treatment now in vogue, which consists in stopping the action of the intestine by the administration of large doses of opium, is equivalent to "shutting up the wolf in the sheepfold" and speedily make it necessary to have recourse to an operation.

It is therefore imperative to utter a warning against these indiscriminate operations and to inform the public that—whatever may be said to the contrary—there is a medical treatment for appendicitis which gives better results than the surgical treatment.—New York Herald, Paris edition.

I. PHYSICIAN IN THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

Considerable discussion has been carried on during the past few years, chiefly in the editorial columns of medical journals, concerning the desirability of the medical profession being represented in the Cabinet at Washington.

A definite move toward this desideratum was made during the sitting of the recent meeting of the Medical Association at Atlantic City by the vice-president of the association, who advocated the formation of a national department of health, represented by a physician at its head, who should be a member of the cabinet.

Matters of public health affecting the well-being of individuals and communities of two or more states would be more promptly and comprehensively treated, and matters of medical legislation, affecting the country as a whole, would be more intelligently administered, by reason of the presence of a skilled advisor in the cabinet of the President of the United States.

Questions of public sanitation and hygiene may so profoundly and directly affect the increase of population and the statistics of mortality—matters closely related to the strength of the nation—that it is not unreasonable to suppose that the country would be benefited by the addition to the cabinet of a member of the medical profession, as has been formally proposed.—*Brooklyn Medical Journal*.

While on his way to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Dr. Burnham made a short stop in this city to visit his brother, who is one of the leading members of the largest wholesale dry goods firms in the city. He also took a few hours to call upon old friends in the medical profession, and likewise to make new acquaintances. Dr. Sam H. Anderson was happy in showing him around, as a long well known friend, and whose father is caring for Dr. Burnham's large practice during the latter's absence from home. Dr. Burnham is one of the foremost practitioners in Denver and is the peer of any in ability and experience. The Arena was happy to have had a call from this veteran.—*Medical Arena*.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—David A. Strickler, 705 Fourteenth street, Denver, Colo., President; Giles P. Howard, M. D., Steele blk., Denver, Colo., Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the executive committee.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block. Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets second Monday of every month, at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

D. U.—D. H. C.

Fiction, at least such as finds space in the columns of our daily newspapers, and which is published therein as readable and reliable news, has revived the rumor regarding the re-habilitation of the Denver Homeopathic College in the garb of the Denver University and the consummation of an arrangement whereby the former becomes a part of the latter upon somewhat similar terms to those under which the Denver and Gross Medical College is now doing business. While the rumor is without any very firm foundation, as to fact, not having met with ap-

proval of either the board of directors of the college or regents of the university, should the local Homeopathic institution succeed in securing this foothold its friends and the adherents of Homeopathy in general would feel that in associating with an organization which derives much financial encouragement from endowments and other outside sources, the probability of its continuation in the future would be much more certain than if it were to struggle on in its efforts to maintain an independent position as a medical school. The inordinate expense to accomplish the graduation of from six to seven students, which has been the maximum of the D. H. C. of recent years, would naturally be very materially lessened and the wear and tear upon professorial gray matter minimized by dividing the duties among a much larger and better trained faculty; besides this a school which has been pecuniarily pressed for quite a protracted period would find itself so rejuvenated under the protection of an institution possessing financial thrift that it would put some much-needed vitality into the old officers and members of the faculty, as well as give certain assurance to those who might be enrolled as students that the institution would survive the period of their graduation. We very much dislike to offer too much "kindergarten" advice upon a matter which interests us so little, but if we were as much concerned for the welfare of the Denver Homeopathic College as many profess to be, we would make an unusual effort to bring about the accomplishment of this rather premature prediction and endeavor to set the date of its consummation as far ahead as possible.

M.

PAY YOUR PHYSICIAN OR PERISH.

In a recent conversation with an old and highly-esteemed member of the medical profession of Denver, we were somewhat startled by his statement: "If I were outside the business

myself I could have a doctor in my house, professionally, every day in the year yet never pay out a penny for medical services; of course, I would not expect to have the same physician all the while."

There is no question but what the statement was warranted by the well known willingness of physicians to respond to all demands made upon them, day or night, and the careless manner they have of allowing bills due to remain unpaid for an indefinite period as well as their lack of insistence upon it that the payment of bills for professional services be made as promptly as those of the butcher and baker and other people working for a sufficient amount to keep soul and body together while alive and bury the remains after death comes in and terminates the struggle. From what we can learn our Christian Science friends have the financial feature of the healing art down fine, inasmuch as there is no credits extended, business being conducted upon a strictly C. O. D. basis, and if the members of the two dominant schools would devote more time to a careful study of this system and less to the doing of business which the doer does not intend to pay for, the respect for medical practice would be proportionately promoted as the insistence of physicians upon a strictly cash settlement increased. M.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

Members of the Colorado Homeopathic Society are admonished of the close proximity of the forthcoming meeting of this association and urged to arrange for their attendance thereon. It is furthermore asked that each member attending present at least one clinical case of their own and as many of some other fellow's as they can possibly get hold of; the officers of the association are making an unusual effort towards the securing of interesting matter to present on this occasion and as the presi-

dent, Dr. Strickler, was an interested spectator at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, held at Saratoga, New York, he will, no doubt, have many things to offer which will be of interest to those less fortunate, or who were unable to attend the national meeting. M.

GEORGE ROYAL, M. D., PRESIDENT A. I. H.

In selecting Dr. George Royal, of Des Moines, Iowa, to the position of president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the members thereof divided the honors equally between themselves and their newly-elected chief executive—if anything they got a little the best of the bargain. There are few men in the Homeopathic profession to-day more capable, or who have a larger following of loyal friends. He is a thorough Homeopath, likewise a gentleman, and under his able leadership, to which we cannot help but add the augmented opportunity of attendance by both eastern and western members, owing to the central and easily-accessible location of the meeting place of the 1905 session, Chicago, The Critique predicts not only a much more interesting, but a much larger attended meeting than has been held for many years past. M.

President George Royal, M.D., of the American Institute of Homeopathy, called attention, says Medical Century, to the crying needs of the institute, namely: "A better teaching of Homeopathy in our colleges, an institute of drug proving, and a better organization." There is no question whatever as to the necessity of first on the list, and as to the other two, they will be taken care of in the natural course of events; but above all, let us show our sincerity in the law as laid down by the great founder of the faith, first; the balance will follow as a natural sequence.

CHOREA AND ANEMIA.

(By Roshier W. Miller, M. D., Ph. G., Barton Heights, Virginia, Lecturer on Nervous and Mental Diseases, and Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia.)

In the etiology of chorea, nothing is noted relative to anemia. It is simply accounted as an accompanying symptom of the condition. Medical literature emphasizes the relation between rheumatism and chorea, with anemia as an important symptom. After observation of several cases, I am strongly of opinion, however, that anemia as a causative factor is worthy of investigation.

Anemia of toxic origin presents pathological conditions which favor the production of choreaic affections. It is true that simple anemia is, as a rule, of secondary origin, and, viewed in this light, it may be argued that if chorea arises, it is the result of the primary and not of the secondary conditions—thus agreeing with the admitted etiology. This argument, however, will not satisfactorily explain those cases of chorea which arise remotely from the primary condition, but recently from the secondary effects.

I submit three cases in which symptoms, treatment and recovery seem to intimate at least a possible relation between anemia and chorea.

Case I.—A female child of eight years gave a history of typhoid fever eight months prior to my visit. According to the mother's statement, the child had made a quick and good recovery, gaining rapidly in weight and exhibiting the energy of her former life. Six months later she became irritable and pale, with pain in her arms and legs, which condition was soon followed by gastric disorders and irregular spasms of the muscles of the face. Simple anemia was in evidence from objective and subjective symptoms alone, but was unquestioned in the light of the results obtained from blood examination—the red blood element being present to the extent of barely 3,000,000 red corpuscles per c. m.

This case was treated with two teaspoonfuls of pepto-mangan (Gude) and two drops of Fowler's solution, three times a day. After gastric symptoms had abated somewhat, two raw eggs per day were added to the diet. The patient was discharged in five weeks, completely recovered.

Case II.—A female child of ten years of age; gave history of malaria (a well-defined case of intermittent fever) one year previously. The pallid condition of the child induced the mother to solicit my aid. Upon examination, I found slight choreaic movements which had escaped the mother's eye, though she did admit that the child "could not sit still very long at a time," and "was constantly working

her fingers." The blood examination revealed no plasmodium. The red cells were reduced to 2,800,000 per c. m., with a proportionate decrease of hemoglobin.

Pepto-mangan (Gude) alone was employed in doses of two drams in a glass of milk three times a day. The blood examination four weeks later showed red cells present to the amount of 3,900,000 per c. m., at which time I dismissed the case completely recovered.

Case III.—A female child of thirteen years. Two months before my visit, the mother informed me, the child became peevish and pale, and was reprovved at school for her inability to write neatly. She was taken from school, but she grew rapidly worse. Morning nausea, vomiting, headache, and anorexia were her daily companions. I found her with pronounced histrionic spasm, with involvement of the upper and lower extremities. Hemic murmurs were plainly apparent, but no endocardial irritation could be determined. The blood count showed reduction in red cells to 2,100,000 per c. m. The hemoglobin was reduced to a degree greater than the red cells. A curious feature of the case was the morning nausea. Immediately upon awakening, she experienced nausea, which was followed by vomiting. I discovered, however, that this condition was superinduced by odors from the kitchen, and directed that a small sponge, moistened with creosote water be placed over the nose and mouth before the preparation for breakfast began. The annoying symptom was promptly checked by this simple method. The anemia in this case may have been produced by malnutrition, but even this view is mere speculation.

The irritability of the stomach in this case was so pronounced that I did not deem it wise to give nourishment—not to speak of medicine—by the stomach. During the first four days rectal alimentation was employed. A nutritive enema, consisting of four ounces of peptonized milk and two drams of pepto-mangan (Gude), was given every six hours. Small amounts of peptonoids with creosote on ice were given by the stomach. Egg albumin was taken in all the water she drank. After four days, the stomach was tested with small amounts of milk and pepta-mangan (Gude). Beginning with four ounces of milk and one dram of pepto-mangan (Gude) every four hours, the amounts of each were rapidly increased, until after three days the patient was taking eight ounces of milk every two hours and four drams of pepto-mangan (Gude) three times a day. This diet, plus three raw eggs a day, together with the above treatment, was all that was employed for six weeks. The blood examination at this time showed a highly gratifying condition—the red cells being present to the extent of 4,100,000 per c. m. The bloom of youth once more tinted the cheek, and the shrine of St. Vitas lost a visitor.—From the Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, May 13, 1904.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. Harris, who went abroad some while ago, will not return until September 1st.

"Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber," is the song most popular at the home of Dr. Guy S. Vinyard. It's a boy.

March report of the Bureau of health, Denver, shows 259 deaths from all causes, offsetting which there were 105 births.

If you are on the lookout for a repertory of Homeopathic materia medica, don't overlook Kent's; it is positively the best thing published.

Helen Newberry Home for Nurses is the name given the nurses' home of Grace Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, says Medical Counselor.

Health Department inspectors of the city and county of Denver will hereafter be obliged to appear in regulation uniform.

We have received quite a few letters complimenting us upon Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown's "Kindergarten Criticism" on reproving.

The late Collis P. Huntington left the income from \$100,000 for the purpose of investigation of cancer in New York City.

Dr. Emma F. A. Drake rested and rusticated at her summer home in Villa Grove a few days during the real hot spell last month.

Of the Majestic Colony of Physicians to vacate their offices for a short breathing spell last month was Dr. F. P. Tuxbery.

Read our review of readable and reliable homeopathic literature. There are several books mentioned therein which will interest you.

The New York Homeopathic Medical College has five professors, one lecturer and one instructor in materia medica alone.

The New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine has a faculty consisting of one hundred and sixty-five instructors.

Dr. Ella M. Griffith recently made a flying trip to her old home in Janesville, Wisconsin. Of course she had a good time.

During Dr. E. F. A. Drake's sojourn in the mountains, last month, her practice was looked after by Dr. Frona Abbott.

The National Eclectic Medical Association held forth at St. Louis, Missouri, the 14th—18th of June with the largest attendance in its history.

We understand that the business manager of Progress, Dr. James Butcher Brown, has moved his offices to another suite in the Nevada Building.

Several of our eastern exchanges have copied Dr. Clark's article on the "Use of the Nosodes," which appeared in a recent issue of The Critique.

Dr. Haroun, who allowed the hoax to be published that he had refused a million dollars left by his uncle, is being sued for divorce by his wife.

We understand, in a very roundabout way, that there is quite likely to be a wed—that is, that one of The Critique staff is going to get—Guess?

A young and promising son and heir appeared at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Swerdfeger the first of last month. Heartiest congratulations Doctor.

But two deaths occurred at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital during the month of March, 1904, out of the eighty which occurred in public institutions.

Dr. H. S. Torrence, who was killed in the Short Line wreck at Cripple Creek, the first of last month, was a member of Colorado State Board of Health.

If you intend taking in the World's Fair at St. Louis, remember that the trains on the Rock Island system run right up to the gates on the Exposition grounds.

Nearly every one is wearing a bell hereabouts, Dr. Kraft; but it is to let people know where they are "at," not that they are travelling under false colors.

Dr. Edward J. Batie, whom we mentioned in the last issue of the Critique as being up for the position of police surgeon, was appointed first sergeant instead.

The business manager of The Critique showed his sporting blood by taking several days off last month, which he spent with his family at the summer home.

According to the Sunday Republican of July 10th, the Denver Academy of Medicine, composed of leading physicians, of course, will build a \$30,000 club house soon.

Medical Century says there is some prospect of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, affiliating with the University of Illinois. Good move it also thinks.

We would most respectfully call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Better Way Publishing Company, of Chicago. If you want books, write them.

Dr. Harlan A. Trask, of Colorado Springs, will spend the next several years at the pen in Canon City unless the Supreme Court reverses decision in his case.

Dr. Fred P. Taft, of Longmont, Colorado, was the only Homeopathic physician in the state to take the practitioner's course at the New York Homeopathic this year.

Fred Shaw, the popular Seventeenth street druggist, opposite the Brown, is now rustivating on his farm north of Golden. He raises cherries, strawberries and "sich."

This is the time of year that the country editor heads his local column with the startling announcement: "News is a scarce article." That applies to us here in Denver.

A Detroit man by the name of Booth has written some words for "The Star Spangled Banner" which ask for the Lord's blessing upon many public officials. They need it.

The twenty-second annual commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific, was held in Eldrige hall, of the College, June 9th, 1904. Largely attended.

The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy says that Dr. Guy E. Manning was recently elected president of San Francisco Association, Medical Inspectors of Public Schools.

Dr. J. H. Floto, of Oakland, California, died recently at his home in that city, aged ninety-nine years, having practiced medicine over sixty of these. He was a Homeopath.

The Eclectics of the Pacific coast are talking of establishing a college at Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Eclectic Medical Journal will soon put in an appearance.

Objectionable medical advertisements are to be excluded from the mails say the postoffice authorities. Denver Sunday newspapers will have to patronize the express companies in that event.

Dr. Otto G. Freyermuth and wife of San Francisco, were presented with a young and promising daughter the 25th of June, according to the Pacific Coast Journal of Hom.

Both Drs. Strickler and Tennant, who attended the A. I. H. meeting at Saratoga, New York, in June, were honored with places upon committees for the ensuing year.

The next meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held in the city of Chicago and we predict that a much larger attendance from Colorado, than usual, will be the result.

Among the numerous appointments in the Health Department we failed to notice the names of any Homeopaths. They should not be expected to pay any taxes in the future.

Quite an improvement was noticeable in the mortality rate of typhoid cases reported to the health department in March over the preceding month. Seventy-five per cent less.

Measles carried the banner during February and March in the infective and contagious diseases reported to the health board. 189 cases in February, 100 in March.

Rumor is very free with the declaration that the Denver Homeopathic Medical College is to be taken under the protecting wing of the Denver University. Good.

Dr. T. J. Watson, a prominent Osteopath of Denver, was seriously injured in a runaway accident at Hannibal, Missouri, the first of last month. His wife was killed.

Medical Century is going to do some more missionary work for the cause of Homeopathy, and offers another prize for the best essay upon Homeopathic principles for presentation to the public. Dr. H. F. Bigger, of Cleveland, Ohio, "pays the freight."

Any one desiring to purchase a cash practice of over \$5,000 per annum, in a city of over 20,000 people, and only one other Homeopathic physician in the place, can find out particulars by addressing Mr. R. J. W. Hamill, 617 West Pratt street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Dr. Loring A. Buss, graduate of the Denver Homeopathic, has gone east preparatory to entering Hahnemann, of Chicago, where he proposes to get a little Homeopathic philosophy and other necessary trimmings to his medical education before entering actively into the practice of medicine. The faculty of Hahnemann will find Dr. Buss, and several other young men, whom we hear are contemplating a "finish" there, to be first-class students as well as gentlemen. Treat them well, please.

Miss Mattie McFadden, head nurse at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, after a sojourn of several weeks in the east, where she visited quite a few of the largest and best hospitals, returned to her duties in Denver the 18th of last month. She brings to her work here many new ideas, which will be of great benefit to the patrons of this institution, and which will be appreciated by all. She had a delightful time, and her many friends and admirers in Denver will be glad to know it.

Some one has left an illustrated sketch upon our desk, the title of which is: "What the Doctors Are Doing." The office of Dr. Smithe is outlined in the upper picture, on the door of which is a placard announcing the fact of the doctor's sojourn in Europe, studying under eminent professors. There are three patients reading the sign with looks of undisguised regret. (That is the way the picture looks, anyway). The lower picture shows the doctor in "Europe," but it looks more like the pictures of Esopus to us.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Pathogenic Microbes. By M. Le Dr. P. Jousset, physician to the Hospital St. Jacques, Paris. Authorized translation by Horace P. Holmes, M. D. 192 pages; cloth, \$1.00; postage, 8 cents. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1903.

REVIEW OF RECENT AND RELIABLE HOMEOPATHIC READING.

Repertory of Homeopathic Materia Medica, by J. T. Kent, M. D., professor of materia medica, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Price, \$16.00.

To the beginner, with many difficulties attending the establishment of a practice upon anything like a paying basis, the cost of this book, at first sight, might prove a great obstacle to even the consideration of its purchase, but when one stops to take into consideration the fact that while a workman is sometimes judged by the tools he employs to accomplish a given purpose, the physician's ability is more often estimated by the results obtained, it stands the medical man well in hand to be the possessor of at least one reliable work of ready reference upon the all-important subject of *materia medica*, as upon his knowledge of and ability to apply that knowledge of this particular branch—more than any other one—does he expect to secure the results which will bring him not only fame, but fortune. Of course if he be the fortunate possessor of an abundance of the wherewithal and feels disposed to purchase on a more extensive scale, all well and good, "the more the merrier;" but, above all, first secure the **one**. In order to do this, a person should take into consideration a few facts concerning the work we have in view, and to the purchaser of a text book upon Homeopathic *materia medica* the principal facts to consider are:

First—The standing of the author as a Homeopath.

Second—The practical utility of the work. ..

Third—Not only the beautiful arrangement of recorded symptoms in alphabetical order, but whether we can feel certain that the aforesaid symptoms are reliable and that they have been verified by a long and successful practical experience by either the author or some one equally as reliable from among our many able *materia medica* men.* Dr. Kent, to begin with, is a Homeopath of unquestioned ability and his many years of successful practice makes his personal contributions to the work of rarest value. The arrangement is about as nearly perfect as it could possibly be and permit of its answering the practical purpose for which it was intended, i. e., to furnish students of Homeopathy, the beginner and old-timer, with a reliable repertory of all the useful symptoms recorded in the fundamental works of our *materia medica*, both ancient and modern, as well as those taken from the notes of our oldest practitioners. "Many unverified symptoms have been omitted," so the author declares in his preface, "but only where there was a decided doubt about their consistency. On the other hand, clinical matter has been given place where it was observed to be consistent with the nature of the remedy." All this goes to show that the work has been gotten up more with the object of benefiting those who might purchase it than with the sole purpose, as is more often the case, of enriching the author. The careful manner in which all errors have been corrected, of itself a task of gigantic proportions, shows most conclusively, that the work was not rushed upon the market in an unfinished state, but that it had, first, been carefully

criticised and undergone a rigid review by the author. Taken all in all, Kent's "Repertory of Homeopathic Materia Medica" is the most desirable and soul-satisfying work of the kind it has ever been our good fortune to possess and we can recommend it with the utmost confidence as being a reliable, well-arranged and beautifully-printed repertory of Homeopathic material medica. For sale at all Homeopathic pharmacies, and by Better Way Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois. M.

Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy, by James Tyler Kent, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Price, \$2.00. To be had at all Homeopathic pharmacies and the Better Way Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois.

"Homeopathy is now extensively disseminated over the world, but, strange to say, by none are its doctrines so distorted as by many of its pretended devotees. Homeopathy treats of both science and the art of healing by the law of similars, and if the art is to remain and progress among men the science must be better understood than at present. To apply the art without the science is merely a pretension, and such practice should be relegated to the domain of empiricism. To safely practice the art of curing sick people, the Homeopathic physician must know the science."

This quotation from the preface of this valuable work gives one an excellent idea of its domain and its pressing need at the present time. It is not intended to take the place of the Organon, but to act as an expositor of the law as promulgated by the Organon.

Twenty-four pages are devoted to the consideration of a subject of so little importance to the faculty of most of our so-called Homeopathic colleges that the student body never hear anything about it or else are given a wrong idea of it through the smoked and distorted glasses of the pathologist and not the correct idea so needful to proper and scientific Homeopathic prescribing. The subject we refer to is that of taking the case, the examination of the patient.

In fact the most of the book is devoted to the consideration of subjects of the greatest importance to the man who would prescribe accurately, subjects practically unknown to the new graduate. The new student who is honestly trying to practice Homeopathy welcomes this work with a feeling of deepest gratitude to its author.

Other valuable portions that deserve of special mention are those devoted to giving the reader a correct idea of the value of symptoms, also a correct understanding of what constitutes a Homeopathic aggravation. How few of us know how to determine the "prognosis after observing the action of the remedy." We go around with our eyes

closed, neither seeing what is to be observed in our patient, nor understanding what we are doing and then insist that our ignorance is due to the lack of a scientific materia medica. How many new graduates know when to repeat the remedy? What should guide them in the choice of the second prescription? What to do in incurable cases and how to palliate them without damage to their patient? These and many other valuable subjects are treated of in a manner easily understood by all.

As we were reading the book we found ten pages devoted to the question of provings, and as we read the thought was constantly in our mind: What inestimable value the knowledge herein contained with that found in the Organon would have been to the class of 1901, Denver Homeopathic College, could they have read it previous to taking part in the farcical proving they carried on a few years ago under the guidance of the senior professor of materia medica. We wish that each member of that class of provers would carefully study this chapter in comparison with the Organon that they might better understand the lack of skill exhibited in the conduct of that proving and the lack of value of much of the talk about the necessity of re-proving.

Scattered through the book are many thoughts about the action of remedies, and many characteristics that would of themselves pay for reading and picking out, though the rest of the book were utterly valueless. It is the most readable book yet issued upon this subject and every student should be required to thoughtfully read its pages before being entitled to graduation as a Homeopathic physician.

There is not a dry spot to the physician in the entire book. One can pick it up, open it at any place, and read with value. The greatest good will be secured to the one who takes it, with the Organon, and body; it will help to turn things into order."

end.

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

Prof. James T. Kent has at various times and in various publications expressed his opinion in regard to proving, and from these various sources we have culled the following thoughts:

"A proving, properly conducted, will improve the health of anybody; it will help to turn things into order."

"When crude drugs are used for proving on those not susceptible to potentized doses, one or another organ is affected. These are fragmentary provings; are not true provings. They do not give you the picture of the remedy. Do not touch the man himself, or if you get the whole image, it must be from hundreds of such provers."

"The modern provers note down only the common symptoms and

the morbid anatomy which the remedy produces, and have left out the generals and peculiar symptoms."

"The record of symptoms derived from cases of poisoning is the poorest kind of evidence for the Homeopathic materia medica. They are useful only as collateral evidence."

"You can not count twenty-five decent provings since Hahnemann. They leave out what they call imaginations and put in morbid anatomy."

The Chronic Miasms, Psora and Pseudo-Psora, by T. Henry Allen, M. D., professor of diseases of the skin and miasmatics, in Hering Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Price, \$2.50. Address the author, 92 State street, Chicago, Illinois.

The first volume of this publication opens with a condensed but comprehensive history of the chronic miasms, their cause and effect, their relations to pathology and to the acute diseases, the manner of their suppression and the dire results to be expected from mistreatment of acute disturbances through ignorance of the existence of the chronic or foundation disease, which modifies in various ways and upon which are based the acute conditions.

Following this general resume are a series of rubrics showing the symptoms with their modalities, by which we may distinguish the psoric, syphilitic or sycotic taint and their complications or associations with each other, carried even to the specific or particular symptoms of each portion of the economy.

In this work Dr. Allen shows not only a clear perception of Hahnemann's ideas, but also an intimate knowledge of the requirements of present day students of Homeopathy.

Clearly and concisely he treats of that part of Homeopathic philosophy taught in so few of our medical colleges, the foundation principles of disease, following consecutively with the complications arising from additions to and suppressions of the various expressions of the primary and secondary conditions; differentiating the symptoms most likely to occur under each, and all presented in a manner so interesting and entertaining that the work will rank as one of the most artistic of medical publications.

We shall await with impatience the second volume which is to treat wholly of sycosis and its many expressions. We can recommend the work as of great value to the student in his primary studies, but of far more to the practitioner whose limited time will make the possession of such a treatise of inestimable value for all time to come.

RALPH D. P. BROWN.

12 Nevada Building, Denver.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

No. 9

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

ABROTANUM.

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

This very valuable remedy should be more frequently used. It is indicated in such conditions as are cured by Bryonia and Rhus tox, but its symptoms mark out its own individual cases. Rheumatic conditions with heat irritation; epistaxis; bloody urine; anxiety and trembling, when there has been a history of diarrhea. A suddenly checked diarrhea will be followed by the above symptoms in a case requiring Abrot.

In marasmus of children it is a very useful remedy and not unfrequently indicated. The emaciation begins in the lower limbs and gradually spreads upward, so that the face is the last effected; that is the opposite of Lyc., Nat-m and Psor.

It has cured pleurisy after Bry., which seemed indicated, had failed. A woman lying in bed with dyspnea, anxiety, cold sweat and pain in the heart was surrounded by friends to see her die. It was learned that she had suffered for many months with a rheumatism in one knee, that she had used crutches to get about the house, and that she had recently been speedily cured by a strong liniment only a few days before this attack. Abrot. restored her to health promptly.

It has caused and cured burning ulcerative pains in the stomach with suspicious vomiting.

Metastasis is a marked feature in Abrot. The changing of one so-called disease into another always makes me think of Abrot. Inflammation of the parotid (mumps) changing to testes or mammae is generally cured by Carbo-v. or Pulsatilla, but Abrot. has cured when these remedies have failed.

A suddenly checked diarrhea followed by piles and acute rheumatism, with bleedings, as mentioned above, is further argument in favor of this idea.

The Abrot. patient is sensitive to cold air and cold damp weather. He suffers much from backaches, and his symptoms are worse during the night.

In boys it cures hydrocele. In infants it cures bleeding from the navel.

There is either diarrhea or constipation; with the latter he is rheumatic, with the former he is at his best, as when the diarrhea slacks up he is full of suffering. The diarrhea is his great relief.

Sharp pains here and there, but especially in ovaries and joints.

Note—Original publication in *The Critique*.

The following changes in faculty are announced by the New York School of Clinical Medicine: General Medicine—Professors, William Clark and Henry Lawrence Schively; associate professors, Thomas W. Acken and Edward L. Kellogg. General Surgery—Professor Simon J. Walsh; assistant professors, Augustin H. Goelet and A. Ernest Gallant. Pædiatrics—Professors, Dillion Brown and Henry Comstock Hazen. Nervous and Mental Diseases—Professors, J. Arthur Booth and Emmet C. Dent. Gastro-Intestinal Disease—Professor, Robert Coleman Kemp. Ophthalmology and Otology—Professors, John L. Adams and George Ash Taylor. Dermatology—Professor, Robert J. Devlin. Laryngology and Rhinology—Professor, Max J. Schwerd. Orthopædic Surgery—Professor, Homer Gibney. Hydrotherapeutics, Professor, Alfred W. Gardner. Genito-Urinary Diseases—Professors, William K. Otis, Walter Brooks Brouner and John Von Glahn. Pathology—Professor, E. E. Smith. The facilities of the school have been materially enlarged.

JOHN L. ADAMS, M. D., Secretary.

About all the appointees to the health department, if the daily press is to be relied upon, are "personal friends of Mayor Speer." Inasmuch as none of these are from among the homeopathic faith, it is quite evident that his honor does not number very many of this particular brand among his acquaintances, even; or, it may be with the homeopaths now as it was with the newspapers before the election, that he thinks he can get along very well without them, thank you.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?"

Prepared for the Denver Homeopathic Club.

The majority of the present day so-called Homœopathic journals are teeming with pessimistic expressions of doubt as to the possibility of sustaining faith in our school or of continuing its utility without some new development which shall deceive the laity, as well as the more ignorant of the profession, into the belief that some discovery has been made which places homœopathy upon a plane equal to that enjoyed by the old school whose structures collapse from year to year, requiring constantly, new props for their theory and practice which in their turn collapse as the more honest of their advocates realize the dire results sustained by a race whose greatest and most lasting sufferings are brought about by the ignorant use of drug agents at the hands of the medical profession.

Some of the suggestions made toward this end would be ridiculous, coming as they do from Homœopaths, did they not show such a pitiful ignorance of the homœopathic law; such a lack of knowledge upon general educational lines; such want of thought; such a desire to make the practice of medicine easy; to secure results without effort; to do away with all individual thought in practice and thus to destroy the only chance of legitimate development which can result alone from unceasing study of the integral of the race—the individual.

Thus we find some advocating a proving of the *materia medica*, not for the purpose of securing a better picture of the drug through a more perfect totality of symptoms, but for the purpose of securing specific local symptoms of the pathological conditions present in the hope that these may save the effort required to properly take a case in its totality.

Others advocate serum therapy—the use of the anti-toxins, of vaccine virus and other serums in quantities so great that even if they were homœopathic to any case where administered, as some, in excuse for their use, claim them to be, the dose given could, under the homœopathic law, result in nought but harm.

Still others advocate the employment of any new fad suggested or placed upon the market by the followers of so-called "scientific medicine" notwithstanding that no reasonable excuse can be offered for their use excepting that they squeeze

money from trusting patients who, because of the temporary stimulation of the treatment, return again and again for the relief which lasts a shorter and a still shorter period until they find themselves beyond the pale of either relief or cure through the method employed, when they place themselves under a treatment still more potent, more powerful to depress and invariably more rapidly destructive.

The true student of medicine does not live who is ignorant of these facts. Any student of history and science knows that since the time of earliest record men have been seeking an elixir of life which shall cure by simple application, and knows, too, that they have always failed and that they always will fail since any such elixir would oppose every law of nature, as they know that the breaking or changing of one law of nature would mean destruction to the universe.

Is it surprising that those who thus stray from the principles professed in assuming to be homœoaths, should constantly fail in their treatment and should as constantly predict ruin for the school whose tenets they so little understand? Are we to wonder that such should expect calamity to overtake them and their kind when the only foundation they have to stand upon is a conglomeration of individual statements as to the efficiency of this, that or the other method of treatment based upon supposed cures, without reason; a conclusion without a premise; a method empirical always, without consideration for the strength, dyscrasias or susceptibility of the individual to be cured?

If ruin could overtake our school it would be brought about by such as these who are wholly responsible for the contempt in which we are held by many members of the profession. A contempt which is justified on the part of those who in seeking information are turned aside by evasive answers because the homœopath (?) of whom instruction is sought dare not discuss his methods lest he become entangled in the meshes of his own ignorance.

Yet, in spite of the many false homœopaths graduated from our alleged homœopathic colleges, the number of followers of the healing art is added to from year to year, and with the advent of each into the medical world the appreciation by the laity of the worth and efficiency of our school increases in a proportion re-

markable to one unfamiliar with the gentle and unostentatious treatment of the true homœopath.

Further than this, he who practices the homœopathy of Hahnemann, and he alone, always succeeds, while he who uses the make-shifts entering so commonly into the practice of those to whom a law of cure or a true science of medicine is unknown, drifts further and further into doubt and eventually comes to disbelieve in every principle the belief in which gives him the only right to the name he bears.

The question is then, not what we shall do to save our school from destruction—it will live in spite of every opposition; even in spite of the weakness displayed by the majority of its members—but what shall we do to advance more rapidly the knowledge of its principles and the results obtainable by those who follow strictly and honestly the laws of nature upon which it is founded.

Certainly, to uphold those whose practice is in deadly opposition to their professions, is not in any way going to aid the dissemination of knowledge of the truth. We suggest therefore as the first requisite, active and public condemnation, not of the old school whose members we can at least respect for their sincerity, but of every member of our own school whom we know to be masquerading under the cloak of homœopathy for the prestige which it gives while using methods which no well-trained physician in any school would dare to employ upon the human organism.

The next most prolific source of good is a knowledge by the public in the shape of our patients, of the difference between our practice and that of all other schools with the reasons for the difference existing. This may be accomplished in two ways—by holding open meetings of the various societies where both the profession and the laity shall be at liberty to question—or, which perhaps is far better, by explaining to our patients the common-sense principles of our practice that they may learn to think and to further question. When a patient who is intelligent enough to think, once has his thought properly directed to matters medical his continued association with the new school is assured.

Those who take the trouble to follow this course will find that the majority of their patients show not only an intelligence

capable of grasping the great principles of our law, but an eagerness to learn not second even to the omniverous mind of youth.

Another method by which we may at least gain respect whether or not it wins converts, is by standing staunchly by our principles upon all occasions; by making the agents of drug houses understand distinctly and emphatically that we have no use for their preparations; by answering courteously and carefully the questions regarding our practice addressed to us by our brothers of other schools, inviting them even, to observe our treatment of cases which may be clearly diagnosed by them. It is not seldom that requests are made by members of other schools for the privilege of making such observation and too often they are refused, but never by a homœopath who knows his business. He is always too well assured of his results and too proud of the ability given him by his knowledge to fear failure or criticism. In fact a homœopath must be first a man and therefore knows no fear.

To be sure, one who lives up to these suggestions must be well informed not only upon the one law presented in the words *similia similibus curantur*, but upon all the associated laws; upon all the sciences; upon all the great rules pertaining to life in general. In other words, he must be well educated, and here is where, as a school, we fail.

Our colleges are many. So many that in order to fill them with a sufficient attendance for support, the restrictions guarding the entrance of undesirable students are ignored and almost any man with a whole suit of clothes and the power of speech may matriculate. So many are they, indeed, that in order to fill the chairs, the majority of instructors are drawn from a class ignorant not alone of homœopathy but of everything else which could fit them to teach upon a subject so vast and of such immeasurable importance as the care and preservation of the moral, mental and physical health of human beings.

What, then, shall we do to be saved from the just criticism and contempt showered upon us as a school?

We must look to our colleges. We must see that they teach homœopathy. We must know that the safeguards placed about them by the law are preserved in their integrity. We must be sure that those who teach can practice what they are supposed to preach. Above all we must take upon ourselves to condemn, pub-

liely if necessary, such as are falsely professing to teach a science of which their instructors are as ignorant as are the newly accepted students.

We must fight until the curtain falls upon the tragedy of life. We must wage a constant war, not upon the outer hoards from whom the spirit of truth protects us, but civil war upon our own, to pluck the tares which warp and stunt our growth.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

14 Nevada Building, Denver, Colo.

HERE AND THERE.

"In the good old days the regular profession ostracised him who consulted that horrid bugaboo—the homeopath. It has come to pass that the regular lion has laid him down beside the homeopathic lamb, and when they rise again the mutton shall be no more and the lion shall have waxed fat."—G. Frank Hyddston.

Yea, verily, and thus with a sneer and contempt but thinly veiled do the "regulars" regard those homœopaths who are so eagerly and assiduously hastening to them—indeed more, are trying to take the homœopathic school along with them.

From an exchange we glean that the "rational curative therapy" for summer diarrhea of infants, consists of 1, regulation of diet; 2, antiseptics; 3, mechanical clearing of the intestines; 4, rest in bed; 5, relief of pain.

Yes, give calomel to move the bowels; opium to relieve the pain, and incidentally paralyze peristaltic action; then castor oil, etc. However, if we add to the above and prescribe the similar homœopathic remedy, it is pretty good treatment. This will eliminate 2, 3, 5 of the above, leaving the diet and rest the only adjuvants necessary.

Kraft, of the American Physician, is still after Hemenway and the Advance; vide the following:

"If the p. d. q. editor of the Medical Advance will turn himself loose on that spirited correspondence of one Hemenway of Kansas

City, touching a bastard homeopathic college somewhere that had ruined one of his students, and tell the wondering world what college it was without more than one footnote for each paragraph, all will be forgiven and forgotten. But that Hemenway letter to the Medical Advance was a dirty fling at the homeopathic colleges of the United States, and he ought to be made to show up or apologize."

I believe only those East of the Missouri are under indictment. No mention was made of the western colleges.

"A noisy automobile done in maroon and brass, choo-chooing up and down the narrow street, while its owner is 'doing' a family, covereth a multitude of medical ignorances with the gentle sex. How they do love the milingtary!"

We poor country doctors are still satisfied to have imaginary hurry calls and run our horses madly out of town. Our city brethren, however, can take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Now and again we read here and elsewhere of strife, and efforts at harmony in various and sundry colleges, Kansas City, Cleveland, Chicago, even Denver is not excepted. And almost without exception one of the chief causes seems to be a desire of some man or set of men to dictate absolutely the policy of the college to the utter exclusion of any ideas or plans of the minority. Why, gentlemen, not learn to give and take—as our political parties have long since done? Why this rule or ruin policy? There is certainly a common ground on which all may stand. Compromise a little, and do not as lately at Cleveland when efforts toward a united profession were so earnestly and honestly made—turn them down without debate, because coming from the opposition, they must of necessity be mad and of no value. Get together. The regulars are watching, hoping to turn our dissension to their advantage—even to the extent of swallowing us "lock-stock and barrel,"—and only by a united front can we stand as a distinctive school of medicine.

A. F. SWAN,
Brighton, Colo.

"DONT'S" FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.

"Dont's" for consumptives are published in a circular issued by the Charity Organization Society's Committee on the prevention of tuberculosis and by the committee on sanitation of the Central Federated Union.

The circular states that persons should not spit on the sidewalk; it spreads disease and is against the law. Spitting on the floors of rooms, hallways or workshops is also condemned. Instead, the circular says:

"When you spit, spit in the gutter or into a spittoon. Have your own spittoons half full of water and clean them out at least once a day with hot water."

Other "dont's" say:

"Don't cough without holding a handkerchief or your hand over your mouth. Don't neglect a cold or cough. Don't live in rooms where there is no fresh air. Don't work in rooms where there is no fresh air. Don't sleep in rooms where there is no fresh air. Keep at least one window open in your bedroom day and night, summer and winter. Don't sleep in the same bed with any one else, and if possible not in the same room. Don't eat with soiled hands; wash them first.

"Don't waste your money on patent medicines or advertised cures for consumption, but go to a doctor or a dispensary. If you go in time you can be cured, but if you wait until you are so sick that you cannot work any longer, or until you are very weak, it may be too late. At any rate it will in the end mean more time out of work and more wages lost than if you had taken care of yourself at the start.

"Don't drink whisky, beer or other intoxicating drinks; they will do you no good, but will make it harder for you to get well."

The statement is made that "the careful and clean consumptive is not dangerous to those with whom he lives and works."

A list is given of these free dispensaries and clinics for the treatment of consumptives—the Department of Health, Bellevue Hospital, Gouverneur Hospital, Harlem Hospital, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Vanderbilt Clinic and the Presbyterian Hospital.

The circular is printed in English, German, Yiddish and Bohemian.—New York Herald.—Paris Edition.

TO PREVENT APPENDICITIS.

Persons afflicted with appendicitis and others threatened with the ailment will be interested in an article on "Appendicitis—A Simple Preventive," in current Suggestion, written by Dr. Herbert A. Parkyn, a physician and psychologist of Chicago. Dr. Parkyn says: "The first, last and only cause of appendicitis is insufficient drinking of liquids." Therefore, to ward off the affliction drink plenty of water or other liquids.

Dr. Parkyn says he has never lost an opportunity to question persons who have suffered from acute or chronic appendicitis and thought he has investigated scores of cases he has yet to find the first sufferer from this complaint who before his attack drank anything approximating the quantity a day required by the healthy person.

"In order to have perfect health a full grown person requires two quarts of liquids every 24 hours," declares Dr. Parkyn. "This liquid is needed to supply the saliva, gastric juice, pancreatic juice, bile, urine, perspiration, etc., and any stinting of the fluids required by the body prevents the formation of these various secretions in sufficient quantity to enable them to carry on their work properly. Persons who earn their living by physical labor usually perspire freely, and in consequence drink freely; and it is for this reason that appendicitis so seldom develops in the active, working class."—Yorkers, (N. Y.) Statesman.

Major L. L. Seaman, a specialist in military surgery, who has seen much of the Japanese hospitals and who has been with the Chumchuses, or Chinese bandits, near Mukden, says that the Japanese are giving proof of the benefits to be derived from the non-interference with wounds on the field, where they content themselves with the application of first-aid bandages and antiseptics, leaving the more serious work to be done in the hospitals at home. This course is followed except where there is danger of the wounded men bleeding to death, or where his condition is very precarious.

The result of this practice has been that many men suffering from bullet wounds at the front are nearly well when they reach Japan. On one hospital ship returning to Japan from the front there were 2,200 wounded men, and there was not a single death on board during the trip.—Daily Paper.

PERSONS WHO SHOULD NOT MARRY.

In a published letter Dr. W. Gordon Stables (R. N.) gives the following list of classes of persons who should not marry because the marriage of such persons involves in his opinion great cruelty to the offspring :

(1) The consumptive should not marry. Let them console themselves with the thought that in all probability they will be just as happy single. (2) Martyrs to rheumatism or gout should steer clear of the altar. (3) Men suffering from any of the disorders that are now so common among the roués of large cities are criminal if they marry. (4) No woman should marry if she is the subject of any malformation causing deformity of the hips or spine. (5) The scrofulous of both sexes should avoid marriage. (6) Drunkards must not marry. From such a union may come terrible sufferings to all concerned. Murder itself may be the result. (7) The aged are best unmarried; so are (8) the puny.

Another class contains young men who, from living a fast life, have rendered themselves quite unfit for the duties of matrimony. Boys who have not been cautioned against the sin and the danger of school vices are usually unfitted to enter into the holy bonds. But there are also men who are immature from nervousness and want of mental balance.

To this class, I, however, can give hope. They must go through a course of proper hygienic treatment, physical exercises out of doors, strict obedience to all nature's laws before they venture to take a step so important as marriage. If there were laws made to prevent unions betwixt unsuitable people or weaklings it would be of the utmost benefit to the community at large. —Witness, New York.

We understand that Registrar Strickler of the Denver Homeopathic was a victim of appendicitis the forepart of last month. Notwithstanding the fact of there being several capable homeopathic surgeons in the city, to whom the genial registrar is under more or less obligation, a surgeon of the old school was called in consultation in his case. We really don't know as the mention of the latter feature of the incident should occupy so much space, as it is a pretty well-established fact that the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic will consult most any one else but a real, genuine homeopath.

A MODEL ACT TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

(By S. D. Van Meter, M. D., Denver, Colo.)

Section 1. A board is hereby established to be known by the name and style of the State Board of Medical Examiners. Said board shall be composed of nine practicing physicians of known integrity and judicial ability, who shall be graduates of medical schools of high educational requirements, and who shall have been engaged in the active practice of their profession within the state for a period of five years.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall, as soon as practicable after this act shall have become a law, appoint nine physicians possessing the qualifications specified in Sec. 1 of this act, to constitute the members of said board. Said members shall be classified by the Governor that the term of office of three shall expire in two, three in four, and three in six years from date of appointment. Biennially thereafter the Governor shall appoint three members to serve for the term of six years, and he shall fill vacancies in the membership of said board as soon as practicable. The appointments of all members of said board shall be made from a list of nominations furnished the Governor by the incorporated State Medical Societies, which have a bona fide licentiate membership of ————. Each society of such membership and standing shall be entitled to send three (3) nominations for each position to which an appointment is to be made.

Sec. 3. Said board shall biennially elect a president, a vice president, and a secretary-treasurer from their membership; and they shall from time to time adopt such rules and regulations as they shall deem necessary for the performance of their duties. They shall also adopt a seal, which they shall affix to all certificates issued by them.

Sec. 4. Anyone wishing to practice medicine, who has not heretofore been licensed in this state, shall make application to said State Board of Medical Examiners, through the secretary-treasurer thereof, upon the form adopted by said board, and shall present himself to such members as may be designated by the board to conduct his examination, and submit himself to the examination defined in Sec. 7 of this Act. If such examination shows the applicant to be qualified to practice medicine, then the

board shall issue a certificate to that effect, and this certificate shall be a license to said applicant to practice medicine in this state. All such applicants shall furnish the State Board of Medical Examiners with satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

Sec. 5. Said board shall have authority to administer oaths, to summon witnesses, and to take testimony in all matters relating to its duties. Said board shall issue satisfactory evidence of qualification. Such certificates shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary-treasurer. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer, under the direction of the board, personally or by deputy to aid in the enforcement of this act, and in the prosecution of all persons charged with violating any of its provisions.

Sec. 6. There shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the State Board of Medical Examiners by each applicant for a license a fee of twenty-five dollars, (\$25.00), which must accompany the application. Two-fifths of the fee shall be returned to the applicant in case the board shall refuse to grant him a certificate.

Sec. 7. Examinations of applicants for license to practice medicine shall be made by said State Board of Medical Examiners according to the method deemed by it to be the most practicable and expeditious to test the applicant's qualifications. The subjects of written, oral, or clinical examinations shall be as follows:—Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, pathology, surgery, obstetrics and symptomatology (exclusive of materia medica and therapeutics.)

The credentials of applicants relating to their general reputation, preliminary education and courses of study they have pursued; degrees they have received; number of years they have been engaged in the lawful practice of medicine; their experience in general hospitals, medical departments of the army, navy and public health and marine hospital service; licenses granted to them by other states and countries; and their experience as teachers of medicine, shall be given due consideration by the board in conducting its examinations.

Upon investigation of an applicant's credentials the board may, when convinced that an applicant is qualified to practice

medicine, grant him a license thereon without further examination.

Sec. 8. Every person who shall receive a certificate from said State Board of Medical Examiners shall have it recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county in which he resides, and shall likewise have it recorded in the counties to which he shall subsequently remove for the purpose of practicing medicine. The failure on the part of the holder of a certificate to have it recorded within ninety (90) days after its date of issue, shall render the certificate null and void.

Sec. 9. The recorder of deeds shall keep for public inspection, in a book provided for the purpose, a complete list and description of the certificates recorded by him. When any such certificate shall be presented to him for record he shall stamp or write upon the face thereof a memorandum of the date when such certificate was presented for record.

Sec. 10. The State Board of Medical Examiners may refuse to grant, or may revoke, a certificate or license to practice medicine in this state, or may cause a licentiate's name to be removed from the record in the office of any recorder of deeds in the state upon any of the following grounds, to-wit: The employment of fraud or deception in applying for a license, or in passing the examination provided for in this act; the conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude; habitual intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, narcotics or stimulants; unprofessional or dishonorable conduct: the procuring or aiding or abetting in procuring criminal abortion; the obtaining of a fee on the assurance that a manifestly incurable disease can be permanently cured; the betrayal of a professional secret to the detriment of a patient; causing the publication and circulation of an advertisement of any medicine or means whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated, or the menses, if suppressed, can be re-established; causing the publication and circulation of an advertisement relative to any disease of the sexual organs. Any person charged with the violation of any of the foregoing grounds or provisions of this section shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint and shall have a hearing before said board in person, or by attorney, and witness may be examined by said board respecting the guilt or innocence of said accused. Said board may

at any time within two years from the refusal or revocation of a license or certificate, or cancellation of registration under this section, by a majority vote, issue a new certificate or a license to the person affected, restoring to him all the rights or privileges of which he had been deprived by said board. Any person so restored shall pay to the secretary-treasurer a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) on issuance of such new certificate.

Sec. 11. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine, within the meaning of this act, who shall in any manner, hold himself out to the public as being engaged within this state in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases or injuries of human beings; or who shall suggest, recommend, or prescribe any form of treatment for the intended palliation, relief or cure of any physical or mental ailment of any person, with the intention of receiving therefor, either directly or indirectly, any fee, gift or compensation whatsoever; or who shall maintain an office for the reception, examination and treatment of any person suffering from disease or injury of body or mind; or who shall attach the title of M. D., Surgeon, Doctor, or any other word or abbreviation to his name, indicative that such person is engaged in the practice of medicine as hereinbefore defined.

Sec. 12. If any person shall hold himself out to the public as being engaged within this state in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases or injuries of human beings; or shall suggest, recommend or prescribe any form of treatment for the palliation, relief or cure of any physical or mental ailment of any person, with the intention of receiving therefor, either directly or indirectly, any fee, gift or compensation whatsoever; or shall maintain an office for the reception, examination and treatment of diseased or injured human beings; or shall attach the title of M. D., Surgeon, Doctor, or any other word or abbreviation to his name, indicative that he is engaged in the treatment of diseased or injured human beings, and shall not therefore have received, and shall not then possess, in full force and virtue, a valid license to practice medicine under the laws of this state, shall be deemed to be practicing medicine without complying with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous service in case of emergency, nor shall it apply to commissioned surgeons of the United States Army, Navy or

Public Health and Marine Hospital service, while so engaged, nor to regularly licensed physicians in actual consultation from another state or territory, nor to regularly licensed physicians actually called from other states or territories to attend specified cases in this state.

Sec. 14. Any person practicing medicine in any of its departments, in this state, without complying with the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00), nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00), and by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days.

Sec. 15. Any person presenting or attempting to file as his own the diploma or certificate or credentials of another, or who shall give either false or forged evidence of any kind to the State Board of Medical Examiners, or any member thereof, in connection with an application for a license to practice medicine, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not less than three (3), nor more than ten (10) years, at hard labor.

Sec. 15. All fees received by the State Board of Medical Examiners, and all fines collected by any officer of the law under this act shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of said board, who shall at the end of each and every month deposit the same with the State Treasurer; and the said State Treasurer shall place said money so received in a special fund to be known as the fund of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and shall pay the same out on vouchers issued and signed by the president and secretary-treasurer of said board upon warrants drawn by the Auditor of State therefor. Said moneys so received and placed in said fund may be used by the State Board of Medical Examiners in defraying its expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act. At the end of every biennial period, if there shall remain in said fund any balance, said balance shall be transferred to the general revenue fund of the state. The secretary-treasurer of said board shall keep a true and accurate account of all funds received and all vouchers issued by the board; and on the first day of December of each year he shall file with the Governor of the state a report of all receipts and disbursements for said board for the preceding fiscal year. Members of the said board shall receive a per diem for the time during which they shall be actually engaged in the

discharge of their duties; and the secretary-treasurer shall receive an annual salary; said per diem and salary to be fixed by the board.

Sec. 17. The State Board of Medical Examiners shall meet in the City of _____ on the first Tuesday of January, April, July and October of each year, and at such other times and places as may be found necessary for the performance of their duties—Denver Medical Times, August, 1904.

That Colorado needs some kind of a law is very evident by the following communication from the author of the foregoing bill which appeared in the daily press very recently:

"To the Public—In the return of the self-styled Dr. Hanish we have a most practical object lesson in the burning necessity of a statute regulating the practice of medicine that will actually regulate. This statute should make clear that the essential feature of the practice of medicine is not the administration of drugs, but that it is the assumption of the care of the sick or injured, irrespective of any particular method of treatment. The specious plea of fakirs like Hanish that they are not amenable to law so long as they are not administering drugs, and the willingness on the part of some of our learned courts to coincide with such construction of the medical statute, explains why it is impossible for the state medical board to accomplish anything toward the control of the horde of medical imposters that infest our city.

Politics Balks Action.

"Were it not for the pride we have for our profession and the sympathy for so large a proportion of the human race in their gullibility in matters pertaining to physical infirmities we would not, as a profession, care one iota whether such a statute regulating the practice of medicine existed. The lack of appreciation of our unselfish efforts to protect the public in health matters that is manifested on all sides, and the rebuke from two governors by their veto of acts which, while not perfect, were superior to the existing inadequate laws, disgusted them from making further effort toward the improvement of our law. The vetoing of these bills was for political reasons, and was done simply to pander to the widespread but erroneous idea that the profession want such laws for selfish reasons.

"Attention is called to these facts at this time, hoping that with such a case as that of Hanish before the public it will serve to make the people of Colorado see the burning necessity for a just and operative law regulating the practice of all who assume the care of the sick or infirm, by requiring a standard of educational and moral qualifications.

S. D. VAN METER,

"Chairman Committee on Public Policy and Legislation Colorado State Medical Society."

USTION FRATERNITY.

The Supreme Corpus of the Ustion Fraternity held a meeting at the Imperial hotel, Niagara Falls, June 22. Delegates were present from all the vertebrae except V. Quarta, of Philadelphia. The Supreme Encephalon, Dr. Benjamin B. Kimmel, made his annual report, which showed that the fraternity had made good progress since it entered upon its career as a national fraternity.

A committee, consisting of Drs. Benjamin B. Kimmel, of Cleveland; Alfred Graham, of Detroit; David A. Strickler, of Denver; A. F. Apeldorn II., of Philadelphia, and Jos. P. Cobb, of Chicago, was appointed to establish a fraternity journal. The first number will appear some time during the coming year.

The constitution was adopted as revised by the committee appointed two years ago. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Supreme Encephalon—F. W. Wood, Chicago.

Supreme Medulla Oblongata—J. P. Kinley, Denver.

Supreme Calamus Scriptorious—G. W. Root, Detroit.

Supreme Pons Varolii—B. F. Bailey, Lincoln.

Supreme Optic Thalamus—Benj. B. Kimmel, Cleveland.

Supreme Torcular Herophili—C. E. Kahlke, Chicago.

Supreme Corpus Quadrigeminum—C. S. Caldwell, Monongahela, Pa.

Supreme Corpus Geniculatum—W. H. Price, Detroit.

Supreme Cerebellum—Alfred Graham, Detroit.

Supreme Corpus Striatum—J. C. Wallace, Rochester, N. Y.

Supreme Pineal Gland—E. H. Jewitt, Cleveland.

This fraternity is organized on unique lines and has won great favor wherever introduced. Its objects are both educational and fraternal and its members are found foremost among those who are laboring for the upbuilding of the homœopathic colleges.

The next meeting will be held in Chicago, the birthplace of the fraternity, next June.

The Physicians' Casualty Association of America, head offices at Omaha, Nebraska, is acquiring a very enviable reputation for the prompt manner in which it settles all claims—just ones, of course—as quite a number of Denver physicians can testify. Dr. William F. Burg, we notice, was one of the more recent to have his claim settled.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

“Hahnemann, like a true scientist, worked and studied day and night for ten long years in perfecting the homeopathic materia medica before he allowed the results of his labors to be made known to the world. This is the spirit of true scientific inquiry, and when the homœopathic materia medica was given to the world it was no meaningless jumble of hastily conceived opinions, but was a scientific production based upon repeated and long continued observations and experiments. Else, had it not been so, it could not have lived to bless the world and prove each day more strongly its truths for over a hundred years, and this, too, in the face of the most violent and persistent opposition and criticism, including abuse, ridicule and misrepresentation. Today the allopathic materia medica is only receiving additions to its hoary traditions through the aid of commercialism rather than science. Competing firms of manufacturing chemists the world over are vying to see which can bring out the greatest number of new medical preparations and advertise them to the world. The physician, poverty stricken in his therapeutics, catches, like a drowning man at a straw, at these preparations, hoping that each in turn will prove more useful than its predecessor, only to be disappointed. And yet notwithstanding the rich manna offered by the homœopathic materia medica there are many homœopathic physicians who lust after the empty flesh pots of Egypt, and as a consequence are starving in their therapeutics, and bringing discredit to the only scientific system of therapeutics the world has ever known. All the wonderful discoveries in the domains of science have failed to belittle the value of the homœopathic materia medica and therapeutics. Bacteriology may possibly have solved the problem of the cause of disease, but it has shown nothing new as to their treatment and their cure. The homœopathic physician goes on the same old way, successfully combating microbial diseases with the remedies indicated and prescribed long before the specific bacilli were discovered. Baptisia aborts a typhoid fever to-day just as certainly as it did a quarter of a century ago, but only when applied in accordance with the indications recorded in the materia medica. Belladonna likewise combats under certain circumstances the scarlet fever

poison, or erysipelas infections, regardless of the specific bacilli. Hepar sulphur and Silicea control suppurations to-day just as they did before antiseptic treatment was known, though they may be less often required.

All modern discoveries in medical science, therefore, however true and valuable they may have proved to be, have not in the least detracted from the merits and scientific value of the homœopathic materia medica and its therapeutics. It stands to-day in all its admitted imperfections unrivaled and unapproached—the only system of medical treatment which continues without change successfully combating disease regardless of new discoveries and consequently changing views as to their pathology and causation. That the distinct difference in the comparative results of homœopathic and allopathic practice are not so markedly obvious to-day as a quarter of a century ago, though still largely in favor of the former, is not due to any defect in the homœopathic materia medica but chiefly to two other quite distinct and separate causes. First, because modern science has taught us much in sanitive and preventive medicine that is equally the property of all therapeutists, and which has markedly decreased the death rate in allopathic practice, and, second, because it is the exception now-a-days, rather than the rule, for the homœopathic physicians to adhere strictly to homœopathic principles in his practice. I might add also a third case, viz, because allopaths very largely employ smaller doses of medicine, often a single drug at a time, and very often a homœopathically indicated remedy.

Thus in a measure the two systems of practice have come closer together, and the results in practice are not so positively favorable to homœopathy as in the past. Yet to-day in spite of all these facts it is true that the homœopathic materia medica is the only materia medica based on a scientific foundation that the world knows, and its therapeutics based thereon still affords the only safe and certain guide in the cure of disease. This fact is being admitted by many prominent allopathic physicians and a text book of homœopathic materia medica is no longer an unusual sight in an old school physician's library. Consequently

the world at large is rapidly recognizing at this late day the merit of Samuel Hahnemann, and of his discoveries. In hospitals and dispensaries as well as in private practice all nations of the world are receiving the blessings of homœopathic medication, and Hahnemann's name is being honored and preserved to future generations in tablets of bronze and monuments of enduring grandeur.—Portion of article by Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite in *Medical Century* of August, 1904.

FINE FOR NEGLIGENCE.

We doubt if it is generally known that a medical man in Germany may be fined about \$225 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, besides paying compensation to the patient, for neglecting to repair a ruptured perineum.

It should be strictly borne in mind that the practitioner is in no sense regarded in this connection as in the least responsible for the occurrence of the rupture; but he is held culpable if he neglects to discover the same and further neglects the taking of reasonable means for its repair.

Such a law cannot be held as unjust any more than in the case of the recognition and proper treatment of fractures of bones. It is purely a matter of neglect, entailing in its consequences a vast amount of suffering, which could have been prevented.—*Clinical Review*.

After several years of satisfactory service as superintendent of the county hospital, Mr. William Clark has been permitted to resign that office in order that a personal friend of Mayer Speer, Sergeant Southard of the police department, might be given a better-paying position. Mr. Clark has proven himself very capable and his departure from the county hospital will be regretted by all who have had dealings with him at this institution. Sergeant Southard is a very affable gentleman and will, no doubt, prove himself to be the right man for the place, after becoming better acquainted with his duties.

EXPOSED.

[The school board of New Brunswick, New Jersey, is said to have excluded the teaching of botany in schools "on account of the polygamous habits of flowers."]

I used to love each flower that grows,
 Collect each kind of blossom;
 I plucked the buttercup and rose
 Whene'er I came across 'em.
 I gathered nosegays left and right,
 Wherever I could spot any.
 Putting it briefly, I was quite
 A perfect whale at botany.

If ever Chloe seemed to shun
 My manifest devotion
 I'd send her flowers by the ton
 As proof of my devotion.
 I gave her bouquets every day—
 I meant no impropriety.
 It really never struck me they
 Weren't fit for her society.

But now I scorn their scents and hues.
 My confidence it shatters
 To learn how shaky are their views
 On matrimonial matters.
 However much they please the eye
 With superficial prettiness,
 To me their charm is canceled by
 Their shameless Salt-Lake-City-ness.

Henceforward our curriculums
 We ought to start revising.
 Our babes must take to dates and sums
 In lieu of botanizing.
 A flower's ways, as I have shown,
 All thinkers, who examine, hate.
 The subject must be let alone,
 It cannit but contaminate.

—The August Critic.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—David A. Strickler, 705 Fourteenth street, Denver, Colo., President; Giles P. Howard, M. D., Steele blk., Denver, Colo., Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the executive committee.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block. Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets second Monday of every month, at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

KRAFT INSISTS, SO THERE.

Kraft declares that unless the Medical Advance of Chicago, unbosoms itself of the spirited correspondence (which one Hem-enway, of Kansas City, promised to produce) before the next institute meeting at Chicago, that he, Kraft, "will be tempted to prepare a lettre de cachet—that is, prepare a sealed private grievance and ask that the Senate of Seniors sit in judgment thereon sub silentio, but with power to call witnesses and order the production of books and papers." Please, good Mr. P. D. Q., unbosom, though you lay yourself liable to arrest for indecent exposure—of homœopathic institutions.

 LOSS OF OFFICIAL TIMBER TO THE STATE SOCIETY.

A private communication to *The Critique* advises us that Dr. C. F. Stough, first vice president of the Colorado Homœopathic Society, and Homœopathic member State Board Medical Examiners, whose portrait adorned first reading-matter page of *The American Physician's* current issue as a representative Colorado follower of Hahnemann, "had gone to allopathic school and joined their society; also gone by himself, i. e., left Dr. Allen." We don't know how true this is but the signature to the communication bears the name of a very reliable gentleman and physician and we have no doubt of the authenticity of the statement, but have been wondering ever since "what the state society will do with the prospective president beyond its reach?" M.

 NEW MEDICAL BILL.

We take the liberty of presenting Dr. S. D. Van Meter's proposed new medical bill, which he styles "A Model Act to Protect the Public Health and Regulate the Practice of Medicine," withholding the comments by the author following each section in the original publication, which was in the *Denver Medical Times*, August, 1904, as well as any opinion we may entertain of the article at this time. We hope our medical friends, as well as members of the Christian Science faith, and others if interested, will study the bill carefully and give the readers of *The Critique* the benefit of their investigations. It has proven a pretty hard matter, in the past, to frame a bill which would prove satisfactory to all schools of medical practice, even, and when other interests are to be taken into consideration the difficulty is increased to an indeterminate degree. By getting the opinion of every element of medical practice we should arrive at a much more satisfactory solution of the matter than if just one side of the question was to be taken into consideration. M.

HOPE FOR THE HAY FEVER SUFFERERS AT HAND.

That Colorado possesses atmospheric advantages far beyond those to be derived by persons suffering from tubercular troubles, has been amply demonstrated by quite a few hay-fever sufferers who have taken advantage of a region of perpetual snow, located on the Moffat Short Line, and who claim to have obtained immediate relief from their trouble thereby; inasmuch as the profession and laity alike are aware that this annual torment disappears at the first appearance of frost, the claims of those who have tried this haven for the hay-fever horror, will be received with a great deal of confidence and pleasure as a vast number of people annually resort to all kinds of treatment and spend millions of dollars in an almost vain hope that they may be benefitted thereby. Thousands of wealthy people who, heretofore, have been obliged to spend a greater part of their summers at the almost inaccessible islands of Mackinac, will see a way of combining their annual health-hunt with one of more pleasure and we predict a large patronage to this new region, inasmuch as it can be easily reached inside a very few hours, by a delightful trip over one of the most picturesque and best-built railroads in the world, with Denver in sight almost all the while. The consequential addition to our already large tourist travel will be another substantial evidence of the many benefits which will accrue from the building of the new railroad into the undeveloped northern part of Colorado, and the passenger department of the new line will confer an inestimable favor upon the hay-fever sufferers of the country by exploiting this particular feature of the many attractions of its richly resourceful thoroughfare.

M.

MORE ROOM REQUIRED FOR THE INSANE OF COLORADO.

Mr. William Clark, former superintendent of the Denver City and County Hospital, declared, before retiring from that position, that the insane ward of that institution was overcrowded to a criminal extent. We see, by the daily press, that additions to the state asylum will relieve the congestion to the Denver institution, but this relief will be of but short duration as there are, already, five hundred persons who have been declared insane by the courts, awaiting room in the Pueblo asylum. Besides these there are a large number in private institutions whose expenses the state are obliged to pay, so it cannot be but a short while until a new institution of this kind will be an absolute necessity. Dr. A. P. Williamson, for ten years with Dr. Selden H. Talcott in the care of the insane at Middletown, N. Y., and at one time dean of the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota, has been appointed superintendent of the Southern California Hospital for the insane, thus adding another public institution to the already large list of public properties to come under homœopathic control during the past decade. We hope the homœopaths of Colorado will not relax their vigilance one particle in regard to the securing of a foothold in this sure-to-be-forthcoming-institution for the mentally sick, and trust that they will not be satisfied with taking "what they can get" in the matter of public patronage, but that they will demand a recognition proportionate to their importance and popularity in the state of Colorado.

There should be an additional insane asylum built within the next two years.

It should be located close to the city and county of Denver.

It should be under homœopathic control, and

Don't anyone forget it!

Especially Homœopaths!

M.

THAT STATE SOCIETY MEETING.

The attendance of out-of-town physicians upon the forthcoming session of the Homœopathic State Society will, in a measure, demonstrate whether the tactless tactics of the "faculty" element at its last session, were approved of sufficiently by our visiting brethren to cause them to become willing spectators to a similar burlesque this year. We doubt very much whether some of our very best men, no matter what their personal feelings towards the different factions may be, care to travel distances of different lengths, be put to a considerable expense and no doubt lose more or less business, for the sole and only purpose of attending an exhibition of college professors and faculty officers such as was offered for their special edification at the last session of what was supposed to have been the annual meeting of the homœopathic physicians of the state of Colorado. We had hoped when we wrote our little article last month, regarding the proposed meeting which will be held in this city the 13th, 14th and 15th of the present month, to have had the pleasure of publishing at least a part of the program in this issue, thus giving the event the benefit of as much additional publicity as would be possible through this medium, (no additional cost to the society), but up to the date of this writing, August 17th, notices of the meeting even, which the by-laws require to be issued thirty days prior to the occasion, have not been sent out, consequently we consider it would be bad business to set aside any space for this purpose when there appears to be no possibility of the professorial secretary coming to sufficiently, at least, to comply with this time-honored rubric. In defense of the aforesaid secretary we are willing to admit that it is a pretty hard matter to get all the data necessary to the issuance of a program, and it was no doubt his intention to combine program and notices in one document, but other secretaries have been confronted with the same conditions and this is the first instance of a failure in this department. M.

A CLEVELAND (OHIO) INCIDENT.

The lurid appearance of the homœopathic horizon as viewed by a disinterested spectator from the safe and satisfactory distance intervening between Denver and Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, if one were to judge by Kraft's editorial in the current issue of *American Physician* upon "The Late Cleveland Harmony Incident," would indicate that the conflagration now raging in the medical district of that beautiful summer and winter resort upon lake Erie, had gotten beyond the fire-fighting facilities of the controllers of college conflagrations and that the ultimate results attending the aforesaid incident are quite likely to prove disastrously distressing to what we had supposed to be one of the most flourishing homœopathic colleges in the country. The editorial merely walks up one side and down the other of the management of the Cleveland college, and in exposing the methods of those in control peels off particles of cuticle that cannot help but leave a lasting and painful imprint upon the peelee and cause more or less comment by those not directly connected with the affair. We had gotten over the contemplation of a medical millennium, wherein there would be no such thing as strife in homœopathic medical colleges, consequently the volcanic eruption by Kraft did not disturb us in the least, but only had the effect of reviving a knowledge that the Denver institution had furnished a few exhibitions in college pyrotechnics which would keep a majority of its colleagues on the jump if they were to duplicate them. The Cleveland college had an opportunity to re-enlist the sympathy and support of almost the entire combination of local physicians but rejected the action of a committee that it was instrumental in bringing into existence, simply because the aforesaid committee made a few suggestions, which, if carried out, would have reduced several of the "major generals" to the ranks and relegated not a few to private life, so far as college connection was concerned, and the thought was too tormenting even to

be entertained for the good of a fast fleeting medical college. The characteristic conclusion of the article would be recognized as one of Kraft's without comment or credit and was as follows:

"It's a god's pity, truly, that it terminated thus. This was that golden opportunity with hair in front that should have been seized by the local college folks for re-enlisting the sympathy and influence of the vast cohort of local physicians and alumni. New York saw its danger some years since and took prompt action, with a result most satisfactory. Hahnemann of Chicago, not content with its past laurels, revamped and rehabilitated its corps of teachers, adding two world-famous men to the roster, and the result will prove the excellency of the progressive ideas introduced. Philadelphia had its house-cleaning. Ann Arbor was for years a little jerk-water, milk-station homeopathic school with a new fight about every year. Its condition was rank. But some progressive regents took the question in hand, called to their aid a corps of wide-awake men, homeopaths and teachers, and the school is a success. Cleveland, too, seemed at last to awake to the needs of the hour; but, barring the little passing fun it had with the local physicians and alumni, and the advertising of faculty accessions that are not true, it has quietly relapsed to its former attitude and standard."

The Denver college made a move towards "reconciliation" last year inasmuch as it sent forth the alluring bait of an emeritus professorship to a few of the old professors who were mainly instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the college over ten years ago and whose names, even as emeritus professors, would give the faculty a standing in outside circles which nothing but the kind intervention of an all-wise providence could accomplish. Some of those who were honored thusly replied to the suggestion and we understand that the communication from one of the ex-presidents would have been preservable only by transcribing the same upon asbestos, at least that was the way it appeared to those to whom it was addressed; others of the highly honored ones did not attach enough importance to the event to even accept or reject the proposition; as a result of this indifference two names appear in the college announcements as emeritus profes-

sors, and we know, in the case of one at least, it was very much of a surprise that any such liberty was taken with his name. Speaking of announcements; in the statement of the 1904-5 edition that "the success that has attended our college has been very gratifying to the men that inaugurated the enterprise," the word gratifying should be changed to mortifying inasmuch as the men who inaugurated the enterprise are on the outside, and for those in control at the present time to lay claim to this distinction would be equal to the writer of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" insisting upon the authorship of the Lord's prayer. Denver will never have any thing, as Kraft expresses it, but a jerk-water, milk-station homœopathic school, until the present faculty has resigned in a body—no strings on the document either—and until the entire homœopathic element of the city come to the conclusion that homœopathic principles and homœopathic teachings are of more importance than personal preferment. M.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. McCurtin gets busy about once a month collecting rents. That's cash.

Remember the Homeopathic State Society meeting the 13th, 14th and 15th of this month.

Miss Aileene Smith, a very capable nurse and masseur, is located at 1322 Champa street. Phone 1749 Red.

Miss Nina Roberts completed her term of service in the Homeopathic Training School for Nurses the 5th of last month.

Dr. Kent's article this month is upon "Abrotanum." File it away. It will come in handy sometime, when you least expect it.

Dr. M. R. Bren is a recent addition to the old school ranks in this city, with offices in the Steele block, formerly occupied by Dr. Irvine.

We owe it to Editor Kraft that we were permitted to publish the list of officers and committees of the A. I. H. in our last issue. Thanks, awfully.

Dr. F. H. Sutherland, who has had dental offices in the Majestic building for the past year or two, has moved to the Tabor Opera House block.

Don't worry about Denver, please. We have an institution here that turns out a prime article of trained nurse in six weeks, and no questions asked.

Kraft thinks it would be a good idea if the dates of meeting of the A. I. H. were changed to conform to that period known as the summer vacation.

American Physician publishes the portrait of Dr. C. F. Stough, Colorado Springs, in its last edition. Verily the Physician runs to Colorado countenances.

Dr. Charles B. James has been appointed county physician by Health Commissioner Sharpley. This will add \$100 per month to the doctor's income. Good business.

American Physician intimates that the secretary's salary of the A. I. H. is likely to be tampered with at the Chicago meetings. Says it will be either raised or razed.

Don't forget that the Colorado Homeopathic Sociey meets in Denver the 13th, 14th and 15th of the present month, and come prepared to present something new and startling.

Kraft would like to know who the homeopathic editor was who refused the offer of \$3,500 per an. to edit the journal-form of Transactions. Do you really believe any one did?

Dr William R. Welch has moved his offices from suite 312-314 in the Temple Court building, corner of Fifteenth and California, to suite 318-319 on the same floor of this building.

Mr. George C. Mastin, a member of the Chicago bar, brother of the managing editor of The Critique, paid a flying visit to Denver the 18th of last month. Flying is the proper description of the event.

Dr. Julia D. Fitz Hugh has gone to New York, so the daily papers say, to take care of a wealthy patient and take a post-graduate course in electricity. The Critique hopes she may do both with profit to herself.

We publish Dr. Van Meter's new medical bill this month and withhold comment until later. Read it over carefully, and if you desire to dissect the document, send the results of your investigation to The Critique.

Hahnemann College of Chicago has honored itself and the homeopathic profession in general by electing Dr. Lewis P. Crutcher to a full professorship in that institution. The doctor resides in Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Watson, the osteopath, who lost his wife—supposedly by accident—at Hannibal, Missouri, account of which appeared in last month's issue, has been arrested on the very serious charge of having administered poison to her.

"Rumor" declares there was another ruction within the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic recently and that the dean resigned. There was a good, strong string to the resignation, however, and it has been drawn back. Nothing new to date.

Prof. Daniel P. Taylor, superintendent of the Cripple Creek schools and president of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity of Colorado, was a brief caller at The Critique office the 22nd of last month, on his way to resume school duties at the Creek.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Tennant are rejoicing over the arrival of a charming girl baby at their house, which event occurred the 7th of last month. The Critique rejoices also, and hopes she may live many years, to be a comfort and joy to them.

Dr. Caroline Dewey Beebe of Denver, Colorado, is in the city for an extended visit. The doctor has been very seriously ill and comes here with the hope that the change of climate may benefit her health.—"Chicago Notes," in Medical Century.

Dr. Sherman Williams and Dr. Sherman T. Brown have been appointed members of the advisory board of the county hospital. Inasmuch as this is all for glory, those of the profession who are out for the gold only will not feel at all envious.

The new health commissioner of the city and county of Denver does not propose to take "any old thing" for cause of death in death certificates, as a number of practicing physicians of this bailiwick have learned to their sorrow during the past month.

According to the monthly report of the bureau of health of the city and county of Denver for May, 1904, there were 246 deaths and 180 births during that period. Of the eighty-one deaths occurring in public institutions, but three occurred at the Denver Homeopathic.

Opening exercises of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College will take place, no doubt, at the meeting place of the state society, September 14th. Friends of the institution are expected to be present in large numbers and show the outside world how popular the aforesaid really is.

Dr. Kittie W. Higgins, one of the most prominent lady physicians of the city, took a much-needed rest and last month hied her to California, where she will visit with her son and, incidentally, enjoy a little relaxation from work and worry. The Critique hopes she may return much benefited.

"Dr. Kraft is badly poisoned; he has given up all professional work and will see no one at his office!" is a correct statement, with the exception that he is NOT poisoned, has NOT given up his practice and is seeing office patients daily from 2 to 5 o'clock, "Sundays and saints' days included."

Dr. William Geiser, a life-time friend of the managing editor of The Critique, whose home is in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he, besides enjoying a large private practice, is a member of Hahnemann Medical College faculty, paid his respects to this office the latter part of July.

The official report of the bureau of health for the month of May, 1904, city and county of Denver, shows quite a decrease in diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and erysipelas over the preceding month. One more case of smallpox, however. The death rate of infectious and contagious diseases fell over forty per cent. over April.

"C. A. Wherry, homeopathic physician and surgeon, 20-21 Stayner block, Ogden, Utah," is the way this staunch homeopath's card reads, and the business office of The Critique was glad to receive a call from him the latter part of the past month. Call again, Doctor: that old story about the latch-string applies to this establishment.

From the number of positions within the gift of the health commissioner of the city and county of Denver to which there is "no salary attached," we would judge if there was any one profession to which but little importance was attached, insofar as the members thereof being of public utility, that the medical calling was "IT."

Dr. Harry W. Bates, who disappeared so mysteriously in July, has returned to the city and his practice and has refitted his offices in the Majestic building, so that now he has one of the most convenient and comfortable dental offices in the city. The next time the doctor leaves he will take the precaution of not only notifying his friends, but will also get permission from the daily papers before starting on his journey, as past experience has taught him to be cautious even in the transaction of ordinary events, even if they do pertain to your own business.

At a meeting of the Supreme Corpus of the Ustion Fraternity, held at the Imperial Hotel, Niagara Falls June 22nd, Dr. J. B. Kinley of Denver was elected surpeme medulla oblongata and Dr. Strickler of Progress was made a member of the committee to establish a fraternity journal, which will appear some time during the coming year.

That old mathematical bull of ours, which we perpetrated over a year ago, regarding a Dr. Donovan's seven sons, FOUR practicing and FIVE in college, is being revived again. Medical Advance (July) wants to know where it originated. The bad mathematics originated with The Critique. Kraft corrected it at the time, but others have mysteriously overlooked the error.

We hope our eastern friends will not conclude, by the number of "strikes" which Colorado has experienced during the past year, that our incomparable climate has gone on one, too, and withhold their invalid patronage from us on that account. We still have the altitude and sunshine in large chunks, all of which is as free as the grace of God. Doctors' bills not included, of course.

"Dr. Strickler of The Critique, that stalwart journal, and many hundreds of other good men and true were present, but want of space must call a halt on this idle gossip," is the way the Homeopathic Recorder man mixes up matters. Both statements are true, however, as The Critique is a stalwart journal and Dr. Strickler is a good man, only the two are not very closely associated at the present writing.

Owing to the demand by physicians and others, the former demanding it for their patients, of course, for a legitimately conducted institution for the treatment of alcoholic and drug addictions, Dr. Petty's retreat of Memphis, Tennessee, has opened a branch in Denver at 1939 East Evans street. Physicians having cases of this character will find the Petty retreat a very desirable place to handle the same.

Lovers of the only pure and unadulterated article will be pleased to know that hereafter The Critique will contain each month an article upon some materia medica subject from the pen of Dr. James T. Kent of Chicago. These articles will be well worth preserving and would be a valuable addition to the library of the old practitioner, as well as very desirable reading to students of homeopathy in general.

The rapidly increasing practice of Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown has necessitated his moving into more commodious office quarters, in consequence whereof he will hereafter be found in rooms 14 and 15 Nevada building, instead of his former quarters at the end of the hall. He has taken up new residence quarters also, but outside the fact that his residence 'phone is York 588 The Critique is unauthorized to impart any further information.

The Rock Island's train service out of Colorado is the best for those going East of any other line running out of Denver. Ralph Walker, the genial traveling passenger agent of this line, accompanied a big G. A. R. delegation to Boston the forepart of last month.

The Rock Island sees to it that its patrons are properly cared for, therefore it behooves YOU, if you intend to go on a journey, to consult the representatives of this line whenever the spirit moves you to move.

Prof. George B. Fisher claims to have communicated a discovery of his own to the Czar of Russia whereby it was possible for the Czarina to have given birth to a male heir. The professor claims Denver as his residence place, and the evening papers of the city gave him a sufficient amount of advertising space to make him well known to the general public. Those desiring any particular sex of offspring should govern themselves accordingly. Those wearing a bell need not apply.

Among the numerous inducements offered by the Denver Homeopathic College to capture the elusive student is the fact that "the rooms (of the college) are large, airy and well lighted, and from the windows may be seen at any time magnificent views of the Rocky mountains." To the average student "scenery" is not so much of a consideration when one attends a college course as a display of serious solicitude on the part of your preceptor that you will get a little homeopathy along with the high altitude.

A press dispatch from Colorado Springs to the Denver Republican, August 20th, says that several cow gentlemen got drunk at Peyton, Colorado, through drinking patent medicines, and that one of the party got so hostile as to use shooting irons to the injury of another member of the party who happened to be in line. With all the restrictions of the possibility of suit for damages withdrawn, what a beautiful article the ladylike Bok could frame up if he were put in possession of the name of the "pizen."

BOOK REVIEW.

The Chronic Miasms, Psora and Pseudo-Psora, by T. Henry Allen, M. D., professor of diseases of the skin and miasmatics, in Hering Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. Price, \$2.50. Address the author, 92 State street, Chicago, Illinois.

The first volume of this publication opens with a condensed but comprehensive history of the chronic miasms, their cause and effect, their relations to the pathology and to the acute diseases, the manner their suppression and the dire results to be expected from mistreatment of acute disturbances through ignorance of the existence of the chronic foundation of disease, which modifies in various ways and upon which are based the acute conditions.

Following this general resume are a series of rubrics showing the symptoms with their modalities, by which we may distinguish the psoric, syphilitic or scyotic taint and their complications or associations with each other, carried even to the specific or particular symptoms of each portion of the economy.

In this work Dr. Allen shows not only a clear perception of Hahnemann's ideas, but also an intimate knowledge of the requirements of present-day students of homeopathy.

Clearly and concisely he treats of that part of homeopathic philosophy taught in so few of our medical colleges, the foundation principles of disease, following consecutively with the complications aris-

ing from additions to and suppressions of the various expressions of the primary and secondary conditions; differentiating the symptoms most likely to occur under each, and all presented in a manner so interesting and entertaining that the work will rank as one of the most artistic of medical publications.

We shall await with impatience the second volume, which it is to treat wholly of sycosis and its many expressions. We can recommend the work as of great value to the student in his primary studies, but of far more to the practitioner whose limited time will make the possession of such a treatise of inestimable value for all time to come.

RALPH D. P. BROWN.

12 Nevada Building, Denver.

THE TREATMENT OF SUMMER DIARRHEA.

In the treatment of any form of diarrhea an accurate diagnosis must first be made. For convenience it is customary to classify diarrheas somewhat after this fashion: (1) Diarrhea of relaxation, or serous diarrhea, due to disordered innervation; (2) crapulous or lenteric diarrhea, due to imperfect digestion; (3) catarrhal diarrhea, acute or chronic, and (4) ulcerative diarrhea, due to intestinal ulceration.

This classification is by no means perfect, as is shown by the multiplicity of terms applied to the various pathologic states characterized by diarrhea. Thus we have the terms acute inflammatory diarrhea, acute summer diarrhea, choleraic diarrhea, dysenteric diarrhea, nervous diarrhea, tuberculous diarrhea, etc. In each case the diagnosis is determined by the actual condition prevailing, of which the intestinal laxity is usually but a prominent symptom.

The question of treatment is one of the utmost importance. Without entering into a discussion of what soon proves to be a very broad subject, it may be worth our while to consider briefly the status of the antiseptic method of treating intestinal disorders, especially those caused by pathologic organisms and of which diarrhea is the chief symptom. Apart from well-directed efforts to clear the intestine of bacteria, reduce the temperature, sustain the vitality of the patient, regulate the diet, secure proper hygienic conditions, rest and good care, the selection of the proper antiseptic agent demands the exercise of the physician's best judgment.

Whether or not it be possible to attain intestinal asepsis is of course a debatable question, but it is a well-established clinical fact that intestinal antiseptics do good and modify the course of enteric diseases of bacterial origin, notably typhoid fever, dysentery and summer diarrhea. However, there is a difference in the degree of efficiency of the various antiseptics, the utility of many being limited by the risk of untoward action from excessive dosage. In those cases of ileo-colitis, caused by the bacillus of shiga, many of the

serious symptoms are due to a mixed infection, to combat which prompt and vigorous measures are required.

The experiments of Novy and Freer (contributions to Medical Research, page 114) with benzoyl-acetyl-peroxide (acetozone), showed that this substance is extremely germicidal to the organisms found in the alimentary canal. Its administration to rabbits resulted in the "practical sterilization of the contents of the stomach." In several experiments with these animals "the intestinal tract, apart from the cecal pouch, was found to be sterile." Neither bouillon tubes nor agar showed growths, though the controls gave abundant cultures. Other experiments showed that enzymes and toxins are also destroyed or rendered inert by acetozone. Further study demonstrated not only the remarkable germicidal power of acetozone, but also the fact that its aqueous solutions may be given internally, and even injected intravenously without harm. From these data we infer that this substance ranks among the most powerful germicidal agents, while it exerts no harmful effect upon the human organism, and may, therefore, be employed as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of summer diarrhea and other infectious enteric diseases with the best effect. There seems to be abundant evidence to warrant the suggestion that acetozone solution should prove most valuable in colonic flushing, as it is entirely free from the danger that attends the use of large quantities of even weak solution of mercuric chloride, and for that reason may be used fearlessly.

DR. GIVENS'S SANITARIUM AT STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

How often one hears of the sudden breaking down of men*and women in the prime of life, the result, perhaps, of struggles to reach the unattainable or to do things which encroach on nature's immutable laws, and for which the penalty must be paid, sooner or later. To deferred political aspirations, fruitless social ambitions, the constant seeking after the unknown or to mere vulgar greed of gain may be ascribed the majority of cases of physical and mental collapse, either of a temporary or permanent nature. Heridity plays its fearful part in this tragedy and its luckless victims wipe out the score incurred by the sins of the fathers. Others suffer temporary mental derangement of a mild character by reason of the loss of some beloved one, or by overstudy. Still others are merely tired, weary and listless. The science of medicine, with its marvellous progress of late years, especially in neurasthenia, can do much to relieve suffering and inculcate vigor into broken frames. But its efforts are often thwarted and prove palliatives merely, unless nature is invoked and the patient places himself in her loving care. Then the skilful man of medicine, if he be experienced in the diagnosis of nervous diseases, obtains a fair opportunity of rebuilding and restocking the wasted and

worn nerves or of counteracting the fatal cravings of those addicted to habitual drug stimulation.

One of the most notable places where nature has been invoked, in unison with medical science, to accomplish this aim, is Dr. Givens's sanitarium at Stamford, Connecticut, amid ideal surroundings. A delightful drive of two miles in the bracing air of a clear January day brought a representative of The Tribune to this home, established ten years ago by Dr. Amos J. Givens for the treatment of nervous and mild mental derangements and for the cure of those addicted to the excessive use of drugs or stimulants. The main building is situated on a hillock, from which a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country and the Long Island sound. The country is a rolling one of hills and dales. Five comfortable cottages are grouped about the principal building, mainly on the southern slope of the hill. No more delightful place could have been chosen for this sanitarium. The very atmosphere, the clear sky and the soft brown tints of a winter landscape plead for rest and quiet. The sixty acres of ground are attractively kept, and the houses spacious, suitably furnished, well ventilated and lighted by electricity. Every comfort and convenience of refined life is at hand. Experienced nurses are constantly present, and every opportunity is afforded by the absolute non-existence of noise or annoyance for relaxation—the most potent factor in the cure of nervous troubles. Unobtrusively, Dr. Givens and his staff of physicians watch the everyday life of the patients. Their diet is as important as their daily exercise, while baths, massage and all forms of hydrotherapy and therapeutics play their part in the curative methods, according to the requirements of each case. Patients are treated as individuals, and not "en masse." In the matter of amusement this home offers the opportunity to indulge in a number of out of door sports, and aquatic diversions are possible on account of the proximity of the river. There is also a large amusement hall in the main building.

Many, indeed, are those who have found rest here and gone back to their homes fully equipped with a reserve force of energy to take up life's struggles again, with ability also to enjoy its pleasures. The seclusion from these may in Connecticut be voluntary, which accounts for the reputation which this sanitarium has abroad. A statute authorizes the voluntary self-commitment of alcoholic and narcotic sufferers to a sanitarium for a period not exceeding one year, during which time they shall continue subject to restraint and treatment in the same manner as if committed by the court. Persons possessing sufficient will power may save themselves, and by their own volition recover the equilibrium of their physical or mental functions.

Dr. Givens is a member of the Connecticut and New York State Societies, the American Psychological Association, the New York Medico-Legal Society, the National Society of Electro-Therapeutics, and others. People in Stamford who have constant dealings with him speak very highly of his sanitarium and of his successful work.

TETANUS ANTITOXIN.

It has been shown that guinea pigs, and other animals inoculated with the poison of tetanus, survive when treated at once with antitetanic serum. In France, Nocard observed 375 animals of various kinds, all of which had been wounded accidentally or surgically and subjected to tetanic infection. These animals were given antitetanic serum at once, before the disease had time to develop. As a result not a single case of tetanus occurred among them. On the other hand he noted fifty-five traumatized animals that had been exposed to tetanic infection, every one of which developed the disease.

In the August (1899) number of *Medicine*, Prof. George F. Butler, M. D., says: "Dr. Joseph Hughes, one of the most eminent and conservative veterinary surgeons in Chicago, has used the serum as a prophylactic in over 500 cases following wounds, both surgical and accidental." Not a single case of tetanus has developed, though Dr. Hughes has used the serum where by former experience he was justified in expecting the disease to manifest itself.

From this and similar reports it has been proposed to immediately inject antitetanic serum in every case of traumatism of a suspicious character, hoping in this manner to prevent the subsequent development of tetanus. The serum is harmless to man and may be given hypodermatically as the other serums. Nocard recommends that a first injection of ten cubic centimeters should be made as soon as possible after traumatism. A second injection should follow in from twelve to fifteen days.

It has been suggested to inject prophylactically all new-born infants in certain sections of Europe in which trismus neonatorum prevails.

In the *Therapeutic Gazette* for February 15, 1903, the editor directs attention to the fact that "although tetanus is, comparatively speaking, a rare disease, it is sufficiently frequent and fatal to make an antitetanic serum a much sought for remedy." He also pointed out the fact that the failure of antitetanic serum depended "not upon the fact that it was possessed of no virtue, but rather because it was used too late to combat the disease." The same writer expresses the view that "one fact stands out above all others, and that is that thoroughly good results cannot be expected from antitetanic serum unless it be given in the very earliest stages of the infection. So true is that that experienced observers have insisted that its best results can be obtained only when it is administered immediately after exposure to infection, without waiting until the micro-organisms have had a chance to develop in the body and produce early symptoms of poisoning.

The editor of the *New York Medical Journal*, in the issue of March 26, 1904, remarks that "the present drift of opinion seems to

be to the effect that tetanus antitoxin, while probably of considerable prophylactic efficacy is of little use as a curative agent.

At a meeting of the Paris Society of Surgery, according to the same editorial, M. Labbe expressed the view that since the injection of antitetanic serum has been employed as a routine prophylactic measure, the disappearance of tetanus after surgical operations in horses was a prime fact in support of its preventive efficiency.

Furthermore, recent experience in the immediate topical employment of antitoxin in cases of toy pistol injuries appears to support our trust in its prophylactic value.

Bazy (*Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société de Chirurgie de Paris*, 1896, N. S., XXII., 186, 191) had four cases of tetanus develop in his wards. From that period he applied preventive treatment to all cases of wounds admitted to his service. He made twenty-one preventive inoculations of ten cubic centimeters each. None of these patients developed tetanus, although he says their wounds belonged to that category which includes most cases of the disease.

Dr. Joseph McFarland, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for July 4, 1903, reports the results of a series of observations upon 800 horses which illustrate the value of antitetanic serum as a prophylactic agent. During a period of four years there had been a death rate of ten per cent. from tetanus, in spite of all precautions. A systematic immunization with antitetanic serum was then begun. Injections of ten to twenty-five Cc. of serum were given every three months. As a result the death rate from tetanus rapidly decreased and in the second year had been reduced to less than one per cent. The author believes that the practical conclusions to be drawn from these observations may be applied to the human subject. He thinks that antitetanic serum should be given as a prophylactic measure in all cases of suspicious wounds that are likely to be followed by tetanus.

Experiments made on guinea pigs by the author demonstrated that the dried serum fully protects inoculated animals.

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, held at Memphis, Tennessee, October 7, 8 and 9, 1903, Dr. S. C. Stanton of Chicago contributed a valuable statistical paper on "The Prophylaxis of Tetanus" (*the Medical News*, October 31, 1903, page 860). Among the various prophylactic measures recommended by the author were the open treatment of all wounds, however insignificant, in which from the nature or surroundings there was any risk of tetanus: The immediate use of antitetanic serum in all cases of Fourth of July wounds, wounds received in barnyards, gardens or other places where the tetanus bacillus was likely to be present or tetanus infection to occur.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., OCTOBER 1, 1904.

No. 10

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

ACETIC ACID.

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

This remedy is useful in complaints of pale, sickly people. Patients who have been weak for many years, who have inherited phthisis. Emaciation, weakness, anaemia, loss of appetite, burning thirst and copious pale urine are a combination calling for acetic acid. Sensation of heat with pulsation coming and going, like orgasms; chlorosis in young girls; dropsical conditions in general; bad effects from stings and bites, have been cured by this remedy. Vinegar, is an old remedy for bad effects from chloroform. It is useful in the hemorrhagic constipation. Bleeding from various mucous membranes, nose, stomach, rectum, lungs and from ulcers. Sensitive to cold.

Confusion of mind; does not know her own children; forgets what has recently happened; attacks of anguish; constantly borrows trouble; thinks something is going to happen; peevishness; complaining.

Fainting spells in weak, anaemic subjects; headaches; face pale and waxy; epistaxis: one cheek pale and the other red; diphtheria, in throat or larynx; unquenchable thirst; sensitive stomach; vomiting blood, and all food taken; ulceration of stomach; hot, sour eructations; frothy vomiting; gnawing pain; distension of stomach, with a constant commotion; burning in stomach and abdomen, ameliorated by lying on the stomach.

In the abdomen there is great pain, distension, flatulence or dropsy; sore to touch; diarrhea, thin, bloody or pure blood; profuse bleeding from piles; chronic diarrhea.

Copious watery urine. It has cured diabetes, with sugar in the urine or without, where there is great thirst, weakness and pallor and loss of flesh.

Weakness with seminal losses; relaxed genitals and swollen feet.

Uterine hemorrhage: copious menses, or watery menstrual flow; scanty menses with chlorosis.

Weakness of larynx: croup; diphtheria. It has cured many cases of laryngeal diphtheria; hoarseness, with pale mucous membranes; chronic dry, hacking cough in sickly, pale persons, such as have inherited phthisis, with oedema of extremities, diarrhea and dyspnea, or night sweats; hemorrhage from the lungs; burning in chest and stomach; rattling in chest; chronic bronchitis.

Weakness and lameness in extremities, with swelling, rheumatic or oedematous; dropsy of limbs, with diarrhea.

It is a deep-acting, constitutional remedy, and when well studied will be very useful. ALL SUBSTANCES ABUSED AS FOOD BECOME GREAT REMEDIES, such as vinegar, coffee, common salt, etc. We should look to them oftener than we do for the stubborn chronic cases.

THE GENTLE ART OF MAKING ENEMIES.

By G. K. SHURTLEFF.

A man's enemies sometimes do more for him than his friends. They drive him to be and do his best, to think hard, to act quick, to be cautious, to toil, to sacrifice and to forgive. They harden his mind and soften his heart. A man without enemies is a soft, easy thing, half baked, half grown, and not half developed. A man without an enemy is usually a man without a friend—a real friend, the kind that would die for him.

It is this positive element that counts in the accomplishment of life's purposes. To do anything worth while a man must sometimes stand out so plainly against the conventions of society that somebody gets hurt, and criticizes and lies about him, and finally hates him.

All one has to do to become a target for malice is to be absolutely honest in his convictions and fearless in standing in what he believes to be a principle or a cause, no matter how unpopular it may be. Then he will catch it. That a man is known by his enemies is not the whole truth, either, for he must likewise be known by the friends he keeps.—Cleveland's Young Men, quoted by American Physician.

CALOMEL AS A CAUSE OF APPENDICITIS.

By S. S. SMYTHE, M. D.

I desire very briefly to call your attention to some observations I have been able to make in regard to *mercurius dulcis* as a factor in producing the condition known as appendicitis.

If you will take the trouble to look up the symptomatology of *mercurius*, as found in our *materia medica* you will be surprised at the remarkable similarity which it bears to the symptoms of an ordinary attack of appendicitis.

You will find that *mercurius*, more than any other drug known to us, covers all the classical symptoms of that disease.

Take the following symptoms of *mercurius* and note how minutely they describe a case of appendicitis: "Painful, hot swelling in the ileo-cecal region; abdomen tense, hard, swollen and sensitive; muscles of the abdomen become hard and tense, with distension and great tenderness, especially in the ileo-cecal region; typhlitis with purulent exudation."

Besides these characteristic local symptoms we also have the vomiting, heat and general constitutional symptoms which characterize appendicitis.

The picture given in the *materia medica* is very clear and striking, and should always be borne in mind when dealing with any given case of ileo-cecal inflammation. While we all know that mercury has a very wide range of action in the human system, it should be remembered that primarily it is apt to expend its force either upon the biliary system, causing congestion, inflammation and colic; or upon the ileo-cecal region, causing appendicitis; or upon the colon and rectum, causing dysentery.

During the last three months I have treated three severe cases of appendicitis where there was no reasonable doubt that calomel was the immediate exciting cause of the attacks. All of these patients were accustomed to rely upon homeopathic treatment, and had been for many years. The circumstances leading up to the use of the drug with each one of these were so nearly identical as to be interesting and instructive, and I give one in illustration:

A young man twenty years old, who was born and raised a homeopath, a strong, vigorous, healthy fellow, complained one

day to an older companion that he had a headache and was not feeling exactly well. "Oh," said his friend, "you are bilious. Get a half dozen $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain calomel tablets; take one every hour and you will be all right in a day." So my patient got the tablets, and during the afternoon took only four. During the night he became very ill, with severe pain in the abdomen and vomiting. I saw him within a few hours of the attack. The pain, which at first was diffused over the abdomen, very soon centered in the ileo-cecal region, and the case assumed all the characteristics of appendicitis. The vomiting was unusually severe and persistent. The abdomen later became very sensitive, with well marked symptoms of suppuration. To be brief, the patient became exceedingly ill and was a long time in recovering his usual health.

The other two cases referred to were similar in nearly all respects, except that the illness was not so severe nor so prolonged.

My observations in these cases led me to consider the dangers of giving calomel in what are called by the old school divided doses, and which they say are without danger to the patient. A little history here may not be uninteresting:

There was a time when the allopathic school used calomel very extensively in large doses (five to twenty grains), and in nearly all diseases. So many persons so seriously suffered from the remote effects of this sort of mercurial poisoning that the people protested and refused any longer to be poisoned in that way. Then for a long time calomel went into disrepute and the people were in a measure relieved of the menace. Then about ten years ago, I should say, there came a sort of revival, in this way: Somebody suggested that calomel properly given was a most excellent remedy, and that when properly prepared and given in divided doses all danger to the patient, immediate or remote, would be eliminated. The suggestion caught the professional fancy and the public soon caught on to the notion and believed and practiced it.

The result has been that the divided dose theory has steadily grown in favor, and to-day I think I may say without fear of contradiction that calomel is more generally prescribed as a cathartic than any other, or perhaps all other, cathartic drugs.

So universal has become the practice that the people no longer consult the physician, but buy their own supply of tablets at the drug stores.

In former times, when calomel was given in large doses, we had many cases of typhlitis and perityphlitis. We knew nothing about appendicitis then. The homeopaths knew then, as we know now, that mercurius would produce these diseases, but the old school would not believe for a long time.

At about the same time that appendicitis was discovered the divided dose of calomel came into vogue, and because it was proclaimed to be harmless nobody seemingly has taken the trouble to point out the relation of cause and effect between the new disease (so called) and the new dose of the old remedy.

In a recent article in the journal of the American Medical Association it is pointed out that, according to the statistics, appendicitis has increased much more rapidly in the last five years than in any other period of its history. Now, the same is true of the use of calomel. During the last five years the use of the drug in small doses has become almost universal.

Again, in my opinion, the relation of cause and effect can be easily traced. So close indeed is this relationship that I think we ought to make it a matter of investigation in every case of appendicitis which may come under our care.

Appendicitis may, undoubtedly, arise from various causes, but I am sincerely inclined to believe that among them all calomel in divided doses is one of the most frequent factors in precipitating the attacks.

In view of what I have observed in my own practice I am impressed with the great importance of studying the etiology of every case, because of the bearing it would necessarily have upon the homeopathic treatment.

Apropos of this phase of the subject I want to relate the following incidents:

In conversation not long since with a prominent allopathic physician of this city he told me that he had abandoned the use of calomel altogether in his appendicitis cases because he believed it a dangerous drug in that disease and should never be given.

Quite recently, in looking over a very popular little work in our school called the "Pocket Book of Medical Practice," by Charles Gatchell, M.D., I discovered that in his treatment of ap-

pendicitis he suggests but one internal remedy, and what do you suppose it is? Simply this and nothing more: "One or two ten-grain powders of calomel and sodium bicarb., in equal parts."

Note the contrast. Out of an abundant experience our old school brother has learned that calomel in appendicitis increases the danger of suppuration and advises against its use.

Our homeopathic author, on the contrary, shows a lamentable lack of both observation and experience when, in the face of a century of homeopathic teaching, he advises the use of large doses of mercury in any stage of appendicitis.

AN OSTEOPATH'S VIEWS REGARDING STATE LAWS.

Editor The Critique:

The attitude of the Colorado osteopaths with reference to the proposed medical legislation will be readily understood from the following resolution adopted by the Colorado Osteopathic Association, June 24, 1904:

In the matter of legislation we indorse the following:

First—We enter the contest with an effort to secure and have passed a straight osteopathic bill, liberal as to osteopathy.

Second—We accept no compromise with any medical school.

Third—Failing in this, we allow the medical profession to pass as stringent medical law as they want, with the understanding that we contest said law in the courts.

Fourth—In defining the practice of osteopathy we use a broad definition such as is taught by the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy.

Fifth—In drawing a bill we recommend the establishment of a board of five members to be selected from a list of ten, to be nominated by the state association to the governor for appointment.

The Colorado Osteopathic Association admits to membership any one of good moral character who can pass a reasonable examination showing himself possessed of sufficient knowledge and skill to enable him to honor the name of the practice.

N. H. BOLLES, D.O.,
Secretary.

Denver, September 14, 1904.

APPENDICITIS.

Read before the Colorado Homeopathic Society, 1904,

By DR. S. L. BLAIR.

The vermiform appendix of man is now regarded as a functionless portion of the intestine. It has a mesertery of its own, and the blood supply is from one main artery, with little or no collateral circulation. Inflammation of the appendix, or appendicitis, is now a well recognized lesion, and is regarded as the primary lesion in the causation of the numerous forms of inflammation of the ileo ceacal region.

In an attack of appendicitis we have first a bacteric infection, which causes an inflammation and thickening of the mucous membrane, with probable closure of the appendicular canal, at the end of forty-eight hours. The symptoms in the first stage are very similar in all cases; there is vomiting in most cases, with colicky pains usually around the navel or right iliac fossa; the pulse and temperature are not elevated much, if any. During the first stage the inflammatory trouble has not extended much beyond the appendix.

In the second stage the lesion will take on one of three principle forms. The most common is for the inflammation to extend to the muscular and peritoneal coat; the ceacum becomes thickened, adhesions form, walling off the appendix from the peritoneal cavity; puss forms in the appendix, and it ruptures, forming an abscess in the region of the ceacum. The abscess may rupture into the bowel and drain off through the rectum, or it may rupture into the bladder, or it may burrow in almost any direction. During this form of the disease the temperature and pulse are elevated.

In some cases the circulation of the appendix is interfered with and the appendix becomes gangrenous. The temperature and pulse may remain about normal during the entire course of this form of the disease, or the appendix may rupture without adhesions having formed, walling it off from the peritoneum, setting up a septic peritonitis.

TREATMENT.

I believe the best treatment is to operate during the first stage of the disease, or within the first forty-eight hours of the

attack, for during this period the inflammation has not extended beyond the appendix to any extent, so we are able to remove the offending organ and cut short the attack and remove all possibility of the patient having a recurrent attack. I am of the opinion that if the patients could be operated on early in the attack the death rate would be reduced by at least one-half of what it is at the present time, and the patients would all be permanently cured. Cases of appendicitis treated without operation are not permanently cured, for many of them have recurrent attacks. I can see nothing to recommend delay in operating, for why wait until the circulation is cut off and the appendix becomes gangrenous? Or why wait until the appendix ruptures into the peritoneal cavity, bathing the peritoneum and intestines with puss, or even wait until an abscess has formed and walled off the peritoneum, which, if it does not drain itself, has to be opened and drained, leaving the appendix to repeat the same process at its pleasure?

I have in my own practice a list of thirty-four cases operated on early in or between attacks without a single death, but the cases operated later in the attack I have a death rate of about 25 per cent.

If you should desire a genuinely delightful souvenir of Colorado scenery, with a sufficient amount of entertaining description to make the volume of more than passing value, write to Mr. C. B. Sloat, general agent of the passenger department of the Rock Island system, and he will take an especial pleasure in sending you, or any of your friends, a real artistic literary gem issued by the company, the caption of which, "Under the Turquoise Sky," is the least delightful feature of the pamphlet. It would be well worth preserving for your own pleasure, but is more likely to be of intense interest to some eastern, northern or southern acquaintance. So send for one at once and help advertise the resources and scenery of Colorado. Mr. Sloat's address is corner Seventeenth and Stout streets, Denver, Colorado. If you can't remember that, write to any agent of the Rock Island system and they will fill your order, as this company's agents and employes take great delight in pleasing patrons, even though they may be only prospective ones.

At a recent meeting of the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, of the Pacific, all the old officers were re-elected.

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS.

By W. A. BURR, M. D.

What is the best treatment for appendicitis? To what extent may it be controlled by preventive, hygienic and medical treatment? When is surgical interference necessary?

These are questions stirring the minds of the medical profession to-day.

Before proceeding to the discussion of these questions let us first consider what preventive treatment is practicable.

It goes without saying that an even and regular life, free from all excesses, dissipation and vicious practices has, in a general way, a great influence in preserving the health of any individual; but what besides this may be done?

It is now believed by many that a meat diet predisposes to APPENDICITIS. In Porto Rico it does not occur among vegetarians. The same is true among the vegetarians in France. In Roumania there is only one case of this disease among the vegetarians to 22,000 cases of illness, while among the meat eaters of that country there is one in every 221 cases of illness. Similar observations have been made in Belgium, Algiers, Toakin, New Caledonia and other countries. Also in schools and convents where no meat is used the disease is wanting.

La grippe has been found to be a predisposing cause of this affection, as it is of many others, and whatever sanitary or other measures may be used to prevent this scourge will also measurably prevent appendicitis.

But the physician is not usually called until the disease is on. Then let the patient be placed in bed with hot applications, dry or moist as serves the purpose best, over the inflamed and painful parts. Cold applications are fraught with danger and should not be generally used. A physician skilled in hydrotherapy may use them in the early stages, but I have always been wary of them.

Whether the case be typhlitis, perityphlitis or true appendicitis, let the lower alimentary canal be emptied by the mildest measures possible. While castor oil or some saline cathartic has been used by many, it has been my custom to rely on enemas of

hot water, high or low. The severest cases have yielded to simple hot applications, low enemas and the similar remedy. Oil or turpentine may be used in the enemas.

In a very severe case coming to me from an old school physician who had been making free use of morphine, a hot water enema was given at every paroxysm of pain which came on every hour or two. Though this was a severe and protracted case, a good recovery resulted. The only remedies used were belladonna, colocynth and merc. prot. iod. After four years there has been no severe recurrence.

In my experience belladonna has been most frequently indicated. Following this royal remedy bryonia, arsenicum, colocynth, rhus or merc. prot. iod. would be needed, or hepar, silicia or sulphur where there was undoubted suppuration.

Some find atropine better than belladonna and make occasional use of echinacea, lycopodium, ferrum phos. or kail mur. with natrum sulph. for persistent vomiting; also ginseng, lachesis, plumbum, thuya, colchicum and opium may be studied.

When treated in this way it is not my experience that the disease is very liable to recur in severe attacks, the returns when they do appear being of a mild nature and needing little or no treatment beyond rest and quiet and the proper diet.

With this paper in view I have asked five physicians and surgeons in Denver who have been in practice more than twenty-five years the question—"What has been your experience with typhlitis and appendicitis, and in about what proportion of these cases has the use of the knife been necessary, and what remedies are most frequently indicated?"

Doctor A. treated the cases as he encountered them in a large practice. One case, a young man twenty-five years old, changed to his society physician to save expense, and had a large abscess, which was lanced. He made a good recovery. Another, a girl seventeen years old, and a very bad case, so far recovered as to be safely moved two miles to her home. In a few days she was taken worse, called in another physician and in a few days died, which she may have done under his treatment. All the other cases that came to his hand recovered, and in no case was the knife used except to lance an abscess, as above stated. The

others experienced no severe recurrences. He believes surgical treatment only rarely necessary.

Remedies—Belladonna, bryonia, arsenicum, colocynth and mere. proto. iod.

Doctor B. has had a large practice and has treated all the cases occurring among his patrons. In no instance have they gone to others in the profession. He has used hot applications, flushed the bowels well with pure hot water, kept them to the blandest of liquid aliment in limited quantities. The remedies found indicated have been, in the order of importance, belladonna, bryonia, arsenicum, arsenicum iod. and mere. sol. He has seldom used other remedies, and in no case anodynes. With this treatment the knife has not been used nor needed in a single case, and a good recovery has uniformly been the result.

After the severe cases there have been occasional recurrences for a year or two; but in no instance have these been severe. He is fully convinced that a fruitful cause of appendicitis is the use of purgatives, especially calomel.

Dr. C. enjoins quiet and rest, and directs a free flushing of the bowels with high enemata of normal salt solution. In some cases they may contain a little turpentine. He would not usually use castor oil nor saline cathartics, and he gives the patient but very little food. The little nourishment taken should be fluid and of the mildest nature, and such as may be absorbed in the stomach to avoid peristaltic action of the bowels.

Remedies—Belladonna, bryonia, colocynth, ferrum phos., magnesia phos., arsenicum and silicia. With this treatment surgical operations will only rarely be needed. Severe cases are apt to recur, but do so in the minimum of cases when this treatment is carried out. The appendix would better be removed where the recurrences are frequent or severe.

Doctor D. empties the colon with hot soap and water, or normal salt solution, enjoins the minimum amount of drink and the mildest liquid food; uses hot applications to relieve the pain and gives the carefully selected similar remedy. He has found arsenicum, belladonna, colocynth, nux or sulphur as most prominent, in the order named, of the remedies generally indicated.

With this treatment only one of his cases went to the knife in all his experience, and in that case he thinks the above out-

lined general treatment would have cured if he had had the patient from the beginning. He is not averse to surgical treatment, and would operate between the recurrent attacks when they are severe.

He does not think the use of calomel produces appendicitis since this medicine is used less than formerly, while the disease is on the increase. It seems to prevail in families, and is perhaps due to bad dietetic habits.

Doctor E. uses hot local applications, high enemata of hot normal salt solution or castor oil to drain the alimentary canal, and enjoins a spare liquid diet and the administration of the similar remedy. In his experience belladonna has been often indicated, and when it is the most similar remedy it does royal service. Besides belladonna, aconite, arsenicum, bryonia, colocynth and nux have been most frequently called for. The above measures with the similar remedy have done him excellent service, perhaps one case in twenty going to the surgeon. In even a less proportion of cases will the surgeon's knife be needed where the above detailed treatment is carried out from the beginning, and then, too, the recurrent cases will be few in number and mild in character.

Indulgence in the good things of the table tend to produce the disease.

It was furthermore the general consensus of opinion of these veteran physicians and surgeons that the similar remedy with the use of the proper adjuvant measures are usually sufficiently palliative to render opiates or other anodynes unnecessary.

Denver, Colorado, September 14, 1904.

A physician of Winterset, Iowa, writing to The Critique under date of September 6th, among other things, desires us to say "What six homeopathic medical journals do you consider best in the United States; give address, etc." Our modesty in the matter will only permit us to mention five of this desired list: Medical Century, 9 East Forty-second street, New York City; American Physician, Rahway, New Jersey; the Hahnemannian Monthly, 1437 Spruce street, Philadelphia; Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, Alameda, California; the Medical Visitor, Lansing, Michigan; The Critique, Denver, Colorado. But then, as we said before, our modesty, etc., etc.—yet the list is all right as it stands.

APPENDICITIS.

Read before the Colorado Homeopathic Society.

There is probably no disease more often mistreated, more readily curable under homeopathic treatment, or more often fatal under the regular scientific (?) treatment than is appendicitis.

Because of this fatality probably none other has such a terror for the layman, and certainly none other is so lucrative for the practicing surgeon.

Yet a few years ago operation for appendicitis was performed but seldom, and death from inflammation of the bowels occurred less often than it does to-day. And this in face of the constant boast of the profession that great strides have been made in medicine and surgery.

Are we to suppose that the disease more often occurs, or that when it does occur it is more fatal because of present conditions of life? This might be a just supposition were it not, unfortunately for the supporters of the theory, that the true homeopath loses fewer cases to-day than ever in the earlier history even of homeopathy.

Where, then, are we to look for the cause of the great increase in the number of cases, and of the dreadful fatality following so closely upon a diagnosis of appendicitis?

Let us consider first the question of operation. No student ever leaves college without having been taught that to open the abdomen during acute inflammation is almost certain death, and that comparatively no danger exists in so opening after pus has formed.

Yet we believe there is not one present at this meeting who does not know of cases where operation has been performed during acute inflammation; who does not know that the majority of cases are operated upon during the stage of acute inflammation.

Ignorant as we know many practitioners to be, we cannot believe that any graduate of a medical college could be so profoundly ignorant as to unwittingly break this, one of the first laws of surgery. There is, therefore, but one other tenable supposition to account for such work, and this is that the surgeon knows that most inflammations in the abdomen go to resolution

instead of to destruction, and therefore operates early lest he shall lose the opportunity.

This craze for early operating is sufficient to account for the fatality attending the disease, but for the cause of the large increase in diagnosed cases we must look more closely into the treatment of bowel inflammation.

Inflammation presupposes irritation, yet the common practice in any bowel disturbance is to give a physic which is per se an irritant, and therefore must increase the irritation, naturally increasing the inflammation. Whenever a general inflammation of the bowels occurs the ilio-caecal region, because of the complicated structure of that portion of the intestines, is apt to be more painful than any other region.

Immediately upon discovering this condition the surgeon gives more physic, generally mercury, hurries his patient to the hospital and operates.

We all know that this is the usual history of appendicitis, and are therefore justified in believing that the large increase in the number of cases and the fatality attending them are due to treatment rather than to any new method on the part of nature.

How different is the treatment of the homeopath, and what constant success he has.

He seldom needs anything but a syringe, a colon tube, a few doses of bryonia and perhaps a dose of belladonna at the start.

Very seldom does he need any other remedy if he secures the case during the early stage.

In six cases treated personally during the past seven months all had taken a physic for some general bowel disturbance, followed within from three to six hours by marked pain in the ilio-caecal region, with the other general symptoms of a high inflammatory condition. All received a high enema from once a day to once every hour for six to ten hours, the patient in the knee-chest position, in which position the water may be injected to the ilio-caecal valve; hot applications were used locally. One received belladonna at the start, followed by bryonia, the other five receiving from one to five doses of bryonia during the whole attack, the lowest given being the M. and the highest the 50 M.,

all making a complete recovery.

This is the success which every homeopath should expect and which he generally secures.

It is our belief that physic, especially mercury, is the chief and most prolific cause of appendicitis; that if left alone 75 per cent. of all cases would recover; that under homeopathic treatment 99½ per cent. will recover, the other one-half per cent. being cases of primary appendicitis resulting from the lodgment of some insoluble substance within the sac itself, perforating into the abdomen if not removed.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M.D.,

14 Nevada Building, Denver.

Mr. E. L. Lomax, general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific, has been in Denver several times recently, on which occasions The Critique has been honored by a very pleasant visit. We know it to be a fact that he is taking a personal interest in looking up surprises in the way of transportation for those who contemplate attending the meeting of the American Medical Association at Portland, Oregon, next year. It is rarely that one so high in authority looks so closely after the details of such affairs, and it will be the American Medical Association's own fault if any of its members have any unpleasant experiences en route to or from the forthcoming meeting, as the railroad people propose to do everything in their power to promote the pleasure of those contemplating an attendance thereon by commencing thus early to look after the minor matters connected therewith.

The Critique is pleased to notice that the Republican convention, which assembled at Brighton, Adams county, the 6th of last month, nominated Dr. Albert F. Swan of Brighton for the office of coroner of this new and prosperous county. The people of Adams are pretty well acquainted with the gentleman and we feel assured will ratify the nomination at the forthcoming election by casting their votes for a man, who, if elected, will give them a clean, honest and conscientious administration of one of the most important offices within the gift of the people. The Critique and a host of friends in Denver wish Dr. Swan all sorts of success in his first political venture and predict his election by a very large majority.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

The nineteenth annual session of the Colorado Homeopathic Society met in Denver Tuesday morning, September 13, 1904, in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, with President D. A. Strickler in the chair and a fairly good-sized number of members present, mostly, however, from Denver. As the day advanced quite a few of the out-of-town members had put in an appearance, so that the register showed thirty-two members as having been present on the first day, besides quite a few visitors. Although several essayists were absent there were several interesting papers read, which brought out considerable discussion, from which, as the old-time Methodist minister would have declared, much good resulted.

* * *

Dr. J. B. Hawk, Grand Island, Neb., was one of the very first visitors to register, and enjoyed the first day's proceedings immensely.

* * *

Among the out-of-town members none were more in evidence than Hedges of Grand Junction (where the peaches come from), and it is a question in our minds whether a real good, lively meeting could be held without him.

* * *

Among our first-dayers we noticed Doctors Foust, Sherrits, Allen and Curtis of Colorado Springs; Wetlaufer, Cheyenne; King, Golden; Green, Arvada; Blair, Trinidad. Dr. Robinson of Colorado Springs was a later arrival.

* * *

Inasmuch as Doctor Willard failed to appear to answer the question of "What shall we do?" under the materia medica proceedings of the first day's session, it is altogether probable the members will be none the more wise upon that topic than heretofore. If the question ever gets to us personally we shall "give it up."

* * *

Dr. Benjamin F. Baily of Lincoln, Nebraska, was a caller, as usual, upon the Colorado fellows, and left a bright streak of

sunshine after his visit. He was on his way home from the coast.

* * *

A writer on one of the daily papers referred to the meeting as being one of the little-at-a-time doctors. That is supposed to be witty.

* * *

Although but few more than a half-hundred people assembled at the first evening meeting of the session to hear the address of welcome by Mayor Speer, and other speechifying, the atmosphere surrounding this event was entirely homeopathic and manifested itself in numerous outbursts of enthusiasm on the part of those present. The mayor's address contained an abundance of wit, wisdom and welcome, to such an extent in fact that all felt it was good to be in a city governed by a Democratic mayor even though that official professed a fondness for the Christian Science faith and had his religion in his wife's name. Dr. N. G. Burnham responded to the mayor's address on behalf of the out-of-town doctors, after which Dr. D. A. Strickler, president of the association, delivered the annual address. Besides telling his audience that the homeopathic physicians of the state were as one man, with one mind and but one lone solitary aim (barring a few disgruntled ones, who would have the outside element believe there were ructions in the camp), his paper abounded with numerous good suggestions regarding legislation and other important matters. Following the reading of the same Dr. S. S. Smythe, who presided at the meeting, suggested that a committee be appointed to report to the association upon the annual address of the president. Doctor Willard moved and Doctor Kinley seconded a motion covering this suggestion, and the chair appointed as such committee Doctors Hedges of Grand Junction, Burr of Denver and Allen of Colorado Springs. The meeting, although one of the most enthusiastic it has been our pleasure to attend, occupied but forty minutes, but every one seemed to feel it was good to have been there.

* * *

Of the second day's program the section of Clinical Medicine was no doubt the most interesting and brought out the largest number of papers. We publish three from this department and one from the section of Surgery, upon the subject of

“Appendicitis.” As the proceedings will be published in pamphlet form later on we have not considered it necessary to give even an outline of the other papers.

* * *

The election of officers, which was held the second day of the meeting, resulted in the selection of the following gentlemen as officers for the coming year:

President—Le Roy C. Hedges, M.D., Grand Junction, Colorado.

First Vice President—Grant S. Peck, M.D., Denver, Colorado.

Second Vice President—S. L. Blair, M.D., Trinidad, Colorado.

Treasurer—F. A. Faust, M.D., Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Secretary—Giles P. Howard, M.D., Denver, Colorado.

Board of Censors—Doctors Stewart, Burr, Clinton Enos. Denver; King, Golden; Allen, Colorado Springs; Greene, Arvada.

Administrative Council—Drs. J. B. Brown, Willard, Denver; King, Golden; Allen, Colorado Springs; Tucker, Pueblo; Blair, Trinidad; Greene, Arvada.

* * *

A session of sociability and entertainment occupied the time of the members and their friends Wednesday evening, September 14th, and was most thoroughly enjoyed by all. Dr. Ray Proctor McGee gave an interesting “chalk talk;” there was a harp artist; Miss Karcher gave several selections; Mr. Karcher and wife, the former a magician of no mean merit and the latter a musician of much ability; an interesting talk by Dr. Benjamin F. Baily, Lincoln, Nebraska, which nearly converted everybody to the re-proving theory and amalgamation with the old school ideas; equally interesting and enthusiastic remarks by our own Dr. Burnam, and an announcement by Doctor Strickler of the college exercises for the following evening constituted the program as carried out. Say, will someone please head us off? That wasn't ALL. There was punch in plenty and other refreshments in generous abundance, to which all paid a most profound deference. (In explanation of the punch feature we desire to say it was a very PALE red.) Every one had a good

time and the committee in charge deserve the thanks of the association for the able and admirable manner in which their duties relative to this particular event were performed.

* * *

Doctors Stough and Curtis of Colorado Springs confined themselves to one capsule of the pale pink fluid, but a few of the older members exhibited their toperistic tendencies to an alarming extent. We mention no one in particular, consequently make no statements calculated to call for a retraction later on.

* * *

President Hedges and ex-President Strickler were both, apparently, happy. Doctor Hedges declares if the next session of the society is held at Grand Junction he will see to it personally that the members are filled so full of p-p-p-peaches they will, if any fatalities follow, die happy.

* * *

Mr. Karcher, the magician, afforded a most delightful feature of the event. We regret, however, his exposure of some rather startling irregularities in the every-day life of one or two of our supposedly exemplary members. Again we withhold names.

* * *

The statement on the program that there was to be "sociability, music, nonsense, sense (a little) and refreshments" was by no means misleading. Most of those present, however, forgot to "remember it is at 8 o'clock."

* * *

Doctor Baily's talk upon the amalgamation of the two schools was the most convincing we have listened to up to the present time. But, really, Doctor Baily, do you think the old school would acknowledge we were right even though we "showed 'em?"

* * *

The "chalk talk" of Dr. McGee was very much of a pleasant surprise to many of his friends who were unacquainted with his ability in this direction. Orpheum circuit at two or three hundred a week later on, eh?

* * *

Future entertainment committees are hereby warned of the

magnitude of their duties if they expect to offer a better program than the one referred to in the above.

* * *

At the forenoon session of the last day of the meeting an effort was made to place the association on record as to its opinion of Doctor Stough's retaining the position of homeopathic member upon the State Board of Medical Examiners, but owing to the fact that several members and the secretary felt certain, if the doctor had not already done so, that he would relinquish his position very soon, no resolutions were passed regarding the matter. The association, however, in anticipation of Doctor Stough's retirement from the position in question, took action regarding his proposed successor, and it was declared the sense of the association that three names be submitted to the governor, from which the chief executive could make choice. The list contained the names of Dr. L. C. Hedges, Grand Junction; Doctor Faust, Colorado Springs, and Dr. S. L. Blair, Trinidad. There is no question in the minds of any one but what the selection of either one of this very excellent trio would prove highly satisfactory to the homeopathic physicians of the state.

* * *

The committee on president's address submitted the following, which met the approval of those present: "Any member of this society may be expelled or dropped from membership at any annual meeting of the society by a two-thirds vote of the members present, for the following reasons:

First—Arrears in dues for three consecutive years.

Second—For unprofessional, unethical or immoral conduct, to be decided by a majority of the board of censors of any regular session of the society. All complaints to be made in writing to the said board of censors, and not to be brought before the society until said board of censors have made their decision.

Third—For refusing to abide by the constitution and by-laws of the society.

Fourth—For persistent and malignant statements such as would be detrimental to the interests of the state society and homeopathy in general. Such complaints to be referred to the board of censors as provided in Article II.

(B)—Resolved, That we hereby heartily endorse the section of the president's address relating to the need for a more harmonious action; that we recommend as a society greater forbearance and more tolerance with each other's views, and that we specially deprecate any publication of stinging personalities or attacks upon homeopathic institutions endorsed by this society.

Note.—The Critique most certainly deprecates the passage of any such slush, and if the intention thereof was to in any way restrain that freedom of utterance which has characterized The Critique in the past and which is its privilege, we might as well declare right now, it has already aborted. If any one will point out ONE MISSTATEMENT made by The Critique, which is characterized by the foregoing resolution as either a "stinging personality" or "an attack upon homeopathic institutions," we will retract the same and give an apology which will cover the ground completely. We don't propose to permit the Colorado Homeopathic Society, or any one else, to dictate our policy. We have never maligned HOMEOPATHIC institutions or HOMEOPATHY, and never intend to; but if anything should occur in the future, such as has called forth any of the aforesaid "stinging personalities" in the past, The Critique will be found doing business at the old stand, and no threat, whether direct or implied, will in any way deter us from speaking our little piece. We had prepared a most beautiful and lamb-like editorial, with fluted trimmings on the pantalettes, relative to the stand we had intended to take in the future in our dealings with the State Society, its officers and its own ewe lambs, but inasmuch as the aforesaid s. s. has gone out of its way to take a shot at us, we will withhold any wish-wash for future felicitations.—Editor.

* * *

One of the most interesting discussions and one which brought out the entire oratorical and argumentative ability of the convention was the question of donating \$50 to the institute of re-proving. There were many differences expressed as to the advisability of such an action, and when a vote was taken it was found by a very close margin that the Colorado homeopaths repudiated the favorable considerations of this proposition. We don't know what effect this will have upon our eastern brethren's opinion of our progressiveness, and will not attempt to apologize for the action at this or any other period.

* * *

We met Doctors Stough, Curtis and Robinson of Colorado Springs as they were leaving the building a little while before

the meeting closed, and from their appearance and remarks would judge they had a bully good time; said they would see us next year. Hope so, at least.

* * *

Although the opening exercises of the Denver Homeopathic College took place the evening of the last day of the society meeting, it was a distinctly separate affair. There was a goodly crowd present and the program afforded a very pleasant evening's entertainment. There was a generous amount of vocal and instrumental music, several well-rendered elocutionary efforts by Miss Karcher, an address by Professor Dodge and a very witty speech by President Hedges of the state society. After this Doctor Willard, dean of the faculty, told those present about the prospects of the college, which, by the way, were the most flattering, and then every one went home. We did not see any new student faces, but are perfectly willing to take the dean's word for it that the forthcoming session will be an unusually well attended one.

* * *

The Critique is indebted to Secretary Howard for the courtesy of several favors during the session. While he may have been a little shy on the announcements of the meeting (may not, too), he was certainly "Johnny on the spot" during the meeting.

Will some one kindly inform The Critique as to the exact number of students in attendance at the Denver Homeopathic Medical College?

Do you know that the Rock Island system is equipped to carry passengers from and to every western state over its OWN LINES, with the one exception of Wisconsin? Don't overlook this important fact, even though you may want to go to Wisconsin, as the Rock Island can take you almost THERE.

The opening exercises of the twenty-fourth session of the Denver and Gross Medical College, medical department of the Denver University, were held at the college in this city Monday evening, September 13, 1904. A pleasant evening was spent by the faculty, friends and students of the institution, which gives every evidence of prosperity.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S VIEW OF THE PROPOSED MEDICAL PRACTICE LAW.

To the Critique:

The text of the proposed medical bill by Dr. S. D. Van Meter, styled, "A Model Act to Protect the Public Health and Regulate the Practice of Medicine," has been read carefully by the writer. Noting also your kind invitation for a Christian Scientist to give his impressions of it, I hasten to respond.

No rational, fair-minded person questions the need of laws regulating the practice of medicine. The public who trust their hands in the lives of physicians have the right to know that the law protects them from quacks and charlatans. Furthermore, the writer does not doubt, although not conversant with the details of existing laws governing the practice of medicine in Colorado, that the laws could be amended to the betterment of medical practice, and this Christian Scientists cheerfully grant. They have no desire to oppose medical legislation per se, and beyond the peradventure of a doubt no Christian Scientist will utter any word of protest against any just, wise legislation dealing with the control of the practice of medicine in itself. Christian Science is a religion and not a system of medicine, and the attempt to include it under medical legislation is both unwise and unjust. Christian Scientists are a people who pray, who believe the Bible is true when it declares that God healeth all our diseases. They prescribe no drugs, they use no electricity, no massage, no will power; they simply pray. They pray as Jesus prayed for the healing of the sick, the recovering of the sinful. Surely they should be protected in this right, a privilege the dearest the heart could desire.

Furthermore, it is a principle of universal acceptance that we must give if we would receive. We must pay for services rendered. Jesus enunciated this doctrine when He said, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Emerson in his great essay on "Compensation" applies profoundly this law to the affairs of life. Here are a few of his sayings:

"Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay scot and lot as they go along, and that a man often pays dear for a small frugality.

“A wise man will extend this lesson to all the parts of life and know that it is always the part of prudence to face every demand and pay every just demand on your time, talents or your heart. Always pay; for first or last you must pay your entire debt.”

Mankind has accepted these principles as enunciated above and has been following them ever since civilization began. They are the basis of law, of justice, of order, of love, for love is just. The doctor gives his skill and knowledge and receives just compensation. The lawyer receives his fee, the grocer his margin of profit, the farmer the price of his grain in return for his toil. The minister who prays for his flock, his salary in return for his labor of love. The Christian Scientist who gives time and talent, the fruit of chastened experience, requires a small return for his services. But our medical friend here objects. It's all right for the doctor, the lawyer, the minister, the farmer and all other men to accept and follow the principle of compensation, but for the Christian Scientist, oh, no; that would not do at all. Hence these proposed medical bills. Sections XI. and XII. of this bill denies the right of any person to heal the sick unless licensed by the state board of medical examiners, as follows:

“Any person who shall in any manner hold himself out to the public as being engaged within this state in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases or injuries of human beings, or who shall suggest, recommend or prescribe any form of treatment for the intended palliation, relief or cure of any physical or mental ailment of any person with the intent of receiving therefor, either directly or indirectly, any fee, gift or compensation whatsoever.”

When our Lord sent forth the seventy as recorded in Luke 10 He said, “Go your ways; behold I send you as lambs among wolves.

“Carry neither purse, nor script, nor shoes, and salute no man by the way.

“And in the same house remain, eating and drinking such things as they give, for the laborer is worthy of his hire. Go not from house to house.”

What is this but a plain statement of the law of compensation? This proposed law would require a disciple of Jesus in order to obey His commands to pass an examination in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, toxicology, pathology, surgery, obstetrics and symptomology (exclusive of materia medica and therapeutics). Otherwise he would be subject to a fine and imprisonment.

Only one basis can be assumed to defend such a bill, and that is that materia medica has grasped the whole of the healing art. Unfortunately for such a basis of reasoning facts do not so prove. The list of diseases termed incurable by materia medica is a long one and is constantly growing. Complicated forms of disease have arisen with which materia medica sadly confess itself, in many instances, utterly unable to cope. After four thousand years of trial materia medica has not yet formulated a consistent basis of practice. The remedy of yesterday is thrown aside to-day and the discovery of to-day is useless to-morrow.

Without detracting one iota from the conscientious labors of worthy physicians, I beg to quote the following:

Dr. Benjamin Rush, the famous Philadelphia leader of medical practice, says, "It is impossible to calculate the mischief which Hippocrates has done by first marking nature with his name and afterwards turning her loose upon sick people."

Dr. James King, surgeon extraordinary to the King, says, "I declare my conscientious opinion, founded on long observation and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist or drug on the face of the earth there would be less sickness and less mortality."

Dr. Mason Good, a learned professor in London, says, "The effects of medicine on the human system are in the highest degree uncertain, except, indeed, that it has already destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined."

In the face of this state of affairs can our medical friends with any degree of justice ask that the entire care of the sick be given them? Christian Science, despite bitter opposition, has proved the healing power of rightly-directed prayer, and thou-

sands have found relief in its gentle ministrations when all man's skill and knowledge were confessedly in vain.

If Doctor Van Meter in his public statement includes the Christian Scientists of Denver among the "hordes of medical imposters that infest our city" he certainly does not know what he is talking about. There is no finer body of people in Denver or in Colorado than the Christian Scientists of Denver, and this the gentleman can easily verify. The plea of the gentleman that the public health must be protected does not apply to Christian Scientists. Their healing compares favorably in efficiency with materia medica and in many cases surpasses it. Accepting the gentleman's statement of pure disinterestedness for the public, is it not a confession of weakness to wish to bolster a cause by such sweeping legislation? Why should one class of the community be entrenched behind legislature enactment at the expense of another? Both the state and the United States constitution prohibits such legislation, and this has been the almost uniform ruling of the courts. The writer is not conversant with the motives which actuated the two governors to veto the former medical bills. Since great pressure in both cases was brought to bear to secure the governors' signatures to their bills it is not reasonable to suppose their acts of veto were due to political reasons. The simplest explanation is that the bills were unjust as well as unconstitutional.

Let it furthermore be clearly understood that the Christian Scientists of the state are seeking no exclusive legislation for themselves. They only insist that they be protected in those cherished rights guaranteed to all citizens by the constitution of the state and United States. This insistence upon their rights being maintained harms no one, and certainly benefits all. Their record as citizens, law-abiding and just, is known all over the state, and to assume for a moment that they or their religion harms the state is preposterous.

Very truly yours,

EZRA W. PALMER,
Publication Committee.

Pueblo, Colorado, September 9, 1904.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

At last the long-desired and long-expected name of that Allopathic-Homeopathic college has been divulged, so all the others who perhaps had reason to fear that it might be they can now rest in peace and in the knowledge that, though just as guilty, they are not yet caught.

Few journals make such a radical change in their make-up and general plan as has recently been made by the Medical Advance. It has departed from the policy so long pursued by it of publishing articles which, though not so catchy as those of the present, still made one feel after reading that he had learned something. To-day many of the contributions are but suggestions, valuable in their way, but too incomplete to be of much real value in the study of a case.

The legislative bee is beginning to buzz in the bonnets of some members of the medical profession; vide, "An Act to Protect the Public Health, etc.," in the September Critique. While it may not be disputed that there are many things in the practice of medicine in this state that ought to be curtailed and banished, and forever done away with, yet it is questionable if the gentlemen are so earnest in their desires for that purpose alone as they are to restrict the healing art to those few schools of practice which they recognize as regular. Other states have the most stringent laws as to who shall practice medicine within their borders, but do they prevent the fakirs, the quacks and the healers from doing business therein? Not appreciably. Even in New York, where the right to practice is hedged around and about with many safeguards and fences, there may the healer be found in all his glory. And what do they do to him Put him out?

Oh, no; they give him a little free advertising in the papers once in a while by hailing him into court, and he prospers much the same as before, for convictions are seldom obtained. And even so in Denver under the present law. So why change?

That the practice of medicine must be regulated we must all admit, but we may honestly differ in the methods of so doing. The act above referred to is chiefly weak in what it leaves out rather than in what it says.

Section II. provides for the appointment of members of the board of examiners, and also who shall be entitled to recommend candidates for appointment: but it does not say that all of the various organizations so entitled to recommend candidates shall be recognized by the governor in making such appointments, and so if the governor was partial (and most of them are) one school of practice would be likely to dictate who should practice medicine in this state. Why not provide for a board of nine members if there are three schools recognized, or let us say three members of the board from each school recognized, the members of each school to pass on the application and qualifications of a candidate from that school?

There are other omissions that are vital, but this one alone is sufficient to cause the defeat of the act in question.

A. F. SWAN, M.D.

Brighton, Colorado.

"The Follies of Detail Men" is the caption of an excellent editorial in the current issue of Hahnemannian Monthly, a copy of which should be sent to every firm employing this medium of advertising. Some "detail" men act as though they had been brought up in a barn and had never gotten over their "bringing up." A little good advertising in reliable medical publications would do a whole lot more good, besides being much more satisfactory to the doctors who are constantly being annoyed by this class of cattle.

One object of the Nevada County Protective Association, according to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, is to protect the physician from "rounders," of which class The Critique made editorial mention in a recent issue. These people travel from one physician to another without paying any one, and we are glad that our California associates have the backbone to insist that this feature of piracy receive a solar plexus.

THE LOCAL USE OF QUININE IN HAY FEVER.

Fulton writes to the Medical Record of June 25, 1904, on this topic.

So many remedies have from time to time been proposed for the relief of hay fever that subjects of this peculiar malady have become very skeptical as to their value; and very naturally so, for they all have one serious drawback—the uncertainty of their action.

The writer offers a method of using quinine locally in typical cases of hay fever, which has proven remarkably successful in his hands. The treatment consists of the employment of a saturated solution of the quinine sulphate in sterilized water as a nasal spray, and the application to the mucous membrane of the nares of an ointment consisting of quinine and vaseline in the proportion of thirty grains to the ounce, the applications being made every four to six hours. After trying various unguents and combinations he has found simple vaseline to be the best. The white vaseline is not suitable, nor is the liquid vaseline. Lanolin is an ideal base, but is too offensive to the sense of smell. The use of the spray alone will not suffice, but should be used as an adjunct to the ointment. Spraying the nares will at once stop all symptoms of coryza, but the effect will not be maintained long unless followed by the thorough application of the ointment. This may account for the failure of this treatment as first suggested by Helmholtz, who employed only the spray. The application of the ointment should be made at least every six hours, and it may be necessary to repeat it every four hours. An application at bedtime and at two or three o'clock in the morning will prevent all symptoms through the night. Two or three applications of the spray should be made in the twenty-four hours, at the times when the patient has found the irritation to be at the maximum degree of intensity. In respect to the mode of using the ointment, the little finger is the most convenient applicator.

As far as the effects of this simple remedy have been observed, the results are as follows: Used according to the fore-

going suggestions the symptoms of coryza are immediately removed, nor will they return as long as the treatment is continued. The usual accompanying irritation of the conjunctivae, of the Eustachian tubes, and palate quickly subsides. Opportunities have not been had so far to test this treatment in irregular types of the disease, or to estimate how far these results may be modified by individual peculiarities, but so far as its effects have been noted it seems fair to conclude that hay fever subjects will find this a remedy of actual value and that it will promptly and completely relieve a large portion of these cases.—Therapeutic Gazette.

The Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association, of which Dr. A. P. Hanchett, Council Bluffs, Iowa, is president, will meet at Kansas City, Missouri, the 5th and 6th of the present month. The grand annual carnival takes place during the same period and with the two in full operation at the same time the natives of Kansas City should be kept busy. "Hands on your pocketbooks, good people!"

Dr. C. E. Tennant accompanied Dr. Powers on an eastern trip, which begun at Denver the middle of last month and will cover many important medical centers and a period more or less protracted, during which these gentlemen will attend most of the prominent clinics of the United States and Canada. Dr. Tennant has promised The Critique an interesting article on his experiences while away, and those acquainted with his style of writing will look forward with a great deal of pleasure to these letters.

The Hahnemannian Monthly says there is a new and magnificent hotel in course of construction in that town—Philadelphia—which, among other luxuries, will contain an entire floor equipped for hospital purposes. If any one says anything to us in the future about somnambulistic conditions of this town we shall come to the conclusion that they know not whereof they speak.

PILLMAN ON ADVERTISING QUACKS.

By BILLY BURGUNDY.

“I see in the papers,” said farmer Neverwell, “that there is a doctor in New York so bright that he can treat folks through the mail and guarantee a cure in every case, no matter what your trouble happens to be. From what he says, I calculate that he is a real genius. Guess I’ll let him take me and my old lady in hand.”

“Say,” replied Pillman, the druggist, “mark my word, if you and your old lady go up against any doctor who is so bright that he has to announce the fact in the newspapers, you are going to get buncoed so hard that you will look upon death as a flowered path of escape from your troubles. What I’m telling you ain’t fiction either.

“I’ve had my eye on those advertising doctors for quite a considerable spell and I am prepared to place a swell bet that they are the slickest bunch of fakirs that infest this globe. Why there isn’t a one in the whole tribe that can’t give a Gold Brick Merchant cards and spades. The fact is, they’ve got the art of exuding the plausible brand of bull con down so pat that it is pretty hard for those on the inside like myself to side-step sending them money.

“According to my way of thinking a doctor has got to have calcarious degeneration of his conscience and hypetrophy of his Gall Ducts, good and plenty, before he can convert himself into one of those “I-cure-where-all-other-doctors-have-failed” Specialists we read about in the papers.

“It also strikes me that a man has got to have a bad case of atrophy of the intellect before he is in proper condition to undergo a course of Mail Order treatment. I have never been able to introduce into the corporate limits of my cranium an excuse for a man who has been divorced from his coin and made eligible for the Embalmery by a quack doctor. And what is more, I’m of the opinion that it is up to Uncle Sam to call a halt on their use of the mails before it becomes necessary for every Letter Carrier to be a licensed pharmacist.

“And say, did you ever get a look at a letter from one of them? Well, they are nothing less than harmony to the eye. Upon my word they are wonders. The first one you get is

signed 'yours truly.' The next 'yours cordially.' The next 'yours sincerely.' The next 'yours affectionately,' and nine times out of ten if you live long enough, they will get to ending them up by sending love and kisses to your dear wife and children. What they don't know about working their way into your cardiacal esteem, is not listed in the catalogue of human accomplishments.

"Right here let me put you wise to another thing. They are playing the game both ways. They have framed up a scheme to get money from women by working the 'modesty' gag for all it is worth. For instance, one of the gang will call himself 'Fidelia Tendersex' and devote two or three columns of newspaper space to 'confidential advice' to suffering mothers and girls in the first bloom of maturity. 'Fidelia' urges them to confide in one of their own sex instead of subjecting themselves to the horrible tortures and embarrassments of consulting a man.

"Some of 'Fidelia's' advertisements read like the drippings from a mother's pen. They are certainly the limit when it comes to high-class confidence-game literature. Why I have seen little girls who have not had time to shed their milk teeth, read these advertisements until they were inoculated with the idea that they were in pressing need of an emmenagogue. Why we stand for such indecency and highway robbery is more than I can understand.

"But what I am getting at is this; if you had received at the time of your completion, your full pro rata of horse-sense, you wouldn't be verdant enough to stack up against any doctor who has to use the advertising columns of the newspapers to tip the public off to his brilliancy and skill.

"Not one in a hundred of these guys ever saw the inside of a medical college and I will stake my life that there isn't a single one in the entire flock that could make a decent batting-average before a Minor League board of Medical Examiners. They are all shines and four-flushers and a mighty bad lot to deal with."

"Then you don't think that they can relieve a sick man, do you?" asked farmer Neverwell.

"If a sick man happens to have a bunch of money they can relieve him of that, and that is about all they can do," remarked Pillman.—International Journal of Surgery.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—Le Roy C. Hedges, M.D., Grand Junction, Colorado, President; Giles P. Howard, M.D., Steele blk., Denver, Colorado, Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the board of censors.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block. Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets third Monday of every month at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Editor Medical Advance—I note that some of your journalistic friends are raising the question of good faith in regard to your recent publication concerning the name and teaching of a certain homeopathic college.

Quoting from authoritative sources, all easily accessible, I submit the following:

In its annual announcement this college is called the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. Professors Adams, Willard and Roberts have recently left the faculty and are now regulars. The late Prof. R. N. Tooker has a son now in the faculty, a regular graduate and registered as a regular as well as a homeopath. Prof. A. G. Beebe has a son in the faculty, a regular. Professor Streeter has a son in the faculty, a regular. Professor Grosvenor has two sons, both regulars. Professor Fitzpatrick calls himself regular and homeopathic.

Perhaps a closer study by one more familiar with the local conditions would show more radical changes than those noted.

J. S. HEMINGWAY.

[Nearly all of these regulars (?) are now out of the faculty, perhaps because they were too regular.—Ed. Medical Advance.]

We are glad to see the persistency of one Kraft rewarded by the confession of one Hemingway, but we are mighty sorry that the shot landed where it did as the Chicago institution referred to in the foregoing has heretofore held a high place among our more reliable colleges. It is up to the Chicago Homeopathic to either disprove the foregoing or forever after hold its peace. With the burden of proof against it we believe the best thing it can do is to "say nothing, but saw wood."

M.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS ON RE-PROVING.

Editor Critique, Majestic Building, Denver, Colorado:

My Dear Sir—I notice in your August issue a letter regarding the re-proving of homeopathic remedies. I would like to make a suggestion. Before your committee begins this work, let each member study the leading works on suggestive therapeutics and become thoroughly posted on the law of suggestion, then in proving the remedies, administer them unbeknown to the persons who are the subjects of experiments; then note the results.

When a person takes a remedy, knowing the symptoms that ought to appear according to the text-books, it is possible that these symptoms will appear. This has happened where only bread pills were administered. Any doctor can corroborate this statement.

Homeopathic provings are useless for strict scientific purposes unless all elements of suggestion and expectancy are removed. If the powerful forces of suggestion and auto-suggestion are not eliminated you can, in many cases, get any results you are looking for.

Very cordially yours, ELMER ELLSWORTH CAREY.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 8, 1904.

We publish the foregoing from the pen of manager and associate of "Suggestion" more for the purpose of demonstrating to what extent those who may be called upon to undertake the re-proving of Homeopathic materia medica will be obliged to carry their investigations in order to conform to the many suggestions which will be advanced as to the proper method of

procedure, as well as to satisfy the minds of many disinterested individuals that the methods adopted are purely scientific and along the straight and narrow path of modern methods, than to add to the perplexity of the aforesaid reprovers. We most fully concur in the opinion of the writer that "Homeopathic provings are useless for strict scientific purposes unless all elements of suggestion and expectancy are removed," and for the very reason that the present day provings were made under these very favorable conditions, i. e., with all knowledge of what to anticipate eliminated from the minds of both Hahnemann and his followers, makes us more ardent advocates of the Homeopathic materia medica as proven and demonstrated by the founder of the faith. One hundred years and more of time-tried and fire-tested demonstration from which the Hahnemannian and later provings have risen unscathed from the ruins of numerous and sundry failures and disappointments on the part of advocates of other and MORE MODERN methods, should be sufficient evidence of their everlasting reliability and encourage those who have had sufficient faith to practice it thus long, to continue in their faith and following to the end that they may be known as the healers of disease "in the shortest, most reliable and safest manner, according to clearly intelligible reasons."

M.

The nineteenth annual assembly of the Colorado Homeopathic Society is an event in the past tense, and, barring a few fiery features of the last day's session, was as harmonious a gathering as might be expected in any well-regulated family of physicians and friends. We had prepared a most touching tribute to departed differences as well as an angelic article along lines of harmony and "sich," in fact we so far deviated from our usual course as to personally assure the newly-elected president of our intention, in the future, to favor any movement calculated to cement more closely together the interests of Homeopathy within

state society and other circles, at the same time soliciting suggestions calculated to stimulate the cementing industry.

Imagine our surprise and sorrow (?) when, later in the session, we discovered in a "resolved" that particular pains had been taken to impress upon us the fact that the faculty element and its sympathizers were still in full control of affairs and that if we contemplated the sale of any of our brick yard stock, as Mr. Dooly would remark, under the mistaken impression that there would be no future use for this product owing to the harmony which was sure to prevail in Homeopathic circles and societies, that we had better change our plans and hold on to our stock—if anything, try to corner the market and augment our supply. Some of the members wanted to make the publication of any personality punishable by the Lord only knows what; the same to be decided by the board of censors, at the same time the state society was prostituted for the purpose of expressing opinions more or less personal, but then, that's different. We would respectfully call attention to the resolution accompanying the report upon the president's address, which is published elsewhere, and to say if the originators thereof imagine this to be the proper way to promote peace, they have a wrong conception of modern methods. Up at Cripple Creek, some time ago, the citizens held a social gathering and presented one of Teller county's high officials with a beautiful testimonial in the shape of a true-lover's knot, made out of three-quarter-inch rope; the action, highly dramatic, was intended, in as delicate and artistic manner as possible, to convey the impression that the aforesaid official would be much more popular if he quietly and "peacefully" vacated his office. . While the action of the Colorado Homeopathic Society was not quite so strenuous, its intentions are none the less obvious. We will now join in singing that beautiful hymn:

"What Will the Harvest Be?"

BOOK NOTICES.

First Lessons in the Symptomatology of Leading Homoeopathic Remedies. By H. R. Arndt, M. D. 271 pages. Cloth, \$1.25, net Postage, 5 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1904.

Essentials of Diseases of the Eye. By A. B. Norton, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Homoeopathic Medical College; author of "Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics," etc. 349 pages. Cloth, \$1.75, net. Postage, 10 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1904.

"HOW DOES IT SEEM TO YOU?"

It seems to me I'd like to go
Where bells don't ring, nor whistles blow,
Nor clocks don't strike, nor gongs don't sound,
And I'd have stillness all around.

Not real stillness, but just the trees'
Low whisperings, or the hum of the bees,
Or brooks' faint babbling over stones
In strangely, softly tangled tones.

Or maybe a cricket or katydid,
Or the songs of the birds in hedges hid,
Or just some such sweet sounds as these
To fill a tired heart with ease.

If 'twern't for sight and sound and smell,
I'd like a city pretty well,
But when it comes to getting rest
I like the country lots the best.

Sometimes it seems to me I must
Just quit the city's din and dust
And get out where the sky is blue;
And say, how does it seem to you?

—EUGENE FIELD.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

There is a good opening at Duluth, Minnesota, for a good homeopath. Get busy.

Dr. Giles P. Roosevelt has changed his residence quarters to 855 Clarkson street, this city.

Philadelphia is congratulating herself upon being free from any new smallpox developments.

The Critique prints nearly 1,000 extra copies of this issue to supply demands from several different quarters.

Topeka, Kansas, has a night school of homeopathy, which The Clinique says is progressing nicely. More power to it.

Dr. B. B. Andrews, 434 Deardorff building, is the new registrar of Hahnemann Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri.

The Hahnemannian Monthly, of Philadelphia, has moved its publication office to 1437 Spruce street. Be governed accordingly.

Miers Truett Bluxome, M. C. P., has been engaged to give a course of twelve lectures to the nurses of the county hospital upon physical culture topics.

Dr. J. H. McClelland of Pittsburg has had the honorary degree of doctor of science conferred upon him by the University of Western Pennsylvania.

Dr. C. E. Tennant was called to Brighton recently, in consultation with Dr. A. M. Moore. Dr. Tennant was on his way east and stopped off between trains.

Dr. Carolyn Dewey Beebe returned to Denver the forepart of last month, after having visited old haunts and many friends in Chicago for a month or so.

Mr. Walter R. Hall, western representative of Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, was a pleasant caller at The Critique sanctum the latter part of August.

The Clinique publishes Dr. C. E. Tennant's able article, read before the A. I. H., "The Significance of Hemorrhage in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," in its September issue.

H. Leslie Black, M. D., representing Parke, Davis & Co., was a pleasant caller at The Critique office the 12th of last month. Always glad to see and P. D. men at this shop.

Dr. Stough, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Dear Doctor—Have you resigned your position as homeopathic member of the state board? Please answer, and oblige, The Critique.

Inasmuch as the proceedings of the state society will be published later on, in pamphlet form, the Critique publishes only such of the papers as it considered of interest. The papers were all good.

Dr. W. A. Daugherty, of Avondale, Coshocton county, Ohio, a cousin of the managing editor of The Critique, paid Denver a brief visit the 10th and 11th of last month on his return from San Francisco.

The Clinique is endeavoring to discourage the use of small sponging pads in big operations. Says the larger the sponge the more quickly you can remove blood and discharges, and there will be less chance of leaving some of your tools behind.

Dr. Kittie W. Higgins returned home from a rather protracted visit to California forepart of September, not, however, before becoming so in love with that state as to make it a question whether she would not locate there later on.

According to the daily papers Health Commissioner Sharpley caused the arrest of Dr. W. H. Buchtel for failure to report cases of **alleged** diphtheria. Wasn't aware that any such condition come under the requirements of the h. b.

Dr. W. S. MacLaren, dean of the Detroit Homeopathic College and professor of practice in that institution, died in his home city July 28th of angina pectoris, aged sixty-two years. By his death the Dertoit college in particular sustains an almost irreparable loss, and homeopathy an ardent advocate.

According to the Medical Forum, Kansas City Hahneman Medical College has four professors of materia medica and therapeutics and

five lecturers on materia medica. We are glad to give publicity to such an item of news and hope every one of the foregoing are true blue homeopaths.

Dr. William Todd Helmuth, the surgeon, according to the Chironian, is sure his youngster is to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, because when the nurse gave him the dictionary to play with he promptly removed the appendix.—Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

Notwithstanding the wild and woolly talk concerning the extent of typhoid in this state, we are inclined to the belief that it is mostly among that class of physicians who need the money worse than the people do the typhoid. We would tell you what Kraft says about such things, but space forbids.

Dr. Harley K. Dunklee, president of the Denver Homeopathic Club, after a sojourn in the East of a couple of months, returned to Denver in time to take in the meeting of the Colorado State Society. He had a most delightful time and will be glad to see all members of the club present at the meetings, which will be held regularly in the future, he hopes.

Among the news items relative to the state society we failed to mention the names of new members elected. We may not have all of them now but among the number were Drs. H. T. Dodge, San Francisco, 1887; E. B. Swerdfeger, Denver Homeopathic, '04; L. E. Bartz, same, '03; R. P. McGee, same; Curtis, Philadelphia, '69; Mera, Chicago Hom., '02.

Dr. S. L. Blair of Trinidad contributed very liberally to the program of the state society meeting, besides taking part in the discussions. He does about all the surgery for southern Colorado, the success which follows his conduct of all such cases being sufficient to recommend him to the public as being reliable and painstaking. He carried home the second vice presidential plum, besides making many friends while in the city.

Dr. J. W. Harris and wife have returned from a European trip, both highly delighted with their sojourn on the Continent. Dr. Harris attended many of the best clinics in London and Berlin and, although these afforded him much interesting information, he did not become so thoroughly enthused over their efficiency as to go back on his own country as a medical center. The doctor gained in health and flesh and feels highly benefited in this direction by his trip.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., NOVEMBER 1, 1904.

No. 11

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

TEMPERAMENTS.

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

Of late years it has become common for homeopathic physicians to say too much about the temperament of the patient when reporting cases. If by temperament we mean that, in the patient, which is his normal condition it is an error to include it in the totality of the symptoms used as a basis of a prescription. The totality is the complex of all that is morbid, not what is physiological, and must ever guide the physician in the selection of a remedy. In proving it may be found that provers of a certain temperament had more symptoms than others, and that these provers were, when in health, more sensitive to that drug than others; but this does not lead to the conclusion that the others when sick would not be cured promptly by that drug. All when sick are sensitive to a given drug whose symptoms are similar to their symptoms, regardless of temperament, color of hair, or skin. The examination of a patient must produce a record of all that is morbid in aspect, color, sensation and function. If what is physiological is to appear in the record it should not be there in such a place or form that it can change the prescription. The physician should above all things be able to distinguish in each case what is morbid from what is natural. This is clearly set forth in the 3rd pp. of the Organon.

It is a fatal error to confuse what is natural and what is morbid.

The mental state of the patient is the most important of all symptoms, and has nothing to do with the temperament of that patient. The mental symptoms must be considered in minute detail, and not lumped as may be done by calling them by the

name of a temperament. If permitted to appeal to experience I would say that a careful survey of a large number of records shows that all remedies cure their own symptoms in all kinds of temperaments. From early reading the author was once in the habit of associating Puls. with blondes, but a careful search of records shows that as many brunettes as blondes have been cured. The author long ago gave up associating remedies with the color of the hair. The tall, slim, narrow-chested patient becomes a Phos. patient sometimes, especially when he has a pthysical tendency. The heart and liver patients are just as often fat, dark, coarse-haired when they need Phos. Actual experience destroys these beautiful theories we have built up.

It is a bad habit of associating remedies with certain kinds of people except it be upon conditions that are morbid. The mild disposition being a normal state in any given patient is not a symptom, but when one of an opposite mental state becomes mild in sickness then it is a symptom of great importance. In sickness a person is generally changed mentally to the opposite of his mental state. When the good wife says: "My husband is generally obstinate, but he has become so yielding that I think he must be sick," such a mild state of mind has nothing to do with his temperament, but is of the greatest importance in selecting a remedy. Platina is said to be related to brunettes because they are supposed to be sexually firey, but experience reveals the fact that blondes are as often cured by Platina as brunettes. The author has long been convinced that it is bad practice to allow the make-up of a patient to suggest a remedy. A remedy can be selected only after a careful consideration of every morbid symptom in the case. Then will appear in the physician's mind a symptom image which is the true image of the sickness, or sick man, and in that image will be seen the remedy if the symptoms have been compared individually and collectively with the symptoms that are found in the *Materia Medica*.

In many of the older writings temperament was intended to teach only morbid mental states, conditions and symptoms. Recently these have been twisted into a justification of phrenological temperaments. Homeopathy does not need phrenology. It can stand on its own foundation as taught in the *Organon*.

THE PRINCIPLES OF HOMEOPATHY.

Homeopathy is the science of medicine and the art of healing. It is a science, for it is knowledge co-ordinated, arranged and systematized. Knowledge of drug action. It is the comprehension of facts or principles of drug action. It is an art to skilfully apply this knowledge, and to reach the highest acme of skill we must thoroughly understand the principles upon which Homeopathy rests. Homeopathy is not alone small doses of medicine or pure drugs, both essentials to success, but it is—

First—The law of cure.

Second—The study of the action of remedies on the healthy, that we may know what is curative in medicine.

Third—The study of the patient, securing an accurate picture of all disease processes and all symptoms that we may know what is curable in the patient.

Fourth—The use of the single remedy.

Fifth—The use of the minimum dose.

Sixth—The increase of efficacy in remedial power through the potentization of the drug as laid down by Hahnemann.

Unlike other systems of medicine, Homeopathy is founded upon law and it is not an experiment. Our law is one of nature's immutable and universal laws. It always has been, is now and ever will be a law of this universe, a law eternal and infallible. For many years man groped in darkness, noticing at times some of the phenomena of the application of the law and in a crude way even recognizing its existence, but not until the time of Hahnemann was the law studied and understood. This law is one not concerning life, either in its normal condition (health) or its abnormal condition (disease), but it is a law of healing, and under this law are secured cures by physicians of every school, some unwittingly, the result of unforeseen accident, and others the result of the skilled application of that law.

Similia Similibus Curantur, like by like is cured, is also expressed more fully by Hahnemann in these words: "To cure mildly, rapidly, certainly and permanently, choose in every case of disease, a medicine which can itself produce an affection similar to that sought to be cured." Affection similar is the term that furnishes us with our name Homeopathy. For we cure by

giving a remedy that produces an affection similar to the one for which we are prescribing. Many an unforeseen cure has been proven to have been made in accordance with this law, by the drug used, afterward producing in the healthy an affection similar to the condition in which it proved curative. How necessary, then, that we should have a correct knowledge of the action of drugs. This knowledge of drug action is the foundation stone upon which rests the success of our school. When you give a drug to a person that is sick, the symptoms produced are those of the drug modified and altered by the morbid condition and intermingled with the disease symptoms, making it impossible to tell which symptoms are the result of the disease and which of the drug. But when you give such drug to a well person no such alteration in its action occurs and we see only the drug diseased state as produced in that person modified by individual susceptibility or immunity. We are not the medical school that experiments upon the sick, but upon the healthy. We must know before we go into the sick chamber what the action will be of the drug that we give. We believe human life to be of too much value to be laid upon the altar of experimentation. We cannot give each case a certain routine treatment so we must know and know accurately. Therefore we study drug action upon the healthy unmodified by disease.

It means much to be a Homeopathic physician. It means study, observation and patience. He must understand the subordinate branches of medicine upon which the Allopath wastes so much valuable time, viz.: Etiology, Pathology, Diagnosis, etc., and in addition to these he must understand the curative action of remedies, a very cursory study in Allopathic schools, but the prominent chair in the Homeopathic college. A study inexhaustible, one never completely mastered. Upon the knowledge of this principle of Homeopathy depends the Homeopathic physicians superior success in curing disease. You can readily see, then, that Homeopathy has not place for a lazy man, for he soon becomes a Homeopath in name only, dropping into that class that Hahnemann called 'generalizing Allopaths.'

Our Allopathic brother gives quinine in all cases of malarial fevers. He has a few cures; in other cases a temporary, partial or complete suppression of the malarial symptoms; and again

the results are negative. The cures are the result of a crude application of the Homeopathic law for those cured were suffering from a diseased condition that was an "affection similar" to that produced by quinine in the healthy. The application of the law is very crude and often made at great personal risk and suffering of the patient. In the cases showing a temporary, partial or complete suppression of the malarial symptoms careful study shows the patient so drug poisoned that the disease poison has very little chance of showing its presence. The Homeopath studying these successes and failures soon recognizes in the cases cured this "affection similar" in the person sick to the drug disease produced by quinine in the healthy person. He also finds that the failures have a dissimilar affection and therefore require some other remedy. So he learns to prescribe quinine only in certain cases of malarial fevers and other drugs in other cases. So we might go through the list of drugs. We would find each having its proper sphere of action.

The true Homeopath must not only study his drug, but also his patient, carefully securing an accurate picture of the diseased state as shown by all the symptoms present. He rapidly learns that the greater the value of a symptom for purpose of diagnosis, the less its value for the selection of the remedy. He finds in each patient suffering from the same disease certain symptoms that are common to all, and it is to these symptom groupings that he applies a disease name. He soon notices other symptoms which vary with the individual and are not essentially indicative of disease names. He learns that these peculiar contingent symptoms are of little value in diagnosis, but of great, untold value in establishing a cure. He learns that the last symptom to develop in a long-continued case is the first to disappear in a cure; that other symptoms disappear from above downwards and from within outwards. Thus, oftentimes, he carries the patient back over the road he has been traveling, reproducing often pathological conditions which had been considered cured, until in the course of time a return of the original status of the patient's disease has been secured and the first symptom that appeared becomes the last one to disappear and the system is restored to health. Failing to recognize the curative action of his remedy, the physician may give another remedy compli-

ating the case with the unnecessary presence of a new drug disease. He learns that when a remedy has been given to a patient and new symptoms arise, that these symptoms may be indicative of the curative action of the remedy rather than to the advent of new disease processes or increase of the old. He soon learns to help nature and not to hinder, to push the train just far enough to return it to the track of health and not far enough to push it over the track and off upon the opposite side. In other words, he learns when to give medicine and also that harder fact to acquire, when to withhold medicine.

We have been talking of disease and drug diseases and yet how many of us understand what disease is? How many of us have ever seen disease? None. We can take our microscope and strain our eyesight to the utmost and yet we never can see disease. Under the microscope we see a bacilli and we say that is disease and then we go out on that theory and try to combat disease and miserably fail. Why? Because we are doctoring a theory, not a disease. We investigate further and we find these same bacilla, when this disease is not present. We continue our investigations, we find a patient having all the symptoms of the disease, but our microscope fails to find the disease present; yet there is sickness somewhere; undoubtedly it is a double case. The patient is sick; our theory is sick unto death.

What is disease? Disease is not an entity; we see its outward manifestations, the symptoms it produces and that we call disease. What produces these manifestations we know not; neither is it necessary for us to know. It makes no difference to us whether they are the result of germs or result in germs. We only know disease from its phenomena. A certain train of symptoms we call typhoid, but none of us have ever perceived the force that, acting upon the life of our patient, produced the train of symptoms we call typhoid. We simply see the effects of that force; its outward manifestations, and to us that is the disease. Our study of disease is not to find out the mysteries that underlie its entrance into the system as much as to learn what is curable. The permanent removal of these outward manifestations, of the morbid symptoms, we call a cure. We may remove, suppress, obtund, cloud over or palliate for a certain time, certain symptoms, but we have not cured; the disease re-

mains. Instead of curing we may have prevented a cure; we may have changed the case from one of a benign character to a fatal tendency. "It is not the purpose of medicine to forcibly stop the chill, control the fever, ease the pain or anything of that kind, but to select a remedy that will so act upon the disturbed vital force as to bring it back to the normal working condition, where it has enough inherent power to prevent these distressing symptoms and for the time being disease has ceased and does not appear until conditions arise capable of again disturbing its equilibrium."

The use of the single remedy was expressed by Hahnemann in these words: "The day of true knowledge of remedies and a true system of therapeutics will dawn when the physician shall trust the cure of complete cases of disease to a single medicinal substance and when, regardless of traditional systems, they will employ for the extinction and cure of a disease whose symptoms they have investigated, one single medicinal substance whose effects they have ascertained, which can show among these effects a group of symptoms very similar to those presented by the disease."

The uncontrovertible axiom of experience is the standard of measurement for the dose. If we give too strong a dose it will prove injurious by its mere magnitude and the unnecessary strong impression which it makes upon the system. A medicine in small doses acts more markedly curative the more accurately Homeopathic its selection, and the more accurate its selection the greater its curative action as the dose is reduced to the degree of minuteness appropriate for a gentle remedial effect. This degree depends upon many circumstances, so that what would be a small dose in one case may be large in another.

The diminution of the dose is also promoted by diminishing its volume. The effect of the remedy increases the greater the quantity of liquid in which it is properly dissolved, although the actual amount of medicine it contains remains the same. Experimentation has proven this truth. Potentization does not change the genius of the remedy, but subdivides it, thus raising its dynamic to a higher plane and increase its sphere of activity. So we find Homeopaths to-day using remedies from the first decimal potency up.

In conversation not long ago with one of our bright college students this student suggested that the Homeopath and the Allopath in the treatment of disease were like two men offering their services to guide a traveler across a comparatively unknown and dangerous part of the country. Let us then imagine the human body in disease to be like a vast extent of country comprising plain and mountain. Here is a valley; there the river; in places with steep banks; in others easy of approach; there is a morass; here a wilderness. In the mountainous part we find deep abysses and inaccessible heights; a misstep would soon carry us to destruction. It is before us; we must cross it, endure its dangers and trials, and we desire to reach the other side in as short a period of time as we can with safety. It is, therefore, necessary that we should have a guide, otherwise we may get lost in the wilderness, caught in the morass or dashed upon the rocks at the foot of some precipice. Two persons offer their services. The first one is a very learned, erudite, scientific man; he knows the various soils and their composition, origin and capabilities; he knows the rivers, their speed, their rise and fall, their chemical peculiarities and their laws. He can identify every leaf and flower in that wilderness, every plant and moss in that morass. He knows the class, family and order of every weed, herb, flower, bush, climbing plant and tree; knows the soil in which they best flourish, how they grow and all about them. Each rock to him carries a story; how it was formed, when it was formed, why it was formed, to what period it belongs, how it comes to be here and absent there. He has an intimate acquaintance with all animal life in this bit of country. But the fungi, the microscopic fungi, is his pet study, his fad. He is undoubtedly well informed and learned. But when it comes to telling you how to avoid the scaling of that precipice and its exhaustion, the avoidance of that danger, how to cross that morass in safety or find your way through that wilderness or over that river, he is at a loss. Such small matters are of no consequence to him, compared to the question of how and why these things exist and what they are. And when you question him as to those he has guided, he can graphically describe the journey and all the precautions known to science that were taken, until he comes to that part in the history when he can aptly use

the words of the old chronicler, "Notwithstanding these precautions he died."

This other man is not near so erudite, but yet he can not be called unlearned; he knows much of all these facts and something of all the theories that fill the life of our erudite guide. He can not always tell you why in this case the rocks tip one way and in the other another way. But he knows where this path leads to, where that precipice is easiest to climb and how to avoid climbing it; where the best ford is to that river, where the hummocks are the thickest and the path the best across that morass, and when it comes to that wilderness, his tried and true compass points him accurately through the forest to the haven beyond. His fad is the study of that compass and its workings. He therefore leads the stranger carefully, gently and safely across this strip of country.

Our first guide is our scientific, erudite physician; our second is the true Homeopath, just as scientific, just as erudite in his way as the other. His compass, the Organon of the Healing Art, whose needle Similia Similibus points him unerringly to the way of a rapid, gentle and permanent restoration of the health, in the shortest, most reliable and most harmless way.

EDWIN JAY CLARK, M. D.

22 Steele Block, Denver, Colo.

"Health Day" is the name of a new legal holiday created by a bill introduced in the Utah Legislature. By its provisions the first Monday in October is created a legal holiday throughout the state. On this day it is made compulsory upon every person in the state to clean and disinfect thoroughly dwelling houses, stores, theaters, public halls of all kinds, and, in fact, every building frequented by people. City councils, town boards, and county commissioners are instructed to enforce the law, and there is a penalty of \$50 for failure on the part of any person to clean up and disinfect as provided.—Collier's.

According to the daily press dispatches, Dr. Carl Buentz, consul general in New York from some foreign seaport, was seriously ill from appendicitis. Inasmuch as an operation had been performed, considerable alarm was felt as to the outcome. There usually is under these conditions.

AGNUS CASTUS.

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

This wonderful remedy is often overlooked. It should come to mind for old sufferers who are broken from sexual excesses and secret vice. The pale sickly and sad mortals who lament over their misspent life. It is good for both sexes. Sexual weakness; relaxation of parts. Perversion of all the functions.

A woman who indulged extensively in secret vice, found after marriage, that she had no sexual thrill, was cured by this remedy. Later she was confined and no milk came in her mammae, again Agnus started the belated milk at the end of three weeks.

When the milk ceases after it has started, or becomes scanty when the above history is known to the physician, and the woman is sad, this remedy will, if not opposed, most likely cure.

It cures uterine hemorrhage, and restores suppressed menses in young women with a history. The vagina is much relaxed, there is often prolapsus, and there is a copious white-of-egg-like leucorrhœa.

But the pitiful, woe begone young man, heart-broken over his early life, now finds himself newly married, and impotent. He has had gonorrhœa: he has lived in excesses, and now suffers from relaxed and cold genitalia, emissions, prostatic discharge at stool. His young and beautiful wife excites no erection, though only recently he had a clandestine success, and he has morning erections but no more.

Out of the above cause and condition come many distressing symptoms. Loss of memory, despair, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, fear, and peevishness. These patients suffer from headaches, photophobia and nervous symptoms too numerous to mention. Formication of the skin. Tearing pains of head, face and teeth. All but the simplest food disorders the stomach, and he complains much of nausea. His muscles are flabby. He is anemic, and his glands are enlarged, especially the spleen. He is growing increasingly flatulent. The abdominal viscera hang down as a weight. There is a growing weakness of the rectum and constipation, and he presses hard at stool, which often fails and slips back, like Silica, Sanic. and Thuja. The stool is large and hard. Itching, smarting at the anus, noisy flatus of a urinous odor. Excoriated anus. He soon takes on a hacking cough and night sweats. The limbs are tired and cold. He is sensitive to cold, and wants to remain quiet. Exertion and motion intensify his complaints. He has been to many advisers, and they have told him he has NEURASTHENIA. He must have Agnus Castus.

MATERIA MEDICA MATTERS FROM THE MAGAZINES.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA ABORTS FELONS—If, when the pain is sharp and agonizing, you prescribe dioscorea, it will almost always stop the further progress of the disease.—C. A. Schultze, M.D., in N. A. Jour.

* * *

XANTHOXYLUM.—You may occasionally be in a quandary as to what to give in amenorrhea. If your patient has ovarian pains which run along the course of the genito-errual nerve and are very severe, with agonizing bearing down, you will quickly relieve your patient by giving xanthoxylum.—Cleveland Med. and Surg. Reporter.

* * *

PSORINUM.—It may at some time be your lot to be baffled in knowing what to do for foetid foot-sweats. If after or before trying mercurius or silica, you will look up and give psorium high, you will be rewarded for your efforts. The key note for psorinum is foul smell or odor.—Cleveland Med. and Surg. Reporter.

* * *

EXPECTORATION—Saltish in Taste and Greenish in Color—Suggests natrum carbonicum.—Dr. Becker mentions a case of long-standing goitre, which was greatly diminished in size by this remedy, the symptoms upon which the prescription was made being this character of expectoration and a dry cough, which was aggravated upon entering a warm room.—Medical Advance.

* * *

H. W. F., Writing in The Eclectic Medical Journal, October, 1904, says of Oxalic acid: "Oxalic acid is a quick poison; one drachm has been known to produce death; death has resulted in three minutes, and usually takes place within one hour." According to this it is a good plan to know an antidote for this poison. Further on in the article he (or she) says: "Chalk, calcium carbonate in any form, or lime are the antidotes. If chalk or lime as such is not at hand, serape plaster off the walls, or whitewash from the walls or fences, mix it with water and give immediately: if administered quickly, life may be saved; if tardy in giving it, the result is problematical."

NUX VOMICA—Selden Talcott says of nux: “This remedy is especially indicated in behalf of nervous people of sedentary habits, also so-called bilious and those who suffer from chronic constipation from hypochondriacal melancholia, mental depression from over-study, from over-anxiety and from over-eating. It produces favorable results in the cases of many people who suffer from hard work, personal neglect, unnaturally irascible temper, drinking and debauchery, mental depression and from pessimistic views of life.” The mental symptoms: Intense irritability, disposition to find fault with everything, quarrelsome, vindictive, ill-humored, over-sensitive to external impressions, cannot tolerate light or noise, music or strong odor, extreme sensitiveness to the words and attentions of others.—The Eclectic Medical Journal.

* * *

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS IN TORPIDITY OF THE BOWELS.—Those of us who have sometimes wondered whether, after all, hydrastis is as useful in constipation as has been claimed, may perhaps find one cause for non-success in Dr. Frederic Kopp’s case, reported in Homeopathic World. The patient was twenty-nine years of age, and had been accustomed to take a great variety of purgative medicines, which did no permanent good, and really produced a marked torpidity of the intestinal canal. The doctor has found that hydrastis cures this unfortunate condition. He prescribes the first decimal dilution—thirty-six drops in six ounces of water: Tablespoonful doses every four hours. But Dr. Kopp continued this remedial agent for two months. After that period had passed, he gave the same dose at bedtime only for another month. We possibly have not been as persistent as this in our use of dydrastis, and so have not obtained its full curative effects.—Hahnemannian Monthly.

* * *

CONIUM IN TUMORS OF THE BREAST.—It is always pleasant to have our observations confirmed, so we take this opportunity of assuring Dr. Dewey that, in one instance at least, we have been able to substantiate all that he has said regarding the virtues of conium in breast tumors. The 30th was prescribed. The lump was as large as a walnut, situated in the upper portion of the left mamma. The patient was twenty-six years of age

and unmarried. The lump was not freely movable, owing perhaps to a skin attachment. No glandular infiltration could be detected in the axilla. An occasional fine, stinging pain was experienced radiating from the lump. The nipples were quite normal. Duration of lump some twelve months or longer. We are not inclined to treat mammary indurations medicinally, believing that it is best to be sure of their exact nature, which cannot be accomplished while the lump is within the breast. This lump disappeared within a few months while the patient was under the influence of conium 30th, prescribed according to Dr. Dewey's suggestions. Thanks, Dr. Dewey.—Hahnemannian Journal, Sept., 1904.

* * *

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.—This is one of our old drugs that, while well known to good homeopaths, should receive more general use in practice, especially this time of year. Like Bryonia, it is a "hot weather" remedy, and in fact aggravation from any kind of heat, but especially of the sun. Second, note aggravation from water and hence bathers who have been injudicious and whose complaints date from time of bathing. Also, remember children who do not wish to be bathed. Third, remember of all the remedies this one has "The Whitest Tongue" as a keynote in *Materia Medica*. If you are called to see baby and find it will not allow you to come near without crying, is peevish, fretful, irritable, and white tongue, and white curds in stool, try this drug. Though you may be skeptical about high potencies, try this drug high (B. & T.) for corns and callosities. Note in conclusion that this drug should be borne in mind for the extremes of life, with children and old persons.—W. E. Wright, M. D., in *Hom. Rec.*, August.

* * *

GLONOINE—For severe congestion of the brain, as though the head would burst, with violent throbbing and pain, worse when shaking the head.

BELLADONNA—In headache worse from stooping, with great anxiety and restlessness, sleeplessness, excitability or great despondency, easily startled, fearful, inclined to weep.

BRYONIA—Relieves when there is explosive pain, as though the head would burst, with much thirst and inclination to

anger. Also is indicated when caused by intense heat of the sun or severe exertion in the sun, or getting very much heated in front of a fire, from stooping, etc. The head feels full to bursting; loss of appetite; thirst, fever; sometimes nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa.

CARBO VEGETABILIS—Whenever getting heated causes headache with sense of heaviness and throbbing, pressure above the eyes and pain in the eyes from using them.

* * *

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA—Passiflora is a nervine, antispasmodic, soporific, anodyne, and sedative. I first had my attention directed to passiflora in the sleeplessness of children. I frequently would have patients come to my office to get medicine to make baby sleep; upon inquiry they would tell me that baby was not sick, rested well during the day, but when night came would cry and fret all night, and keep the rest of the family from sleeping. You who have listened to Professor Scudder lecture, probably well remember when he used to tell the class that a child has three cries: One when it is hungry; one when it is sick, and a "cussed" cry. Now, it was this "cussed" cry that gave me a great deal of trouble; to give opiates and many of the stronger medicines that are a great many times resorted to, I deemed not only improper, but injurious. I searched my *Materia Medica* over carefully, but found nothing that seemed to fit my case, so I consulted my colleague, Dr. Brower, on the subject and he told me that he had used passiflora with marked success in these cases, and advised me to try it. I regard it as one of the most valuable soporifics in the insomnia of children that I have ever used. It is not unpleasant to take, perfectly safe, and always produces the desired result. In the convulsions of children it is of great value. Many times a single dose overcomes the trouble. In insomnia caused by nervous excitement it has a very positive action. It acts similar to chloral hydrate, but without any of the evil after-effects produced by the latter drug. It produces sound, refreshing sleep from which the patient may be awakened at any time, but, if allowed, will fall asleep again.—
American Physician.

Now that the American Institute of Homeopathy has at last established the Institute of Drug Provings, and Secretary Mohr has had subscribed over one thousand dollars, we hope that the proving and reprovng will now meander along the pike a little more lively than it has in the last two or three years; and that something tangible will be shown. All this in order that the younger homeopaths may be coaxed back to Homeopathy, from which they fell because so many of their teachers taught them, by precept or example, that the provings found in our books were unreliable, as they had not been made from the several specialists' standpoints. It is a bit singular that we hear nothing of reprovng from those men in the profession who have had most to do with the materia medica, namely, the homeopathic general practitioners, say, like Allen—the past and present—Farrington—past and present—Kent, Dewey, Nash, Cowperthwait, Dudley, Helmuth—past and present—Dudgeon, Cartier, Simons, Hughes, Clarke, Jousset, and many others whose names do not recur to us at this moment.—American Physician.

At a meeting of the Colorado State Medical Society held in this city Thursday, October 6th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Frank Finney, La Junta; first vice president, Dr. F. H. McNaught, Denver; second vice president, Dr. L. M. Giffen, Boulder; third vice president, Dr. B. F. Cunningham, Cripple Creek; delegate to American Medical Association, Dr. P. T. Gilder, Colorado Springs; alternate, Dr. H. A. Black, Pueblo; member of committee on publicity, Dr. C. E. Edson; councillors, Dr. J. Tracy Melvin, Saguache; Dr. W. W. Reed, Boulder; secretary, Dr. J. M. Blaine, Denver; treasurer, Dr. W. J. Rothwell, Denver. The next meeting of the society will be held at Colorado Springs the first week in October, 1905.

Prof. Edwin Dexter, formerly of Colorado Springs, has written a work upon "Weather Influences" in which the author blames the sunny climate of Colorado for a "state of emotional inequilibrium." Nothing more may be said in support of the theory than that the effect of the climate was a little bit negative in the professor's case, as he showed a little offness by moving from Colorado to Illinois. We guess the climate is a little bad for some.

QUACKS AND QUACKERY.

“The patent-medicine curse,” as Edward Bok has termed the unceasing pursuit of the American people after quacks and their nostrums, is not confined to our day or generation. The dawn of history witnessed the half-admiring, half-fearful crowd gathered about the Assyrian magician as he administered his secret draughts to the sick in the market-places of ancient Babylon. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, bound his disciples by an oath to make known for the good of humanity any discovery they might make in the art of healing, and thus distinguished them from the charlatans who even in these early days abounded in the streets of Athens. What an innumerable multitude of charlatans the Middle Ages produced! Prominent among them was the pilgrim returning from the East, possessed of some mysterious “Restorer of Youth” obtained from the Arabians; the hermit from the mountain caves, heralding with boasting voice his newly discovered “Elixir of Life.” The wrinkled brow and halting step of the pilgrim, and the rude cross marking the hermit’s grave, soon revealed both the folly and uselessness of their panaceas. In modern times, notwithstanding the spread of education, charlatans are as numerous as ever, and the quack of to-day lacks neither assurance nor followers because of the recognized fraudulence of his predecessors. The streets of our cities teem with their pretentious signs, and even the highways and hedges are disfigured by boasting testimonies of their erudition and skill. Houses, barns, newspapers and “walking media” are utilized to set forth the praises of their “discoveries” and “positive cures.” As a result of these means of advertising the financial success of the modern charlatan far surpasses that of his predecessors.

There are several reasons why quackery has so many followers. In the first place, poverty renders it impossible for some individuals to employ a physician, and as a result they resort to the use of a “patent medicine.” This class is small, as there are to-day few worthy persons who cannot secure the services of a competent physician free of charge. Another and much larger class of persons, who resort to quackery, consists of those who are able to pay for the services of a physician, but who

think they will get the same result for less money by using a proprietary preparation. This attempt to get something for nothing usually proves to be far from economical, as we shall show later on. A third class consists of those who are deceived by the idea that the "famous doctor" possesses some peculiar drug of whose healing powers scientific physicians are ignorant. This element of secrecy has been an effective argument among charlatans in all times. As a matter of fact the majority of "patent medicines" are composed of well known drugs. To-day there is no such thing as a really secret remedy. We know the composition of them all; they are secret only to the gullible people. The history of a famous remedy for dissolving stone in the bladder is an interesting example of the point in question. So great did the reputation of this particular nostrum become, that men of renown signed a petition requesting the British House of Parliament to offer a grant of £5,000 for the disclosure of the secret. The remedy consisted of "calcined egg-shells and snails, or lime obtained by a filthy process." The famous Dr. Hartly, one of its main advocates, died of stone in the bladder after taking 200 pounds of the "cure."

A fourth class of persons among whom quackery finds many victims are those unfortunate individuals suffering from some incurable or long-lasting disease. The charlatan well knows that humanity will lend a more willing ear to a pleasant falsehood than to an unpleasant truth, and he proceeds to inveigle the unhappy sufferer into buying his nostrum by means of promises which he knows are impossible to fulfill.

It is therefore evident that the methods of quackery are based upon deception and fraud.

The constituents of the "patent medicines" on the market are, as we have said before, in the majority of cases well known drugs, some harmless and some dangerous. The most common constituent is alcohol. Many of these preparations contain a larger percentage of alcohol than whiskey. The following is the percentage of alcohol in some of the well known "patent medicines" as given by the Massachusetts State Board Analyst:

	Per cent. of Alcohol (by volume).
Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.....	20.6
Paine's Celery Compound	21.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	26.2
Hood's Sarsaparilla	18.8
Peruna	28.5
Parker's Tonic "purely vegetable".....	41.6
Boker's Stomach Bitters.....	42.6
Green's Nervura	17.2
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	44.3
Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters	47.5
Warner's Safe Tonic Bitters	35.7

Cocaine, opium, strychnia and arsenic are among the dangerous drugs frequently used in the preparation of "patent medicines."

It does not require much erudition to foresee the injury which must result from the indiscriminate use of such drugs. One of the most common consequences is the acquisition of a drug habit. It is little wonder that children acquire the taste for liquor, when their parents dose them from the cradle with large quantities of alcoholic nostrums. No one has the moral right to give to a child, or to any other person, medicine of whose ingredient they are ignorant, unless they have the assurance of a reputable physician that it is harmless. Many men and women who are sincere advocates of "temperance," and who would be shocked at the idea of going into a saloon and ordering a glass of whiskey, take their daily "drachm" in the form of a quack remedy.

Another very serious result from the use of secret nostrums is the suppression of the symptoms of the disease. Frequently persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis make use of cough syrups containing opium, which suppresses the cough and leads the patient to believe that he is improving. All this time the tubercle bacilli are destroying the lung tissue, and, deceived by his false sense of security, the victim is lured to his death.

Patent medicines cause those who use them much unnecessary expense. Many acute diseases could be quickly cured if treated in the beginning by a competent physician. By the injudicious administration of useless or harmful nostrums the disease often becomes chronic, and what might have been cured in a few days now requires weeks or even months of treatment

The more "patent medicines" that are used, the better it is for the medical profession.

The patrons of these charlatans are not confined to any one class of men. The educated, the wealthy and the healthy are as easily victimized as the ignorant, the poor and the sick. Intelligent business men, lawyers and even clergymen lend their name and influence to help spread this species of fraud. The secular and religious press are called into service to set forth the praises of the "wonderful discoveries" and "marvelous elixirs." It is a peculiar spectacle to see these exponents of education and of morality exploiting poisonous nostrums, devised by the crafty for the deception of the ignorant and unfortunate. The absurdity of their inconsistency would be amusing were it not for the poverty and suffering resulting from their conduct. The time has come when the moral and intellectual sentiment of our country should be directed against the "patent medicine curse," which, in the opinion of many of our best thinkers, is as degrading to our national life as the liquor habit. Physicians should see that their patients properly appreciate the danger of using such preparations. Reputable magazines, and especially religious publications, should cease to advertise these deceptions. We believe that any intelligent person, who will consider the facts, can find little reason for resorting to quacks and their nostrums. We freely confess that medical science cannot cure all diseases, but we can positively assert that there is no method of treatment that has given the least promise of benefiting the sick that has not been thoroughly investigated by legitimate physicians. No class of men have been more diligent in their investigations, or more willing to make known to the world the results of their study, than the members of the medical profession. Legitimate medicine aims to benefit the world, quackery to deceive the world. As Dr. King has well said, "legitimate medicine has no secrets. Of all her vast acquirements she withholds nothing from the public. All that she has collected from all ages, and nations, and countries is freely offered to all the world, and whenever required is bestowed upon suffering humanity without money and without price. Quackery may dash its mercenary waves against her and send its spray mountains high, but she will still pursue the even tenor of her way, unmoved by its fitful storms. She has for her foundation a rock broader and more enduring than Gibraltar: the everlasting principles of truth and reason are the pillars upon which she rests: her temple is dedicated to humanity, and will stand until the 'last shock of time shall bury the empires of the world in undistinguished ruin.'"—*Hahnemannian Monthly* (editorial).

SOME MORE STATE LAW SENTIMENT.

Editor The Critique:

Dear Sir:—Referring to the "Model Health Bill" and its provisions, I think we should not forget that every citizen has a constitutional right to render any service, not in itself wrong, which may be required of him by others, and which he can render satisfactorily to his patron.

A fair compromise law must absolutely secure to each system or school of practice the right to exist and to set its own standards and determine what persons are qualified to bear its name. Examinations for this purpose must include the diagnosis, materia medica and therapeutics recognized by, or peculiar to such system. It must be impartial in requiring any general duties of persons practicing the healing art—such duties as reporting births, deaths and contagious diseases.

Further than such general requirements the only rightful object can be to prevent and punish fraud, misrepresentation and other things which are essentially criminal, and may be reached by other than laws "To Regulate the Practice of Medicine," though I see no objection to requiring official inspection and verification of anyone's claims to preparation and experience.

Laws to exclude from the practice of healing for not reaching any man's standard violate the above named constitutional right. Constitutional exclusion of anyone from practice is only possible through universal voluntary refusal of patrons to call for his services, and public enlightenment is the only way to do this for those of unreasonably low qualifications.

I challenge successful denial of the above principles. The "Model Medical Bill" grossly violates them, which will be evident even upon slight consideration, and I am ready to specify whenever occasion requires.

Very respectfully,

Denver, Oct. 14, 1904.

N. A. BOLLES, D. O.

Dr. French, the affable and able representative of Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia, Chicago, and a few other important points, paid his respects to the Homeopathic fraternity of Denver the 7th of last month.

PILLMAN ON THE AMERICAN LIVER.

BY BILLY BURGUNDY.

“For nigh onto a whole week my old lady,” said farmer Neverwell, “has been off her feed, and complaining of misery in her head and a sort of dull uneasiness of her innerself. S’pose you might just as well wrap up a box of those Subway Liver Pills.”

“See here,” replied Pillman, the druggist, “things haven’t been coming my way beyond the speed limit of late, and I have an ingrowing idea that it behooves me to connect with as much money as I possibly can. But bad as I need the stuff wherewith we buy, I am not going to allow one cent to slide into the bowels of my cash register if I have got to cocanize my conscience before I can ring it up. I am not built according to any such plans and specifications. I am on the level even if I am a druggist, and I don’t owe a single solitary sou markee to the Conscience Fund.

“What I am getting at is this: If you want to buy these Subway Liver Pills for your wife, you can’t have them. I have known her too long to become a particeps criminis. Bad as I need the money, I am not going to try to raise it by sending Subway Liver Pills out to do a job that requires the services of a first-class physician.

“To save my soul I can’t understand what there is about Liver Pills that is so fascinating to the average American citizen. I hope I may die if there ain’t more of them used than tooth-picks, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred they are the most inapropos article imaginable, seems as though our population has more faith in Liver Pills than it has in prayer.

“If one of our vast army of Almanac readers feels a bit bad over the shortness of crops, the first thing he does is to introduce into his defenceless system a handful of Liver Pills; if one of our worthy citizens puts in a whole night trying to exhaust the current supply of Kentucky Dew, and fails by a few points, he gets up the next morning and converts himself into a temporary resting place for a drove of Liver Pills; if the good women of this town can find nothing to gossip about, they begin to mope, go into executive session and pass a resolution that Liver Pills are needed to stir things up, and if the parson fails to get enough to pay his rent and grocery bill out of the hat on Sunday,

he tries to take it out of his Liver on Monday. Every ache, pain and disappointment is blamed on the Liver.

If a child fails to remember the capital of every state in the Union, his mother writes a note to the teacher that he must not be scolded because 'it's his liver.' and if that same woman's husband complains of being a little tired after chopping wood all day, she says 'Nonsense, you can't be tired, it's your liver.'

"If the American Liver was put on trial before a jury, it would be convicted on the first ballot simply because of its reputation. I never saw so much animosity aimed in one direction before, in all my born days. If you tried to convince the average layman that his liver was not the sole and only tenant of his internal possessions, he would very likely think that you were kidding him.

"I am told that it has got so bad that the first thing they do to a man, nowadays, when he enters a medical college is to hang him up by the thumbs until he will admit that he is open to conviction. Even then they have to keep an oculist on hand to prove to some that what they seen in the dissecting room, they really see.

"With our present mode of living the liver has troubles enough of its own without being held responsible for the misconduct of all the other parts of our machinery, and it certainly would be a good thing for the health of our country if the liver were let alone for a while. Why, the attacks on Port Arthur ain't a circumstance to what has been going on against the American Liver for the past twenty years.

"Why man, the demand for Liver Pills is so great these days that no town is bold enough to speak with pride of its manufacturing industries until a Liver Pill factory has been erected within its corporate limits. And I am told on good authority that all these factories employ men on big salaries to do nothing but think up new charges to bring against that much abused American Liver. They have already accused the liver of being to blame for every known disease, and I see where one factory has offered a prize of ten thousand dollars to any person who can think up a new excuse for using Liver Pills.

"But to get back to where I started from, if your old lady is off her feed and complaining of misery in her head, and a sort of dull uneasiness of her innerself, she needs something besides Liver Pills."

"If I can't give her Liver Pills," said farmer Neverwell, "What else on earth can I get for her?"

"You would be doing well by getting a doctor for her whose range of vision extends a bit beyond the liver," remarked Pillman.—International Journal of Surgery.

CLINICAL.

Case I.—On September 5th, 1902, at noon, I was telephoned “come at once as Jim has been ‘gassed’ and is dying.” We found Jim out doors sitting in a chair and leaning slightly forward, unable for lack of breath to speak more than a word or two at a time and then only in a whisper. He was coughing and gasping for breath, occasionally raising brownish-yellow sputum and less often vomiting a similarly colored mucus. Face very pale. He was cold, yet wanted to be fanned hard. There was marked dyspnea. Was almost pulseless. Anxious and very weak. Throbbing, bursting headache. Carbo. veg. 200 (B. & T.) was prepared in water and three or four doses given during the time in which we gleaned the following history of the case:

Felt as well as usual that morning on going to his labors at the chemical works. Was assigned the cleaning out of one of the large chambers in which they manufacture nitric acid. The floor was covered to a depth of about sixteen inches with a liquid from which the fumes of nitric acid were continually arising. Ventilation was secured through two manhole openings, one at each end of the chamber. The atmosphere was thick enough not only to taste but its color could be easily detected by the eye. After working in this atmosphere of nitric acid gas for about four hours, feeling more than ordinarily oppressed for breath, he climbed out of the manhole in time to faint away where he would be noticed. Ammonia was given him to inhale and for half an hour before being taken home he was in a slowly moving open carriage. It was a little over an hour after the faint when we gave him his first dose of medicine.

As soon as we had secured this history he was given ten drops of the stronger ammonia in a glass of water and this was followed in a very short time by marked amelioration in the sense of suffocation. Two more doses were given a half hour apart.

In the evening his pulse was ninety, respiration thirty-six. He felt much better and quieter. Pains were sharp, coming and going suddenly, worse from lying down. He was very anxious and depressed. Voice was very weak and talking aggravated the cough and exhausted him. At this time he was given one dose of Nitric acid C. M. (Skinner) with sac. lac. every hour when

awake. Most of the night was passed sitting up with the arms resting on a pillow on the back of a chair placed in front of him. In the morning we found him feeling much better, able to lie on the back, with head slightly raised, and only occasional suffocative spells. Thirst was very great. Cough hurt his stomach, abdomen and chest. Throbbing headache, worse when he moved. Beginning to feel as though he might live.

The third day, while showing improvement in his general feeling, also showed marked intensification of the bryonia symptoms of the previous day, which, together with the obliteration of all sounds in portions of the lungs caused to give him one dose of bry. C. M. (Skinner). He steadily improved and on the 10th was able to do some work about the house and yard. On exertion he was short of breath. There was very little cough. Chest and abdomen were sore. Everything tasted of the gas. Nitric acid C. M. one dose was given and in less than a week from this time he returned to work. On the 25th, in lifting some heavy object, he had a catch between the shoulders which was followed by rheumatic pains similar to what had bothered him for years previously. Rhus was used at this time and was followed later by bry., the last dose being given to him on October 2, 1902.

Yesterday, October 18, 1904, over two years after being "gassed," we called at the house and found him as he truly said: "In the very best of health." He has not needed the services of a physician for himself since the above date. His old rheumatic pains are gone. Lungs in fine condition. He had worked out of doors all that day, notwithstanding the snowstorm of that morning, and he felt no ill effects from it. He said that he was working harder than ever and enjoying the work. He could not help contrasting his favorable condition with that of others who worked at the same place and were "gassed" at about the same time that he was.

He lost two weeks' time from his work and though when we first saw the case we did not expect him to outlast that call, he is now in much better health than for years previous to that time. We think that some of the credit for his present condition should be given to the treatment.

EDWIN JAY CLARK, M. D.

22 Steele Block, Denver, Colorado.

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—Le Roy C. Hedges, M.D., Grand Junction, Colorado, President; Giles P. Howard, M.D., Steele blk., Denver, Colorado, Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the board of censors.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block, Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets third Monday of every month at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

DR. LE ROY C. HEDGES, GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO.

The appointment of Dr. Le Roy C. Hedges, of Grand Junction, as one of the Homeopathic members of the State Board of Medical Examiners, to take the place of Dr. Stough, of Colorado Springs, who resigned "to accept service elsewhere," will meet the approval of every Homeopathic physician in the state, and, we have no doubt, prove one of the wisest appointments of the many wise ones made by Governor Peabody during his administration. The Critique takes especial pleasure in announcing the fact, and in stating that we believe Dr. Hedges will look after

the interests of those desiring to practice the law of similia in Colorado in a careful and conscientious manner, as well as proving his capability in many other ways. It is a question in our mind as to whether the state board or Dr. Hedges is the one to be the most congratulated. M.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTICE LEGALIZED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord, N. H., Oct. 4.—The legality of the practice of Christian Science in New Hampshire was upheld by the Supreme Court of this state to-day in a decision handed down in the suit of Mrs. Jennie Spead of this city to recover damages for alleged injuries as the result of treatment by Irving W. L. Tomlinson, a Christian Science practitioner, also of Concord.

Mrs. Spead alleged that Tomlinson had failed to cure her and that her case was greatly delayed by the time spent taking his treatment.

In substance the court holds that the practice of Christian Science is legal and that patients who have resorted to such treatment can not recover any damages in case the practitioner uses the accepted Christian Science methods of treatment.—Daily Paper.

We do not publish the foregoing article owing to a feeling of fear that the New Hampshire decision will, in any way, affect the practice of medicine—that is any more than the Christian Science wave already has, as we consider that quite sufficient. It should, however, spur medical men to such action as will, if possible, solve the problem of why the “fad” of Christian science is increasing it’s following in very many communities at an inverse ratio to the decrease of that of the practice of medicine. We do not believe this decided difference is due to the superiority of the Christian Science system as compared with that of legitimate medical practice, but have about come to the conclusion that tricks of trade have been practiced so persistently by unscrupulous members of the medical profession as to drive an uncomplaining and long-suffering public to some system having the appearance, at least, of sincerity as a means of escape from the “hordes of medinal imposters that infest the city,” as Dr. Van

Meter has seen fit to express it. We consider the physician who pronounces every pain in the right inguinal region, appendicitis; every sore throat, diphtheria, a rise of temperature, typhoid and the one, who, had he not arrived just when he did, or had he "been a minute later, would not have been responsible for the results," as being the star members of the horde, deserving unqualified censure for causing such a deflection from the ranks of the medical following. That the Christian Scientists have done a great deal of good, likewise considerable harm, is no more than what might be expected from a faithful following of any given principle, whether that same be in medicine, religion or ordinary business, and its rapid rise in the confidence of intelligent people only serves to show that everything has a substitute, as Senator Dolliver recently expressed it in a speech to the citizens of Denver, and that the common, every-day people, will turn away from something that a monopoly has made too expensive, and unreliable, and will find something to take its place. At the present time Christian Science is substituting pretty persistently for what, at one time was considered, and still is in fact, a legitimate and reliable profession, and that anything should step in and supplant it is nothing more than the outgrowth of an increasing ingenuity on the part of physicians in devising means to improve their incomes regardless of the results to their patients.

DON'T WORRY, GOVERNOR.

Few, if any, of the members of the State Medical Society of Colorado will vote for Governor Peabody, because of the latter's action in vetoing the medical bill passed by the last General Assembly. Reminders of the governor's course and the feeling it engendered among the profession were manifest in a report read yesterday at the Brown Palace hotel before a session of the society by Dr. S. D. Van Meter, chairman of the society's committee on public policy and legislation. He said, in part:

"We, as a profession, have grown accustomed to the discouragement resulting from the disappointments in our repeated attempts to obtain a reputable medical law in Colorado. However, the insult oc-

casioned by the gubernatorial veto of the Sanford bill, after its almost unanimous passage of both houses, was so unexpected by the rank and file it seemed even to the most courageous that temporary abandonment of future effort would be the only course to pursue.

"In this we were agreeably disappointed, and your committee soon saw that by the time another assembly convened the different medical bodies throughout the state would, if properly managed, be a unit in their support of a practical medical bill. It is with pride that we submit the following medical registration act, with the welcome news that the representatives of the Homeopathic and Eclectic state societies have agreed to stand with us in trying to pass it through the coming Legislature."—Denver Times, October 6th.

Before its adjournment yesterday, the Colorado State Medical Society declined to take action recommending condemning Governor Peabody because of his veto of what is known as the Sanford medical bill. There has been a studied attempt to work prejudice against the governor for his action in this matter, but when the true facts have been placed before the doctors they have unusually been fair enough to admit that the governor did right in acting as he did.

The facts in the case are these: The State Medical Society was anxious that a proper law should be placed on the statute books regulating the practice of medicine and the sanitation of the state. Dr. Van Meter, secretary, and George Steele framed the bill. Mr. Stéele was also engaged as attorney to look after the measure. A conference was held by Dr. Van Meter, Mr. Steele and representatives of the Christian Scientists, and a clause was agreed upon which exempted from the law the practice of the tenets of any religious belief. With such clause inserted the Scientists had no objection to the bill.

Governor Peabody was consulted and he agreed that he would sign such a bill as was shown him, if called upon so to do.

Dr. Sanford, speaker of the House, introduced the bill as agreed upon and it was passed in the House without amendment. When it reached the Senate, however, Senator Rush, Senator Ward and others attacked it and as a last resort offered an amendment striking out the clauses that had been agreed upon. To this amendment Senator Jefferson, a doctor himself, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, made no objections whatever and the bill was accordingly so amended in the Senate.

Those in charge of the bill were notified that Governor Peabody would not sign the bill as amended, but they believed that he could be forced to do it. In fact it is alleged that it was so stated by some of them.

In urging the governor to sign the bill it was pointed out to him that one of the enactments was clearly unconstitutional and that he could probably escape criticisms by signing it, and thus put the respon-

sibility for killing it upon the Supreme Court. The governor replied that he had no right to sign a measure that he knew to be unconstitutional.

Many prominent physicians have written to the governor commending him for his action in the matter and most of them know that the blame for its failure rests on those who insisted upon amending the bill and those who made no objections to its amendment.—Republican, October 7th.

Judging by the tone of the two foregoing articles, copied from the Republican and Times of this city, there appears to be an ingrowing inclination on the part of the secular press to involve the members of the Colorado Medical Society in the present political pot-boil, the latter claiming that the society in question had denounced Governor Peabody, while its esteemed contemporary practically declares the action to have been directly opposite. From what we know of the members of the aforementioned society, added to which is a positive statement by Dr. J. M. Blaine, secretary of the aforesaid and before-mentioned, we do not believe Governor Peabody's name was spoken during the proceedings, let alone any action taken—official action at least—which would place the society on record either way; the individual members, no doubt had opinions of their own and still have, but the society's scientific deliberations were not broken in upon for the purpose of exploiting any personalities or the promoting of any one person's political ambitions.

The serious manner in which several professional people of this city and county go about the biennial battle for the protection of the public health and the regulation of the practice of medicine, might mislead many into thinking the proposed act for exclusive use in Colorado, so superior to any of the others now in force in the different states for like purposes, that its excellence alone would insure a strict enforcement, and that Colorado really would have a law which might be relied upon; inasmuch, however as other communities are supposed to be protected in like manner, yet are infested by a "horde of medical imposters" similar to the one which gives the medical legislative league of Colo-

rado so many wakeful moments, we doubt very much whether this opinion will prevail very plentifully until the law shall, first have been passed, and, secondly, then shall have been given a good fair trial. We have no doubt but what, if those members of the profession who possess so much pride in their calling and profess such sorrow for the gullibility of a large proportion of the race, which, alas and alack-a-day, does not appear to know enough to come in when it is raining, would give the public credit with the possession of a little common sense and not take themselves so seriously as to attempt to regulate everything and everybody, the result of their efforts might prove highly beneficial. As it is, however, when any body of men attempt to regulate the practice of Osteopathy and Christian Science by passing a law to "regulate the practice of medicine" we believe they are but wasting the time and money of the public, and at the same time throwing away think thingumbobs which might be devoted to something of actual value to some one. If the Christian Scientists, for instance, are imposters, (which has never been proven), they could be very easily and effectually regulated through the postal authorities for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, as they send more printed matter through this medium than any other organization in existence. Insofar as The Critique is concerned we wish it understood that we are but meek and lowly followers of the homeopathic lamb and all we ask is to be allowed the privilege of regulating our own household; if there is to be any medical examining board appointed, that a separate one composed of homeopathic physicians be chosen to pass upon the capabilities of those who may desire to practice the law of similia; so far as the two other schools of medical practice is concerned, the homeopaths do not care to concern themselves with the conduct of their affairs—let them have the same privileges—but if one board be considered sufficient, let each of the three schools of medicine have an equal representation on the board.

There is one law, whether it apply to medicine or morals, which steps in and takes charge when the followers of any faction become too troublesome; that same is known as public opinion, from whose decisions there is rarely an appeal. Should the time ever come when public opinion decrees that any one school of medical practice should have a monopoly on protecting the public health, it will no doubt be due to the fact that that same school has demonstrated its fitness for the task and all others, likewise the "fads," cults, et cetera, will ere then, have passed to their just reward. Inasmuch as no one school of medicine has demonstrated its absolute infallibility, suppose we all wait awhile—the present generation need not worry, none of them will be among the "IT."

M,

People who fill out their faces and figures with fiery nostrums of a "patent" nature are warned that the New York police have uncovered a gigantic drug swindle, exposing the sale of the most dangerous mixtures in substitution of well-known proprietary medicines. As these counterfeits are sold for from fifteen to fifty per cent. less than the usual selling price, an explanation why department stores and other "cut price" institutions can do such a flourishing business in the drug line and not lose money has, no doubt, been reached. If you want drugs, go to a drug store.

Some one recently discontinued their subscription to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, but we don't look for this excellent journal to suspend on that account. It is amazing to contemplate the importance some people attach to their patronage—which usually shows a balance of two or three years' standing in favor of the publication they propose to punish for having gone opposite to their opinion. A "cutting personality" sometimes prompts them to pay up, for all of which, O Lord, we should be truly thankful.

Editor Harvey B. Dale of the Medical Visitor acknowledges that he eats a different brand of breakfast food for twenty-three mornings and then retires to his sanctum and writes an editorial. Try writing the editorial first and see what effect that will have on the breakfast food.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. Kittie W. Higgins was confined to her home several days last month, owing to an aggravating illness.

The Colorado Medical Legislative League is sending out urgent invitations to all who have not done so to come in and be "one of 'em."

Dr. A. M. Moore, Brighton, Colorado, was a caller at the business office of The Critique the 12th of last month.

The coming coroner of Adams county, Dr. A. F. Swan, paid his respects to the editor the fore part of last month.

Dr. Ordway has moved from Dr. Stewart's offices in the Nevada building to quarters by himself, room 12, same building.

Dr. Harry W. Bates was re-elected secretary of the Colorado Dental Association at a recent meeting held in this city.

The Drs. Ordway of this city returned from a rather protracted visit to the Empire state the fore part of last month.

Dr. S. S. Smythe has moved his place of residence from the Hotel Plymouth, telephone Main 3185, to Hotel Ayers, telephone 4441.

According to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, Dr. Sarah E. Calvert of Denver spent the month of September upon the coast.

Thirteen thousand copies of the Medical Century's first prize essay have been issued and put in circulation. We call that good missionary work.

There was no business transacted at the October meeting of the Denver Homeopathic club, owing to a lack of members present to make a quorum.

Reed & Carnrick's man was around doing some detail work the fore part of last month. R. & C.'s men never annoy any one; they are always welcome.

The professional nurses of California have a publication of their own in the Journal of the California State Nurses' Association, which recently appeared.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has declared for the legality of the practice of Christian Science. How about the "medical practice" law in that state?

The bond clipper of The Critique staff, Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, visited one of his coal mines at Walsenburg, Colorado, the fore part of last month. He only has one.

Dr. N. C. Creamer, who enjoys a very thriving practice in the thriving city of Loveland, Colorado, was a visitor at the business office of The Critique the latter part of September.

The Drug-Proving Institute needs funds to carry out the work that it has started and deserves it. Send in your subscription!—Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal.

We are sorry our State Society did not see that appeal before taking the action it did towards contributing to the re-proving fund; sympathy for the truly needy might have induced it to "let go" some luche.

According to an advertisement in one of the Denver dailies, there is for sale, at Colorado Springs, the practice and office fixtures of a homeopathic physician at that place.

Dr. H. W. Bates paid his regular monthly pilgrimage to Castle Rock and Brighton the fore part of last month. At the latter point he occupied office headquarters with Dr. A. F. Swan.

The many friends of Dr. G. E. Brown will be pleased to learn that he has improved in health very markedly since sojourning in a lower altitude. He has been in the East for the past two months.

Dr. W. H. Rupp of Monument, Colorado, was brought to St. Joseph's hospital in this city the 20th of last month and operated upon for appendicitis. At this writing, the 22d, he was still alive.

The Colorado State Medical Society met in Denver the 5th, 6th and 7th of last month and was a very largely attended meeting. The out-of-town attendance being noticeable on account of its size.

"Adiposis Dolorosa," with report of three cases, by Drs. Hall and Wallbrach of Denver, from the American Journal of Medical Sciences, August, 1904, was among the reprints received at this office during the past month.

Two reprints by Dr. Leonard Freeman, one a review of one hundred consecutive operations for appendicitis and the other some observations on chronic seminal vesiculitis, were received during the past month.

It was a Missouri editor who declared that a man usually admired a well formed woman much more than a well informed one. They have a system in Missouri calculated to carry out the correctness of this conclusion.

In the advertisement of the Denver Homeopathic hospital which our esteemed contemporary prints, all the officers of the institution are mentioned with the exception of the interne. What is the matter with Dr. Rowley?

The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy says that Dr. Walter Dake has removed from Nashville, Tennessee, to Denver, Colorado, with offices at 1427 Stout street. Nothing like going away from home to get the news.

The bulletin-issuing doctors at Washington, D. C., had another inning recently when Postmaster General Payne passed peacefully away "without a struggle," so Rixey, Magruder and Grayson attested in one of their specials.

Inasmuch as Governor Peabody has appointed Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges to the state board of medical examiners, the question propounded Dr. Stough in last month's issue of The Critique has been answered in the affirmative.

Dr. George H. Purviance of Washington, D. C., assistant surgeon general of the marine hospital service, jumped from the fourth story of the Orthopedic hospital at Philadelphia, while suffering from acute nervous disorders, and was killed.

Miss Margaret Hutchinson, one of the popular trained nurses of Denver, made a short and sad visit to her old home, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the latter part of September, when she took the remains of a nephew back there for burial.

When you want absolutely reliable homeopathic drugs be sure the name Boericke & Tafel is on the bottle. The Clark pharmacy, Albany hotel, is the only place in Denver where this brand of homeopathy is sold in the original package.

We understand that the attendance at the Denver Homeopathic College is smaller this year than ever before in the history of the school. Out of one hundred and more inquiries, but two outside students showed up. P. S.—They left later.

Dr. Tennant accompanied Dr. Leonard Freeman instead of Dr. Powers on his trip East month before last. He had a delightful time while away and returned home the fore part of last month feeling that his time had been well and profitably spent.

Our esteemed contemporary, although having been issued a little over a year, is now in it's third volume. At this rapid rate of volume numbering, how long will it be until, to all outside appearances, it will be an older publication than The Critique?

The Critique most emphatically votes for September as the proper month of holding the A. I. H. meetings hereafter. It will be hotter than h—hot, in Chicago next June and who cares to melt the supply of collars in the first half hour of the session?

The American Medical Association authorities are claiming that four hundred homeopathic physicians joined that society during the past year. That is an awful large lot or an awful large lie, and we don't hesitate to give the preference to the latter opinion.

Dr. A. F. Swan of Brighton, Adams county, brought a very interesting clinical case to the Denver Homeopathic hospital the fore part of last month, which was operated on by Dr. W. R. Welch, senior professor of gynaecology of the Denver Homeopathic College.

Dr. James Tyler Kent's two articles this month, one on "Agnus Castus" and the other "Temperament," are worth preserving. If you want a good line of homeopathic materia medica, subscribe for The Critique and you can rely upon getting only the simon pure kind.

The Denver city and county hospital quite recently lost fifty-two of its insane patients who were transferred to the new wing of the insane asylum at Pueblo. This will make plenty of room in the former institution, which will be good news to both officials and physicians.

We had a very neat and inexpensive marriage notice in type, for an event which was to have been pulled off the 21st of last month, but owing to the dilatory tactics of one of the principles we will be obliged to postpone its publication to a more protracted and propitious period.

The Medical Visitor is responsible for the following: "Then again," said the woman who read the newspapers, "why don't our strenuous President get after the doctors? How are we going to stop this race suicide when any man is liable any minute to lose his appendix?"

A Denver doctor recently lost 15 cents on a bet with a boy whose toe he was replacing, that he would "holler" during the ordeal. The doctor, evidently, had not been a boy recently or he might have been better posted as to what an ordinary boy would undergo for that amount of money.

Miss E. R. Luther, a graduate of the Denver Training School for Nurses, connected with the Homeopathic hospital, has decided to locate at Greeley, Colorado. Physicians of all schools of practice will find Miss Luther a capable and reliable nurse, as well as a very estimable young lady.

The business manager of The Critique was out duck shooting the fore part of last month and the editorial element feasted for a day or two in consequence, as we were remembered to the tune of a brace of the aforesaid. A three-em brace the printer would call it we guess, as there was three of 'em.

In our State Society report last month we mixed Drs. Faust and Stough of Colorado Springs most unmercifully. Stough was not present, but Faust was, and had a good time, too, and we hope to see him at the next meeting, wherever it is held, in which case we promise to call him by his correct name.

Dr. Daniels, former interne at the Denver Homeopathic hospital in this city, lately located at Greeley, Colorado, was seen on the streets of Denver the beginning of the past month. He still wore a pleasant smile where such things are usually worn, and had the appearance of a certified check on the First National.

Drs. Smythe and Anderson have been doing considerable in the surgical line during the past month at Mercy hospital. Dr. Hart likewise. This is one of the best conducted institutions of the kind in the city, a large addition having but recently been made thereto, which increases its facilities very much.

The Clinique of Chicago, in a two-page article in large type, signed by Gatchell, takes a hand in Illinois politics and among other advice, warns the voters not to forget Deneen. From the article, we should judge that Chicago wanted "home rule" and a few other flourishes. Well, well, hasn't Chicago got that yet? Denver has.

At the International Congress on Tuberculosis held at St. Louis last month, a native physician by the name of Kobenheir declared that there was no such thing as a cure for phthisis of the lungs. We have noticed several advertisements in the local press during the past year which would indicate that someone was mistaken on that point.

From the "Chicago Notes" in the current issue of Medical Century we glean the fact that the building formerly occupied by Dunham Medical College has been sold to the Physio-Medical College of Medicine, and will be used by them this year. Extensive improvements have been made, and it is now considered a model school building.

At the forthcoming November meeting of the Denver Homeopathic club, which meets at the Adams house the 21st of the present month, Dr. C. E. Tennant will have a paper on "Some Observations on Abdominal Infection," while Dr. G. E. Brown will have something to say regarding "Fact Versus Theory." There should be a large attendance.

Health Commissioner Sharpley recently paid a visit to Chicago for the purpose of inquiring into the more modern institutions of that city, insofar as hospital matters are concerned. He absorbed numerous new notions concerning these public properties and, as a result, the county hospital and Steele memorial will no doubt be greatly benefited.

Dr. J. M. Blaine acted as toastmaster at a blowout of the Elks at Idaho Springs the 20th of September. In leaving the hall where the aforesaid blowout was held he had the misfortune to sprain his ankle. Although very painful, he did not permit the incident to interfere with his practice, as he was on duty next day. No use, you can't keep a good man down.

The medical profession of the city of Denver can do itself no higher honor than by taking an active interest in the forthcoming election to the extent of voting for Dr. William M. Robinson for state senator. He is one of the oldest and most respected members of the profession hereabouts, and deserves the hearty support of every member thereof.

The Medical Arena, formerly a Homeopathic publication, has gone over to the Eclectic school and should no longer be classed among this school's publications. Medical Century says "it was an excellent journal in the old days," but we think it might have given it credit with being a pretty good medical publication at the present time and not have made any misstatement.

Dr. George E. Petty of Memphis, Tennessee, accompanied by Dr. Taylor, local manager of the Petty Retreat of this city, was a pleasant caller at the editorial offices of The Critique the fore part of last month. The Retreat in this city, where drug and liquor diseases are treated, is flourishing and deserves the patronage of the profession having cases of this character to contend with.

We recently received an order for twenty-five extra copies of the September issue, which, by the way, we were unable to fill on account of our edition being exhausted. Must say, as we have once or twice heretofore, that those wishing extra copies must order at least ten days before our publication time, as our edition—unless extra provision is made—is invariably spoken for in advance.

Copy of Dr. George M. Edebohl's new book, "The Surgical Treatment of Bright's Disease," has been received at this office; too late,

however, to receive suitable notice in this issue. It will be given a readable review by Dr. S. S. Smythe in our December issue. The book came direct from the author with his personal compliments, and contains reference to Dr. Smythe's article published in *The Critique*.

Dr. and Mrs. Otto S. Vinland, both of that only class of the Denver Homeopathic, '98, are receiving the hearty congratulations of a host of friends over the arrival of a young and charming daughter, which event occurred Sunday morning, October 23rd. We are delighted to say that both mother and daughter (likewise the doctor) are doing well. Congratulations to all concerned.

Dr. Giles P. Howard has given up his practice in Denver and will go on the road as a representative of Boericke & Tafel and their absolutely reliable homeopathic preparations the 15th of this month. The profession will find Dr. Howard a courteous and capable gentleman, a good homeopath and that he represents one of the foremost pharmaceutical houses in the United States goes without saying.

Proceedings of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago were received too late for this issue. Those Chicago fellows don't propose to be outdone by any other locality in the entertainment of the A. I. H., and are getting busy thus early to make the social side of the affair one long to be remembered. Keep your eye on Chicago homeopaths during the time intervening between now and the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. H.

Miss F. E. Callister and Mrs. Smith of Rochester, New York, came to Denver recently with the intention of attending the Denver Homeopathic College, the former having attended two terms, one at Durham and one at Hering, in Chicago. They did not appear to be pleased with conditions here and left for Los Angeles, California, Wednesday evening, October 13th, where they will attend the new old-school college recently established there.

Dr. C. E. Fisher of Little Orleans, Maryland, formerly of Chicago and well known to many of the profession in Denver, while suffering from blood poisoning, performed a very painful operation upon himself, his assistants being the nurses of the railroad hospital, of which he has charge. "He suffered great agony for nearly half an hour, while the operation continued, and was exhausted at the close, but by his prompt action saved not only his life, but his leg and foot." Nothing like "nerve." Sir?

The Denver Times of October 6th said that but very few members of the Colorado State Medical Society, old school, would vote for Governor Peabody owing to the fact that he had vetoed the Sanford medical bill two years ago. Next morning the Republican came out and under a big, black-letter heading "Medical Society Upholds Peabody for His Veto of Sanford Bill," declaring that a majority of the members had declared for Peabody and that he would receive the almost unanimous vote of the profession. You pays your money and takes your choice—as to the two statements.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In these days when a gullible public prescribes for itself from the patent medicines on the frieze of the trolley cars, or takes the profitable substitution that the druggist passes over the counter, it is no wonder that physicians feel a bit out of sympathy with the venders of drugs, and make unfavorable comparisons between the commercialism of the men who supply medicines and the science of the medical profession that prescribes them.

But we should never forget that were it not for the great manufacturers and importers of drugs we might still cull our own herbs, and use our own mortars and pestles. As an indication of the aid that such houses may be to physicians, we call attention to the colored plates of pathogenic organisms that have been prepared for the profession by the house of M. J. Breitenbach Company, the importers of Gude's Pepto-Mangan. By their permission we have inserted a few of the set of sixty in our advertising pages.

No text-book and no one work on pathogenic bacteria contains such a number of excellent diagnostic illustrations, nor such beautiful examples of lithographic art, as these.

Many physicians are too far from libraries and laboratories to be able to put into practice the training of their college days. They need just such a set of reference plates to be able to make microscopical examinations. The recognition of this need and the care that has been taken to fill it shows a spirit of enterprise in this firm that we wish might serve as an example to others. For, if, instead of advertising to the public, the manufacturers of drugs would make such valuable contributions to science as lies in their power, there might be more sympathy between them and physicians.

The full set of sixty cuts has been prepared to send to any physician who writes for them, from the firm of M. J. Breitenbach Company, New York.—Editorial from Medical News, New York, July 18, 1903.

Bacteriological Chart, in colors, showing sixty characteristic plates of pathological bacteria, New York, M. J. Breitenbach Company, 1903. The chart embraces sixty plates, the majority of which show the characteristic bacteria, with the distinctive stainings, magnified 1,000 diameters. It includes eight different plates of *Haemanmoeba malariae*, showing the organism at various stages of development, and in the different forms which it assumes in the various kinds of malarial fevers. In these particular plates, as well as those showing *Amoeba coli*, an even greater magnification is given.

The chart has evidently been brought down to a very recent date, as it embraces an admirable illustration of De Lisle and Jullien's bacillus of syphilis. The work is one of the most admirable pieces of lithographic production that we have ever seen emanate from an American house, and the fine gradation of color and variation in tints are so accurately reproduced as to make the chart of great value as well as one of an unusual degree of artistic merit. It is securely mounted in a form which enables the physician to suspend it for ready inspection.—From New York Medical Journal and Philadelphia Medical Journal, Consolidated, New York, July 18, 1903.

**SANMETTO IN ATONIC CONDITIONS OF THE GENITO-URINARY
ORGANS RESULTING FROM CHRONIC URETHRITIS.**

I have used Sanmetto quite extensively as a genito-urinary tonic in chronic atonic conditions of the genito-urinary organs resulting from chronic specific urethritis, and have met with most excellent results.

WILL F. SCHULTZ, M. D.

Covington, Kentucky.

**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR SANMETTO IN ACUTE OR
CHRONIC PROSTATITIS, CYSTITIS AND NEPHRITIS.**

I have prescribed Sanmetto quite extensively in the last ten or twelve years, and I must say I like the remedy very much in all forms of genito-urinary troubles. I can find no substitute for Sanmetto in either acute or chronic prostatitis, cystitis and nephritis. I am not in the habit of giving testimony to proprietary remedies, but I must confess my faith in Sanmetto and shall continue to prescribe it as long as it gives results.

J. C. DREHER, M. D.

Plainwell, Michigan.

Dr. Mann Page of Warm Springs, Virginia, graduate of the medical department of the University of Virginia, 1897, writing, says: "I have used Sanmetto in almost every case of kidney trouble that has come to me during the past year, and the results obtained in all cases from the 'temporary congestion' so often accompanying 'cold,' etc., to the acute and chronic cases of 'true inflammation' have been most gratifying. I am now using Sanmetto in several cases of albuminuria accompanying pregnancy, with benefit to every one of the patients. In cases of irritability of the bladder, from the least degree of this class to the most acute cases of inflammation, following the abusive use of abortifacients, Sanmetto stands alone as a speedy and safe remedy. The success of Sanmetto in the relief of the depressing sequelae familiar to all who witness the unfortunate results of the 'three days' home-gonorrhoea-cure' is great. The relief of pain and amelioration of alarming symptoms inspires confidence in the grateful heart of these victims of contagion."

**SANMETTO IN CYSTITIS, URETHRITIS AND IN INFLAMMATION
OF BLADDER NECK, ALSO IN IMPOTENCY.**

My experience with Sanmetto has been most satisfactory, from the fact that I have been enabled to get favorable results with my patients. I have used it in a variety of cases during the last ten years, as systitis, urethritis and inflammation of neck of bladder. As a remedy in impotency I know of nothing of superior efficacy. I do not keep a clinical record of my cases, so am unable to give reports in full detail. I can, however, heartily recommend Sanmetto to the medical profession as a remedy that has no superior where indicated, if faithfully used by the afflicted.

F. M. ABBETT, M. D.

Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Critique

VOL. XI.

DENVER, COLO., DECEMBER 1, 1904.

NO. 12

Entered at Denver post-office as second-class matter.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

BY JAMES TYLER KENT, M.D., PROF. OF MATERIA MEDICA,
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

The patient frequently feels a boiling throughout the body as if in the blood vessel. Sensitive to cold. Many complaints increase while in the open air. Flushes of heat, ending in sweat. Tearing pains and smarting prevail extensively. Burning and excoriation of mucous membranes. Drawing or sensation of shortening of tendons. It is a long-acting remedy. There are few reliable mental symptoms known. Anxiety, fretfulness and antipathy to certain persons. Neuralgic and rheumatic pains in the head. Tearing pains in the head. Stitching and tearing in the temples. Itching of the scalp and other parts. Rash all over body like measles. It cures capsular cataract, when the symptoms agree. Yellow spots before the eyes. Burning of the lids and balls in twilight or dim light. Mist before the eyes in a bright light. Burning of the ears when walking in cold air. Difficult hearing. Catarrh of right ear, throat and larynx.

Much sneezing, watery burning discharge, yet stoppage of nose. Coryza with burning in larynx. It has been used extensively in traditional medicine for coryza. Sore throat and inflammation of the larynx. For these troubles in olden times the large chunk of sal ammoniac was produced, a few crystals shaved off with a common jack knife into a glass of water. All got the same thing, regardless of symptoms. Some were cured promptly of these bad colds, with or without fever. It is now an overlooked remedy. Its symptoms should be carefully studied.

With many of its complaints there is much pallor of the face. Tearing in the bones of the face. Swelling of the sub-maxillary and parotid glands with stitching pains. Burning

and excoriation of mouth and lips, like Am. c. Tongue swollen. It is a very useful remedy for nondescript sore throat; but especially useful where there is marked burning and much viscid mucus, pulsating in the neck and glands of neck, great swelling, pale face, stitching in the throat, great pain on swallowing, with or without thirst.

Eruclations of food as eaten, and vomiting. Sensation of hunger with fullness, which is a flatulent state. Empty feeling, gnawing in the stomach and spleen. Burning, stitching, tearing pains in the abdomen. Distension from flatus. Much grumbling in the bowels. Much pain in inguinal region. Pain in abdomen and back during menses. The abdomen is fat, relaxed and heavy, and the lower limbs are lean. Excoriation and burning of the rectum and anus during and long after stool. Stitching, tearing pains in the perineum. Hard, crumbling stool, most difficult to expel; must use the abdominal muscles. All the salts of ammonia, like this one, have painful hemorrhoids. It cures diarrhea when the stools are like scrapings, bloody and watery; also green, slimy stools in the morning. Diarrhea and vomiting during menses, like Am. c. It has cured enlarged prostate, also enlarged uterus.

Menses too soon each month, with pain in back and abdomen. The flow is black and clotted, much like Am. c. During menses there is often hemorrhage from the bowels or rectum with cholera-like symptoms.

Copious uterine hemorrhage. Copious white painless leucorrhœa. With all the abdominal and menstrual symptoms there is copious flatus, with rumbling and colic.

These symptoms especially in pale, sickly, feeble women.

In catarrhal troubles that extend into the larynx and bronchial tubes, with stitching, tearing, burning. Hoarseness and loss of voice, with burning in the larynx. Constantly scraping white mucus from the larynx. Difficult breathing when using the arms or from manual labor. Weight on the chest in open or cold air. Dry cough from constant tickling in the larynx. Daily recurring suffocating cough. In weakly people going toward phthisis, with daily dry cough and fast pulse.

Violent backache at waist line, worse at night. Coldness between the shoulders.

Stitching, drawing, tearing in limbs. Drawing in the limbs. Tension in the muscles and tendons of the lower limbs. Tension in posterior part of thighs when walking. Cold feet at night in bed. Copious night sweats latter part of night. Flushes of heat and fever.

If the reader will take up the provings and study them carefully he should be able to use this remedy in the direction pointed out, and most likely would see uses not mentioned.

NOTE.—Original publication in THE CRITIQUE.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

The November session was held at the Adams hotel on Monday evening, the 21st, there being present President H. K. Dunkley, Secretary Carolyn Dewey Beebe, and Drs. Dabney, Ralph D. P. Brown, Ford, Welch, Griffith, Mastin, E. H. King, Vinland, Dodge and Clark and Mrs. Anne G. Brown.

Papers were to have been presented by Drs. George E. Brown and C. E. Tennant, but Dr. Brown was reported as in California and Dr. Tennant too busy.

Dr. Jones was on the program for the September session for a paper on "Evidences of the Efficiency of the Homeopathic Remedy," and his paper not having been received at that time was presented at this session and in the absence of Dr. Jones was read by Dr. Ford.

Dr. Dabney made some remarks upon the question of business methods. These two questions provoked a good natured discussion which called out every physician in the room, and in a motion being put and carried calling attention to the fact that the November session was so far the most interesting of the 1904 sessions. While the faculty boycott has decreased the attendance, its effect has been to enliven the discussions and increase the interest of the sessions.

On December 19 Dr. Alfred M. Moore will present "The Inconsistencies of the Medical Man" and Dr. Clark will discuss "What Constitutes a Homeopathic Physician."

Therapeutic Progress of New York will discontinue publication with its December issue.

CLINICAL AND OTHERWISE.

Cyclamen Europaeum—Here are reports of two cases cured by four doses, each case, by Cyclamen europaeum, 6x.

Case 1.—Child, three months of age; peevish, irritable, abdomen distended; no sign of teeth.

Eructations sour, generally with hiccough.

Ravenously hungry, but soon “thrown up curded.”

Had been under treatment two weeks; first dose relieved and four doses were all that were given. Cyclamen, 6x.

* * *

Case 2.—Mrs. M., widow of sixty years of age.

Suffered for years with frequently recurring headaches, violent frontal stiching and shooting pains.

Ringing in ears.

Sparks before the eyes, yet everything seen as through a mist.

White, pasty tongue, distended abdomen.

Frequent urging to urinate; urine, dark, cloudy sediment. (Uric acid in excess found upon examination).

Very sleepy and stupid.

Cyclamen europaeum, 6x, night and morning, two days, brought about a complete cure with no return now one year since.

* * *

Did you ever prescribe *sabadilla* in coryza or influenza? Of course you have for it covers more head, eye and nose symptoms of hay-fever than (the routine), *ars. jod.* *Silicea* (M.) has cured “*silicea* cases” for me often; and don’t overlook *spigelia* while we are on hay-fever, etc.

* * *

By-the-way when Governor Thomas’ son Herbert was so low with typhoid fever that my enemies were congratulating themselves, I found, when in our extremis, that a picture of *Cina* was before me, as regards mental symptoms and the 6th was given every three hours and saved the case. Who was it said “H—ll! he’s not got worms?” O Tempora. O Mores! This is not written to get into print, but because a professor told one of my patients, when he was called in an emergency

case, that I was not a Homeopathist; I cannot conceive how he knows, for I never have spoken to it in my life and would not unless in a trance.

* * *

I see that dioscorea, 2x, is extolled for felons. For thirty years I have used dioscorin, 2x trit., and it has never failed me. Make it (the trituration fresh from the active principle) at least once a year, and you will know what you are doing. I have had some fearful stuff sold me for dioscorin 2x, as well as for apocynum can., mother tincture. Some strange mistakes seem to be made by some people regarding these drugs. In my student days we had to learn the "rudiments" as Japhet called the mortar and pestle. Yours occasionally,

CHAS. N. HART,
503-4-5 Mack Block.

Denver, Nov. 10, 1904.

A Parker enthusiast of Mt. Carroll, Illinois, wagered his home on that gentleman's winning the recent election for the office of President and the Denver Republican facetiously remarked in its editorial column of Sunday, November 18th, that it gave the party an admirable opportunity to move away from that beautiful burg. The editor of the Republican evidently never visited that thriving town when the Mt. Carroll Seminary was in active operation. Fie, for shame!

A Macon, Georgia, physician by the name of Elder held on to one of his patients whom an infuriated mob attempted to steal from him, by producing a pistol and threatening to shoot (and kill) the first man who endeavored to enter the hospital. While this was a trifle heroic in its treatment of such troubles, it might not be a bad idea for some of our surgeons and physicians to pursue the same plan in institutions where patients are "stolen" by members of the profession, without going through the formality of removing them from the building.

With the October number the New England Medical Gazette, which for the past thirty years has been published by Otis Clapp & Son, that publication passed into the hands of a number of physicians who will hereafter be responsible for its utterances. This move was made to minimize the motive for its publication being laid to the door of commercialism. Quite effective, we should judge.

Will Dr. Hedges please say who is to compose the legislative committee for the state society?

THE PROGNOSIS IN PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

While one may fail in the prognosis of a given tubercular case, still, after some experiment with this disease, one can usually form a fairly accurate conclusion of the probable outcome, after certain observations made of the patient's condition and surroundings. But it is surprising to find that a desperate case, with high temperature, extensive pulmonic consolidation and high pulse, will yield kindly to treatment, and recover, while another with all active symptoms, long since abated, suddenly manifests evidence of new infection, and in a short time is dead. Yet on the whole, with a careful inquiry relative to personal and family history, and with physical and microscopic examinations, one may summarize a totality, and the deduction so made will usually be fairly comprehensive. The individual history may indicate loss of strength, sedentary habits, imperfect convalescence, close confinement, and lack of physical development as a child, or the family history may disclose lues, tuberculosis, or cancer.

As tuberculosis is most common in the crowded tenement districts, it is more often found among the working classes, whose financial condition precludes the necessaries and comforts so needful to recovery. But with the philanthropic sanatoria being established everywhere, these unfortunates should not despair, for recovery is almost sure, providing the diagnosis of their condition is made early in the disease; especially before much territory is invaded, or before mixed infection occurs.

Character has much to do with recovery, for those who have but little self-control cannot, as a rule, accustom themselves to the mode of life necessary in combating tuberculosis, and dependency is very unfavorable. A firm determination to make the best of the situation, follow intelligently the physician's instructions and general optimism, will go far to effectually stamp out early infections.

A good appetite and digestion are absolutely essential, for nutrition comes first as a therapeutic measure with climate and hygiene following.

Unfortunately, our physical examination does not always impart reliable information as to the actual condition. More

particularly is this true with the fibroid types. Seldom can one form anything like a reasonable knowledge of the extent of the lesion here. Again the miliary type may give absolutely no indication of pulmonic invasion until shortly before death. A case of this kind recently came under the writer's observation. Patient complained of loss of appetite, and weakness, temperature irregular, from normal to one hundred and two. No pain, cough, or expectoration, and with absolutely no physical signs of pulmonic involvement. A tentative diagnosis of typhoid was made until the Widal test proved negative. The diazo reaction was strongly positive, and an extremely dilated pupil was noted. After some five days confinement in bed, there appeared one morning a marked dyspnoea and rapid pulse. Examination disclosed a rapidly consolidating left lung, with moderate rise of temperature. The following day found the left lung completely consolidated, with the right lung fast assuming the same condition. The patient was moribund by night, and autopsy the following day disclosed a completely consolidated right and left lung, of reddish brown color, encased in which could be seen myriads of small white millet seed tubercles.

Even the presence of large cavity does not preclude recovery, providing there is a tendency of these spaces to contract. Of course the more extensive the foci, the more unfavorable must be the prognosis, and especially is this true when there is an associated infection, be it streptococci, pneumo-cocci or tetragen.

Where both lungs are involved the prognosis is of course more unfavorable, as is also evidence of new invasion or rapid destruction.

Temperature is one of our truest indices to the progress of the case, and the practice so common among the profession of neglecting it for mental effect is generally an unfortunate one.

A slight rise in temperature shows that the patient has not fully recovered and that exacerbations may occur at any time. High fever is still more serious, while the marked temperature curves with sub-normal morning remissions only indicate the profound prostration of the patient and the probable early conclusion of the case.

Loss in weight, cough, expectoration and night sweats all

bode ill for the patient, but the number of bacilli found on a cover glass furnish little valuable information for the prognosis, as in the miliary form, one seldom finds them. The presence of but few, however, with a steady decline in numbers, until repeated attempts finally disclose none, is a favorable sign, especially when accompanied by clearing of the lung, increase in chest capacity and weight.

Laryngeal complications are extremely unfavorable, as is secondary infection of the kidney, mesentary or peritoneum. As to the significance of the diazo reaction, the writer has found it exceedingly well marked in some of the most desperate cases that later recovered, and the intensity of reaction seemed in keeping with the severity of the case. While all cases of tuberculosis should be regarded as serious, one is justified by late statistical evidence in offering much encouragement to those in the early stages. In fact, almost 90 per cent of such cases recover, under proper treatment. Even where there has been the complete consolidation of one lung, recovery is quite possible, under favorable climatic conditions, providing that pyogenic infection does not supervene.

In a recent case where there was complete consolidation of one lung, with acute pneumonic tuberculosis, recovery was rapidly advancing, when the patient, a young lady, was attacked with scarlet fever. The history of the case from that time on has been one of profound strepto-coccic infection, and sepsis, and the patient for the past three months has been on a rapid decline, which no form of treatment can curb.

Nostalgia has often been the cause of failure to secure results in these cases, and whenever possible the patient should be allowed to remain with the family. More than once the writer has refused pay for services in this condition until the family have found sufficient means to join the invalid, and the results have been indeed gratifying.

Employment of some form is better for those who are able to be about, even though it is but a short time each day. It promotes courage and prevents intro and retrospection.

On the whole, tuberculosis is not the dread plague of twenty years ago, for, with our modern facilities of early diagnosis and the more rational methods of treatment, a larger proportion of

cases so infected should recover. Statistics show that in 80 per cent of all autopsies made there is found evidence of tubercular infection at some time during life. This statistical estimate should cause us to take an extremely optimistic view of the possibility of recovery in tuberculosis, for the estimate is based upon the findings in subjects who have been compelled to accept public charity and therefore have probably been the most favorable soil for development. Consequently, in private practice or public institutional work in the West, a favorable prognosis is usually well justified when these facts are considered.

In conclusion, I would say that with painstaking investigation, examination and individualization of these cases one can make a reasonably definite prognosis, providing no mistakes are made either by patient or physician; and from year to year the mortality of this dread disease will grow less in proportion to the general education of the laity to its infectiousness, and the hygienic methods necessary for prophylaxis and cure.

C. E. TENNANT.

Steele Block.

Prepared for the Missouri Valley Medical Association, Kansas City, October 5, 6 and 7.

Dr. Gilbert Fitz Patrick, associate editor of *The Homeopathic Journal of Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Pediatrics*, published by A. C. Chatterton & Co. of New York, advises us that that publication, with its January issue, will add a department of surgery to the journal, making its leading features thereafter those of surgery and obstetrics, with gynaecology and pediatrics as sub-divisions. With these features carefully cared for each issue the journal will no doubt prove a very valuable publication to the physicians in general as well as special practice.

"James E. Forrest, publisher, 16 Island avenue, Batavia, Illinois," appears on the cover page of *Medical Advance and Homeopathic Journal* with its October issue. We welcome this new addition to the ranks and trust the *Advance* under his business management will prove a prosperous piece of property. So long as it remains under the editorial guidance of Dr. H. C. Allen we know there is no fear but what it will remain what it pretends to be, "A Monthly Journal of Hahnemannian Homeopathy."

PNEUMONIA.

“National Study of Pneumonia—Denver to Be One of Thirty Cities to Make an Exhaustive Study of Dread Disease by Specialists.”
—Denver News.”

In view of the above and similar notices appearing from time to time in the daily press the public may very pertinently ask what the doctors have been doing for the past century that they should have left the systematic study of what they now consider one of the most fatal of diseases to this late day in which they boast of the advancement in scientific knowledge of disease, at the same time admitting that pneumonia is increasing, both in frequency and in fatality.

Not only will the public be justified in making such inquiry but unless it shall go still further and give some thought and study to the work being done in the medical world upon falsely called scientific principles, it will find fostered upon itself a serum inoculation more fatal in results than is that of the diphtheric serum or antitoxin, which showed for the six years following its introduction an increase in the death rate from diphtheria of 27 per cent over that for the six years preceding its use, not to speak of the tens of thousands of children unfortunate enough to overcome its more fatal effects to drag out an existence of continual misery because of the ignorant introduction of a poison more potent for harm and in nature more foul than is the disease sought to be cured.

That pneumonia seems to be increasing and is apparently becoming more fatal from year to year is true, but that this increase and fatality are due to natural causes we do not believe. On the contrary the fact may be readily demonstrated that the medical treatment of the present day increases the fatality in this disease from 300 to 500 per cent over that occurring when the stricken ones are left to nature's methods without interference by the scientific (?) treatment resorted to by the majority of the medical fraternity of to-day.

During the middle of the past century was demonstrated, at Vienna, the fact that of cases treated wholly without medicine only 7 4-10 per cent were fatal, as against 20 per cent treated by the medical methods then in vogue.

To-day the mortality under the usual treatment has increased to 25 or 30 per cent, a result to be accounted for, no doubt, by the increase in the number of physicians, since, with the exception that anti-pyretics have taken the place of blood-letting, the treatment is very similar to that then followed.

To the physician familiar with the action of the drug agents used in treating this disease such a result is not surprising.

Every physician should know that alcohol taken internally during an inflammation of any portion of the human economy will increase the inflammation present, yet it is generally given in pneumonia, ostensibly to decrease the nervous symptoms and to stimulate the patient without regard to the increase which it must and always will produce in the congestion which primarily causes the disease.

Strychnia is used to stimulate the heart action, notwithstanding the fact that the heart is already overworked and notwithstanding further, what any freshman in a medical college should know, that the reaction after strychnia causes a far greater heart depression than would have occurred without its use.

Now when nature attempts to fight disease or to remove a foreign body from any part of the economy—and in the case under discussion the excess of blood in the lungs may be considered as a foreign body, since it is not normally present—an upheaval is brought about which naturally causes pain, so morphia or some other derivative of opium is administered to reduce the pain.

There is no doubt that it reduces the pain, but in doing so it deadens the activity of the nerves, which form the greater part of nature's machinery for repair, so that after having increased the gravity of the original condition by means of strychnia and alcohol and probably by the use of still other drug agents, the power to repair the damage is lessened and the patient is pushed still nearer the grave from which he is paying the very learned gentleman to save him.

Now that the disease has been increased and the heart and nerves weakened as much as is consistent with the theories extant, one would suppose that the professional instinct to "do something" would be satisfied.

But no!

The drug houses have placed upon the market some derivatives from coal tar which they claim will reduce fever. They will. They will also produce a strong tendency to heart failure, but the practitioner does not know this, or he ignores it, as he is ignorant of or ignores the fact that when nature seeks to repair, heat must be produced. A knowledge of the laws of physics would tell him that any activity must cause combustion and therefore heat, and to check the heat, activity must be checked. Regardless of this the coal tar derivative is administered, the fever is reduced and nature's repair work is held in abeyance for a time.

With this array of facts should the increase in mortality cause surprise?

Is it not more to be wondered at that these bodies of ours should stand such treatment and from seventy to eighty per cent. recover?

Yet the thought of investigating the method of treatment does not seem to have entered the minds of our brilliant (?) and scientific (?) investigators, although they have conceived the idea of a widespread investigation of the pathological factors present, in the hope of finding some serum which shall kill the bacteria supposed to cause pneumonia, and which may be administered with ease, thus saving the individual practitioner the necessity of studying each individual case, incidentally making a great parade before the public who will be so overwhelmed by the immensity of the work that it will no doubt permit itself to be inoculated with a drug, which, if it will kill any bacteria which the body cannot overcome, must be powerful enough to kill the tissues of the body as well.

The altitude of Colorado is popularly supposed to be peculiarly hard upon pneumonia patients, yet if the increase in mortality in this state depended wholly upon the altitude we would find it too slight to be considered of any special moment.

The action of any agent affecting the circulation is very much exaggerated at this altitude so that the use of alcohol or drugs affecting the heart have a far more harmful effect here than at the sea level.

Pneumonia, by proper treatment, may be as easily cured in Colorado as anywhere else, but pneumonia in Colorado under

the usual treatment of to-day must be, and is, more fatal than it would be at a lower sea level under the same treatment.

Thus as a profession we go on boasting of our immense advance in medical science, at the same time appalled by the increase and fatality of every dangerous disease; investigating continually the pathology in an effort to find a cause, while pouring into the body drugs in potency, quality and variety sufficient to ruin the constitution of a horse.

Gentlemen: Why not study the art of healing and the action of drugs first? With the knowledge gained by such study you would obviate all necessity of the investigation contemplated, and above all, you would save the public from the results of another crime such as has been perpetrated by the discovery and use of many so-called anti-serums.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

14 Nevada building, Denver.

The Ann Arbor Homeopathic School, department of the University of Michigan, began its eighth annual practitioner's course the middle of last month. When one learns, as we did from the American Physician, that Dr. George W. Roberts, of the New York Homeopathic College, was one of the star performers, we feel sorry for all of those who could not attend—including ourselves, of course.

The efficient secretary of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy, writing to Kraft from Los Angeles, California, concludes a letter thusly: "The western sharks are taking advantage of the eastern suckers." Someone must have been making one of those forced financial deals with the doctor. Too bad.

The Clinical Reporter of St. Louis comes to us with its October number dressed in lavender-colored cover and a new title page. Its appearance is very decidedly improved, we must say, even though we never were very partial to lavender in any shade.

According to the Medical Advance "An enthusiastic homeopath in Denver makes the astonishing claim that the true founder of Christian Science is not Mrs. Eddy, but Hahnemann." Either Hahnemann's ghost or Mrs. Eddy has a kick coming.

Osteopathic Health, a very neat sixteen-page pamphlet, found its way to this office the fore part of last month. It tells all about osteopathy.

WOOD ALCOHOL.

Considerable interest has been excited in the medical world by the series of articles on this subject printed during October in "The Journal of the American Medical Association" and giving the results of investigations made by Drs. Frank Buller of Montreal, and Casey A. Wood of Chicago.

Their researches possess a double interest for the Homeopath. First, a special interest for the man who uses cheap tinctures and cheap alcohol. The man who values a penny more than he does his reputation or the welfare of his patient. Second, to the student homeopath as indicative of the possible value of this drug in ambyopia after it has been scientifically proved according to the rules given by Hahnemann and proven in the higher potencies. A study of the poisoning cases is not uninteresting and seems to warrant the conclusions reached by the authors. As, in all poisoning cases, the symptoms are too gross and ill-defined to finish very valuable data upon which one could base more than a guess as to the use of the drug.

The authors say: "We believe that a study of the case histories in this investigation justify us in drawing the following conclusions:

"1. Methyl, of wood alcohol, in any of its forms as well as all methylated preparations made from it, are dangerous poisons, menacing both life and eyesight.

"2. It is best known to us in its deodorized form as Columbian spirits, purified wood alcohol, cologne spirits, colonial spirits, standard wood spirits, union spirits, eagle spirits, green wood spirits and a variety of other fluids.

"3. It is used as an adulterant of, and substitute for grain alcohol in cheap whiskey and other alcoholic beverages, not to mention Jamaica ginger, lemon extract and many other essences and flavoring fluids.

"5. To this date at least 153 cases of blindness and 122 deaths have resulted from this poison; in all 275 instances of lost life and eyesight. This total would probably be raised to 400 if a more thorough search were made.

"6. The injury to the ocular apparatus consist chiefly of

a destructive inflammation of the optic nerve fibers or retinal elements (or both), followed by their atrophy.

“7. The symptoms of poisoning are gastro-intestinal disturbances, more or less severe, accompanied by abdominal pain, general weakness, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, headache, dilated pupils and blindness. If recovery does not occur, there is marked depression of the heart’s action, sighing respiration, cold sweats, delirium, unconsciousness, coma and death.

“8. The blindness is bilateral and may set in a few hours after the inhibition of the poison, or it may be delayed for several days. It is generally complete, with a subsequent improvement, and, finally, a relapse into permanent blindness.

“9. The visual fields are contracted and exhibit absolute central scotomata. The ophthalmoscope reveals at first a congested nerve-head, followed by grayish or white atrophy and contracted vessels.

10. “The diagnosis can hardly be mistaken. Methyl alcohol poisoning presents a picture unlike that of any other intoxication. Acute abdominal distress, followed by blindness, should always awaken a suspicion of methyl alcohol poisoning.

“12. Methyl alcohol intoxication is an example of idiosyncrasy. As in the case of several other poisons, some persons are largely immune so far as permanent damage to the organism is concerned. 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.

“13. Poisoning by inhalation of the fumes of methyl alcohol generally occurs when the exhalations are mixed with re-breathed air, as in varnishing the interior of beer vats, small rooms, etc. It is also highly probable that in susceptible subjects repeated or even single methylated ‘alcohol rubs’ may produce poisonous symptoms through absorption of the spirit by the skin.

“14. Chronic (or partial) poisoning from methyl alcohol (in the shape of ‘nips’ of methylated Jamaica ginger, bay rum, punch made with Columbian spirits, etc.), is the most insidious

and probably not an uncommon form of intoxication. Its symptoms are not as pronounced or so easy of recognition as in the acute form, but the eyes, digestive apparatus and nervous system undoubtedly suffer.

“The deodorized fluids all have the same volatile, agreeable, vinous odor, and the pungent, biting taste as pure ethyl alcohol, and it is often difficult for the average individual to distinguish them from grain alcohol.”

“There are many well-authenticated instances in which the drinking of a couple of teaspoonfuls of wood spirits were followed by blindness.”

“In many instances no marked poisonous symptoms were noticed until twenty-four hours or longer, after the last of a number of small drinks. Unlike most poisonous agents that are responsible for acute symptoms, these may not much disturb the patient for a relatively long interval after the ingestion of the poison. Indeed it may be set down as a rule that, except in persons exhibiting an idiosyncrasy against wood alcohol or unless a large dose of the poison is drunk within a few hours not only may the severe abdominal symptoms, the cardiac and nervous collapse and the blindness be postponed, but even the fatal termination has, in some instances, been delayed for several days.”

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

An enterprising sneak thief in New Orleans attacked an aged physician under the impression that, as he had been in the healing business for nearly a half century, that he should be pretty well “heeled,” and after knocking the old man senseless proceeded to rob him. He was very much disappointed at the result of the raid, as he barely got enough to lay himself liable to a minimum sentence for the most trivial offense against the rules of a Sunday school even. If such things must happen, and they need money very badly, we would advise members of the light fingered fraternity to pick out plumbers, prize fighters or preachers, but never physicians.

There are two lady physicians in public institutions in Kentucky, both of them Homeopaths. Dr. Florence Meder is physician to the Western Kentucky Insane Asylum, while Dr. Minnie Dunlap occupies the same position in the Eastern Hospital. The Medical Century thinks, in consequence, that Homeopathic interests should be well looked after in this state. No doubt of it.

COMMENT; WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The "Post" is offering a full sized package of Pillsbury's Vitos for small ads. Reminds one of the old rhyme:

"This is the day they are giving babies away,
"With every pound of tea!"

The "Post" is always wide awake and may reach the limit in time.

* * *

Keaft, of the American Physician, passes a few remarks anent the Medical Forum in a recent issue. Seems as if the Forum must have been talking mean about Br'er Kraft. He's a bad man in an editorial scrap and the Forum had better watch out.

* * *

Every physician should have the Alkaloidal Clinic. There is always something of interest in it, and even if one disagrees, he must admit that the ideas are good, so far as they go.

* * *

Medical Advance comes to us from a new publisher and in a new dress. "P. D." is conspicuous by his absence and the change is seemingly for the better. The Advance is too old a journal and wields too great a power for good to be led off the track by some one trying to instill yellow journalism into its pages. The transactions of the Central New York Society are especially good. This society is not so strong in numbers but in Homeopathy it is A1.

* * *

In the September Medical Visitor, Dr. A. R. F. Cobb has an article on the "Treatment of Acute Bronchitis and Pneumonia in Children," which, thought it contains nothing new, is well worth reading. He concisely and clearly gives the indications for the principal Homeopathic remedies, and mentions a large number that may be occasionally needed. He endorses the weight of Homeopathic opinion in regard to stimulants by saying: "The use of whiskey and opiates and especially the late use of the coal-tar products has caused great harm by weakening the overworked heart and greatly reducing the chances of

recovery." He objects to the statement of Dr. Osler that pneumonia is a self limited disease uninfluenced by remedies, for he says, "As to having its course uninfluenced by medicine, we, as homeopathic physicians, most emphatically deny, for our remedies, properly selected, will cure the large majority of such cases." He might have said that the homeopathic remedy not only cures, but it shortens the course of the disease. He recommends antiphlogistine, but admits that in many cases a simple cotton jacket is all that is required. A good paper to read at this time when pneumonia is about to be upon us.

* * *

Kock, of the University of Bonn, is said to have devised a new method of preventing conception. He forms two folds of mucous membrane, one at the anterior and one at the posterior lip of the external os, these acting as valves, allowing the escape of the menstrual discharge, but preventing the entrance of the spermatozoa. Original if effective, and an operation that will doubtless become popular with the large, and constantly increasing number of women who are always and eternally trying to find something that will prevent children. I surmise, however, that the active and persistent little body that causes all the trouble, will find a way to pass this barrier as he has all those others heretofore opposed to him.

A. F. SWAN, M. D.,
Brighton, Colo.

Natrum muriaticum, a homeopathic remedy, is common table salt. But in the process of dynamization, homeopathically, its particles are subdivided till they approach infinity. A German druggist once bet \$50 that he could take a certain number of doses of it every day for a month, reasoning that in that time he would not take as much salt as could be held on the extreme point of a delicate penknife. But he had not calculated on the "power" of homeopathic doses. Before the month was half passed he willingly paid the bet. He had made a "proving" of natrum muriaticum and did not like it. "Affections of the inner head, headache as though a thousand little hammers were knocking at the brain, etc.," is the way Guernsey gives it.—Daily Paper.

Several subscriptions were received at the business office last month with the request that the same "begin with Dr. Kent's articles." Comment unnecessary.

A PERFECTLY PROPER PROTEST FROM CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Critique—In your highly esteemed journal I find a short note which unjustly reflects upon our Chicago climate. In some way you have obtained an erroneous idea concerning our Chicago weather in the summer season. It is an acknowledged "summer resort" climate. I will not present for your consideration a table of statistics of temperature, but will ask you to accept the testimony not alone of one who has lived here for the greater part of the time since the year 1872, but of all Chicago authorities. The man in the Auditorium tower—who receives from the government of the United States a salary for his services—keeps an exact record of the Chicago weather in all its aspects, both night and day, day in and day out, year in and year out, and his records will surely contradict your statement "That it will be hotter than hot in Chicago next June." By these words you indulge in a prediction. Have you powers of prophecy? Upon what do you base your forecast? Not, I assure you, upon the records of the past, for such records will not bear you out. It may be that some time in the past you have been "passing through" Chicago and the day was hot; but, surely, you will not condemn all the days, and all the seasons, and all the years by that one day! By the same token, the climate of Denver, or any other city, could be made out to be the "hottest in summer," or the "coldest in winter," as compared to any number of other places. I have been in Denver on a summer's day when the heat was something terrific, and yet again I have spent many months in Denver in the summer season and I can certify to the fact that it has a most delightful summer climate.

And so it is with Chicago. Lake Michigan, this great body of fresh water, tempers our summer climate so that it may justly be compared to the climate of any "resort" in the country.

If the facts were not in accordance with the statements that I have made I would not have a word to say, but knowing so well, as I do, that your statement conveys a wrong impression, I am anxious that you should correct it. The physicians of Chicago are coming to the front in a generous and liberal manner in making preparations to provide for and entertain our great national organization, of which you, Mr. Editor, are a member, and to have their efforts met at the outset by the dissemination of an erroneous report regarding the climatic conditions to be met here next June is just a little bit discouraging.

I well know, my dear Doctor, that you have the good of the institute at heart, and you would not, with intent to lead any one into error, give publicity to any such report, therefore I ask you to accept the statement that I have made without calling upon me to back it up with tables of statistics of long affidavits.

I am sure that you will be willing to publish in full in the pages of The Critique the editorial which I enclose, and do all that you can to correct the impression that Chicago's June weather cannot be depended upon to sustain the record for mildness that it has been so many years establishing. Fraternaly yours,
 CH. GATCHELL,
 Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1904. Secretary A. I. H.

The editor of The Critique will gladly comply with Dr. Gatchell's request that we "be willing to publish in full in The Critique the editorial which I enclose," but we regret that we will have to postpone that until our next issue. To show our Chicago friends how anxious we are to correct any wrong impression which may have been aroused by our perfectly innocent squib, so far as any intentions to knock the Chicago meeting was concerned, we have been obliged to unlock our forms and rearrange the contents of our journal therein in order to get even this limited apology into active operation. If there is anything which this publication can do to promote the interests of the forthcoming Chicago meeting, we hope no request upon our time or space will be withheld under the impression that we will be too busy or our space too fully occupied for us to consider the same favorably. We don't say that we will "holler" for a June meeting, but for the success of the meeting, no matter what time it is held. M.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now have ready the fifty-fourth edition of the Physicians' Visiting List, a copy of which we very gladly acknowledge receipt, and it maintains the high standard of excellency heretofore borne by its predecessors. The price of this valuable addition to the physician's every-day needs is but \$1, postpaid. Ask your book-seller, news-agent or wholesale druggist for copy.

Among the successful candidates on the Republican ticket at the recent election we are pleased to announce the name of Dr. William M. Robertson, who was elected state senator from the First district. Dr. Robertson is all right in private and professional life and we will warrant that he does not get out of line any in the political proposition.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

The first meeting of the season of 1904-5 of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago was held at the Northwestern University building, Lake and Dearborn streets, Thursday, October 20, at 8:30 p. m.

The president, N. B. Delamater, M. D., in the chair.

There were 120 members present, the largest attendance ever seen at an opening meeting.

The announcement for the meeting, which had been sent out by the secretary, A. M. Cameron, M. D., had said:

“The special feature of the business program will be the report of the committee appointed to invite the American Institute of Homeopathy to hold its next session in Chicago. The invitation has been accepted, and as a consequence the profession of Chicago has assumed the responsibility for its entertainment. A report will be made by Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, chairman of the committee on invitation, and also appointed by the institute chairman of the committee of arrangements for the coming meeting. A general committee of arrangements will also be appointed at this meeting.”

The first order of business was the report of committee on invitation to the American Institute, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, M. D., chairman.

Dr. Cobb said:

Mr. President: In view of the fact that the American Institute of Homeopathy has accepted the invitation of the Society to be your guests at the time of their annual session in 1905, and that I have had the honor to be appointed by the president of the Institute chairman of the committee of arrangements for that occasion, I desire to enter the following motion for your consideration, viz.:

That a committee of twenty members shall be appointed by the chairman of this Society to work with the chairman appointed by the Institute, and to constitute the local committee of arrangements, with full power to represent the Society in every particular; that the committee shall consist of five members to represent each of the three homeopathic institutions in the city, viz., Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago Homeopath-

ic Medical College and Hering Medical College, and five to represent that part of the profession not connected with the teaching staff of either of the three mentioned institutions. Further, that the institutions shall each be requested to nominate the five physicians by whom they desire to be represented on this general committee.

The motion, seconded by Dr. Ch. Gatchell, was put to vote and unanimously carried.

Committee of Local Arrangements:

Hahnemann Medical College—H. V. Halbert, M. D.; C. G. Fellows, M. D.; A. L. Blackwood, M. D.; C. J. Swan, M. D.; C. E. Kahlke, M. D.

Chicago Homeopathic Medical College—W. M. Stearns, M. D.; T. E. Costain, M. D.; M. B. Blouke, M. D.; B. A. McBurney, M. D.; S. H. Aurand, M. D.

Herring Medical College—R. Morris, M. D.; M. M. Thompson, M. D.; F. E. Wieland, M. D.; J. H. Allen, M. D.; Stafford T. Mitchell, M. D.

To represent the profession not connected with the teaching staff of either of the colleges—W. S. Harvey, M. D.; C. F. Ely, M. D.; E. C. Sweet, M. D.; A. E. Thomas, M. D.; L. A. Schultz, M. D.; G. B. Richards, M. D.

After the appointments had been announced, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb said:

Mr. President: In view of the fact that there is but one large city in Illinois, and that there is no other place outside of Chicago within the state where the Institute is liable to meet in the near future, I would like to call your attention to the desirability of asking the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association to share with us as hosts of the American Institute of Homeopathy at its annual session next year. I am informed that the executive committee of the state association have already voted to hold their meeting at the time of the Institute session; and that they will be ready to co-operate with us if we should desire their assistance in the pleasure and responsibility of entertaining the Institute.

I therefore move that a formal invitation be extended to the president and officers of the state society requesting that they appoint a committee to represent the state society and the Home-

opathic profession of the state, to devise, to assist and to act with your committee in preparations for the annual meeting of the Institute and for the entertainment of its members during such meeting.

On receiving a second, Dr. Cobb's motion was put to vote and unanimously carried.

NEWS SERVICE ON "THE OVERLAND ROUTE."

Only a few years ago the man who could invent the most complicated tickets, devise the most rules and regulations for the annoyance of passengers, was considered the real thing in railroad circles. In fact, to win his way in the passenger service a man had to possess every characteristic to win the hatred of the traveling public. It is different now. The great railway companies are constantly on the lookout for passenger agents who have a personality which will popularize the road which employs them. Today the first thought of an up-to-date passenger agent is the comfort and the pleasure of the people who ride on his road. And the traveling public is appreciative. It gives its dollars to the roads whose passenger departments treat travelers as human beings should be treated. Illustrating the marvelous stride of the present day passenger agent toward the realm of common sense may be cited the announcement that hereafter the Union Pacific will post in its through trains the latest telegraphic bulletins of the news of the world, thus keeping every passenger in touch with what is doing on the earth. This service will be equivalent to laying several special editions of daily newspapers before the passengers during the day. No doubt the plan will be adopted by other great systems, in an effort to keep place in the march of progress, but the traveling multitudes will always remember with gratitude that the Union Pacific was the first American road to make the move to take passengers on through trains out of prison, and place them in the light of liberty and knowledge of the doings of the day.—The Columbus Telegram.

"The coming coroner of Adams county" referred to in the November number failed to come—too many Democrats.

A FEW NOTES FROM COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J. M. Curtis has been confined to his bed the past two months by an attack of Myelitis. He has shown some improvement during the past week and his many friends will be delighted to learn of his complete recovery.

Dr. G. P. Robinson, well known to the profession throughout the state, has just recovered from an attack of typhoid fever, a mild one, we are pleased to say.

Dr. Frank Mera is in Routt county, where he expects to spend two or three months hunting and fishing.

November 21, 1904.

Speaking about the prompt manner of payment of claims by the Physicians' Casualty Company of Omaha, Nebraska, as compared with the dilatory tactics of many of the so-called old line companies, Kraft, of American Physician, has this to say: "As most of the visitors and members at the Niagara Falls Institute remember, we had the misfortune to have been caught with a septic wound on the index finger of the right hand. For several weeks this mean pet fluctuated, under treatment, amending and relapsing, until at Niagara Falls it became so painful and dangerous that, under the counsel of eminent surgeons, we submitted to an operation, etc., etc. When, therefore, the end of the septic jaunt had been reached, or, at least, so far along as no longer to endanger our whole practice, we made application to the Physicians' Casualty, and as soon after receipt of the perfected claim papers as the directors could meet, a check was forwarded covering our claim. No effort was made to discredit our statements, nor those of the surgeon attending us. There was no red tape, no cooling of the heels in the outer courts of the circumlocution office, no hateful of blanks asking for the names of remote ancestry, their diseases and failings, the why and wherefore of things done on a day certain or uncertain, and no call for our birth registration. It was to them and to us a simple business transaction. We had paid for accident insurance, and the accident having taken place, the debt was due, and was promptly paid."

Among the many matters discussed at the Rock River Institute of Homeopathy, at Clinton, Iowa, was (1) "What reply should we make to the invitations to become members of old school societies?" A very characteristic one made many years ago, under similarly trying circumstances, will do, viz: "Get thee behind me, Satan."

The Critique

Published by The Denver Journal Publishing Company.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
230-1-2 MAJESTIC BUILDING.

J. WYLIE ANDERSON, M. D., BUSINESS MANAGER.
16-17 STEELE BLOCK.

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

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

HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY—Le Roy C. Hedges, M.D., Grand Junction, Colorado, President; Giles P. Howard, M.D., Steele blk., Denver, Colorado, Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the board of censors.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—H. K. Dunklee, M. D., President; address, Clayton block, Carolyn D. Beebe, M. D., Secretary; address, 1350 Detroit street. Club meets third Monday of every month at the Adams hotel, corner Welton and Eighteenth streets, promptly at 8 o'clock, p. m.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

RETROSPECT AND ANTICIPATION.

With this issue The Critique terminates the Eleventh year of its publication and about all there is to be done regarding the event, is to "look pleasant." Insofar as the management is concerned it realizes the fact that both business manager and editor have every reason to join in the carrying out of this suggestion with the heartiest enthusiasm, as in no preceeding year in the history of the journal has there been such a gratifying exhibit of financial return, and certainly at no time has the future presented so rosy a picture, as right at this particular period of the year of our Lord, nineteen-hundred-four. Praises be!

M.

DENVER'S EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Denver has an emergency institution for the care and treatment of all kinds of diseases and accidents of which the profession, in general, should feel proud. It is conducted upon liberal lines and no special class of patients or school of medicine is given the preference, the aim of the promoters and managers being to serve the general public in a prompt and humane manner. Drs. Sharpley and Dulin, who have charge of the Emergency, are to be congratulated upon the success which their venture has scored during the brief period of its operation. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT CHICAGO IN 1905.

We publish elsewhere an account of the proceedings of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago, which were held in the lake city, October 20, 1904, at which meeting Dr. N. B. Delamater presided and 120 members were present, showing the interest members of the profession in Chicago feel towards the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. H., which will convene in that city sometime next year. Inasmuch as Chicago and Chicago people do things upon a scale calculated to carry out successfully any undertaking in which they may engage, leads us to predict that the social side of the meeting of the national body of the Homeopathic profession will in no way fall below the intentions of those to whom the entertainment of their professional visitors at that time, has been entrusted. We look for the largest attendance, from the west especially, that has been accorded any meeting of the A. I. H. for several years, and why the patronage of the eastern membership should diminish any is something which fails to make itself manifest, as the means of reaching the meeting place are more abundant than any which other localities, honored with the meetings in the past, could boast of, and the prospects for a rousing meeting from both a social as well as scientific standpoint seems never to have been so bright. Let the meeting of the A. I. H., at Chicago in June (or September), 1905, be the objective point as regards time and place for your vacation next year. M.

COLORADO AS A WINTER RESORT.

If the idea of Colorado as a winter resort has ever been seriously considered, those entertaining any such sentiments have kept their thoughts very closely to themselves, not but what a great many were taking advantage of the situation to utilize its advantages in this respect, but from the fact that railroad rates were prohibitive, to the making of any such a proposition general and possible. That we have the climate in abundance and that thousands of people, practically, live out-doors almost the entire winter long, protected only by ordinary tents, and that such a practice has prevailed for years and years, is a well known fact to Coloradoans and belated tourists who can testify to the benefits which have been secured by thousands who are living testimonials of the success of this universally recommended manner of treating tuberculosis. So persistent have become the demands of the public upon some of our hotels, which for years past have only opened their doors to the summer tourist, that many of these same are now obliged to entertain guests during the winter months as well, and nearly all of our city hostleries are observing an increase in their patronage from a class of people who formerly were sheltered only during the heated months of summer. So strong have become these demands and so extensive the patronage of the winter tourist in Colorado that some of our enthusiastic and progressive people have gone about it to secure advantages for all, in the matter of winter tourist rates, which have never been accorded any other class of travel, and we are pleased to know that they have met with a very considerable success in their undertaking. The Critique has always wondered why some such a move had not been undertaken heretofore and now that the ball has been set rolling it proposes to do its share towards making public what Colorado has to present in this line, which will be of interest to the medical profession throughout the United States. We most cordially solicit short, sharp and sensible suggestions upon this subject, from physicians who have witnessed some of the many benefits to be derived from the out-door mode of living in Colorado during winter, as well as the practical experiences of those who have actually been benefitted thereby. M.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The Critique is published on the first of each month. Subscribers failing to receive their copy promptly, please notify us at once. If you change your address, write us. The policy of the Critique is liberal, progressive and independent. It is not the organ of any institution, college or pharmaceutical preparation, but is published in the interest of its readers, advertisers and the homeopathic profession. Doctors are invited to write articles for insertion, and not to forget to send in their subscriptions.

Dr. Janet Clark of Ni Wot, Colorado, was a caller in the city the 14th of last month.

Dr. W. A. Jones was called to Colorado Springs on professional business the latter part of last month.

Dr. G. W. Howard was calling on the profession the fore part of last month in the interests of Boericke & Tafel.

If that man Kraft lived out in this breezy country they would have him up before the church for indulging in stinging personalities.

Query: What would homeopathy have done for the firemen made ill by the acid fumes at the Post? See Dr. Clarke's article in November number.

Have you attended the meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club recently? If not, do so, and see what effect the boycott of the faculty has had upon the attendance.

Miss Ruth Crittenden, a graduate of the Boston Homeopathic Training School for Nurses, has been appointed assistant to Miss McFadden at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital.

Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown wishes to announce that on and after November 1, 1904, his morning office hours will be discontinued, and his afternoon hours will be extended from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m.

Transactions of American Institute of Homeopathy, 1904, have been received by The Critique. The volume is well printed, well arranged and should be a source of profound pride to the editor-secretary, Ch. Gatchell, M. D.

Dr. Taft of Longmont brought a patient to the Denver Homeopathic Hospital the fore part of last month who was operated upon by Dr. J. Wylie Anderson.

In the proceedings of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Association we notice a paragraph which says: "Dr. Benj. F. Baily, who made Lincoln, Nebraska, famous." We thought it was a man by the name of Bryan who did that.

Dr. Wilkinson of Canon City brought a patient to the Denver Homeopathic Hospital the fore part of last month. Notwithstanding he promised a visit to the manager too much business and too little time prevented him doing so.

According to a full-page statement published in the current issue of Progress, signed by Dr. W. A. Burr, financial agent of the Denver Homeopathic College and Hospital, \$1,289.14 has been donated to that institution during the past year.

Dr. Sharpley, the health commissioner of city and county of Denver, says he will apply the warm wallops to physicians who fail to report their cases of contagious diseases. Not in exactly those terms, as he threatens arrest, but it means about the same.

Dr. J. Wallace Collins, the first physician to practice medicine at Victor, Colorado, died in that city the first of last month of a complication of diseases. He was a graduate of the University of Denver, class of '88, and is survived by a wife and two children.

Dr. Joseph Eisenhut, 104 years old, addressed the Swiss society in this city the 19th of last month. Who says Denver, as a winter and summer resort, is not a howling success, as the doctor has made his home here many years and declares he will be on earth many more.

If the chamber of commerce, hotel men's association, real estate exchange and others interested succeed in securing a winter tourist rate for Colorado, and it looks as though they would, we can change that old saying about the poor to read: "The tourist we have with us always."

Dr. H. S. Houston, representing Houston Bros. of Chicago, surgical and dental instrument manufacturers, was a caller at this office the fore part of last month, and we believe covered this territory pretty thoroughly in the interests of his house among the medical men of Denver at that time.

Dr. S. S. Kehr, one of the founders and at one time editor of *The Critique*, was elected president of the Rock River (Illinois) Institute of Homeopathy held at Clinton, Iowa, October 6, 1904. Dr. Kehr is located at Sterling, Illinois, and we are glad to know is prospering in his professional work.

An enterprising individual was arrested by the customs officers in Hoboken, New Jersey, with a bag containing 380 ounces of a drug used in the treatment of consumption, valued at \$150 per ounce. This is the first intimation we have had that the price of Peruna had been advanced several points.

We understand that Dr. G. E. Brown has finally decided to locate in California, and, in consequence, has given up his practice in this city and gone to that state with his family. The community in which Dr. Brown locates will be very fortunate in securing so able an addition to its professional population.

Mrs. George Ady, wife of Col. George Ady of the Union Pacific railway, had the misfortune to fall on the slippery sidewalk in front of Londoner's store on Arapahoe street the 10th of last month and fracture both bones of one of her forearms. She was attended by Dr. W. F. Burg and is getting along finely.

From the Homeopathic department of the University of Iowa, comes the gratifying report that "the freshman class is three times as large as it was last year, and all the old class men, with the exception of three, are back." Evidently the falling off at certain institutions is due to some other cause than a general decline all over the country.

A young lady from Indiana claims to have headed off a threatened case of tuberculosis of the lungs by sleeping outdoors, perfectly nude, somewhere in the mountains of Colorado. As we grow older we also grow a little more incredulous and as we "are from Missouri" we will have to have something more tangible than this bare statement to convince us.

Dr. N. C. Creamer of Loveland visited with the editor a short time while on a business trip to the city the latter part of October. He looks about as prosperous as anyone we have seen recently and we are glad to learn, not only from himself but others, that his appearances "are not at all deceiving." Come again when you can make more of a stay.

Dr. R. D. P. Brown, who has been attending Dr. C. R. Rowley, interne at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, has sent the young man to his home in Chicago, for a much needed rest. Dr. Rowley's friends will be pleased to hear of his speedy recovery and hope ne will return to his station at the hospital, as he has proved himself a very valuable man at that institution.

The Critique will be glad to receive reports of clinical cases such as the two reported by Dr. C. N. Hart. Dr. Hart is one of Denver's oldest and most successful homeopathic physicians, and, no doubt, could give the profession many such records which would be of benefit to the profession at large, and we hope he will take advantage of our columns often in the future to do so.

Dr. R. P. Wales of Mt. Carroll, Illinois, whom the editor of The Critique remembers very vividly as having practiced medicine during the period of the elder Dr. Mastin's practice of the profession in the same territory, has practiced medicine continuously for over forty years in Carroll county, Illinois. He is a good homeopath, what is more, and counts his friends by the—any old number.

One of Kraft's lady patients informed him recently that when she had to take medicine that was nasty—like castor oil, for instance—from a glass, she drank it down hurriedly and turned the glass bottom-side up on the table, as this always prevented nausea. He is wondering what course she would pursue after a rectal enema. Who ever heard of anyone taking anything like that out of a glass? Sir?

Physical Therapeutics.—All physicians employing in their practice any of the agencies comprised in physical therapeutics (electricity, X-ray, radium, phototherapy, heat, hydrotherapy, massage, vibration, etc.) are asked to send their names and addresses to Dr. Hills Cole, 1748 Broadway, New York, secretary of the National Society of Physical Therapeutics, which organization desires to make a complete register of physicians thus interested.

Dr. F. E. McCurtain and family left Denver Friday evening, November 25th, for an all winter's sojourn on the Pacific coast. Dr. McCurtain hopes to return to Denver sometime, but until then proposes to have a good time. Inasmuch as the doctor leaves a very tidy little realty income behind it doesn't matter much when he does return, as he is always sure of enough to meet all obligations and have a few left for the "rainy day" that you read about.

Both the business manager and editor of The Critique desire to thank the solicitous friend who so thoughtfully reminded us of the article in Medical Visitor, Dr. Dale's comment anent Dr. R. D. P. Brown's article in The Critique some time ago, as to mark the same in red and send to us both, during the past two weeks. Really we do not overlook such a valuable exchange as the Visitor usually proves itself to be and had read and enjoyed the review very much, as we have no doubt Dr. Brown has, also.

A foolhardy fellow once laft
 At a peppery party named Kraft;
 He should have known more,
 For he got it full sore,
 Clear through from his fore to his aft.

—Dale, Medical Visitor.

There once was a young man named Ott,
 Who at something Kraft wrote, got hot;
 Disregarding propriety, gave his "phiz" notoriety,
 And now Ott knows he ought not.

Dr. F. E. McCurtain, one of the popular homeopathic physicians of Denver, stole a march on his friends the 18th of October last and was married to Mrs. Lottie C. Clutter of Omaha, Nebraska. We wouldn't care so much about it if Dr. "Mack" had not promised us positively, some time ago, that he would give us exclusive use of this bit of information whenever the event took place. Well, he kept his word, but took particular pains to postpone the information until it was too late to publish in our last edition, but we forgive him and wish him and his happy bride a long life and a prosperous one. Dr. and Mrs. McCurtain are very nicely located in one of the new flats which the doctor erected recently at 178 South Sherman avenue.

Helped By An Ad.—"We had a very neat and inexpensive marriage notice in type for an event which was to have been pulled off the 21st of last month, but, owing to the dilatory tactics of one of the principals we will be obliged to postpone its publication to a more protracted and propitious period."

This peculiar notice appeared on the 1st of the month in one of the most popular medical journals of the West and caused no little speculation among the medical fraternity in Denver. Visions of a thousand different things flashed almost simultaneously across the minds of the curious, and investigation led to the following story:

For the past three months Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown had been telling his brother physicians that he was soon to become a benedict. This announcement caused many congratulaions to be heaped upon the

bashful doctor at first, but as time rolled on, the many friends grew more anxious concerning the wedding day. No announcement of this had ever come, and many conjectures were made.

The proprietors of the medical journal became tired of the apparently slow way the physician had of doing some things, and they threatened him by declaring that if they had to wait much longer, an announcement of the wedding would be made.

Dr. Brown always pleaded for a little more time, but patience ceased, and on November 1st the above paragraph appeared. This was too much for the physician, so, going to the home of his fiance, Miss M. Anne Geer, he told her that the time had come for them to "get married and get married quick." She was willing, and they both went to Clerk Sommer's office where the marriage license was secured, and that night the Rev. David Utter performed the ceremony.—Post.

Mastin of the Denver Critique is after the dry bones out Denver way. Not an issue appears from underneath his virile pen that does not make good reading. And we are often moved to wonder whether there really is trouble in the Denver college or whether that is merely Mastin's way of saying things. As we do not get Progress any more, why, we do not know, we are unable to get at the other side of the case. But Progress never spoke of the rumpus. It ignored it pine-blank. That's a breezy country out there on the plains, and things are not always what they seem. We admire Mastin's way of telling things. He handles a forceful and able pen.—American Physician.

We really feel quite puffed up to think that anyone has so good an opinion of our modest and well meant efforts at editing, yet we cannot help but experience a slight chilly sensation, along with our elation, at the lack of absolute confidence displayed in the foregoing. We are almost willing, however, to admit that there is but little trouble in the Denver Homeopathic College, as there is scarcely enough left of that institution on which to place the proverbial "chip," and as regards our saintly, yet none the less esteemed contemporary not noticing the "rumpus" about the only thing we can think of in its case is the boy who was caught with the goods and he had "nothing to say." We can not help but compare the conditions under which the two homeopathic publications of this Rocky Mountain region were brought into existence; first, the advent of The Critique which occurred some twelve years ago. Its sole aim and purpose was to promote the welfare and interests of a then infant institution, the Denver Homeopathic College, and in looking over old files we notice that no opportunity, no matter how obscure, was overlooked by the editors to boost the college; consequently, as a result of this course, along with well directed effort on the part of faculty, students and numerous friends, the infant institution, like the little peach in the orchard, "grew and grew," until

it was a source of surprise to its supporters as well as a credit to the cause it so ably represented.

Then came the rumpus—but that is painful as well as past history.

Notwithstanding *The Critique* was in possession of the "outs" it persisted in pursuing an absolutely neutral course until the present editorial management took charge, shortly after which period a passion to possess it appeared to take hold of certain members of the college clique and they immediately laid their plans to purchase the managerial interest and in doing so endeavored to make the editor the cat's paw with which to coax the *Critique* chestnut from the conflagration. That we declined any and all allurements and placed the purchase price so high as to make the procurement of a balloon necessary for the purpose of looking at us, even, is another matter of past history, painful, however, to the other fellow only. Then came *Progress*. (Don't jump, please.) Its somewhat anemic attitude concerning college and hospital matters leads us to think the negroes to be about right when they sing:

"De Lawd moves in a mischievous way,
His blunders to perform."

BOOK NOTICES.

Diseases of the Lungs, Bronchi and Pleura.—By H. Worthington Paige, M. D., Lecturer on Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Homeopathic Medical College; 165 pages; cloth, \$1; postage, 8 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel; 1904.

Essentials of Diseases of the Eye, by A. B. Norton, M. D.—Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Professor of Ophthalmology in the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; Ophthalmic surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic, Flower, Hahnemann and Laura Franklin hospitals; author *Ophthalmic Diseases and Therapeutics*; editor *Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal*; ex-president American Institute of Homeopathy, etc. Cloth, 349 pages. Price, \$—. Boericke and Tafel, Philadelphia; 1904.

The object aimed at by the author has been fully attained, in that he has covered, very briefly, "The fundamental facts of Ophthalmology." The anatomy and physiology of the eye is very clearly and concisely given. The author emphasizes the importance of thorough and systematic examination of not only the eye, but for coexisting general conditions and of making careful records of the findings. Steps that are essential to thorough work. In the differential diagnosis of the diseases that have some symptoms that are akin, the points of difference are clearly set forth in comparative tables. In a sepsis, the essentials in treatment and surgical procedures are up to date.—W. C. B.

The Surgical Treatment of Bright's Disease.—By George M. Edebohls, A. M., M. D., LL.D., Professor of the Diseases of Women in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, New York; Consulting Gynaecologist to St. John's and Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, New York, and to the Nyack Hospital, Nyack, New York, etc., etc. Octavo; 327 pages; cloth; \$2.

The author of this valuable book in his preface says: "The time is not ripe for a complete systematic presentation of the subject of the surgical treatment of Bright's disease. The subject is too modern and too many questions relating thereto still await solution." Nevertheless the book contains so much that is interesting and convincing about decapsulation of the kidneys for chronic Bright's disease that the reader will almost naturally conclude that it is the only means of treatment at our command, which promises any permanent relief to the patient. The large number of cases reported and the great success which has attended the operation in the hands of Dr. Edebohls, and many other operators to whom he refers, furnish sufficient data on which to base very conclusive opinions.

The author tells us that formerly it was his custom, when consulted about the advisability of operation, to present all the facts in regard to decapsulation and then to await a request from the patient for operation. "But gradually accumulating experience and knowledge of the final results in a sufficiently large number of cases to entitle me to an approximately final judgment have changed all this. I now consider myself derelict to duty imposed by knowledge gained from experience, if at the present stage of the question and with three conditions fulfilled, I fail to advise renal decapsulation for every sufferer from chronic Bright's disease who consults me and who has a reasonable expectation of not less than one month of life without operation."

These are strong words, but I believe they fairly reflect the sentiment of nearly all surgeons who have watched the progress of Bright's disease and noted the benefit so often secured by decapsulation even in the most desperate cases.

The book is handsomely printed and bound and contains much that will interest every physician and surgeon. S. S. S.

BUSINESS BRIEFS.

Visiting and Pocket Reference Book for 1905.—The following is a comprehensive contents: Table of signs and how to keep visiting accounts, obstetrical memoranda, clinical emergencies, poisons and antidotes, dose table, blank leaves for weekly visiting list, memorandum, nurses' addresses, clinical, obstetrical, birth, death and vaccination records, bills rendered, cash received, articles loaned, money loaned, miscellaneous, calendar 1905; 126 pages; lapel binding, red edges. This very complete call book will be furnished by the Dibs Chemical Company of St. Louis, Missouri, on receipt of 10 cents for postage.

SYPHILITIC CACHEXIA.

The gravity of a syphilitic infection depends mainly upon the state of the bodily nutrition of the person affected. The disease is slow in its development and also in yielding to treatment. The protracted administration of antidotes necessary to arrest its progress tends to debilitate the system and impoverish the blood. The syphilitic poison does the same thing and in persons of weak defensive powers anaemia or cachexia follows: This fact being conceded, it is vitally important in treating the disease to keep the patient in as good physical condition as possible. The syphilitic poisons in well nourished subjects readily disappear under anti-syphilitic remedies, whereas in badly nourished subjects it resists the same treatment until the general nutrition is improved. Here is where Protonuclein demonstrates its power as a blood and tissue builder. As a nutrient it increases vital force and as a tonic it aids digestion. When combined with Protonuclein, Mercury, the ideal antidote for syphilis, exerts its full therapeutic effects without any deleterious action on the blood during the most protracted period of administration. Under the combined administration of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of protiodide of mercury and 10 grs. of Protonuclein, three times a day, the most marked cases of syphilitic cachexia soon disappears and the patient is on the direct road to recovery. In the later stages when gummata appear and the nervous system, bones and viscera are threatened, iodide of potassium is indicated and its therapeutic effects are increased by the simultaneous administration of Protonuclein. When syphilitic ulcers appear in the course of the disease, no better local application can be found than the Special Powder. After cleansing of the ulcer with Zymocide sprinkle the ulcer with one part of calomel and six parts of Protonuclein. To combat the incidental effects of Mercury and Iodide of potassium on the nutritive processes, Protonuclein, as an upbuilder, exerts a potent influence.—Abstract from the American Journal of Dermatology.

THE LOCAL TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS WITH ACETOZONE.

Dear Sir—I had an ugly case of facial erysipelas in a woman of about 38 years. I used as a local application, to begin with, a saturated solution of boric acid, and depended largely upon tincture ferric chloride as an internal remedy. I got the attack under control and supposed I would have no further trouble, but all at once the disease began to spread over the scalp. The usual remedies did no good. I thought that if Acetozone was the germ destroyer it was represented to be, it should be of use to me. So I made a solution of fifteen grains to two pints of water and used it freely on the scalp. I obtained results at once, and in twenty-four hours the disease had abated.

J. KNOWLES, M. D.,
Logan, Iowa.

