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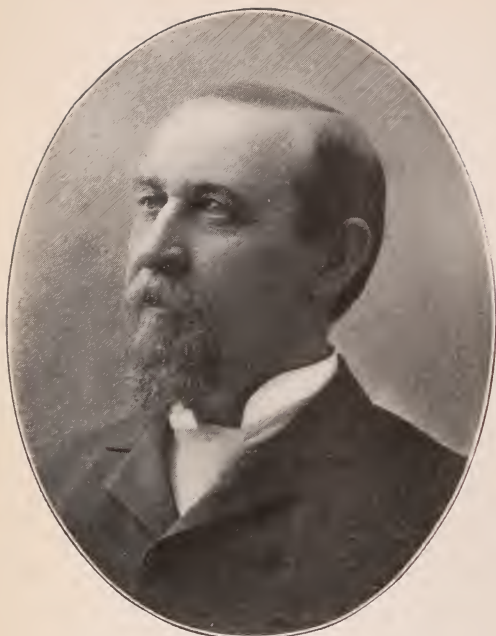
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CALCAREA ARSENICOSA.

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

As this remedy is a chemical union of two well proved deep acting remedies it would most likely appear at once to the mind as a long acting remedy, well suited to many chronic diseases. In fact, it is deep acting enough to cure some of our most stubborn cases of epilepsy. It has made its record in this class of cases. Great mental and physical weakness. Tremulous and paralytic weakness. Sense of lightness of the body as if floating in air. Fainting spells. Epileptic convulsions where the aura is felt in the region of the heart. Pain and sinking in the region of the heart followed by spasms. Weakness, or vertigo, or momentary blindness. Convulsions with valvular disease of the heart. Evening and night aggravations are common. The patient is sensitive to cold—a lack of vital heat. It has many burning pains, like Arsenicum. It has cured many cases of albuminuria in the early stages. Dropsy is a strong feature, as it is in Arsenicum and Calcarea. Complaints are worse from slight exertion; and faintness, palpitation, dyspnea and weakness come on. The left side of the body is most affected.

The following mental symptoms are often a guide to its use. Anger and complaints from anger and vexation. Anxiety; in evening, at night, in bed, and during a chill, and on waking. Apprehesiveness; about the future, about his salvation, at night. Inclined to criticise. Desire for company. Confusion of mind on waking. Inability to concentrate the mind. Delusions. Sees dead people, phantoms, images. Illusions of fancy. Sees visions of fire, worse at night, and on closing the eyes. Despair of recovery, of salvation. Discontented. Excitable. Fear of

death at night, of solitude, of insanity. Becomes indifferent to pleasure. Insanity. Irresolution. Irritable. Lamenting. Loathing of life; weary of life. Weakness of memory. Mischievous. Obstinate. Sensitive—easily offended. Extreme restlessness, especially at light, tossing about in bed; during heat; and during menses. Extreme sadness in evening, and during fever. Easily startled. Timidity. Weeping, at night.

There is violent rush of blood to the head with vertigo and general spasm. It has caused and cured many chronic headaches. A very peculiar feature of the pain in the head is that it moves from the side lain on and goes to the side not lain on, and continues to change about by changing position. Not all of its headaches do this way. It has many peculiar little symptoms which should be read up in the Guiding Symytons. Pain in the head ameliorated during mental exertion, but much worse afterwards. Oedema of face, lids, temples and ears. Eczema of face and scalp. Coldness of head. Pale, sickly, bloated face. Fluent coryza. Sneezing. Loss of all desire for food, but thirst for cold water. Eructations and vomiting after food. Stomach easily disordered. Pain in stomach after drinking cold water. Load in stomach after eating. Pain in groins after drinking wine. Waterbrash and sour stomach. Anxiety and burning in stomach. Stitching pain in stomach. Gnawing pain in stomach. Distension of stomach and abdomen. It has cured gastric ulcer.

Much soreness in region of kidneys. Scanty, burning urine, contains albumen and casts. Pain in the spermatic cords, after exertion, and after drinking wine.

Excoriating yellow leucorrhea. Offensive, bloody leucorrhea. For offensive leucorrhea it compares with Kali-ars. and Kali-phos. It is useful in cancer of the uterus when there is burning and acrid offensive bloody flow. It restores the menstrual flow, when the symptoms agree. Copious menstrual flow, or scanty flow, too frequent and protracted. Pain at the approach of the menses. Metrorrhagia. Burning pain in uterus and vagina.

Drawing as with a thread from larynx backward. Dryness in larynx. Loses the voice before an epileptic convulsion. Suffocation and palpitation at night in bed. Burning heat in chest and pain in region of heart before an epileptic convulsion. Orgasm of blood in region of heart. Throbbing in the blood ves-

sels, especially in head and back; it drives him out of bed. Pain in heart, with palpitation. Angina pectoris. Grasping pain in heart. Palpitation, with heat of face. Palpitation from least excitement or exertion; worse evening and night. Every fourth beat of pulse omits. Rapid pulse.

Violent backache between scapulae and in sacrum. Pain in back extends to arms. Pain in chest extends to arms. Oedema of the hands and feet. Weakness of lower limbs.

The sleep is disturbed by violent dreams. Palpitation and suffocation. Latter part of night wakeful, and much sweat.

If this wonderful remedy is studied with the mind on Arsenicum and Calcarea, a broader knowledge will be gained. It needs further proving in potencies.

* * *

CALCAREA FLUORICA.

This chemical union of lime and fluoric acid gives us a remedy with a new nature and properties. However conversant one may be with either or both of these elements he could not predict the curative powers held in this double remedy. I refer to its ability to cure indurated infiltrations of glands, cellular tissue and bony formations. A nodule in the course of a tendon, an exostosis, a stony hard gland, bony infiltration in the periosteum, rice bodies in cartilages have been cured by this remedy wonderful to tell, when there was a paucity of symptoms. It will cure of course when symptoms agree, but it needs proving in order that individualization may be oftener possible.

A recurrent fibroid in the hollow of the knee was removed once by the knife, but returned, and grew to the size of a fist. The leg was drawn up to forty-five degrees, and the knee became immovable. This wonderful remedy was prescribed on the symptoms of the case and the hardness of the tumor. The tumor gradually dwindled, the limb became normal and as good as ever; this patient has since born a healthy child—is still perfectly free from the trouble. It is now ten years since she was cured.

The patient is sensitive to cold, to drafts, to changes in the weather, and to damp weather. The symptoms are ameliorated

by heat and by warm applications. The symptoms are worse during rest.

This is a useful remedy in gout, with copious pale urine and diarrhea. The patient is sad and miserly. This remedy has cured a fluctuating tumor on the cranium of infants known as Cephaloematoma. Blur before the eyes after exerting the vision. It cures ulceration of the cornea if the edges are hard; also hard, small spots and conjunctivitis. It has cured adenoids and thick, yellowish green discharge from the nose. Offensive catarrh of long standing. Scanty enamel of the teeth.

Pain, unceration and granulations of the throat, worse from cold, and better from warm drinks. Pain worse at night. Large indurated tonsils will be cured after Baryta-carb. has failed.

Pain in the liver at night, worse lying on the painful side, better from motion. Cutting pains in the liver, better walking.

Diarrhea in gouty subjects. Itching of anus and hemorrhoids, painful, hard and bleeding.

Copious watery urine. Strong smelling urine. Urine causes smarting when passing.

Indurated testes. Nodular testes.

Hard nodules in the mammae.

Dryness and tickling in the larynx. Desire to clear the vocal cords. Hoarseness after reading aloud. Hacking cough after eating, and in cold air, from tickling in the larynx. Spasmodic cough.

It cured an exostosis at the angle of the eighth rib.

It cured a lumbago, worse during rest, and better from heat, after Rhus had failed.

Indurated cervical glands.

Vivid dreams, and unrefreshing sleep. Jumps out of bed in a dream.

It is similar to Silica in suppuration.

“Between the devil and the deep sea” is the condition in which student and graduate nurses of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital find themselves, so we are told. The former have had but one pay day in the past six months, while the latter would be very glad to secure that number of diploma which, in some cases, has been due them nearly a year, but has been withheld on account of “too busy to sign up.”

WHAT POTENCY?

The question of what potency of the homeopathic remedy is effective and what non-effective, has been so often discussed during the past century and with such dire results to the tempers of many members of the profession, that we should hesitate to stir up any further dissention were it not that at a recent meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club we were surprised to find that even among members who had ostensibly practiced under the law for many years the idea seemed generally to prevail that those who advocated the use of the higher potencies believed that the lower potencies were non-effective and could not be used with curative results.

If this idea does so prevail in such a hotbed of homeopathy as is Denver the time has unquestionably arrived when some one, a strong advocate of the use of the higher potencies, should at least make an effort to dispel from the minds of our readers any such false and unhomeopathic conception which they may entertain regarding the belief, the knowledge and the practice of the so-called "high-potency" practitioners.

That those who continually study Hahnemann and unceasingly strive to reach the ideal toward which he was still working on the day of his death, come in time, step by step, to use the higher potencies more and more often, is quite true; and that they have less and less use for the lower potencies is equally true. But that they wholly condemn the use of the low potencies or discountenance their use in all cases is as false as is the man who can entertain such a belief while professing to understand and to practice under the only law of cure.

In fact, one who advocates the use of the high potencies only and argues that the low are never to be used, is far more to be censured than he who lacks belief in the efficacy of the high, simply because he has not reached the knowledge of their value.

The former shows that he has not been taught, or has not learned, step by step, the action of drugs under the law, but has simply accepted the statements of one, through whose results he has learned to respect. He thus loses all the foundation upon which to build a knowledge sufficient to warrant the use by

him of the more effective and therefore the more dangerous potencies.

Beware of such an one! He will harm his patients and he will be a menace to his school.

The question, therefore, to be discussed if any benefit is to be derived from the discussion, is not as to the general use of the high or low potencies, but when and under what circumstances each may be used with curative results and the why and the wherefore for such use of each. Take, for instance, a case of poisoning from the sting of the common honey bee. We know that carbolic acid is the nearest similia to the crude apis poisoning. If, therefore, we were to treat the case immediately upon the injection of the poison while only the crude or more external symptoms were present, we should give carbolic acid, not high, but upon a plane similar to that of the poison which is taking effect, thus making a prescription homeopathic both as to remedy and as to potency.

But, if the patient should be so very susceptible to the poison that its action should, in a few moments or in a few days, effect not only the more external of the body, but the very essence of the life force itself, as sometimes happens, then the low potency of carbolic acid would not only be unhomeopathic as to potency but in many cases unhomeopathic as to remedy, in either case with a strong tendency to do harm rather than good.

Here two questions naturally arise: First, why should a remedy indicated on one day be unhomeopathic on the next when the condition during both days is caused by the same agent?

The answer to this is simple: In all cases where the poison has any effect, immediately upon its injection the symptoms of stinging and redness followed by swelling and the white spot are present. These four symptoms are typical of the carbolic acid burn and, therefore, their totality points to carbolic acid alone. But after the whole system, the more internal, the essence of the vital force itself has been attacked, to the symptoms produced by the poison each individual gives his own peculiar characteristics, therefore each case will differ in some regard and the totality of these symptoms may not point to carbolic acid but to almost any other remedy in the materia medica.

Second—Why should a remedy which is clearly indicated act for harm if given in a low potency, and what is the meaning of a homeopathic potency?

The answer to this should be equally simple to comprehend, yet it is the stumbling block which causes many failures to cure on the part of some very excellent prescribers, notwithstanding the clear explanation which Hahnemann has given in the *Organon*.

As there is neither space nor necessity for a discussion of the vital force we will accept Hahnemann's statement that it exists upon every plane from the highest, invisible, untangible, best demonstrated by the plane of thought, to the visible, tangible, more material plane as demonstrated by the more external of the body.

The lack of harmony between the vital force and the more material body (disease) may exist upon any plane and the potency to be curative to the whole disease must be upon the same or a higher plane since the curative action is always from above, downward; from within, outward, and from the internal to the external.

Therefore, if the potency given shall be upon a plane lower or more external than is the disease, the curative action will effect only the more external conditions, leaving the disease upon the higher plane still active.

From this will result one of two conditions. Either the more external symptoms will be removed or so changed that the case will be wholly masked and a further homeopathic prescription made more difficult or, by a continual repetition of the low potency a drug disease will be established which may in time become incurable.

In this latter case the drug disease is so similar to the original diseased condition that the practitioner fails to realize his fault and sees only an aggravation or increase in the original serious state, persuading himself either that this particular case is incurable or that "there is nothing in homeopathy."

Nevertheless and notwithstanding these facts, he who confines his practice to the use of the low potencies, provided he prescribes upon the homeopathic principles, should not be condemned, for while there are some curable diseases which he can-

not cure; while there are other curable cases which he makes incurable, after all he does better work than any man in any other school has ever done. He saves the majority of his patients from lifelong misery or an early death; by curing many diseases to-day he saves much suffering to future generations. He does good work. Not the best that could be done, to be sure, but still good work, and there is always the probability of his advancing toward the ideal.

We regret his inability to grasp the greater truths of the homeopathic law. We may very justly, and we do censure him for his expressed antagonism to those whose advanced thought leads them along roads upon which he cannot travel, but we should and we do remember that he is further advanced than is any practitioner in any other school, and should receive due credit for what he does.

We, however, have a right to expect a like consideration from him in place of the bitter contempt and ridicule meted out to us in every assembly of our school and the day when we shall receive it is not far distant.

Yet, meantime, we would assure him that we have no criticism to offer upon his use of any potency, provided he prescribes it upon the principles as taught by Hahnemann.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

The North American Journal of Homeopathy has a staff correspondent in Denver who deplures the fact that eastern Homeopaths fail to recommend their patients to some practitioner of their faith residing in Colorado when sending patients to this climate for treatment, in consequence of which oversight "these frequently fall into the hands of some of our many gentlemanly and well-educated 'old school' doctors, are treated nicely, etc., etc." As a remedy for such regrettable results of a lack of knowledge to advise intelligently the Journal, for a consideration, of course, proposes to publish your name in a directory that all who run, or remain stationary, may read. We believe the directory is a good idea and hope our homeopathic doctors will take advantage of it. We notice one good name in the list already, Dr. Faust of Colorado Springs.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN?

Dorland says that a physician is "an authorized practitioner of medicine." A homeopathic physician would then be an authorized practitioner of homeopathic medicine. A practitioner is one who practices; not one who believes. A man who says he believes in homeopathy and practices otherwise is just as much worthy of belief as the man who says he believes in the doctrine of the Methodist Church and then contributes to the support of and lives the life of a member of the Romish Church. One would doubt the saneness of him who claimed to be both Protestant and Roman Catholic, but there is no doubt of the sanity of many claiming to practice both homeopathy and allopathy. He is a wise man who keeps his hand on his watch and pocketbook when in the presence of one of this character—for men who have more love for the almighty dollar than they have for truth and honesty are the kind of people that steal pennies off dead men's eyes.

It would be no more right or sensible to apply the term "homeopathic physician" to many having diplomas from a college called homeopathic, than it would be to call a wooden bedstead iron because it had been painted to represent iron. A man may graduate from a homeopathic college, may belong to all the homeopathic societies in his section of the country, may carry a case purchased at a homeopathic pharmacy and filled with remedies prepared according to a homeopathic pharmacopeia and may give these remedies in small and infrequent doses and have a license authorizing him to practice medicine, even homeopathic medicine, and still be as rank a fraud as a wooden nutmeg.

What is homeopathy? Professor Burr says: "Homeopathy is a system of medicine based on a fundamental law of cure, 'similia similibus curantur.' It ascertains the effect of drugs by provings on healthy persons. In the treatment of diseases it advocates the use of the single remedy given in the smallest dose that will cure." The man whose habit of practice conforms to that statement is certainly entitled to be called a homeopathic physician. The fact that he might occasionally stray from the strict path of rectitude and prescribe a remedy empirically, antipathically or allopathically, should not deprive him of the right to the name homeopathist, unless he strayed away so often that it would be impossible to properly classify him. The man whose method of treatment conforms to no known school of prac-

tice or who uses homeopathically prescribed remedies where the case is so plain that he cannot fail or occasionally accidentally prescribes homeopathically is not morally entitled to call himself a homeopathic physician, and for him to do so places himself among the other fakirs. I maintain that the truth of this statement applies more decidedly to a graduate of a homeopathic college than to any others. The legal right and the moral right ought to go together. If they did you would not hear students saying that in a year's work of a clinician in a certain college that the only homeopathic prescription that he made was due to an accident.

We remember seeing, many years ago, a carpenter saw a piece of timber six times before he could make it fit into its place in the frame of the house. This man had worked for years at the carpenter's trade and there are many houses in that neighborhood that he helped to build. He understood his trade thoroughly, but his judgment and eyesight were poor. We were reminded of this man when we read Professor Burr's answer to the question: "How do most homeopathic physicians look upon the question of alternating remedies?" The answer was: "As not good practice; as a virtual acknowledgement on the part of those who do that they are not familiar with the homeopathic materia medica."

In looking for something better than what we ourselves could say in regard to the basic principles of homeopathy and for something in greater detail than that which we have just quoted from Professor Burr, we found that the professor had summed up Boericke's Compendium in six principles and then had added one (No. 7) that was very important and had been overlooked by Boericke. The fundamentals of homeopathy are as follows:

"1. The totality of the symptoms of the patient constitute the disease for the purpose of a cure.

"2. Drug experimentation on the healthy, so-called 'drug proving,' is the only reliable method to arrive at the knowledge of the effects of drugs.

"3. The curative relation between these two sets of symptomatic facts is the law of similars—'similia similibus curantur.'

"4. The administration of one single remedy at a time.

"5. The minimum (smallest) dose that will bring about a cure.

"6. Repetition of the dose should cease when marked improvement sets in.

"7. That the powers of drugs are greatly increased by means of trituration and attenuation according to the homeopathic plan."

Following this to its logical conclusion, we find that the man who prescribes one remedy for part of the symptoms and in the same case another remedy for another set, and so on, is not a good homeopath. Well, that is nothing new. Hahnemann said the same thing many years ago.

Second—We notice that a man who prescribes where there is no drug proving on the healthy does not prescribe homeopathically. Antitoxin has not been proved; ; it therefore cannot be used homeopathically, and it emphatically follows that when one claims to use it homeopathically he either trades upon the ignorance and credulity of his hearers or else he himself is ignorant of the basic principles of a homeopathic prescription.

Third—We notice that he who prescribes otherwise than similar remedies for a similar condition is not a homeopath.

Fourth—We find that the alternationist is not a true homeopath even as we find in the other school that the polypharmacist is not considered as a truly scientific physician.

Fifth—Knocks out the man of big doses, but then, he was already knocked out, for no man, unless a fool, would attempt to keep up for any length of time a prescription of large doses of a homeopathically selected remedy.

Sixth—Says that the man who establishes a drug disease after the removal of the other diseases is not a homeopath. This thought, if carried out, would affect many a man who lacks the judgment and skill to determine when to quit.

Seventh—Would rule out the man who uses crude drugs.

Gentlemen, it would not be right for me to make the application. We have taken the teachings of one of our prominent members and drawn from them their just conclusions. The application belongs to each of you, individually, and I would not rob you of the pleasure of measuring yourselves. When night draws down her sable curtain, then before your eyes shall close in rest, ask yourself: What in my work to-day has been of such a character that it would not stand the test as true homeopathy? If your true answer shows anything incompatible with the principles of homeopathy as enunciated by Professor Burr, then, if you are an honorable and worthy member of our profession, you will try to root out these defects in your practice. If you are a fake you will not give the question a thought. You will continue on with your unscientific and foolish combinations and alternations; your morphine for pain, your struchnia for a tonic, and all your other excuses for your lack of knowledge of the healing art.

EDWIN JAY CLARK, M. D.

Denver, Colo.

THE PROBLEM OF THE HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

By Wm. Boericke, M. D., San Francisco, California.

(Read before the California State Homeopathic Medical Society at Sessions of 1904.)

I question whether the title of my paper, "The Problem of the Homeopathic College," could have found a place in any homeopathic society forty years ago, or at any time until quite recently. No problem, in our sense, existed in the minds of the homeopaths then in regard to teaching institutions, none except to establish them. They were needed, they were demanded, they were supplied. Why, then, is it a problem to-day?

Because, with the changed conditions of modern medicine, questions have arisen in the present generation as to the continued need, and the supply has outstripped the legitimate demand. It is "up to us," therefore, to face the problem, not perhaps of the continued existence of our colleges, but of such adjustment to present environment as shall at least imperil that existence. We cannot escape the responsibility of doing so. It is the most vital question in our school to-day.

Permit me to briefly review the attitude that characterized our predecessors of say fifty years ago, and see how inevitably necessary the teaching functions of the young school must have appeared. Recall for a moment what homeopathy was to those men. It meant to them nothing less than the whole science of therapeutics, a science the key for the further development of which, it was held, they alone possessed in the doctrines of Hahnemann. In the midst of the therapeutic chaos of Hahnemann's time—before the days of applied nineteenth century science, mind you, in the pre-modern, surgical, prelaboratory and experimental research stage of medicine, of course, Hahnemann's philosophy and practice became to them a veritable mountain of therapeutic light, Hahnemann himself a seer, his law the open sesame to all knowledge, the Organon, the high-water mark of medical philosophy, the materia medica, the goal of the whole medical art. The injunction to go out into the world and preach the gospel came to the disciples of old with no greater force than this new medical gospel came to its disciples. Similar reward of faithful discipleship was theirs, also, i. e., social and professional

ostracism, misrepresentation and hatred. But there were compensations, too, in the close fellowship of those who shared this fervid, glowing faith and the consciousness that truth was on their side. From the first, results justified them, and they glorified the founder. For them homeopathy stood as a complete, almost a completed structure. A harmoniously proportioned doctrinal edifice, whose complete organic interdependence of its several principles and its perfect adaptation to therapeutic needs could be seen in its perfection only by its esoteric adherents and by the practical application of its principles.

Now, given such a faith, such light where hitherto darkness reigned, such results hitherto unattainable, what else could they do but impart these to others, thus becoming missionaries; and they did. Were they not custodians of great principles that have been vital enough to impress themselves upon th century just passed, notwithstanding the fact that these ran counter to a large extent to the characteristic thought of that century. The older amongst us remember the birth of the agnostic school of thought headed by those giant minds, Huxley, Darwin, Spencer and the subsequent wave of materialistic philosophy that inundated and dominated all. In the medical profession, recall for a moment Virchow's mighty molding influence, creating pathological views with their corresponding local therapeutics, whose apotheosis was reached at the end of the century. The rebound had to come, and is now on with a vengeance from the people advocating and practicing all sorts of non-medicinal fads and delusions. Throughout all this reign of materialistic philosophy and practice, the homeopathic school has proved itself a veritable Gibraltar, successfully withstanding the onslaught and upholding and defending views diametrically opposite.

And to-day? Is not our every position given hearing if only presented in the terms of the modern scientific school? Is it not accepted and taught, indeed, by the advance guard of the old school, and is not every peculiar tenet of ours strengthened, if not actually proved by the new discoveries in science and experience at the bedside? Take our ridiculed potentization theory; even it is likely to be dignified into proper scientific recognition by the discovery of radio-activity. Now all this is not due wholly—and perhaps not even in part—to direct influ-

ence by and through our organization, but is a result of the ever advancing "Zeitgeist." This will go on until in time the special truth that homeopathy stands for will become the common property of the new medical age, but that time is not yet. It seems to me results go far to justify the faith of our early masters.

Hahnemann, by the publication of his "Organon," gave the world a philosophical and complete system of medical doctrine, and by the publication of his "Materia Medica," offered the only way to embody these doctrines into a practical art. He thus founded a school. From the first, he relied on teaching at the university as a proper method to gain adherents. Academic teaching of homeopathy thus has his own example as a precedent. And in a more or less unbroken chain at some university or other, or in connection with some hospital, more or less systematic instruction has been given in Europe. With us in America more immediate results were obtained on other lines. Here the easy creation of medical colleges of fifty years ago, the small requirements, short sessions and great demand for doctors, brought into existence a score of homeopathic colleges, all well patronized, all giving lectures on the great branches of medicine, plus homeopathy. The result was the great increase of practitioners to meet the rapid growth of the new school, all being practical men doing good work and loyal to the cause, with much enthusiasm and discriminating understanding of the principles of the school.

Twenty-five years ago a change came over the medical college. No longer satisfied with a two years' course, three or four years were required to meet the greatly enlarged curriculum. The age of specialism and of scientific research had come. Surgery dominated. A natural but undue importance was given to the new course, but pure homeopathy was forced into the background. With what result? A generation of representatives of the school, weak in homeopathic philosophy, ignorant of its history, careless of the strict homeopathic method, routinists in practice, leaning to palliation and physiological dosage rather than cultivating the distinctive field of homeopathy. This marks the real beginning of our troubles. Weakness here means ultimate vital decay. For is not the only logical ground for the separate existence of a homeopathic college the thorough teaching of

homeopathy? Anything that threatens its integrity threatens the very life of the college. Unless we have vitality here, the hostile atmosphere of our environment will choke our efforts. Ten years ago, at a meeting of this society, I sounded the alarm. In a paper I had the honor to read before you I pointed out the necessity, the one thing needful indeed, was the most careful selection of the teaching faculties in regard to their attitude towards homeopathy. Let me quote the summary of the points contended for then:

1. I hold that the trustees of every homeopathic college should aim at having a united homeopathic faculty.

2. One in which every chair is imbued with the philosophy of Hahnemann, believes in it, and in the endeavor, so far as possible, to regulate his practice thereby.

3. That the increased length of time now adopted in our colleges should also give increased and greater opportunities for specific and systematic instruction in the philosophy and science of our art.

4. Such teaching from a united homeopathic faculty would produce homeopathic students in spirit and truth, students to whom homeopathy would be a reality, an inspiration and an unquestioned therapeutic guide."

Are we not to-day throughout the school reaping the fruits of neglect of these principles? Fortunately not too late to reform, as seen in the changed attitude of our schools for more specific homeopathic instruction. But I do not believe that the mere increase in hours of lectures on materia medica, pointing out keynotes for committing to memory, will fill the bill. Marked proficiency in knowledge of keynote symptoms may be easily obtained in a very short time and yet without any appreciation of the spirit and aim of genuine study of drugs according to the tenets of homeopathy. Indeed, the need of specialists in this department is as necessary as in any other branch and I question whether such exclusive reliance on keynote symptomatology is the best preparation for the homeopathic materia medica specialist. But furthermore, while these causes within the organization were at work, certain other conditions brought about similar results. These consisted in the changes wrought by the newly-developed sciences and experimental methods introduced and the great time allotted to their study in the college curriculum and

other changes incident to the organization of State boards of examiners. They brought with them practically the same uniform requirements for the smallest and least pretentious as for the largest endowed institutions, the same entrance examinations, same length of study, same fees. Side by side with this uniformity of requirements mark the difference in opportunities, fancied or real, but nevertheless powerful in determining results. The inevitably more limited clinical facilities and laboratory equipments will militate against the small college, not to speak of the inspiration of numbers, the eclat of contact with the greatest minds at the greatest endowed institutions, which is almost irresistible to youth.

Another powerful factor in bringing about these changes is the legitimate outcome of these scientific researches on the one hand and the practical worthlessness of ordinary old-school drugging on the other. These lead to the vast expansion and growth of the broad field of therapeutics outside the limits of homeopathy. Our own territory remains the same, and we have cultivated and perfected it, but relatively it is now a much smaller domain than it was to Hahnemann and his school down to our generation. Only within the last twenty years has its domain apparently shrunk by the gradual introduction of extra-homeopathic measures, some of them of great therapeutic importance. I need only recall only the most recent addition of light therapeutics, the scientific development of exercise, dietetics, electricity, suggestive therapeutics, etc., not to speak of the vast growth of surgery and mechanical therapeutics all vying with each other as effective agents for the cure of disease. And they are effective, and remember many of them did not exist at the time of Hahnemann and early homeopathy. And lastly we have also the changed attitude of the old school to homeopathy from the aggressive opposition of the past to present-day tolerance and patronizing condescension at least as manifested among the leaders of that school.

With these facts in view, the homeopathic colleges everywhere, but especially the smaller, are indeed surrounded with grave difficulties that threaten their very existence, and I believe with the smaller ones, unless means are found to keep up the classes, ultimate extinction. How can we meet the difficulty?

Teach the doctrines we must, and on present lines it seems that we cannot long continue. What remains?

Those of our schools that are connected with state universities, like Ann Arbor, Iowa, Minnesota, etc., are, of course, not affected, and it would seem to be a logical course to pursue to enlarge the number of these state institutions, get our several schools to seek affiliation and thus become a part of the state universities, to seek which course we have every political right as taxpayers and citizens of the commonwealth. But those who have experience will tell us, when they are in a confidential mood, that the relation of the two schools on the campus is far from ideal and leaves much to be desired. At best our men feel themselves isolated. Be that as it may, the proper and only permanent affiliation to my mind is the one that, so far as I know, has not been tried unless it has been thought of in the early days of Ann Arbor, namely, to make the study of homeopathy obligatory on every medical student of the university; thus an integral part in the medical department of every state endowed university. This, if it could be realized, would at one stroke do away with the need of our separate existence and our special schools and journals. If every student were thus compelled to study homeopathy, theoretical and applied, and pass an examination in it as much as in any other branch, homeopathy would have gotten its rightful place among the medical sciences. Until this ideal is reached, we still must work along other lines.

Failing in this, we have another course, perhaps equally quixotic at present, but surely realizable in the near future in some quarters. In our larger cities, New York, Philadelphia, and let us hope in others, our schools already established ought to be able to have sufficient influence and wealthy adherents to become endowed institutions. I believe this is already the fact to some extent both in New York and Philadelphia. That, of course, is the ideal solution to be sought, and would place these institutions on a par with any old school or state endowed college devoted to the interest of a higher medical education, interpreted, expressed and ensouled with homeopathy. These institutions would become medical universities indeed, leading all the rest. It is to such favored schools that we must look in future for the perfect and complete development of our teaching fac-

ulties, for original research and the continued upbuilding of our materia medica and our distinctive art.


But there is still a number of small, struggling schools, that have done good work in the past, but their future is seriously threatened by inability to fulfill their mission, since, as we have seen, the greater laboratory demands, enlarged curriculum, paid professorships especially, and at the same time decrease in student number, make them financial failures. Say what you will, sooner or later this fact will settle their continued existence. I see but two possible solutions. Let the small college resolve itself into a post-graduate school of homeopathy. Retain, enlarge, develop our own distinctive field alone. No longer try to compete with other medical schools in making doctors, but offer post graduate instruction in the principles and practice of homeopathy to graduates in medicine. Released from competition, we could center on this, our own specialty, marshal our best men, pay them, if you please, and thereby demand and command the best service in developing the art of philosophy and homeopathy. Small number to attend your course? Of course the number will be comparatively few. But, few or many, what a satisfaction to teach real seekers after truth, and what strength to the school of such trained men. See what this method has done for Europe, especially England. Her homeopaths are of the most virile type, scientific men, thoroughly imbued with the loyal faith based on rational understanding of our principles. What I mean is excellently set forth in this year's summer post-graduate course, consisting of lectures and clinical demonstrations at the London Homeopathic Hospital. It is just such a school as some of our colleges could be turned into and save thereby from dissipation the past excellent work do the best thing to keep alive the knowledge of the principles and practice of our art.

So far as our school on the coast is concerned, the only other course open to it is to become the foster-child of the whole homeopathic profession on the coast through its representative bodies, the state societies of California, Oregon and Washington, shifting the responsibility for its continued existence where it rightly belongs, from the few willing workers to the many. The college, and for that matter its journal, are not institutions of a certain set of men; they are and ought to be, in very deed, institutions of the whole school of the Pacific coast. They are the heart and

lungs of the homeopathic man. They give life to the school, and inturn they must derive their life, their means for existence, financial, and certainly the supply of students, from the school as a whole. The Hahnemann College of the Pacific is your college, is and ought to be, as its very name indicates, the college of the Pacific states. This view places the responsibility for its continual existence exactly where it belongs. We must look to every man and woman practicing homeopathy on this coast, and to our representative bodies, the state and local societies, for needful support.

And what do I mean by needful support? Bring to the college, first of all, the constant supply of students. Some of us have woefully failed in this. Our very apathy in this direction is the chief cause of the lack of growth of our colleges in numbers of students. We have never been alive to our duty in this matter; our indifference has almost assumed the aspect of opposition. How else can we interpret the fact that the sons of our teachers and leaders often are sent elsewhere, aye, not even to homeopathic colleges. There must be a complete change of attitude on the part of the individual physician and whole local profession to its local schools and journal. They must assume functions and responsibilities that they hitherto ignored. Are we willing and ready to do it?

If this were done faithfully nothing more would be required in the way of material aid. The college would then seek more than ever and welcome supervising interest in its work and teaching faculties such as would tend to bring about the best results for the cause. But neglect to supply such a student body means defective usefulness and outside financial sources for covering losses entailed. I hold that individually and collectively as societies we ought to hold ourselves ready to protect our colleges from such a calamity and be ready to shoulder all deficiencies. If we refuse to do this we relegate to a few, or to one or two ambitious men, the management of an institution that properly belongs to and represents the whole profession. We cannot permanently prosper on that line in these days of constantly increasing demands for larger and more complete equipments. Success in college work, these days, depends upon co-operation and the hearty support of the many; without these, permanent growth and ability to meet the demands of the times are out of the question—Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.


KITTIE WALDO HIGGINS, M. D.

Early on Sunday morning, December 4, 1904, Kittie Waldo Higgins, M. D., passed from this world into the world beyond. For nearly seven weeks was she confined to her bed before the angel of death could conquer her undaunted spirit. She was born in Watertown, New York, in 1859. For ten years she was an honored resident of Denver. Her early medical education was received at the Denver Homeopathic College, but owing to the personal animosities of one of the faculty, she left at the close of her junior year, and after a year spent at the Denver University, a year which made her a stronger homeopath than ever, she went to Dunham, where she graduated with the class of 1901. She was a member of the Colorado Homeopathic Society. Her absence is mourned by her aged mother, resident in Watertown, and by her husband, Frank W. Higgins, and one son, Berton F. At the time of her demise her son was in the A. Van der Naillen School of Engraving in San Francisco completing the course of civil engineering. Though near graduation with honors, yet as soon as his mother's condition turned for the worst he started for home, reaching here the morning of the 5th. Funeral services were held by Rev. David Utter, at Rogers' Chapel, on the 7th, after which the body was removed to Riverside and cremated.

C.

COMMENT: WISE AND OTHERWISE.

From the sober and solid city of Boston, that center of education and the hub of the universe, comes the following:

“There is, in this city above mentioned, a building. This building is devoted to the use of physicians. Some time since, one of these physicians, finding that the cares of this world laid heavily upon him, passed over to the other side. Since by the terms of the lease he held, his estate was liable for rent of his office till the expiration of the lease, his widow set about finding a tenant. She found one. He was a homeopath. Then there was also found a little joker in the lease, whereby none but allopathic physicians were eligible for tenants.”

Yea, verily, we are loved by our allopathic brethren. Even in the center of all things good, the old feeling crops out. May there never be any homeopathic spots on the purity of the allopathic robe which invests this building—and it alone.

* * * * *

Lupulin in Sexual Debility.—Translated in *Hom. Recorder*, from *Allg. Hom. Zeit.*, is an interesting example of the common form of prolonged sexual irritability resulting in frequent nocturnal pollutions. Dr. Mossa, who reports the case, attributed the trouble to masturbation, which had been practiced up to the eighteenth year and then abandoned. Although married and the father of two healthy children, this patient still suffered from very frequent nocturnal losses, which had resulted in poor health. He was despondent, weary of life, suffered from headache in occiput and below the eyes, backaches, dark rings beneath the eyes, pressure on chest as from large stone, formation of gases in stomach with eructations, easy development of colds from slight exposure. It seems that the ejaculation of semen was very rapid, and that the patient also had an irritability of the bladder, as shown by frequent desire to urinate. It is needless to state that the man had received much treatment at the hands of physicians. Allopathy, homeopathy and the water-cure did nothing for his emissions. Electricity could not help him. This case illustrates a very common type of sexual atony with which every physician has had ample experience. It is interesting to note that Dr. Mossa practically cured the man by the use of lupulin 1x trituration. He administered as much of the remedy as would lie upon the point of a knife blade every morning and every evening. The remedy did not remove the symptoms of gastric fermentation, but caused the emissions to occur at very infrequent intervals, and improved the man's physical and mental state very much.—*Hahnemannian Monthly*.

Any remedy added to our materia medica that will overcome the effects of masturbation is worthy of attention. The physician who passes lightly over this condition as of no import is not doing his whole duty. Text books will tell you that the evil effects of masturbation are and have been exaggerated. That it requires little if any attention and if let alone will soon be outgrown and leave no evil effects behind. This may be true. But there are enough cases where evil results do follow to make it a duty to warn not only the parents but the boy. If begun young, its first effect will be a nervousness, followed by a lapse in character. The hitherto truthful boy becomes a liar. He is furtive; does not meet the eye. He does not like the other boys; is on the outside. If persisted in till grown to maturity, impotency may be the result; weakness surely will be. So, I say again, warn your boys, your patients. Do it kindly. Explain your reasons. You may save them many sad days.

* * * * *

Reaction Against Serum Therapy.—From time to time we read flaring announcements in the newspapers of the discovery of some new serum to cure consumption, small-pox or cancer. Glowing accounts are given of the revolution these serums is to work in the treatment of such diseases. This is the last we ever hear of them. Injections practiced for the cure of hydrophobia, according to the method of Pasteur, have not given satisfaction. His theory is being disproved all the time.

In fact, a strong reaction has set in against the serum treatment of disease, not only here in America, but in Germany, the birthplace of this fad. A revival of interest in drug action is manifest everywhere. A glance through out exchanges shows that close attention is being paid to therapeutics. Many admirable articles on materia medica have been published during the past year which must prove of inestimable value to the profession, as they are based upon careful observation and actual experience rather than researches among authorities.—Medical Brief, Ed.

They theorize—experiment—observe—and the reaction comes. They grope in darkness—striving year after year for something tangible. They find it—it is widely heralded—a few years more and it, too, has joined those who have gone before. Why do they condemn homeopathic therapeutics without a trial, when apparently so anxious to improve on their present knowledge? Knowledge vast in causes—but meagre in cures.

Radium Treatment of Cancer.—At the Cancer Hospital, London, England, the results from the Radium treatment have been so disappointing that it has been entirely abandoned. While in this hospital it was never viewed hopefully, and a short time since the last experiments with it were abandoned. Trials were made at the end with the case containing five grains covered only with mica sheeting, probably the largest morsel in any hospital in Europe, and the effect was always the same, though it might vary in degree. The surface of the skin was inflamed, a blister formed and dried, and that was all. Sixteen cases have been under treatment, the longest period of a single application having been three hours, and the longest total time of application twenty-five hours, while the only favorable result has been an occasional cessation of pain. On the other hand, several patients have complained of an increase of pain. The authorities of the Cancer Hospital are now devoting all their money and time to the improvement of the high frequency treatment, from which they hoped to obtain better results.

(In this, however, they will be entirely disappointed, for cancer is a chronic, constitutional disease, and a cure must come from within outward, like all other chronic diseases, in order to be permanent. This is in accordance with the observations of Hahnemann, in his *Chronic Diseases*, in which he says: "The evidence of improvement is from within out, from above downwards, from the center to the periphery." And these observations are just as true to-day as when Hahnemann made them a century ago. Cancer can neither be cut out nor cured by external treatment.—Ed. Medical Advance.

* * * * *

* * * The Homeopathic physicians of Davenport, Iowa, allege the existence of a combination against them preventing their practicing in Mercy Hospital, and that consequently they have applied for an injunction to restrain the physicians of the dominant school from acting in such a way as to prevent cases being turned over to the homeopaths.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

How about the hospital of the City and County of Denver?
(Guess the Homeopaths will get all that is coming to them here.—Editor.

* * * * *

"It is plausible and necessary that infectious diseases, as dangerous to the community, must be governed by the vigilance of health boards, but why should whooping cough and other paltry diseases be reported by the physicians when, for instance, gonorrhoea and syphilis, diseases bringing in the invalidity of innumerable guiltless women, often their deaths, are exempt? Do not these belong to the infectious, and, therefore dangerous diseases?"—Homeopathic Recorder.

A. F. SWAN, M. D.

Brighton, Colo.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

The December session occurred at the Adams on the 19th, with an attendance of fourteen members. The paper of the session was presented by Dr. Edwin Jay Clark upon the subject: "What Constitutes a Homeopathic Physician?" The essayist was late in arriving and while waiting the club entered into a general discussion of the subject, bringing from Dr. Dabney the honest confession that he did not know. After the reading of Dr. Clark's paper Dr. Horace T. Dodge offered a few thoughts upon the use of tobacco, a subject upon which he has promised a paper for some future meeting. When Dr. Strickler criticized the essay because of its high ideal, he paid the essayist the highest compliment in his power.

The January meeting will be devoted to the annual election of officers. C.

Thirteen people in all attended the December meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club. Dr. Walter Joel King of Golden was among that number; also Dr. Secrist, who, by the way, has recently opened offices in the Nevada building.

A few pages from the publishing house of Boericke & Tafel of Philadelphia gives one an idea of the "Lectures on Materia Medica," by James Tyler Kent, A. M., M. D. Just as we got deeply interested in "Sulphur" the pamphlet came to an abrupt termination; but we got enough of this one topic to form an idea of what the forthcoming work is to be like. In the first place there is no one in the wide world who can take a materia medica topic and tell about it like Dr. Kent. The work, we doubt not, will reflect Kent's methods of teaching this somewhat dry subject, which should be a sufficient guarantee of its interesting inwardness. We are glad that some one has broken away from that old, moss-covered method of beginning at the head and descending deliberately to the heels with a lot of symptoms of more or less merit, principally less, in an effort to impress the student with the vastness of their variety. While Dr. Kent will not incorporate any of the new provings into this work, the old and reliable ones will be so presented as to impress the student with their truthfulness as will cause him much joy, and when he puts them into practice an equal amount of pride in the results obtained. Don't fail to send your order to the publisher's before it is too late, as we look for a large demand for this work from the very start.

CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL STAFF.

Health Commissioner Sharpley has handed us the following appointments for the City and County Hospital, 1905:

Medicine—J. N. Hall, J. A. Wilder, S. Simon, E. P. Gengenbach, James R. Arneill, C. E. Walbrach, C. E. Graham, W. C. K. Berlin.

Homeopathic—J. W. Mastin, Edwin J. Clark, R. D. P. Brown.

Surgery—Sherman T. Brown, W. C. Craig, F. H. McNaught, W. H. Sharpley.

Homeopathic—S. S. Smythe, J. Wylie Anderson.

Gynecology—I. B. Perkins, C. S. Elder, H. H. Martin.

(The fourth doctor in gynecology has not been definitely decided on yet.)

Homeopathic—C. N. Hart.

Nervous Diseases—S. B. Hopkins, B. Oettinger, G. A. Moleen, E. Delahanty.

Obstetrics—T. M. Burns, F. W. McCartney, J. C. Hutchinson.

Homeopathic—O. S. Vinland.

Eye—E. W. Stevens, W. H. Coover, John Chase, Edward Jackson.

Homeopathic—C. E. H. Armbruster.

Nose, Throat and Ear—R. Levy, W. C. Bane, J. M. Foster, J. H. Allen, Sherman T. Williams.

Pathology—H. R. McGraw, W. N. Beggs.

Orthopedic Surgery—G. B. Packard.

Radiographer—G. H. Stover, C. B. Childs.

Dentistry—E. R. Laustano, H. W. Bates, W. C. Roberts.

No doubt several additional names will be submitted in augmentation of the homeopathic staff, but up to the date of our going to press nothing definite was known regarding them. The Denver Homeopathic College will, no doubt, be recognized by Dr. Sharpley.

The Critique

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

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.

A WORD OR TWO TO BEGIN THE YEAR IN A PROPER MANNER.

The Critique desires to present compliments of the season to its large and gradually growing list of readers and business patrons; to assure all such that we are still in the zone allotted homeopathic medical publications for the transaction of business, and, further, to make known the fact of our intention to remain therein for at least one year more, The past twelve months have marked a period both pleasant and profitable for this publication and its proprietors feel that they will be pardoned a moderate exhibition of pleasure at the showing made by the balance sheet; that other journals have quoted

from our pages quite often; that some have paid us pleasant praise and that none have criticised us unfairly. Notwithstanding the fact that the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic College took advantage of an open field in which to launch a medium for the dissemination of facts concerning that particular institution and the faculty thereof, insofar as its incubation having had any over-crowding effect upon the quarters heretofore occupied by *The Critique* exclusively, does not appear to manifest itself by any falling off in either our financial returns or circulation. We would suggest, if organized opposition is warranted to have the same effect in every instance as the starting of our saintly yet none the less esteemed contemporary has had upon us, that owners of such publications as possess doubtful paying powers, offer a cash consideration to literary lions of their locality, as an inducement for "loyal, energetic and progressive members of the profession" thereabouts, to enter into a combine to furnish a long-felt want, for what cannot help being but a short-felt period.

The Critique has survived the incubator stage, characterized by the delivery of our entire city edition by carrier; we do not care to follow in the footsteps of other failures which have been brought about by efforts to increase the circulation at the expense of an income, as this not infrequently results in straining the cordial relation which should invariably exist between printer and publisher; further we try to give a dollar's worth of readable and reliable matter in return for the dollar which we receive in pay for this publication, consequently do not consider it incumbent upon us to throw in two dollars' worth of soap as a sort of sop to the securement of subscriptions.

We propose to proceed along as peaceful a pathway as possible, steering clear of conflicts which may be avoided or ignored, but under no circumstances do we propose to permit any man or combination of men to dictate our policy or muzzle our methods of making known what we consider to be matters of interest to our readers. We shall think none the less of those who have a different opinion, neither will we do anything to make them think any the more of us, if in order to bring about this apparent state of tranquility we are obliged to sacrifice any principle. We are here to stay, but so long as we remain will

willingly accord as much space to the "other fellow" as we occupy in the discussion of any subject which may touch a tender spot of the aforesaid other fellow.

We are particularly pleased with the additions made to our staff of correspondents during the past year; the acquisition of Dr. James Tyler Kent within that period being the subject of special felicitation. Our readers will look forward to the coming of *The Critique* owing to this feature alone, and we are pleased to say Dr. Kent has assured us that we may expect something from him every month during the forthcoming year. We trust that such others as have honored us with their contributions in the past will continue to do so in the future, following along such lines as have guided their already recorded views.

We wish all a happy and prosperous new year; invite you all to become members of *The Critique* colony, and if you have anything to offer for the advancement of Hahnemannian homeopathy that you send it to us that we may devote our energies to the dissemination of the law as laid down by the founder of the faith.

M.

DENVER CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Few, if any, have more than a very indifferent idea of the magnitude of Denver's city and county hospital and its accessories. By accessories we mean Steele memorial for the treatment of scarlet fever, diphtheria and other contagious complaints, and the pest house where smallpox is handled. We did not have an opportunity to go through the latter, but from Health Commissioner Sharpley we learned that never in the history of Denver has the health department been so well prepared for an emergency of this kind as at the present time; in fact, should it become necessary for any of our "best citizens" to go to the pest house, that they would find the conveniences and comforts of that establishment so abundant as to minimize the discomforts of a compulsory sojourn therein equal to a detention at their own homes. During the year 1904 over 2,500 surgical and medical cases were handled at the Denver institution and on the day of our visit the hospital harbored 198 sick people. To care for this large number of patients requires

thirty-two regular nurses, whose services are augmented by those of seven probationers. The nurses' quarters are located on the third floor of the surgical building (new), and presented a model appearance, showing that every effort is being made to provide suitable quarters for those who were to be cared for, as well as for the care-takers. Including Steele memorial there are seven buildings in all devoted to hospital purposes in the city of Denver; added to these there are three on Sand Creek, where the pest house is located, besides which are the county farm structures. Taken all together the cost to the city and county of these necessary buildings and appliances would run well up to the million-dollar mark, so it can be readily seen that the Denver institution stands near the top of the list, in actual cash expenditure, and we doubt whether any other community in the entire West has public property devoted to like purposes which can, in any way, compare with it. Under the present administration there has been a constant acquisition of new and necessary appliances. In November, last year, alone, \$20,000 were spent for much needed betterments, and Doctor Sharpley takes personal and particular pains to see that all new purchases are properly installed. Among the costly additions recently made to the equipment is a new Hentse high-frequency coil for X-ray work, which will place the patients of the county on at least an equal footing with those of private and semi-public places where scientific treatment of the sick is administered. A room is being fitted up for eye, ear, nose and throat work alone, which, when completed, and having received the benefit of the \$1,100 worth of new instruments which have recently been purchased especially for this particular class of work, will make it possible for patients at this public institution to be treated as thoroughly as though receiving attention from the highest-priced specialists. Besides the provision of new appliances, as a precautionary measure purely, the buildings are being newly wired for electricity. The old wiring was so sadly defective as to be dangerous, and as every effort is being made to add to the efficiency of the institution, it was thought no more than a business proposition to provide every safeguard to life and property, hence this move. Everything in and about the insane ward is in excellent condition and since so many incurables

have been sent to Pueblo this department feels the relief which follows the strain being taken from very much congested quarters. We were particularly anxious to see the kitchen and are glad to know the fullest freedom was afforded us by Superintendent Southard for gratifying our curiosity. The same scrupulous cleanliness which characterized the entire plant was as much in evidence here as in the public reception room. The store rooms showed that nothing but the most wholesome materials entered into the dietetics at the county hospital; the bread was fresh and sweet, while the refrigerated articles, such as meat, milk, cream, butter, eggs and fruits were confined to compartments possessing not only scientific temperatures, but being blessed with the appearance of having the most scrupulous care. Milk furnished the inmates undergoes a careful test by the health department at least twice a week, which secures for the indigent poor absolute freedom from an embalmed article such as was being furnished good-pay people of a neighboring city some while ago. The only criticism our closest observation called for was the condition of the old laundry in the basement of the medical building and that was short-lived when we were informed that within a very few days a new laundry plant would be in operation in a new building entirely by itself, in which would be installed the latest and most modern appliances for hospital work of this kind. The old arrangement has been an eye-sore to those in charge and no one is more anxious to get rid of the ancient relic of this department than Doctor Sharpley, and the time can come none too quickly to suit him when this will be forever removed, and the hospital buildings freed from something which, to say the least, is very much out of place. The operating room is hardly ever left until the last in an article of this kind, and we do not give it this position because we attach any less importance than is due this feature of the establishment. The room in question is large and well-lighted and besides all necessary appliances is equipped for the holding of clinics, seating accommodations being provided for over fifty spectators. To avoid crowding and confusion each student is assigned his or her particular space, which is designated by a number. We have no doubt but what the present homeopathic staff of surgeons will provide public clinics for the students of

the Homeopathic College, provided the faculty will permit them to loan their presences to anything of the kind. We cannot conclude this hastily written article, however, without paying our respects to Doctor Sharpley, Superintendent Southard, the chief nurse, Miss L. M. Fowler and Dr. Parsons, resident physician, for the courtesies extended us on this trip of inspection. And, say, we almost forgot about that shortage of gauze dressings and other necessary supplies. We'll admit that what we saw of this feature of the institution was all under lock and key, but there was "bushels" of everything, and the precaution to protect it from public and promiscuous plunder should only satisfy the taxpayers of Denver that their affairs in this particular department are being looked after in a businesslike manner. M.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

We arranged, some time ago, for an illustrated article for this issue of *The Critique*, relative to Portland, Oregon, which was to contain such matter as would be of interest to physicians particularly and more especially those who might attend the meeting of the American Medical Association at that place in June, 1905, but owing to the fact that data which would be absolutely necessary to make the article of any value whatever could not be secured before the very last days of the past year, we have been obliged to forego that pleasure until our next issue. Added to the foregoing drawback is the fact that our correspondent has been very much delayed in having cuts made, but will have overcome all obstacles during the early days of the present month so that we will not be disappointed for the February issue. The people of Portland intend making an unusual effort to entertain the medical profession at the forthcoming meeting, and there is no doubt but what a large number of the Colorado contingent will journey to the great Northwest at the time of these doings. Of course, the Union Pacific-Oregon Short Line route will come in for a large share of the business. *The Critique* would advise those contemplating the trip to keep their optics open for rates, etc. There is going to be something doing in this line at the time above mentioned. M.

 TO "ONE INTERESTED."

The Critique is in receipt of an article signed "One Interested," which is nothing more or less than a rehash of an incident which occurred over a year ago and which was the cause of an "investigation" by the Homeopathic Hospital authorities into an article published by us at that time under the heading "Anent the Homeopathic Hospital." We cannot publish the text of the article in full, inasmuch as the same does not bear the author's signature, but if he or she will furnish this missing requirement we will take great delight in giving due publicity to this protest against favoritism. In this particular instance the physician against whom the "knock" was recorded is one of the oldest, ablest and best known among the homeopaths of the city, wholly out of The Critique circle, and we would have no hesitancy in handling the matter without mittens if it was in proper shape, if for no other purpose than in the hope that we might get another "investigation" out of it, in which case we assure the investigators, now that we are on to their star chamber tactics, that they would have to do their white-washing from our stenographer's notes in addition to the ones supposed to have been prepared by the court of inquiry. It seems that the disease known as knockomania has again broken out in the Homeopathic Hospital of this city, and if the "One Interested" will show his or her good faith by sending their name to the editor—not necessarily for publication—The Critique will do the rest.

M.

 MEDICAL SCHOOLS AMALGAMATE.

The Chicago Daily Tribune of December 5, 1904, devotes considerable space to the combination of two Chicago homeopathic institutions, in which is recorded the fact of the loss of identity of the Chicago Homeopathic and its absorption by Hahnemann. Dr. George F. Shears, the present head of Hahnemann, will be the president of the combined colleges, which insures for the new-old institution a continuation of prosperity and for homeopathy an extension of the teachings of Hahnemann. "In the passing of the Chicago Homeopathic we have an example of the results of playing with fire," as a friend writes us. "Had the above last-named institution been faithful to Hahnemannian teachings, it would not have gone to the wall."

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.

The Critique's subscription list continues to swell. Let 'er swell.

Two remedies are handled by Dr. Kent in this issue of The Critique. Read the articles carefully. It will repay you.

Dr. J. B. Brown is acting as secretary of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, owing to the absence of the regular official, Dr. Giles P. Howard.

According to an article in Medical Century, medical practice in Chicago has never been at so low an ebb as during the past summer. Others, eh?

Over a thousand cases of bronchitis are reported from Cheyenne, Wyoming, due to impure gas which is being furnished that town for fuel and lighting purposes.

Dr. Kent's lectures on materia medica are awakening much enthusiasm. A number of special students who are graduates in medicine have entered to have the benefit of his lectures.—Clinique.

The November number of North American Journal of Homeopathy appeared with a new title-page effect, which is pleasing to the eye. The contents of the Journal remains as reliable and readable as ever.

Kraft tells of a lady patient coming from an inland Ohio town who asked for medicine for her husband who was passing golf-stones (gall-stones). That is sufficient for this time, thank you.

Dr. G. W. Roberts announces his resignation of the secretaryship of the faculty of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Too much private business in the line of surgery.

A man's wife once had the hay fever
So bad that he threatened to leave her;
But she hustled around and a nasal shield found,
Which, before he could leave her, relieved her.

Dr. Peter Cardwell, known as the "Quaker" doctor, died in this city the 13th of last month. He was the father of Dr. Alvira Cardwell, graduate from the Denver Homeopathic College, who died several years ago.

Governor-elect Folk of Missouri is a patron of homeopathy, while his predecessor was an allopathic doctor. It is to be hoped that homeopathy will get a run for its money under the new chief executive. Show me!

"Did It Ever Occur to You?" is the title of a little pamphlet issued by Boericke & Tafel. If the query is addressed to us, why, all we can say is that all communications of a business nature should be forwarded to the business manager.

Dr. William A. Secrist is the most recent addition to the medical colony of Denver. He will confine himself to surgery exclusively, doing no general practice whatever. His offices are in the Nevada building, corner of Seventeenth and California.

The bulletin of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia for December, 1904, has been received and most thoroughly enjoyed. This number is devoted almost entirely to materia medica matters. Send us some more, please.

Cash donations to the current expenses of the Rochester, New York) Homeopathic Hospital for the month of November, 1904, amounted to \$1,780. Add to this about \$200 worth of "wittles" from the Saturday's baskets and you have a very tidy bit.

Dr. J. C. Hanchett, for many years located at Salt Lake City, Utah, has decided to cast his lot with the profession of the Pacific coast and has moved to San Francisco, California. He is succeeded at Salt Lake by a brother from Omaha, Nebraska.

Miss Hattie Allen, a former nurse at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, a graduate of that institution, by the way, was married in this city the 7th of last month. The Critique joins a large circle of friends in wishing her many blessings, both large and small.

A Denver doctor by the name of E. J. Doud committed suicide the 12th of last month. Poor collections and other drawbacks to continuing in this vale of tears and troubles prompted the act. According to his request, other doctors will dissect the remains.

The Illinois State Board of Health, after January 1, 1905, proposes to deduct five per cent. from the required seventy-five for each five years of reputable practice which the applicant has experienced. Medical Century suggests a ten per cent. reduction as not being too liberal.

The concert given at Trinity Church Tuesday evening, December 13th, for the benefit of the hospital fund of the Teachers' Club netted the association about \$800. As a room is maintained at the Homeopathic Hospital in this city by the association this institution will fall heir to a few badly needed dollars.

An out-of-town subscriber propounds the following query: "Will the boycott by the faculty against the Denver Homeopathic Club be raised long enough to permit the members thereof to control the coming election of the latter association?" Really, we cannot say, but rather look for a full turnout on that occasion.

The Medical Visitor tells of a distinguished surgeon of Columbia, South Carolina, who lost his temper, beat his wife and blew off the top of his head with a shotgun. The only criticism on his conduct we have to make is that he should have reversed the order of his doings. It would have saved considerable mental and physical effort.

There are 6,000 regularly qualified physicians in New York and over three times that many quacks who treat patients or who sell patent medicines. That wonderful New York state medical practice law seems to be able to keep every one else from doing business in that commonwealth with the one exception of just such persons as it was originally intended to oust.

The etiology of the new disease, automobiliousness, has not been fully decided upon, but the exciting cause is generally believed to be the diplococcus fincii, although not a few attribute it to the bacillus getthereus. Thus saith an editorial in Medical Visitor. Personally, we consider the bacillus boundtobeadamfoolanyhow, as the cause for more than one case.

An accute attack of affection on the part of a Colorado man prompted him to call his wife "Honey" just before leaving home for his office, all of which was very much of a surprise to her. Hers was mild, however, compared with his an hour or two later, when the telephone at his place of business advised him that his wife was suffering from an aggravated attack of hives.

Dr. C. R. Rowley, interne at the Homeopathic hospital in this city, after a short sojourn in Chicago, returned to his duties at the above named institution the fore part of last month. His large circle of friends and acquaintances will be glad to learn that he has almost recovered his lost health and is now in excellent physical condition. The Critique, especially, is delighted to make mention of the fact.

Pueblo has a doctor, according to the advertising pages of one of that city's daily papers, who studies every disease, no matter how

puzzling to your family doctor, until he knows all the weak spots of the enemy, and thereafter the cure is sure to come. Perhaps if some of the doctors of that and other towns would pursue the same course, and advertise the fact sufficiently, they might secure more business.

J. Wylie Anderson, M. D., The Critique, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir—We have just been officially notified that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has awarded our products a gold medal, and we desire to include this announcement in our advertisement. We, therefore, enclose new "copy," to be used in place of that recently sent you. Yours truly,

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY,
G. R. BLICKHOLM, Manager Adv. Dept.

Under the heading "Sac Lac." the Clinical Reporter of St. Louis prints a page or two of news matter concerning the H. C. of M., and the editor says "If by chance any one should get an 'aggravation' from anything appearing herein, explanations and apologies will be furnished by the editor as far as he can consistently do so." We pity that poor man, if he thinks there will be little to do in that department.

Various preparations of codliver oil have appeared in the market during the past ten years, but for palatability and efficiency none of them has surpassed Hagee's Cordial of Codliver Oil Compound. This preparation has become a standard with many doctors all over the country, and the results achieved are most satisfactory. The freedom from grease and the fishy odor makes it peculiarly acceptable to patients with weak stomachs.—Southern Medicine and Surgery.

We don't mind a mild mixing up of matters, but when the Homeopathic Recorder insists that Dr. Stickler incorporated a thesis upon "Gonorrhoea a Cause for Still Birth" into his presidential address, presumably before the last meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, we call a halt. We had the pleasure of listening to the address and can vouch for it that no such matter was mentioned. In the first and last place, Dr. S. does not deal very extensively in babies.

A cynical Frenchman, according to a correspondent in the New York Sun, declares that ninety per cent. of the women in the world are either bow-legged or knock-kneed, and avers that when the hour comes in which all things are revealed his statement will be substantiated. We don't see any sense in putting the revealing period off so protractedly, as a lot of us old chaps, who are losing out on eyesight at this early date, will not be in sighting shape if the exposition is put off much longer.

Don't fail to send your order for a copy of Dr. Kent's "Materia Medica," which will be ready for delivery not later than January 1,

1905. The price of the new work will be \$7 in cloth and \$8 in one-half morocco binding. The publishers are making a special rate for immediate orders and those taking advantage of their offer will save \$1 on either of the above quotations by remitting the cash with their order before January 1st. This will include carriage. Send all orders to Boericke & Tafel, Philadelphia.

The Post of December 7th contained a pipe dream concerning the establishment of another Homeopathic college in Denver, to be taken charge of by certain members of the profession who were instrumental in starting the present college. Nay, nay, Postene; those gentlemen prefer to permit such honors as usually attend the establishment of medical colleges to descend upon more meritorious mortals. Then, again, just recall that old saying, something about "A child once burnt with fire," etc., and you have the whole matter in a nutshell.

Students at the California Hahnemann and Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan are engaged this year in proving the Chinese cure-all ginseng. Those who have secured a supply of this delightful do-good from the Scranton (Pennsylvania) man, who guarantees a golden harvest from a patch of ground "two by scantling," as the Swede called the 2x4, planted according to directions furnished by him with bulbs, also furnished by him, will no doubt reap a rich pecuniary reward when their crops are disposed of, as the demand for ginseng is bound to be boomed.

With the January, 1905, issue of the Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal the founders of that publication will retire from the publication which they have placed upon a very high plane of usefulness to not only the specialist but the general practitioner as well. Under the new order Dr. A. Worrall Palmer and Dr. John L. Moffatt will conduct the publication above referred to and we predict that it will continue to not only advocate homeopathy, but maintain the high standard which Dr. A. B. Norton and his associates established for it in the past. Dr. Norton leaves the editorial fold with the well wishes of all and we welcome his successors willingly.

Mr. E. L. Lomax, general ticket and passenger agent of the Union Pacific railway, was a visitor at The Critique headquarters the middle of December. He wished this publication continued prosperity and assured us that the Union Pacific-Oregon Short Line combination was intending to contribute very much to the pleasure of the forthcoming meeting of the American Medical Association, which convenes at Portland, Oregon, in June of the present year, by furnishing the very finest facilities for traveling to this point that has been afforded anyone, ever. Of course, that is not the way he expressed it, but that is what he meant.

At eighty-six years of age Mrs. Mary Gillespie died in a Denver hospital, after having been the mother of thirty children, all of them twins—fifteen pairs. She certainly did her duty by her country, and her death in the county hospital was rather a pathetic close to a remarkable career, a career which apparently offers no charms to the mothers of the new generation, the favorite-sized family now consisting of one precocious youngster or a poodle dog and a canary. While a large family must bring many domestic joys in compensation for the privations, yet I confess to a certain curiosity as to the mental attitude of Mr. Gillespie when he discovered that his wife had so noticeably acquired the twin habit.—The Medical Counselor, Detroit, Michigan.

Surgical instruments costing \$2,500 have been purchased for the various medical departments at the county hospital. The institution is now equipped with the latest devices used in surgery. A new laboratory has also been completed on the second floor in one of the sun rooms. For this department alone the new instruments cost \$250. The old laboratory was formerly in the basement, where the sanitary conditions were not the best. The nose, throat and ear department has also been moved to the second floor, where a spacious room has been fitted up. The instruments for this department cost \$1,250. In addition the city has also purchased the X-ray machine at a cost of \$600. It is assigned to the operating department. Modern science has made rapid strides of late years and the instruments formerly used at the institution were somewhat crude.—News.

A most delightful and informal gathering assembled at the Emergency Hospital in this city Friday evening, December 23rd, and enjoyed the hospitality of the matron and nurses of this very popular institution. Mrs. Day, the matron, and Miss Blackburn, the head nurse, assisted by their able staff of nurses, had arranged the rooms for dancing and card playing, and a very pleasant time was had by the large gathering of physicians, their wives and numerous friends. The decorations were profuse and pleasant to the eye and those in charge of their arrangement should feel delighted with the success in this particular respect as well as in the general conduct of the affair. Should another opportunity to attend a function at this very delightfully conducted institution present itself, no one should fail in responding in person to the invitation, as Mrs. Day and her associates will see to it that all are royally received and rewarded for their attendance by a thoroughly good time.

The professor with the funny finger whose efforts at witticism on many public occasions have been what the operatic Mr. Sullivan sympathetically called "a source of innocent merriment" (to himself) but more often the cause of much weariness (to others), who writes pieces for the editorial department of our esteemed, yet none the less saintly contemporary, says that Progress came into existence with money and brains and that she still retains both. He then winds up what he intends to be a withering bit of wickedness with this unintended forecast: "In the hands of a loyal, discriminating and intelligent profession, Progress must ever conserve the highest interests of the cause in which she is enlisted, and when this is no longer possible (tears), and her mission will have been fulfilled (audible weeping), she will as gladly bow her adieu, and inscribe upon her closed but honorable career—Finis!" (It will be impossible for anyone unacquainted with the author of this bombast to appreciate the absolute artistic action of the thing without the eagle eye, fierce moustache, heaving breast and r-r-r-r-rolling rhetoric which should accompany it.) From the appearance of its advertising pages and an absolute knowledge of just how much cash it receives for what it carries in this line, would lead one to predict that the writing of this farewell epitaph would come much sooner than even its least sanguine supporters might suppose. A medical journal so solicitous for the health of a limited number of readers that it provides them with soap for toilet purposes and manages its mechanical department with the sole object of reducing eye-strain as much as possible is too good to last long. We don't just grasp the meaning of D. A. S.'s remarks when he declares that (referring to the editor of *The Critique*) "besides which he graduated the last of a possible three-year term, with the largest class in our history, for reasons obvious to men familiar with college affairs the country over, at which time our freshman class outnumbered our present class by two," unless it is that he intended to insinuate we made a desperate struggle, along with many others, to get through as quickly as possible. Now the fact of the matter is that we voluntarily took the four-year course, for the reason that our business at that time compelled us to miss one day out of three, and we wished to make up for the lost time, although we had succeeded in passing all our examinations and could have gone out with the last three-year class if we had felt so disposed, and the writer of the foregoing, with the records to draw from very much at his disposal, would have said so if he had not intended to state a deliberate lie. We do not express ourselves thus torridly on account of a feeling of either anger or annoyance; it is merely in the hope that the point of our observation will not go unobserved.

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The Critique

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No. 2

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

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

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

During the growing period many children need this remedy. If the head bones are slow in forming, or do not keep pace with the growth of the child, this remedy is often called for. Where the child is losing flesh, slow learning to do things, slow learning to walk, or the legs are not strong enough to support the body, or it is behind in mental development, this remedy is one to be examined (like Baryta carb., Borax, Ph-ac., Nat-m., Calc.). Flabby, shrunken, emaciated children. Non-union of fractured bones, swollen condyles, are symptoms accepted by all text-books as strong symptoms of this remedy. It has cured polypi of nose, rectum and uterus. It has cured enlarged glands of the neck, groin and abdomen. Rachitis, with fontanelles open, and diarrhea, in emaciating children. Rheumatic pains in the joints and limbs, worse from cold weather, or in every cold change of weather. Pale, waxy skin; anaemia. Growing pains nights in fast growing children. Phthisical subjects. Diseases of bone. Easy ulceration. Itching, burning eruptions. Sensitive to cold. Sensitive to a jar.

The pains are shooting, drawing, aching, burning, pressing. It has a shaking chill that spreads downward. Dry heat in evening. Copious night sweats.

The complaints of this remedy are generally better during rest, come on during motion, and are greatly aggravated by exertion. Stiffness on moving in bed. General bodily weakness. Numbness of many parts. Trembling. Fear brings on complaints; palpitation.

Electric shocks, so severe that the patient could not remain standing. Epileptic spasms. Convulsions of children; but the

remedy must be given when not in the convulsion to secure the best effect. The mind shows above all a tired and weak brain. Feeble memory, and inability to sustain a mental effort. Suffering in the head from mental exertion. Dreads mental exertion. Sluggish mind. Imbecility. Feeble minded children. The child grasps the head with the hands and screams. Thinking of complaints causes them to appear or increase. Extremely fretful. Ailments from bad news, grief, unrequited affections, vexation. She seeks solitude to commune with her thoughts and to shun the exertion of society. Discontented with his own surroundings and goes from place to place.

Vertigo in cold wind, from mental and physical exertion, when rising from sitting, when walking in cold air.

The head symptoms are still more striking. The dull headaches of school children—always come home from school with headache. The head is sensitive to a jar, to pressure, to the hat; wants it washed in cold water; wants to be quiet and alone. Throbbing and burning in the head. Rheumatic headache, seems to be in whole head, in cold weather, being out in the cold wind; worse from walking, worse from exertion, worse at night. It has many times prevented hydrocephalus. Frontal headaches, and forehead and eyes worse from pressure of the hat. Perspiration of scalp; forehead cold to touch. Tearing pain in bones of head. Cold occiput. Eczema of scalp. Ulcers of scalp.

In children when coming out of brain congestion if there is strabismus, diarrhea, and losing flesh. Glittering fiery circles before the eyes. Pain in eyes from reading in artificial light. Eyes blurred. Soreness in eyeballs. Pains worse thinking about them. Ulceration of cornea. Eyes feel hot. Easy lachrymation.

Rheumatic tearing in the ears when the weather changes to cold. Ears very cold. Aching deep in ear. Enlarged, painful parotid glands. Eruption about the ears. Noises in the ears after stool. Dry catarrh of the middle ear.

This remedy is useful in chronic catarrh of the nose when the general symptoms agree. Polypi in the nose. Icy cold nose. Fluent coryza in a cold room, stopped in a warm room. Epistaxis.

Pale, waxy face, dirty skin. Rheumatic faceache in every cold spell of weather. Cold perspiration on face. Neuralgia of

face at night, in cold air; worse from exertion, ameliorated by heat; sensitive to pressure, (Mag-p. is better by heat and pressure). Dark blotches and pustules on the face. Swollen upper lip, painful, hard and burning.

Teeth late coming in, or decay soon. Teeth sensitive to touch, pressure, or when masticating. Complaints of teething children. Foul taste in the mouth. Bitter taste in the morning. Tongue coated white in the morning. Tongue swollen, numb and stiff.

Growing children suffer from chronic throat troubles. Enlarged tonsils. Every cold settles in the tonsils. (Baryta c., Alumen). Much mucus in throat. Drying in throat at night.

Craves salt bacon and smoked meats. Strong appetite. Infants want to nurse all the time. Easily disordered stomach. Cold drinks, ice cream, fruits disorder the stomach, causing pain or diarrhea. Pain in stomach after food. Eructations and nausea. Soreness in the stomach. Sour eructations, nausea and vomiting. Burning in the stomach. Nausea from scraping the larynx or throat. Vomiting in infants, in children, and in pregnancy. Violent pain in the stomach; diarrhea aggravated by the least food. Gnawing, empty feeling in the stomach.

After becoming chilled, pain in the liver, soreness, aggravated after eating and by motion; wants to keep quiet. Stitching pains in the liver from deep breathing or sudden motion. Pulsating in the liver. Cutting pains in the spleen. Sinking sensation in abdomen. Burning in the abdomen, rising up into the chest. Pain in the abdomen ameliorated by passing flatus. Colic, followed by diarrhea. Ulceration of navel in infants. Motion in abdomen from flatus as from something alive. Abdomen large and flabby.

Tabes mesenterica with diarrhea.

Green mucus and hot watery stools; white, mushy stools; copious, offensive flatus. Diarrhea from fruit, ice cream, cold drinks or vexation. Diarrhea in the morning in phthisical patients. Very offensive stools.

Constipation, with difficult, hard stool. Bleeding from the rectum and anus during stool. Protruding piles so painful that he is kept in bed for weeks; the pain is intense standing, walking,

from touch; ameliorated by heat; with general sufferings, every sudden cold change of the weather. Piles itch and burn and discharge yellow pus. Itching of the anus in the evening. Stitching pain in the anus, with or without hemorrhoids. Boils and abscesses about and near the anus, discharging blood and pus. Fistula in tuberculous subjects. Fissured anus, with burning, stitching pains.

Weak and irritable bladder. Catarrh of the bladder. Frequent urging to urinate. Copious flow of urine. Pain in the neck of the bladder. Cutting in urethra. Stitching in prostate gland. Pain in neck of the bladder before and after urinating. Aching in the empty bladder. This remedy has cured diabetic melitus. Violent pain in the region of the kidneys.

Sexual desire increased. Painful erections. It has cured many cases of chronic gonorrhœa when the discharge is gleet and there are sharp pains in the urethra and prostate gland. Gonorrhœal rheumatism when of long standing and worse in every cold change in the weather (Med.).

The woman has no better friend than Calc. p. Her sufferings at puberty when she is slow in maturing are often met by this medicine. From taking cold at the first menstrual period often comes a painful menstruation that lasts during menstrual life, unless cured by this remedy. Violent cramping in uterus and groin several hours before the flow starts, relieved after the flow has been fully established. The pains make her cry out. Intense sexual excitement (like Platina, Gratiola, Origanum). Weak, sinking sensation in the pelvis. Prolapsus of uterus during stool and micturition. Uterine polypus. Labor-like pains at the beginning of menstruation. Copious menstrual flow, with very dark clots and membranes. Leucorrhœa like white of egg day and night. Throbbing, titillating in external genitalia. Burning in the vagina and uterus during menses. Child refuses mother's milk. It may be given to a woman who has brought forth one or two children that may be considered Calc. p. babies. The next child will be stronger and have a better constitution.

It is often observed that this patient scrapes mucus from the larynx before he can talk or sing. Hoarseness, and dry, hacking cough day and night. Tubercular laryngitis.

Suffocation on slight exertion, or on ascending stairs. In thin, pale, sickly people with dry, hacking cough worse in cold, damp weather in rheumatic constitutions. Yellow expectoration.

Stitching pains in the chest. Emaciation of the chest. Difficult expectoration. Much sweat on the chest. Rattling in the chest with difficult expectoration, like Caust. Soreness of the chest to touch. Palpitation, with trembling of the limbs.

The back pains are worse in cold, stormy weather, attended with stiffness, and worse in the morning. The back is sensitive to draft. Pain in the back from lifting or straining. Curvature of spine. Tearing, shooting; tenderness and aching in the spine. Soreness in Sacro-iliac Symphysis. Pain in lumbar region and sacrum at the menstrual period.

Rheumatic pains in the limbs in cold weather, worse from motion, better during rest and from heat. Trembling in all the limbs. Stiffness after resting, and in the morning. Aching in the bones, like growing pains. Gouty fingers and toes that become painful in cold weather. Ulcerative pains in the roots of nails.

The most severe tearing, shooting pains are in the lower limbs. The probable reason for this is that the lower limbs are always cold to the knees, and the cold parts are always the suffering parts in this remedy. Sharp pains in tendons of the lower limbs. Intense aching boring pains in the knees, and long bones. Pains in the Tibia with soreness. Drawing pains in the Tibia. Cramps in the calves. Ulcers on the legs; weak, chronic; no granulation. Rheumatism of the ankles. Caries of the Os calcis. Stinging and shooting in the toes.

Sleepy daytime and evening. Sleepless after going to bed until midnight or later. Very sleepy in the morning. Vivid dreams. Children cry out in sleep. Frightful dreams cause him to awaken with a start.

Medical Century, with its accustomed enterprise, published the pictures of the local committee of the American Institute, consisting of prominent homeopathic physicians of the city of Chicago, in its January issue. If the sort of entertainment is to be afforded visitors to the lake city in June, as might be indicated by the prosperous looks of the committeemen, there will be something doing all right, all right.

COMMENT: WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Faculty Domination of Medical Matters.—The Critique has had occasion heretofore to call attention to the “inner circle” or the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic College, as attempting to gather to itself all the power and emoluments in matters medical, and to say: “Nothing is to be done unless we are first consulted. We are the custodians of all that is good in Colorado (especially Denver) homeopathy.” The following is an extract from “The Physician To-day,” by Dr. G. J. Monroe in *Lancet Clinic*. It goes to show that The Critique is not alone in its effort to point out abuses, and that there are “knockers” elsewhere than on the Critique staff.

“I believe, too, we will have a more general attendance upon medical associations than we have ever had before. . . . Then, again, I am of the opinion that before many years pass by these medical associations will be conducted for the benefit of the many, and not, as they are now, by the few for the benefit of the few. As medical societies are conducted to-day they are a trust—almost a close trust, I might say. A few who have medical colleges to represent run these societies almost entirely. . . . A few attend from curiosity and as a rest or pastime. . . . The medical colleges and city physicians and surgeons are entirely selfish. . . . I have heard many physicians protest against this method of conducting the state medical society. So it is not fancy on my part, but reality. . . . So long as medical colleges arrogate to themselves all virtue and knowledge which is presumed to belong to medicine and surgery, just so long will there be these small attendances at the annual medical association.”

This points out a glaring fault—the absolute domination, or attempted domination, by the faculties of the colleges over medical matters in their vicinities. Colorado homeopaths have seen some of the workings of the faculty element. Witness the last two sessions of the state society. Was anything done except by and with their consent and approval? Not much. Were any officers elected who were not endorsed by the faculty? None. At the 1903 session, at the demand and by the votes of the faculty a new secretary was elected. Why? Not because the in-

cumbent was inefficient? Oh, no. But because he dared to criticize and disagree with some of the powerful members of the faculty. At the 1904 session, a resolution was passed, again by the demand of the faculty, smarting, probably, under some well-deserved criticisms, permitting the discipline of any member who dared to criticize any institution endorsed by the society, Are human institutions in general so perfect as to be above criticism? Is the Denver Homeopathic College one of the exceptions? Is it not going rather far to attempt to prevent free speech—and honest, though perhaps caustic, criticism? Does not the honest man learn of his errors through criticism—and through it discover errors otherwise unknown? Faculty domination comes from several causes.

Our state society meetings are held in Denver, and are consequently more largely attended by faculty than by outside members. This gives them the power—and they have the will to use it. Again, they have the power of an organization, enabling them to determine policies and actions beforehand, and to throw a solid and united vote for or against any proposition as they may decide. This has its effect—and the country members, having no organization, no unity of action, are easily outwitted or induced to vote with what seems to be the majority.

To successfully oppose organization and bring about reforms, the opposition must be organized—must know in a general way what it wants to do—and must act as a unit in doing it: so that, even if a minority, by a united stand it compels the attention and respect of the majority. In this way alone may faculty domination of medical societies be eliminated.

* * *

A case of puerperal infection is reported from across the water. Patient was delivered by a midwife, who made frequent examinations. On the third day fever appeared, which continued until death, on the thirteenth day. Post-mortem disclosed no changes locally, but every tissue of the body, when examined microscopically, showed large numbers of streptococci. Cases of pure infection like this are rarely found.

* * *

Electrolization of Homoeopathic Medicines.—Dr. Jaumaire of Zurich, reports that the curative power of the homoeopathic dilutions is enormously increased by passing through the solution a current of elec-

tricity. In one case, for instance, belladonna, apparently well indicated, failed in various dilutions, but having been electrolized in the eighth dilution a belladonna aggravation was obtained, and, on lessening the dose, a cure.—*Revue Hom. Francaise.*

* * *

To Abort a Cold.—1. Heat, internal and external; 2, catharsis; 3, flush the kidneys; 4, rest general and local (don't blow the nose); 5, light diet; 6, alcohol rubs; 7, spray the nose; 8, inhale steam; 9, indicated remedy.

This from the pen of George Morton McBean, M.D., in December Clinique. If he omitted anything doubtless it was an oversight. We country doctors have to rely on his seemingly last resort, the indicated remedy, and some way we get results and the patient loses little time. Rest and all the adjuvants only go with a practice among the leisure class. Our patients refuse to rest until they are sick.

* * *

Homeopathic Recorder for December was full of good things as usual. "Silica, Clinically Considered," by J. R. P. Lambert, and "Defective Secretion of Milk in Nursing Women," by Dr. Mossa, Stuttgart, were particularly good.

* * *

The Hahnemannian Monthly for December has an article by William W. Speakman, M.D., of Philadelphia, entitled, "Stumbling Blocks in Medical Practice." Some of his sentences are so pithy that they are very nearly axiomatic. A few follow:

"You must know something more than the science of diagnosing disease, and something more than the art of curing it. You must know human nature, and you must have patience, tact, morals, manners, sympathies, culture, and common sense." . . . "Once in practice, let me impress upon you that character in medicine, as in all other things, is ever the keystone of success. Without it you cannot merit your own self-respect, and without self-respect you cannot hope to secure the respect of others." . . . "Character is the poor man's capital and, gentlemen, doctors are usually poor men. Upon your character will depend your class of practice." . . . "A doctor cannot have dirty finger nails and unpolished boots, an untidy office and be clean in his surgery, any more than a man can be careless and slovenly four-fifths of his time and neat and orderly the remaining one-fifth." . . . "As soon as your case can be safely left cease calling. This is, of course, easier said than done. On the one hand you may be accused of neglect, on the other of running up a bill. In this, as in so many instances, no definite rules can be given to suit all cases,

and it is one of the many conditions that give opportunity for the exercise of judgment and common sense. 'I have heard,' said one patient, 'that Dr. Smith continues to call when the patient is out of danger.' 'Impossible,' replied his friend, 'so long as Dr. Smith calls the patient is in danger.' " . . . "Early impress on your patient's that you do not charge them for results, or for cures. Reputable physicians charge for their time and their best effort. The human system is too variable and complicated for you to guarantee its perfect repair. A man may guarantee to mend a roof, or paint a house, or make clothes to fit, but you cannot guarantee the outcome of a pneumonia, or even of a cold." . . . "Doctors are proverbially poor business men. They are the recognized victims for schemers and promoters. Many men by diligence and toil, by economy and self-sacrifice, have accumulated, not large fortunes, but enough to keep them comfortably in their old age, only to lose it in a single ill-advised investment in mines or stock, about which they knew nothing more than was told them in a glittering prospectus. What you are likely to save after paying your bills will accumulate too slowly for you to risk it in the fluctuations of the stock market or the uncertainties of speculative enterprise."

* * *

Dr. Curtis M. Beebe, a former resident of Denver—and professor in the Homeopathic College—was enrolled as a member of the Southern California Homeopathic Society at its recent meeting.

* * *

Various homeopathic journals are waxing eloquent over the amount of teaching in the materia medica, emphasizing the quantity rather than the quality—and the number of professors rather than their qualifications to be such. Argument along such lines is valueless. What are the results? Do the colleges to-day graduate men who know as much about the materia medica and its application in practice as did the colleges of years ago? If they do not, then a change is needed in the materia medica teaching. Results are the proof of the teaching—not how much we teach, but how much our students learn.

* * *

Oona Mae Robbins, who will be remembered by some of the former students of the Denver college, was elected to membership in the Southern California Homeopathic Society at its last meeting.

* * *

A prominent physician recently was invited to do some

clinical work in California, which he did, whereupon he was arrested and convicted of practicing medicine without a license, because, forsooth, he came from another state and was endeavoring to show California physicians something new. Now Colorado had better get busy and adopt a similar law. It never lets any freaks get away.

A. F. SWAN.

Brighton, Colorado.

For once in the history of attempted legislation to regulate the practice of medicine in this state, a bill has been introduced which is apparently satisfactory to the varied schools, sects, religions and interests which may be affected thereby.

Speaker Dickson yesterday introduced in the house a bill which was prepared principally by Dr. L. M. Van Meter of Denver, and is approved by the members of the State Medical Board, and is said to be entirely satisfactory to Christian Scientists and other sects and cults which practice certain forms of treatment as tenets as their belief or religion.

Speaker Dickson's bill is drawn along the same general lines as the bill introduced two years ago by Speaker Sanford, but which was so radically amended that it failed to receive the governor's approval. The Dickson bill provides for a state board of medical examiners, to consist of nine members, appointed by the governor, names for which may be suggested by any medical association having a membership of fifty or more.

No prohibition shall be made under this bill to the practice of the tenets of any religion or sect, as long as no money fees are received.—*News*, Saturday, January 21, 1905.

Why is it that so many doctors are—without question—dead beats? Last month I sent out several hundreds of sight-drafts to members of "our honorable profession," attaching thereto the written promise to pay of the respective doctors. A few paid; most of these practitioners of medicine (practically all of them members of "good standing" (?) in medical societies) deliberately lied about their indebtedness. When the drafts came back I sent each delinquent this letter: "Doctor—Why did you LIE at your bank? Your promise to pay was attached to the draft so that your home banker could see that you were repudiating a just obligation. In refusing to pay you show yourself to be worse than a thief. Your name has been dropped from the books of the *Journal* and your name placed on the 'Dead-Beat' list." Unfortunately, the law does not permit the publication of the names of these men; if it did what fun there would be!—*Editorial American Journal of S. & G.*

CHICAGO, THE GREAT CONVENTION CITY—THE INSTITUTE
IN 1905.

There is one good and sufficient reason why the American Institute of Homeopathy should come to Chicago next year. This reason is because at a meeting held in Chicago there will be a greater accession of new members than there would be at any other point in the United States.

The chairman of the local committee, Dr. Joseph P. Cobb, has expressed the opinion that the number of new members enrolled will be 300 or more. If this forecast proves to be well founded, then no further argument will be needed to justify the choice of Chicago for 1905.

The reasons for the confidence expressed are not far to seek.

First and most prominent among these is the fact that Chicago and the tributary country is new soil, in this respect. It is eleven years since the field has been gleaned. As, at each meeting of the institute the greatest number of new members come from the territory immediately tributary to the place of meeting, so will this long-neglected region of country furnish more than could be found in any other like geographical area.

It is now eleven years since the institute met in this city. It is six years since it met west of Cleveland, Ohio. It is high time that the West had an inning.

And of places in the West, what more inviting one than Chicago? Chicago is the ideal convention city. It is the greatest railroad center in the United States, and for this reason is more easily reached from all directions than any other place in the country.

In the matter of weather, what Chicago has to offer cannot be excelled by mountain zephyrs or sea breezes. Chicago has an ideal summer-resort climate, and in the latter part of June, especially, the days are delightful and the nights are cool. Even in the usually warm month of July, Chicago takes comfort while others swelter.

Here is what Chicago's secular press has to say on the subject. In our neighboring city of St. Louis a convention, attended by a thousand delegates, has closed its labors in July. Those who were in attendance sweltered as in an oven. In referring to this fact the Chicago Daily Journal (July 8th) said:

CHICAGO ONCE MORE VINDICATED.

The St. Louis convention has established one great indisputable fact—a fact which will not easily escape remembrance.

It is that Chicago is the only fit place in the United States to hold national conventions or other similar gatherings.

In St. Louis the delegates from Maine to Texas sweltered in a temperature that made wreck of body and brain. Blistering heat, pouring rains and wretched accommodations gave impetus to the general chorus of discontent.

Here in Chicago the lake breeze toned the July days to October freshness. Here were spacious hotels for all that might come, and a convention hall as cool as a roof garden.

Experience is a school whose graduates seldom forget what they have learned therein. If this be true all future national conventions of all political parties will be held in Chicago.

A few days later (July 11th) the Chicago Examiner had this to say of our Chicago summer-resort climate :

HEALTH RESORTS MUST BOW TO CHICAGO.

If the health rate of the city of Chicago continues to improve as it has for some time past, and particularly during the week ending Saturday, there will soon be no employment for undertakers, and Chicago as a health resort will be renowned among large cities.

The cool weather, the good milk supply, the fresh lake breezes and the purity of the lake water, all combine to make sickness rare, and to make Chicago a most healthful and delightful place to reside in.

As for a hall in which to hold its sessions, the institute has never had anything to equal Music Hall, in Fine Arts building. The hall, which seats more than a thousand people, has a large stage, and is furnished with comfortable opera chairs. It is absolutely free from the possibility of disturbance by outside noises, for it is removed from the street and guarantees quiet for the meetings. The hall is in the building adjacent to the headquarters hotel and can, if desired, be reached without going by way of the outer doorway.

The hotel which is to be headquarters is the most attractive one in Chicago, and the house of the highest rank in the United States outside of New York. The Auditorium hotel and the Auditorium Annex, as high-class houses, cannot be surpassed anywhere in the country. They are modern, elegant in their appointments, and their location is ideal for the purposes of such a meeting. They provide all the advantages of a metropolis, with all the attractions of a pleasure resort. In stepping from the

doorway, one does not find himself in a busy city street, with cars and trucks and trams noisily rumbling over Belgian blocks; it is far otherwise. From the hotel balcony one sees in front Michigan boulevard, which is by law devoted only to pleasure driving. It is lined with trees and bordered with grass-plots on either side. Beyond the boulevard is an extensive park, with 400 acres of green and well-kept lawn. Beyond the lawn there is the inland sea of Michigan—water to the skyline.

No other city in the world has such a frontage as this. It has all the beauties of a resort, with all the comforts that are to be found in one of America's choicest hotels.

In the immediate vicinity of the headquarters hotel are numerous others, so that all can be accommodated, and at rates suitable to any taste.

Altogether, the advantages to be offered by Chicago for caring for and entertaining the American Institute in 1905 are exceptionally great, and we can assure the host that comes that they will not, while at the 1905 meeting, say that a resort would have been preferable to the city, for they will find that, although in a city, they are at the same time at a resort—the only one of the kind in the United States.

But after all this has been said, the main argument, and the strong argument for the institute coming to Chicago next is the one first set forth, that it is now eleven years since it has been in the metropolis of the West, and in consequence there will be a greater accession of new members than there would be in any other part of the country, and at the present time what the institute needs, more than it needs anything else, is a large addition to its membership.

It is for this reason that the friends of the institute have favored its coming to this Urbs in Horto, this metropolis of the West, this great big, hustling, bustling, tusseling, plunging, howling, pig-sticking, lumber-shoving, strike-center, sky-scraper, boulevard-surrounded, park-dotted, river-trisected, bridge-opened, loop-elevated, tunnel-bored, surface-transported, prairie-surrounded, breezy, bountiful, beautiful, dutiful CHI-CA-GO!—
Editorial, Clinique, October, 1904.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB.

The regular annual meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club for election of officers and the transaction of such matters as usually come before a deliberative body of that kind, was held at the Adams hotel, Monday evening, January 16, 1905, on which occasion there was an unusually large attendance. Drs. Beebe, J. B. and R. D. P. Brown, Burr, Dabney, Dunklee, C. W. and Clinton Enos, Harris, Howard, E. H. and Walter Joel King, Mastin, Peck, Strickler, Vinland, Welch and Willard were present and the proceedings were marked by an apparently amiable attitude toward the business at hand, viz., the election of officers. A glance at the names of those present will leave but little room for doubt that the selection of officers for the forthcoming annual period had been fully decided upon some while before the ballots were cast. Be this as it may, The Critique considers the selection the very best that could possibly have been made and looks forward to a very much improved condition in the affairs of the club over that which has existed during the past year; more especially will this be made apparent as the meetings are held and the attendance record is published. The secretary asked for a continuation of time in which to prepare her report, which was granted. In explanation of this it is only just to Dr. Beebe, the retiring secretary, to say that she has been very ill during the greater portion of her incumbency to the office and at the last meeting was scarcely able to stand up and read such matters as her position required. Dr. Howard, however, was present and gave very able assistance to the secretary. Dr. Howard asked that his friends overlook the fact of his being the logical candidate for president, inasmuch as his present business took him away from the city so frequently that it would be impossible for him to attend the meetings with any degree of regularity. The retiring treasurer read his report which showed a balance in the treasury of \$2.20. No official in this particular position has been so free from temptation to abscond as the officer who relinquished the office at the last meeting of the club, as there has been less money paid in during the period of his official life than at any preceding time during the history of the club. We are glad to say that all present paid their dues at the last meeting and there are but few, if

any, obligations, outstanding. The club begins the new year in a very flattering financial condition. The treasurer's report was referred to an auditing committee. A committee, consisting of Drs. Strickler, Harris and Burr, presented resolutions of regret upon the death of Dr. Rae Proctor McGee's father, which sad event occurred Sunday, January 15th, at the family residence on Goss street, this city. The president's address was well received and referred to a committee for such action as it might see fit to take in the matter. The election of officers passed off in the pleasantest manner possible and the almost unanimous choice of each official showed that there was but little difference of opinion among the members as to whom the welfare of the club should be entrusted for the forthcoming year. The result was as follows:

President—Grant S. Peck, M.D.

Vice President—James Butcher Brown, M.D.

Secretary—O. S. Vinland, M.D.

Treasurer—Clinton Enos, M.D.

Board of Censors—Drs. Burr, Dabney and C. W. Enos.

The club is in excellent financial shape and there will no doubt be a very much improved attendance over that which prevailed during the past year. We have no doubt but what, under the guidance of Dr. Peck and such officers as he may see fit to appoint to prepare a proper program, that the meetings of the club for the year 1905 will be of unusual interest.

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Dr. Nelson Wetlaufer, Cheyenne, Wyoming, a graduate of the Denver Homeopathic, '98, was an interested visitor at the meeting.

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Dr. Dodge was present as a visitor. At the next meeting of the club he will, no doubt, become a member, as his application was presented at this meeting, and bore the sign of approval of the censors present.

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Dr. Walter Joel King of Golden was present: he started a little "rough house" over the question of arrears which the retiring president decided in a manner not calculated to increase the income of the club in the future. It is to be hoped that the incoming official will take steps to settle the matter differently.

so that no one will go astray, upon that particular point, in the future.

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President Dunklee's address in full:

“Officers and Members of the Denver Homeopathic Club—Ladies and Gentlemen: The various subjects taught in the technical schools, the colleges and the universities of the country impress one that all things conform to natural law; and the necessity of study in the various schools is to so equip one for his life's work, that he may be able to make proper application of the law governing in his field of labor. While the law governing in a given matter does not change, the final result often depends upon different forces which may have varied combinations. In order to solve an intricate problem it is necessary to proceed scientifically. The highest skill and judgment the student possesses are called forth in the application of these laws. In the sphere of navigation we discover that the mariner's compass needs a two-fold correction—one for the variation and one for the deviation of the needle. The variation of the needle is due to the fact that the magnetic north pole does not coincide with the true north pole. It is only when the observer is on a meridian that passes through both poles that the compass does not need to be corrected for variation.

“The deviation of the compass is due to local conditions. During its construction all the iron in a ship becomes magnetized and arranges itself so the part toward the north becomes a south pole and the part toward the south becomes a north pole; thus each ship has its own individuality, and whenever extensive repairs are made, in a dock with different bearings from the one during construction, a modification of the original magnetism takes place.

“In order for a captain to secure safety for his cargo and passengers, he must understand the degree of variation of the compass. The variation is not constant on the same meridian, but changes to correspond to the latitude of the observer. He must also study his ship for the deviation, and make a new observation after any extensive repairs have been made.

“One does not need to confine his study to books to become acquainted with the correct application of these laws. The In-

dians, by observing, made many scientific discoveries, which they utilized to a marked degree. In his work entitled "In the Woods of Maine" Henry D. Thoreau notes the ability of his Indian guide to ramble in the forest for hours and could, upon request, take a direct course for camp. When asked how he could do it he said that the moss is to be found on the shady side of rocks and trees, and the larger limbs were to be found on the south or sunny side. Thoreau explained that when the sap starts in the springtime it starts earlier and continues later in the day on the south or sunny side, hence the larger limbs are found on that side. Farmers in the maple sugar district of Vermont know there is a marked difference in the yield of an orchard with a southern exposure. They have also observed that in tapping large trees, when two buckets are placed at a tree, the bucket on the south side yields more sap.

"The system of medicine in vogue a hundred years ago was in a state of chaos. It was based upon experience, superstition, and observation made in an unscientific manner. The experience in many instances where benefit resulted can be traced to rational methods of nursing rather than proper application of a remedy. Drugs were administered upon the principle that if a little is good, more is better. The dose was often so large that patients surviving the vigorous drugging, required more time to recover from the drug disease than from the original malady. One of the consequences was that as only the very strong could possibly survive after running the gauntlet, we had a strong and vigorous people.

"Samuel Hahnemann's experiments led to the discovery of the law of similars. He observed that remedies, found useful in disease, when taken by the healthy, produced the same symptoms they would remove in the sick. He reasoned that a remedy administered to the healthy in quantity sufficient to produce its effect upon the nerve centers and excite symptoms would always, if he had discovered a law of cure, so act upon the same nerve centers in the sick as to remove the disease. He called this proving the remedy. He studied carefully a large number of cases and satisfied himself that he had discovered a principle of prescribing that surpassed any method ever introduced. He made known his views, and increased his field of observation by enlist-

ing the co-operation of a large number of physicians. One hundred years of trial, in scientific hands, corroborates his provings: and we use to-day the same remedies in removing the same symptoms that Hahnemann and his co-workers used.

“In other fields of medicine so many remedies have been lauded and fallen into disuse within the past twenty years that careful students regard each new remedy with incredulity and expect its destination will be the medical scrap-pile.

“We hear much said of reprovng the homeopathic *materia medica* that we may utilize modern methods of examination and, in opposition to this, no rational argument can be urged. We confidently expect nothing but good can result, and that the polychrest remedies that have stood the test of a century and been found equally efficient in all parts of the civilized world, in different decades, will be more firmly established by such investigation.

“It may be suggested that, if our system is scientific and our remedies are selected according to a law, our patients should all die of old age. The outcome of a case is the resultant of different forces. The leaf that falls directly to the ground is influenced by gravitation alone. The leaf that is caught by the breeze and carried many rods before reaching the ground is attracted by gravity in the same degree. Its final landing place is the resultant of two or more forces.

“The pilot on a Mississippi river steamboat orders frequent soundings, that the shifting sands, forming bars, may be located. He explains he wants to know what the river is doing. He keeps a chart and exchanges with other pilots and each keeps daily studying the river for their mutual advantage.

“As the captain studies his individual ship to detect its influence in deviation of the compass, so must the pilot study the constant changing of the river bed.

“Every practicing physician has experienced satisfaction in seeing an almost hopeless case respond promptly to the remedy and the patient recover. On the other hand, he has seen cases with indications equally clear pass from bad to worse and death close the scene.

“Is it proof positive that he has been negligent in selecting his remedy? Can it not be definitely stated that the disappoint-

ing outcome, in many cases, is that resultant of two or more forces?

“The conscientious physician studies his patient as carefully as any pilot can the Mississippi or any captain his steamer. He realizes that some idiosyncrasy in the patient may so influence matters that, in spite of the scientific application of the remedy, the result can not be what might otherwise be expected. In his studying the individual patient he aims to overcome, as far as possible, any shortcomings as bad habits or hereditary tendencies. He studies the symptoms in each patient, because it gives him a better index than any other method. Every physician knows that the same disease, in different patients, presents symptoms differing so much as to make it difficult for any but a skilled diagnostician to discover positively that the disease is the same. Why should each of such patients receive the same remedy? Common sense would suggest to any one that in such a case one man’s meat would be another man’s poison. The follower of Hahnemann knows that when he can make out the disease his duty is only partially performed. He must study the individual disease in the individual patient. He feels confident that a remedy for the symptoms resulting from the combination is more scientific and more successful than any prescription for the disease as a whole.”

The seventeenth annual commencement exercises of the Colorado School for Nurses, which is connected with the Denver City and County Hospital, were held at that institution Thursday evening, January 12, 1905, at which time a class of nineteen young ladies was given diplomas. The following is a list of the graduates: Ida May Mercer, Elizabeth S. Belcher, Vida Matthews, Cynthia P. Dozier, Edna McHenry, Minnie J. McCrossen, Catharine E. Wilkin, Marie M. Farner, R. Virginia Bainard, Jessie B. Leckliter, Edith V. Orman, Clara A. Stueven, Margaret A. Wheatley, Carries M. Richardson, Catharine B. Crockford, Margaret Fitzgerald, Mary C. Trafford, Christine A. Hammon, Floa V. Plumley. Mayor Speer presented the diplomas. Drs. Levy and Hall made appropriate speeches, Harry Martin’s Mendelssohn Quartet sang, and there was an all-around good time. The occasion will long be remembered as one of the most enjoyable of its kind that has occurred in the city for some while, and the young ladies are to be congratulated upon the success of the affair and the completion of their course.

PNEUMONIA.

In pneumonia the non-homeopath has a disease that he dreads as one that will result fatally, but the homeopath finds the disease amenable, in all altitudes, to his treatment. Under homeopathic treatment the crisis that is due to occur "usually upon one of the odd days of the disease," is very often absent. The mortality rate of "about twenty per cent." is cut down to less than one one-quarter of that rate. Delayed resolution is rare. In this disease as in most other acute affections the great danger amongst most physicians calling themselves homeopathic is that having read non-homeopathic works on practice, not having much confidence in their knowledge of "the healing art" and in their ability to use what knowledge they have, they use too much medicine and too many unnecessary adjuvants. They become anxious about the heart and go to punishing it. (They falsely call it stimulating the heart, though correctly it is a process of whipping, of using up the heart's energy.)

What one wants for good success is a room with good ventilation, an equable temperature, not over seventy degrees, and fifty is preferable to eighty. Food should be simple, varied according to the amount of fever and the general condition of the patient. Alcohol before and during the attack increases the death rate. No physician skilled in homeopathy finds any need for strychnine, the coal tar preparations and other remedies of this character. The fact is that any old granny can take and nurse three times as many cases to recovery as the doctor who uses strychnine, opium, trional, sulfonal, antipyretic analgesics, alcohol, etc. The homeopath who uses the single remedy and the minimum dose should have a death rate much less than that of the good nurse.

C. G. Raue in the 1904 transactions of our Pennsylvania Society, says: "While there is no specific or curative serum for pneumonia, still we are most fortunate in possessing such remedies as acon., bry., phos., and sulf." "Our remedies will do much to avert complications, but I do not believe they have the slightest effect on the course of the disease. If the case is going to have a crisis on the fifth, eighth or ninth day it is going to come at that time. We can keep the violence of the symptoms in check and nothing more."

Baehr says: "An uncomplicated pneumonia, no matter whether the patient is robust or weakly, always terminates in recovery under homeopathic treatment." "Our opinion of the success of homeopathic treatment in complicated cases of pneumonia is to the effect that it is most commonly and pre-eminently favorable, especially when contrasted with other methods of treatment. We do not even except tubercular pneumonia. Thus we are able to assert without extravagance that pneumonia does not appear a very dangerous disease to a homeopathic physician and that the disease may be considered comparatively devoid of danger, if we consider what an important organ the lungs are and how intimately they are affected by an inflammation."

At the outset aconite, gelsemium, sanguinaria, sulfur and veratrum viride are apt to be the remedies called for. Jahr in his indispensable work on practice says: "In the first stage of the disease that of splenization, when the percussion sound is still clear and crepitant rales are distinctly audible during an inspiration and during the cough, aconite given in water (30th) can do a great deal towards cutting the whole disease short. If this does not affect speedy relief I know of no better remedy than sulf. 30, three or four globules in a few spoonfuls of water, a teaspoonful every three hours, which is to be continued for at least twenty-four hours and longer if improvement continues to progress. If diarrhoea supervenes sulfur is indicated above every other remedy."

We remember a case of a lady of about fifty years old. There had been a chill, cough was dry and harsh, pulse full, 120, temperature 104, respiration 36, crepitant rales in plenty, lips were very red, skin was greasy, there was suffocative attacks. Careful questioning elicited nothing of a definite character further than that already given, patient's previous history was that of sulfur, so one dose of sulfur was given and in the morning temperature was 100 and all the other symptoms had abated and case made a quick recovery without further medication.

When you are called to a case where the patient has had a chill following a sudden check of perspiration, skin is dry and hot, pains are of a lancinating character, there is thirst, a hard, full and frequent pulse, great restlessness, the patient is anxious, mentally and physically, aconite comes in beautifully. Aconite

30 a dose or two in water is worth more right then and there than an ounce of the 3x or lower potencies. It will work much quicker and pull the patient out of this condition without leaving any drug symptoms to complicate the disease. We know for we have used both the tincture, the 3x and the 30th, or 60x. We often find a picture closely approximating that of aconite but there is no anxiety or restlessness and right there is where you can use your ferrum phos. to good advantage. These two remedies are not interchangeable, do not get careless and use the one for the other, but learn to distinguish them.

Dulcamara chill comes in cold, damp weather, or exposure from working in cold damp places.

Gelsemium is feverish, has no thirst; chilly, goose-fleshed, wants to lie still. Aches all over. Pulse is soft.

Veratrum viride has a very high temperature pulse is very rapid, and there is a tendency to erratic movements. The tongue shows a deep red stripe through the center, with a white or yellow coating and as a whole rather dry. It is of doubtful value after the stage of exudation has set in. Farrington says that it: "Competes with aconite in the incipency of pneumonia. It acts admirably when the pneumonic engorgement is severe, with violent excitement of the heart as indicated by rapid full pulse; nausea; on rising faintness; tongue red down the centre."

When we reach the stage of exudation we find bryonia to be one of our most useful remedies. Pulse full hard and tense. The excitement and anxiety of aconite has diminished. There is an anxiety, but it is an anxiety to breathe without taking a breath, of any length. Thirst. Patient wants to keep quiet because of the relief it gives him. Frontal headache, worse when he coughs. Cough produces a pain in the stomach. Tongue is coated with clean edges. Sitting up in bed causes nausea and faintness, and blanches the face.

When there is marked congestion of the lung tissues we not only think of aconite but also of sanguinaria, sulfur and veratrum viride, and while they are very similar in this sudden influx of blood to the lungs, they vary greatly in other respects. They all have an intensity of congestion that is alarming. Veratrum shows the greatest arterial excitement and the highest temperature. The sanguinaria patient has to sit up to keep from

coughing. Later on sang. must be differentiated from phosphorus, antimonium tart., or sulfur. We remember a very interesting article on sanguinaria that appeared in the Critique some time ago from the pen of Dr. Genevieve Tucker, which drew our attention to the prominence of this remedy in respiratory conditions, and while we can not accord it the prominence claimed by the doctor, yet we must acknowledge it as a remedy deserving of the careful study of every practitioner in Colorado. Farrington mentions a peculiar symptom that has not lately come under our observation: "The cough ceases as soon as the patient passes flatus from the bowels."

Antimonium tart patient must sit up to breathe. Sang. to keep from coughing.

Bromium prefers the right lung. Has nose bleed. "Seems as if he could not get air enough into the chest." Much mucus, little expectoration.

Carbo veg. shows a marked sense of smothering when patient closes the eyes.

Kali carb. has its 3 a.m. aggravation, and a sack like puffiness of the upper eye lid.

Kali iod. is often indicated where belladonna is given.

Lycopodium prefers the right lung. Chill comes at 4 o'clock. There is the four o'clock aggravation and the red sand in the urine which with its gastric symptoms renders the remedy one easily recognized. Farrington gives us a peculiar symptom: "One foot cold, the other hot." This is also found under chelidonium.

Many would try and differentiate the various remedies according to the pulse. That is an impossibility. Aconite, belladonna, bryonia, gelsemium, sanguinaria, sulfur and veratrum vir. all have full bounding pulse. The sphygmograph would prove of no value in determining which one to use. You must differentiate them by their individual peculiarities, mainly those conditions that our materia medica revision howlers would expunge from the materia medica.

The space at our command prevents a more elaborate discussion and comparison of the various remedies.

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

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TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA.

If we keep well in mind the pathology of the different stages of this disease, we are not apt to become confused or go far wrong in the treatment. Thus in the first stage, there is usually an active condition of the circulation; the heart beats rapidly, the pulse being full, strong and bounding; the capillaries become full and distended, giving us the stage of engorgement. If we are to relieve this engorged condition, we must slow the heart and circulation, and I know of no remedy that will accomplish this end with such happy results as *veratrum*, if used skillfully. It does not depress and weaken the heart like the coal-tar products, but acts kindly, slows the pulse, reduces the temperature and relieves the obstructed venous capillaries. Its action is uniform and easily controlled, even in the large dose.

Aconite is the remedy where the heart's action is rapid, but the pulse is small but hard and wiry. It is generally in the *sthenia* of children, while *veratrum* acts better in the adult. Should the heart be weak, as shown by a small feeble pulse, *aconite* must not be given save in the very small dose.

Pilocarpus or *jaborandi* acts kindly, where there is high temperature, great excitement of the nervous system, and a dry, hot skin.

The indication for the remedies that has been so successfully used in pneumonia is as follows:

VERATRUM.—A full, strong and bounding pulse calls for this agent. From thirty to sixty drops are placed in a half glass of water and a teaspoonful given every hour till the pulse comes under its helpful influence, when it should be given every two, three or four hours. If nausea is experienced, a half grain of morphia added to the four-ounce solution will overcome this disagreeable feature.

ACONITE.—A small, frequent, hard or wiry pulse, with a hot, dry skin, calls for *aconite*. The dose will be five to ten drops in a half glass of water (four ounces), a teaspoonful every hour.

JABORANDI.—High temperature, dry, hot skin, great excitement of the nervous system, twitching of the muscles and patient very restless, calls for this agent. One drachm to half glass of water, teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

BYRONIA.—A hard, or vibratile pulse, pain in the chest of a lancinating or stab-like character, and a frequent, hard, dry,

irritating cough, calls for byronia. Ten drops to half glass of water and a teaspoonful every hour acts promptly. It is a good agent to continue during the second stage.

ASCLEPIAS.—This is especially useful in infantile pneumonia, though good at any age, where the conditions call for it. The skin is dry, the cough harassing, pulse rapid, and chest pains erratic or shifting. One to three drops in a little hot water every hour till better, then in smaller-sized dose.

LOBELIA.—A sense of oppression in the chest, an oppressed pulse, and where the bronchioles are choked with mucus. In such conditions, lobelia, ten to twenty drops in half glass of water, will be found of great value.

IPECAC.—In the early stage, where irritation is the characteristic symptom, the cough hacking and persistent, ten drops added to half glass of water, a teaspoonful every hour, will not disappoint.

SANGUINARIA.—This is a splendid remedy in the second and third stages. Where secretion of mucus causes a tickling sensation with inability to raise it, sanguinaria, ten drops to half glass of water, teaspoonful every hour, affords much relief.

ECHINACEA.—Where there is evidence of sepsis, with tissues full and dusky, echinacea is a splendid agent; a teaspoonful to water four ounces.

These are the remedies most frequently used, and if one studies these agents carefully and the conditions calling for their use, he will soon establish a reputation in the treatment of this dread disease.

The local treatment is not to be neglected. Poultices are to be discarded, for many times they are harmful, in addition to the weight and load the weakened lung has to lift with each respiration, the skin becomes relaxed, the clothing becomes damp and too often cold, thus chilling the patient, endangering the life of the patient.

A Libradol plaster over the affected area is soothing, quiets the pain and greatly assists in relieving the cough. In children the larded cloth well sprinkled with compound emetic powder is of great benefit.

The patient should be kept warm, though the temperature of the room should not be over 70, and plenty of fresh, out-door air admitted to the room. Never try to purify the air from an inside room. The patient must have pure, fresh air. The diet should be liquid and nourishing, milk being preferable. The use of strychnine, digitalis, nitro-glycerine, etc., will very seldom be necessary.—Thomas, editorial, *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

 WORTH REVIEWING.

Incarcerated hernia is curable by sulphur.

Ignatia also requires a second dose to effect a thorough cure.

The pains of mercury are aggravated by the warmth of the bed.

Antimonium crud. patient cannot bear to be looked at or touched.

Great quantities of colorless urine is a grand characteristic of sulphur.

Stannum patient sleeps with one leg drawn up and the other stretched out.

In lachesis the patient corrects herself, yet substitutes the same words, there is great loquacity.

In spinal irritation and in dyspepsia the anacardium patient has a disposition to swear most vilely, especially in bed.

Colocynth and stramonium are the nearest specifics to hip-joint disease than any other remedy in the materia medica.

In intermittent fever, if chill begins between the shoulders and spreads over the body, one dose of capsicum will cure.

The spongia cough is worse from evening to midnight, from cold air, from talking, from singing, or moving; better from eating or drinking.

Magnesia mur. is the best remedy given internally for children with congenital scrotal hernia. For inguinal hernia use nux vom. and opium.

Tabacum for bad effects from using tobacco, chewing or smoking. Neusea from use of tobacco. Palpitation of heart from chewing or smoking tobacco.

The colocynth patient lies with his knees drawn up from the agony in his abdomen, and the relaxing of the muscles gives temporary relief. So also does the application of pressure to the painful parts.

In stillingia there are aching bone pains down the arms and legs, more in day-time than at night; the pains seem first to come on right side then on left, going down the long bones of

arms and legs. These pains are of most severe and distressing character when of syphilitic origin.

To cure scorpion sting.—Take two grains of alum and dissolve it in one ounce of water, and give one teaspoonful every four or five minutes; in twenty to twenty-five minutes relief will be had. In India the natives take one drop of alum and put the same in the eye to cure the sting of the scorpion.

Lycopodium has great fear of being left alone; mental, nervous, and bodily weakness. Much red sand in the urine. One foot cold, the other hot. The baby cries all day and sleeps all night. Nipples bleed much and are very sore. Night-sweats; perspiration cold, clammy, sour, fetid, bloody, and smelling like onions.—American Physician.

KISSES GOOD FOR DYSPEPSIA AND CIRCULATION.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Far from being a pestiferous, bacteriferous practice, osculation is a therapeutic agent.

It has not yet been prescribed for dyspepsia, but a Parisian medical authority announces that it is good for digestion.

The doctor does not pretend to say that there is not an amalgamation of microbes at the touching of the lips, but this is what gives zest to the performance and promotes healthy circulation. The interchange of certain bacilli, he says, is laudable and healthful, and he would encourage kissing.

A beneficent microbe passes from one kisser to the other, makes its way promptly to the stomach of its new master and does good to the gastric juices and pancreas, aiding the duodenum as it goes along. After having cured gastritis or dyspepsia, this blessed little microbe returns to the mouth again ready to be passed along by another kiss, so continuing its good work indefinitely. It has been suggested that the kissing cure take its place along with other prescriptions in the books of the medical men.—Daily paper.

HOMEOPATHS AND THE A. M. A.

Speaking of the American Medical Association reminds me that there was a great hullabaloo after the adoption of the new constitution about how "sectarianism" would soon be wiped out; how beautifully the homeopathic and eclectic medical societies would soon be amalgamated with the so-called "regular" bodies; indeed, how the medical millenium would soon be upon us! And how has it been? Have more than two score homeopaths or eclectics been received into the American Medical Association? Is there a baker's dozen of country or city medical societies from which general invitations have been extended to reputable medical practitioners of other "schools" to attend the meetings (not to mention "joining") the "regular" bodies? If so, I shall be glad to publish the list as an honor roll. To me it seems like a huge farce. The great American Association for many years refused to admit delegates from the New York State Medical Society because of its liberal attitude toward homeopathic and eclectic graduates; and the New York Medical Association sprang into existence with its "I-am-better-than-thou" constitution and membership. Finally, the national body swung around and adopted exactly the plan so long followed by the older New York State Medical Society; and the howl of joy went up to heaven. But—what of the echo? Instead of being consistent and accepting delegates from the standard New York State Medical Society, the younger iron-clad, homeopath-proof New York State Medical Association continued to be "it." And the echo says "Insincerity." If the American Medical Association is to remain dictator—as its present managers seem to desire—and is sincere in the desire to include all reputable medical men in its membership, regardless of school of graduation, why does it not say to the New York State Medical Association: "Get off the earth! Have your members join the older and better New York State Medical Society, the policy of which has been adopted by the American Medical Association?" Why does it not say to the St. Louis Medical Society: "Bury your local jealousies and quit black-balling reputable practitioners who want to join." Why does it not say to the thousand and one country medical societies: "Stop your fight on homeopaths and eclectics and get them into your societies." And the echo still is: "Insincerity!" Ah—it's a nasty piece of business; and the rottenness will soon stink to heaven. One of these days a few more things of this kind will be touched upon in these columns, and a spade will not be called an argicultural implement, either.—American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology.

EMERGENCY AND GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Among the suggestions offered at a meeting of a number of physicians interested in the Emergency and General Hospital, by a "ways and means" committee, January 4, 1905, was the following, which should appeal to all fair-minded men as being a feature well calculated to establish confidence in an institution of this kind, where so many interests are at stake: "That it be heralded broadcast: 'Rights of physicians patronizing this institution will be protected under any and all circumstances; employes of this institution against whom the charge of attempting to influence patients to the detriment of their attending physician, will have to either prove their innocence or pack their trunk.'" This radical move has been made necessary by the obnoxious practice of other institutions which has caused considerable ill-feeling to become engendered against them by quite a few who are now patronizing the "Emergency." It is to be sincerely hoped that no complaint will ever be recorded against this institution, which is increasing its clientele almost daily, recruits coming from all schools of practice. So far we have heard nothing but the highest terms of praise for all connected with its management.

CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL STAFF.

In our last issue we published a list of appointments to the city and county hospital staff. Owing to the fact that the following names were not definitely decided upon until after we had gone to press, the names of the following homeopathic physicians who were honored at that time, were omitted. If we could have done so we would have been only too glad to have published the photos of the gentlemen, along with the bouquet of beauty which our January issue contained, but as it is a little late in the day we will be satisfied to allow others that privilege. Additional list:

- Nervous Diseases—Ambrose C. Stewart.
- Obstetrics—John Galen Locke.
- Eye—Grant S. Peck.
- Nose, Throat and Ear—David A. Strickler.

The Critique

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

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.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB, 1905.

The apparently absolute freedom from any factional feeling within the Denver Homeopathic Club at the present time, should give assurance to the members of that association of a most pleasant and prosperous year. The recent election was characterized by the friendliest feeling on the part of all present, which should guarantee, at least, a larger attendance of the members under the present administration, and assure the newly-elected officers that their efforts to build up the club and the cause of homeopathy will not go unrewarded. Dr. Peck was the unanimous choice

of those present for president, and we believe will so conduct the affairs of the club as to cause a reactionary feeling on the part of the members which will clear up the atmosphere surrounding this society's sittings. The Critique predicts better things for the Denver Homeopathic Club and sincerely hopes the new president will have no occasion to alter the course which he so carefully laid out in the few remarks with which he favored the members on the evening of his election. M.

* * *

THAT PORTLAND ARTICLE.

The illustrated article relative to Portland, Oregon, with which we promised to regale our readers this issue, reached us too late for publication in this number. It is the product from the pen of one of the most prominent physicians of the great Northwest and will be of great value to the very many who will visit this wonderful country at the time of the forthcoming meeting of the American Medical Association, which convenes in that city several days during the month of June, and should convince those contemplating the trip of the interest which is being taken by the profession and the people of Portland in this national meeting of medical men, and serve as a guarantee of the good times in store for them. The article in question is one of those kind, while we would have willingly made some sacrifices to publish in this issue, possessing qualities which make it keepable, and assures us that it will be appreciated next month with equal relish. M.

* * *

EMERGENCY AND GENERAL HOSPITAL.

A reorganization of the old Denver Emergency Hospital Association has been effected and as a result the Emergency and General Hospital Association comes into existence. The association is composed of some twenty prominent physicians of the city and one of the peculiarities of the new-old organization is that it insists that the professional piracy with which so many of the hospitals of Denver is infested, shall not become prevalent

within its walls. "The rights of physicians will be guaranteed" is one of the slogans of this institution, and employes attempting to influence patients to the detriment of the attending physician, will either have to "prove their innocence, or pack their trunk." Physicians outside the city may rest assured that all business entrusted to this institution will be well cared for and that all kinds of cases can be guaranteed the most careful attention. This hospital is capable of caring for about seventy-five patients without feeling any bad effects from overcrowding; surgical, medical, and obstetrical cases will receive the carefulest consideration. At a meeting of the new organization, held January 25th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Crisp; first vice-president, Dr. Richmond; second vice-president, Dr. Lucy; third vice-president, Dr. Oettinger; secretary, Dr. Mastin; treasurer, Dr. Simon. M.

According to the secular press, a few scientific gentlemen have discovered a sure cure for cancer, and about the only thing now necessary for those troubled with this heretofore incurable affliction to do is to dig up and look pleasant while the experiments are being made. So far about the only fatalities which have occurred have been among white mice and other animals, as a result of the experimental efforts of the enthusiasts, but then it is hardly fair to say what effect they will have upon the human family, as but few of this number have been subjected to the ordeal.

A street mendicant handed us a card the other morning with the following reflections:

"Did you ever think as the hearse drives by
 That it won't be long until you and I
 Go riding out in that big plumed hack,
 And never remember of coming back?
 Do you ever think as you strive for gold
 That a dead man's hand can't a dollar hold?
 You can pinch and tug, strive and save,
 But you'll lose it all when you reach the grave."

There is some little satisfaction, at least, in knowing that the average doctor will have but slight regret over what he will be obliged to relinquish at the terminal station.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica.—By James Tyler Kent, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Chicago. Author of the "Repertory of the Homeopathic Materia Medica," and "Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy"; 965 pages; large 8vo. Cloth, \$7.00; half-morocco. \$8.00; book expressage extra. Boericke & Tafel, 1905.

While this work does not claim to bring out all of the *Materia Medica*, a careful consideration of the contents will convince even the most skeptical that our most frequently used and fully proved remedies, "such as have strong characteristics," as the author expresses it in the preface, have been handled in the masterful manner characterized by Dr. James Tyler Kent's conduct of *materia medica* matters. Beginning with the very first remedy and continuing throughout the entire volume, there is an absence of the moss-grown methods of presenting this rather sober subject, and we believe the interesting colloquial style adopted by the author will be appreciated by all true students of homeopathic literature. Instead of referring to their *materia medica* for the purpose of verifying some particular symptom and laying aside the book when this information shall have been absorbed, the chances are that those in search of information will read the entire "story" (any of the remedies are handled in a sufficiently interesting manner to be characterized as such), thereby acquiring a knowledge of the chief characteristics of the drugs desired, instead of a mere smattering acquaintanceship with some head or heel symptom which will be of very little value to either the practitioner or the patient. We are glad to know that already several volumes of this valuable work have been bought by Denver doctors, and *The Critique* will take great pleasure in permitting any and all who may desire to do so the privilege of perusing the volume sent us by the publishers, provided, of course, that the perusal takes place at our office. Practitioners and students will find this work of rare value, and can ill-afford to permit their collection of homeopathic literature to be lacking by its absence from their shelves. It is printed and bound in the characteristically workmanlike manner of the Boericke & Tafel publications, and besides being an acquisition from a standpoint of usefulness, is a volume which will add greatly to the artistic appearance of a library—if such a thing should be considered. With Kent's *Repertory* and *Materia Medica* in our possession, we feel, if we make a failure in the successful application of homeopathic remedies, that it will be wholly our own fault. M.

A Compend of the Diseases of the Eye and Refraction, including treatment and surgery, by Dr. George M. Gould, editor of "American Medicine," formerly Ophthalmologist to the Philadelphia Hospital, etc., and Walter L. Pyle, A. M., M. D., assistant surgeon to Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, etc.; 294 pp., including index; price \$1.00, net. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., 1904. O.

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. Bates has made several pilgrimages to outside towns during the past month.

H. B. 32, by Keezer, is one intended to regulate professional nurses, medical matters and a few other things.

The election of the Denver Homeopathic Club is a thing of the past. Was everybody there? I guess yes.

An advertisement in the Indian Homeopathic Review says: "Terms cash, or V. P. P." We interpret that to mean very prompt payment.

Cash contributions to the amount of \$1,262 were received at the Rochester (New York) Homeopathic Hospital during the month of December, 1904.

Let's see: Did the Homeopathic State Society have any representatives at the Legislature during the discussion of the new medical practice law?

Gossip at the club meeting is responsible for the statement that Dr. A. C. Stewart, associate editor of Progress, had been on the sick list for some time.

Dr. C. W. Judkins, ex-president of the State Society, who, when we last heard of him, was a resident of Glenwood Springs, was a visitor in the city the first of last month.

Dr. Charles Nelson Hart sold four two-story brick houses located at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Stout, in this city, to H. P. Rollins, recently; consideration, \$8,000.

The osteopaths have presented a bill before the Legislature, entitled, "An act to regulate the practice of osteopathy, in the state of Colorado." Evidently don't intend to "butt in" on any one else.

Medical Century says: "The Physicians' Casualty Association of America, of which Dr. D. A. Foote of Denver is vice president," etc., etc. No doubt Dr. Foote will be surprised to learn that he has changed his residence.

Dr. Sharpley added the names of Drs. Stewart, Peck, Strickler and Locke to the staff of the County Hospital too late for us to publish the names in our last issue. They represent the Denver Homeopathic College.

Dr. D. J. Horton, Evans, Colo., has the thanks of the business manager for an invitation to attend the sixth annual coyote round-up, which took place southeast of Evans Thursday, January 19, 1905. Sorry we could not attend, as it goes without saying that all had a good time.

After a continuous service in the cause of Homeopathy for nearly a half century, Conrad Wesselhoeft, M. D., the eminent homeopathic physician of Boston, Mass., died in his home city the evening of December 17th, of disease of the heart. He was seventy-one years of age.

The many friends of Dr. Rae Proctor McGee, graduate of the Denver Homeopathic, will regret very much to learn of the sudden death of his father, which occurred in this city Sunday afternoon, January 15, 1905, while greeting friends at his home, 3359 Goss street. Heart failure was the cause.

Dr. Wetlaufer declares that you can go down the line, but that no state medical practice law will be found which will compare with the Wyoming product. He says it is absolutely impossible for an advertising adventurer to do business in that state, as was demonstrated recently when the New York doctors tried to turn a trick there.

"Surgical Interference in Gynecology," Carolyn Dewey Beebe, M. D.; "Argentum Nitricum," J. P. Willard, M. D., constitutes the literary program of the February meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club, Monday evening, February 20, 1905. No doubt there will be a very large attendance, as there should be.

A Denver violinist, while performing on his favorite instrument before a Nebraska audience, went raving crazy. The dispatches do not state the condition of his hearers' minds at this critical moment, but the music must have been awful bad to have affected so seriously one already prejudiced in its favor.

Dr. Emory Lamphier's American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology, notwithstanding its eccentric orthography—"vouched for by the most prominent educators of this country, and recommended for general adoption"—is one of the handsomest and best edited journals which reaches this office.

Dr. Brace of New York and Antiphlogistine fame, a former practicing physician of Denver, by the way, was a caller at The Critique

business office the latter part of last year. He was accompanied by his wife on this trip and, as they both have a host of friends in the state, were kept busy attending social functions given in their honor.

A slight mishap in our mechanical department last month, along with too many holidays, caused a slight delay in the issue of last month's Critique. While this was quite annoying, the annoyance was overbalanced by the pleasure we had in hearing many inquiries regarding the cause, which shows our readers are interested in our outcoming.

Friday, January 20, 1905, was a day set aside in Denver for prayer. Most of the business houses closed between the hours of 11:30 a. m. and 2 p. m., and every one was given an opportunity of asking for most anything they might want which was not in sight. No doubt, if all got what they called for, the Lord has been kept busy supplying the supplicants their numerous needs.

While our saintly contemporary does not quote us often, according to a recent editorial, it is quite evident that our pages are not completely ignored. A slight reminder of the oversight in omitting the interne's name from the advertisement of the Homeopathic Hospital brought forth a fixing of this fit of absent-mindedness in rapid movements. Really, it is laughable.

Dr. William H. Bigler, for many years a prominent physician of Philadelphia, Pa., associate editor of The Hahnemannian Monthly for the past nine years, died in the city of Brotherly Love December 10, 1904. He was universally loved and respected by associates and patients and leaves a large circle to mourn his sudden demise. His son, Dr. Bernard E. Bigler, resides in Colorado Springs.

The first issue of The Homeopathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal, under the new editorial management of Drs. Moffat and Palmer, made its appearance at this office the fore part of last month. Mechanically, we believe there has been an improvement in the change of cover color; the contents are up to the standard, and there does not appear to be any reason why the Journal should not prosper under the new management.

Mr. Frank Anderson of the firm of Anderson & Statter, wholesale cattle brokers, Sioux City, Iowa, brother of the manager of The Critique, was a visitor in this city during the live stock convention, of which he was a delegate-at-large from Iowa. He is built somewhat upon mammoth lines and gives every evidence of enjoying life to the utmost, and certainly enjoyed his visit to Denver.

The first edition for the new year of The Hahnemannian Monthly appeared in a different colored cover page than the one it sported last year. We really think there has been a decided improvement made by the change. This publication, "like the righteous, is content that its past be judged by its fruits," and any one who has had the pleasure of perusing its pages for any very great length of time can readily account for the tranquil state of mind which it displays in this respect.

The Oakes home is to have a school for nurses. Rev. Frederick W. Oakes has just received a donation of \$10,000 from a New York man who prefers to remain unknown, the money to be used for that purpose. Plans for the new building are now being prepared and the foundation of the new structure will be laid within a few weeks. There will be room for twenty nurses in the new building, whose erection will also pave the way for a training school for nurses to be established later.—Daily Paper.

Hereafter it will cost Union Pacific men 50 cents per month, which will entitle them to treatment at any time they may be sick or injured. This treatment will include both surgical and medical conditions, necessary medicines and appliances, use of company's hospitals, nursing, etc. Dependent members of his family will receive the same treatment at the actual cost of the service. Better get to be a company doctor—there will be nothing to do later on in general practice, if you depend on what has heretofore afforded you a livelihood.

Dr. Nelson R. Wetlaufer of Cheyenne, Wyo., graduate of the Denver Homeopathic College, '98, was a caller at The Critique editorial office the 16th of last month. Dr. Wetlaufer is taking a much needed rest of six months or more, during which he will visit Eastern educational centers, some mining property in Colorado, and otherwise enjoy himself to the limit. He resumed acquaintance with many of the profession of Denver during his brief sojourn here and was heartily welcomed by all.

A brief note from Dr. F. E. McCurtain, 123 California street, San Francisco, Cal., to the editor, complains of his failure to receive The Critique since arriving at his new home, and requesting an immediate change in this state of affairs. Dr. McC. says it rains there occasionally and feels sure, if he remains there a year or two, that he will get thoroughly soaked up. He is prosperous and happy and sends his regards to numerous friends in Denver.

Mr. N. L. Drew of Pueblo has succeeded Mr. A. B. Schmidt as city passenger agent of the Rock Island system in this city. Mr. Drew was considered one of the most popular railroad men in Pueblo and there is no reason why he should not succeed in securing the same popularity in Denver. With "Charley" Sloat at the helm, Ralph Walker

hustling business outside, and a real live city man right on the spot, there is no reason in the world why the Rock Island should not continue to be the most popular and best patronized line running out of Denver.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Washington (D. C.) Homeopathic Medical Society, held the 9th and 10th of December, among suggestions offered was the advice of Dr. Williams of Hot Springs, Va., that patients who are seeking high altitudes, such as those of Colorado, journey across the plains in carriages, or on horseback, if possible; if not, at least in easy stages by railroads, taking as much as one and two months to travel from the Mississippi river to the mountains, as he considers the shock of a sudden ascent to be of great detriment.

Presumably under the head of "Answers to Correspondents," the Journal of the American Medical Association answers an inquirer who asks, "Kindly tell me if homeopathic medical colleges are to-day teaching homeopathy," in this highly intelligent manner: "Homeopathic colleges still teach some modification of homeopathy. In many of them the subject occupies only a small portion of the curriculum." Medical Century "butts in" and desires to know "in what colleges the subject occupies "only a small portion of the curriculum," and in all seriousness we would suggest that that excellent publication refrain from asking too many questions.

Mrs. Alice Richardson, nee Westerman, Breckenridge, Colorado, who will be very pleasantly remembered by the attaches and patrons of the old Champa street Homeopathic hospital, was a sojourner in the city for a short while last month, during which period she acted as companion to a patient at St. Anthony's hospital. She left her annual contribution to The Critique at the business office before leaving for her home the 20th instant. Mrs. Richardson is a graduate from the old original training school of the Homeopathic hospital and one of the most popular of that very popular first class given diplomas under Miss Durant.

The Medical Century regrets that at the last meeting of the Michigan Homeopathic State Medical Society it was obliged to witness the spectacle of a prominent allopath of Detroit in the amphitheater of Grace Hospital holding a surgical clinic before the members as invited guests. We supposed Grace of Detroit to be one of the institutions of the country completely under control of the homeopathic profession of that town, and such a scandalous spectacle should never have been witnessed by any one. Really, however, Medical Century should be careful about making public matters of this kind, as, in some communities, it is considered rank heresy to publish facts.

Mr. Thomas Carence, patentee of the Carence Nasal Shield for the cure of hay fever, an old-time friend of the editor of The Critique, was a caller at this office the first of the year. We are glad to know that

the shield will be put upon the market this coming season, and as it has been perfected beyond the possibility of any further improvement, we believe sufferers from this tiresome trouble will hail its introduction with absolute delight. If you have hay fever send your name and address to The Carence Nasal Shield Company, 637-8 New York Life, Kansas City, Mo., and they will tell you, free of charge, how to get rid of your trouble.

At a recent meeting of several prominent physicians of the city at the Emergency Hospital, plans were discussed for a reorganization of that institution. One wise move was determined upon, and that was a slight change in the name, from Denver Emergency, to Emergency and General Hospital. The beds have been pretty well occupied of late, and from all appearances it would seem that physicians are looking with much more favor upon this down-town institution than they did formerly. One very wise rule prevails at this place, viz: "Nurses must not "knock" physicians to the patients," or words to that effect.

Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, president of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, and one of the homeopathic members of the State Board of Medical Examiners, was a visitor in the city the first week of the new year, at which time he attended a meeting of the State Board as a matter of business, and called upon his many professional friends as a matter of pleasure. The Critique acknowledges a very pleasant visit from the doctor, and regrets we could not have had a longer one. We have no doubt but what medical matters of the Western slope will be carefully looked after so long as Dr. Hedges represents that portion of the state on the board. Come again, Doctor.

Mr. A. B. Schmidt, who has represented the Rock Island System's city interests in Denver during the very brief period of the past year, has been transferred to the city office in Chicago and assigned to more arduous duties. We use the word arduous from the fact that the Chicago district is about the "arduouses!" one of the many busy ones occupied by this great corporation. Mr. Schmidt leaves Denver with the very best wishes of a large number of friends, who bespeak for him continued success and prosperity, and as the railroad company has started him toward the pinnacle, it is to be hoped no obstacle will intervene betwixt his present position and the ultimate termination of a bright and successful young railroad man's ambitions, namely: the top.

A very regrettable accident occurred at Jerseyville, Ill., the latter part of last month, by which Dr. Cordelia Enos, sister of Drs. C. W. and Clinton Enos, two prominent homeopathic physicians of this city, was fatally burned by an explosion of gasoline. Miss Grace Enos, a sister, was so badly burned in attempting assistance to her relative as to be placed in a very precarious condition. According to an article in the Denver Evening Post of the 18th of January, the Enos family consisted of eight members, only one of whom was not a practicing physician. The father, while in his ninetieth year, is still active in his profession, but the shock of his daughter's death, it is feared, will result seriously. Dr. Clinton Enos and wife of 1425 Filmore street will go to Illinois today to attend the funeral. The Critique extends its sincerest expressions of sorrow to the Doctors Enos.

ALLOUEZ IN BRIGHT'S.

Extremely beneficial results are obtained in Bright's, where there is a heavy waste of albumen, by the uninterrupted administration of Allouez magnesia water taken in doses of one glassful every three hours. It soothes the inflamed kidneys, retards the waste of albumen and destroys the tubules. Its alkaline action results in a toning up of the system. In cases of recent origin, the specific gravity quickly rises to normal and the urine resumes its characteristic color. O'Keefe reports a typical case: "After continued treatment, including a mild diet, I prescribed Allouez in the case of a young man suffering from Bright's (acute parenchymatous nephritis), and the prompt results obtained were very gratifying. When placed on the water the kidneys were enlarged, very tender and could be seen bulging the sides and front of the abdomen. The urine was heavily loaded with albumen, tube casts and tissue, having a specific gravity of 1008, and excretion only amounted to six to eight ounces in twenty-four hours. The passage of urine increased rapidly to ninety ounces in twenty-four hours, with specific gravity at 1.014. The urine became clearer, and in two weeks the quantity of urine passed in twenty-four hours decreased from ninety to sixty ounces, and gravity became normal."

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

That Antiphlogistine is now the Standard Remedial Agent for pneumonia, pleurisy or bronchitis, primary or secondary to la grippe or any other disease, and if you will read the advertisement in this issue of The Critique you will find out the reasons therefor.

That Hay-Fever time is almost here, and if you will send your name and address to The Carence Nasal Shield Company, 637-8 New York Life Building, Kansas City, they will mail you, **free of cost**, very simple directions whereby you can be immediately relieved and eventually cured of this annoying trouble. If you know of any one having this trouble send their address to the above firm and your friends will receive a prompt reply.

That at the Albany Pharmacy you can get anything in the only reliable line of Homeopathic remedies, in the original package, and at absolutely reliable rates.

DRINKING WITH MEALS.

Man is probably the only animal that drinks while eating, showing that the laws of nature, which are instinctively obeyed by the lower animals, are quite calmly ignored by mankind. However, if one insists on drinking at the table, discrimination is recommended. The only type that can be used advantageously at meals is a dietetic mineral water, such as Sparkling Allouez, as it promotes digestion, and but a very moderate quantity of this effervescent water is required to satisfy the thirst. The carbonic gas in the Allouez not only stimulates and refreshes, but drives out bilious gases in the stomach and intestines, giving welcome relief to the dyspeptic.

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CALCAREA SULPHURICA.

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

Many years ago, Schuessler introduced this remedy, and it has been used extensively upon the bio-chemic theory. Many excellent cures have been made in this way that most of us are able to recognize as homeopathic cures, though it is a sort of a crude homeopathy. By studying these cures many symptoms may be obtained not supposed to be of importance by these reporters. These symptoms often furnish a basis for further consideration or further clinical observation. Many fragmentary provings have also been made, furnishing many of the symptoms recorded in this article. The author frequently made use of Schuessler's 12th potency, later the 30th and 200th; at present much higher potencies. From all of these many valuable symptoms have been obtained. Some of these symptoms have come out upon the sick while under the influence of this remedy, and have been since confirmed, so that the following symptoms must now furnish the best basis that we have to prescribe on. The best consideration that this remedy has ever received will be found in Dewey's Materia Medica of the Tissue Remedies.

The tendency to the formation of abscesses in the body in any place is a strong feature of this remedy, and is quite similar to pyrogen. An abscess that has ruptured and is slow to heal, with a continuous discharge of yellow pus, is a strong indication for this remedy. The patient desires the open air; is sensitive to drafts; takes cold easily. It is very useful in the management of malignant growths after ulceration has set in. It is under such circumstances an excellent palliative. It is a deep-acting constitutional remedy, an anti-psoric, and if given early

enough will prevent a malignant growth terminating in its usual way. It is useful in the affections of bone, caries of bone. While the patient is cold in general, he often requires to be uncovered because of particular conditions. For instance, in croup and in headaches he feels the heat too much, but the pains of the body are often relieved by heat. He is sensitive to both cold and heat. After becoming cold, complaints come on. Tendency to take cold in drafts, or on slight occasions. He is sensitive to cold, wet weather. It cures the underlying basis of epilepsy, epileptiform and hysteric convulsions. The patient is aggravated from exertion. His muscles are flabby; he is disposed to hemorrhages. When well selected remedies act only a short time, and the symptoms agree, this remedy is one that should be thought of along with sulphur, psorinum and tuberculinum. Complaints from straining muscles and tendons, from overlifting, etc. Lame back from such causes. Throughout the chest and head, and sometimes extending into the limbs, there is a violent orgasm of blood, flushes of heat and pulsations. Onanism and sexual excesses reduce the economy to a state whereby they feel their constitutional disturbance, and this is one of the remedies that elevates the body to a better state of order in such conditions. Pain in the bones day and night. Pulsating all over the body. Standing aggravates many complaints, but especially the joints. Swollen and indurated glands. Twitching of the muscles all over the body. Many of the symptoms are aggravated on waking. Many symptoms are aggravated walking and especially walking fast and becoming heated. Aggravation from being overheated. Wants to uncover. Aggravation from the warmth of the bed. A warm room aggravates. Warm wraps aggravate. Great bodily weakness. Thick yellow discharges from the mucous membranes. Thick, bloody discharges. Purulent exudations in serous sacs. Bloody pus from abscesses, ulcers and mucous membranes. Prolonged suppuration.

Now, it will be found that these symptoms prevail throughout the particulars in many instances, and it will appear that the bodily state is more or less penetrated with these symptoms.

The patient is absent minded; irritable; easily angered. He becomes weak after anger and vexation. Aversion to answering

questions. He is easily made anxious, especially in the evening in bed, during the night and when lying. Anxiety with fear during fever. Anxiety about the future. Anxious about his heart and his health in general. His anxiety is ameliorated in the open air. He has anxiety about his salvation. He has anxiety in the morning on waking. Many changeable moods and capriciousness. Aversion to company. Confusion of mind in the morning on waking and again in the evening. This is also ameliorated in the open air. Confusion of mind from mental exertion. Contrary and contradictory moods. He has many little delusions, whims and strange fancies. Frightful images in the night when trying to sleep. Has visions. Great despair of recovery during heat. Craves stimulants to overcome his tremulous weakness. He is discontented at all times. Great sluggishness of mind. Continuously in a state of apprehension. Fear of death. Fear that some evil will befall him. Fear of insanity and fear of misfortune, and this comes on at night. Forgetful. Full of hatred of people who do not agree with him. Always in a hurry. Hysterical. Impatient. Feeble minded, even to imbecility. Indifferent as to his surroundings. Irresolution. Extreme irritability in the evening. Irritable after coition. Lamenting because he is not duly appreciated. Loathing of life. Malicious. Hatred. This remedy is especially useful in broken-down constitutions from drunkenness. Weakness of mind, of memory and of body. Some of the mental states that are aggravated in the morning with sadness, on waking become mirthful in the evening, even to hilarity. He stumbles in speaking and misplaces words. Changeable moods. Morose. Obstinate. Easily offended or insulted. Prostration of mind. Quarrelsome. Restlessness. Mental depression in the morning, with mirthfulness in the evening. Sadness during perspiration. Dullness of the senses. Sits and meditates over imaginary misfortune. Does not want to be talked to. Easily startled. Stupefaction. Suspicious. Indisposed to talk. Tormenting persistent thoughts. While busily engaged thinking, his thoughts vanish. Becomes timid, bashful and apprehensive, and in his conversation is extremely wearisome. Weeping during perspiration. An aversion to mental and physical work. Real indolence.

Vertigo is a common feature with this patient. In the morn-

ing on getting up, or again in the evening; but this is ameliorated in the open air. Vertigo with nausea. Vertigo with a tendency to fall. Epileptic vertigo. Vertigo on moving the head quickly, on stooping and on walking fast. Coldness of the head, especially of the vertex. Hyperemia of the brain, aggravated in the evening and at night. Aggravated after stimulants; especially on coughing; during menses; with suppressed menses, and in a warm room. Ameliorated in the open air. The head feels constricted, especially the forehead and occiput. Much dandruff forms upon the scalp. Eruptions upon the scalp with thick yellow crusts. Eczema, also pimples. Coldness in the head, especially forehead. Formication of the scalp. The hair falls out. Heat of the head morning and evening. Flushes of heat. Heat in the forehead and in the vertex. Heaviness in the forehead and occiput. Itching, burning, of the scalp. Many inveterate chronic headaches and periodical headaches have been cured with this remedy. Headaches in the morning on waking. Headache coming on in the afternoon, lasting through the evening and at night, ameliorated in the open air. Catarrhal headaches. Pain in the head on coughing, after eating or disordering the stomach. Headache from becoming heated, and the pain is aggravated from jarring. Compels him to lie down. Aggravated looking upwards. Headaches in women before and during menses. The headaches are aggravated from mental exertion, from moving the head, from motion, from noise. Periodical sick headaches with nausea and vomiting. Pressure ameliorates. Pulsating with nearly all the headaches. Reading aggravates. Rising from lying causes pulsating and increases the pain. Shaking the head aggravates. He wakes up out of sleep with the headache. The headache is aggravated from spirituous liquors, from standing, from stooping, from the heat of the sun, from talking, from walking, from washing. Aggravated in cold weather. The headache comes on from becoming cold, and yet the headache when on is ameliorated in the cool air. Many of the headaches are in the forehead in the morning on waking, or come on in the evening after dinner. These are aggravated on stooping and walking. Severe pain above the eyes. It has occipital headaches; pain in the vertex and sides of the head. Many of these headaches are pressing and are aggravated from mental exertion.

Stitching pains on coughing. Stitching pains in the forehead and temples. Tearing pain throughout the head. Tearing pain around the head, ameliorated from lying. Pulsation in the head and temples. Sensation as if he had his hat on at 4 p. m.

There are numerous eye symptoms, catarrhal and psoric. The lids stick together in the morning. This remedy has partly cured several cases of cataract. It has produced and cured double vision. Chronic inflammation of the eyes, with thick yellow pus. Ulceration of the cornea. Itching and burning, aggravated in the morning. Pressing pain in the eyes in the evening. Soreness to touch. Photophobia. Redness of the eyes, like raw beef. Redness of the canthi. Fissures of the canthi. Twitching of the lids. Dim, often foggy vision. Flickering before the eyes.

Discharge from the ears, offensive and purulent. Cases dating back to scarlet fever, with thick and bloody pus, soreness and enlargement of the right parotid. Eruptions behind the ear. Itching in the ear and behind the ear. Buzzing, humming, ringing, roaring and singing in the ear. Aching pain in the ear. Stitching, pulsating, stopped sensation. It cures catarrh of the eustachian tube when the symptoms agree. Swollen parotid gland and swelling behind the ear.

Most inveterate catarrh of the nose has been cured by this remedy. Coryza, with discharge, ameliorated in the open air. Dry coryza. The discharge from the nose is bloody, excoriating, offensive, purulent, thick, yellow and greenish yellow. Clinically, it has cured the one-sided cases best. Crusts form in the nose. Crusts form upon the margins of the nose. A sensation of great dryness in the nose. Epistaxis in the morning. Offensive odors from the nose. Itching in the nose and of the end of the nose. Obstruction of the nose, so that it is impossible for him to breathe through it. Keeps the mouth open. Caries of the bones of the nose. Loss of smell. Sneezing, ameliorated in the open air. Swelling of the nose.

Cracked lips and flushes of heat of the face. Pale, sickly face. Many eruptions upon the face, boils, eczema, herpes; itching; pimples; pustules; scurfy eruptions; vesicles. Itching of the face. Pain in the face from becoming cold. Cutting pain. Cold sweat on the face. Swelling of the glands. Swollen sub-

maxillary.

Dryness of the mouth and tongue. Hot mouth. Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the mouth. Inflammation of the tongue, with swelling. Much mucus in the mouth in the morning. Offensive odor in the mouth. Rawness and burning inside of the lips. Burning of the tongue. Flow of saliva from the mouth. The speech is difficult on account of the stiffness and swelling of the tongue. Swelling of the mucous membranes of the mouth. Gums swollen. Taste bad, bitter, metallic, sour, sweetish. Ulceration of the mouth, tongue and throat. Vesicles in the mouth. Thick yellow coating at the base of the tongue.

Choking is as characteristic of this remedy as it is of hepar. Redness and swelling of the throat. Dryness and inflammation of the mucous membranes of the throat and of the tonsils. A sensation of a plug in the throat. Mucus in the throat. Mucus drawn from the posterior nares, thick and yellow. Pain in the throat on swallowing. Pressing pain. Rawness in the throat. Soreness of the throat. Stitching pains in the throat. Scraping mucus from the throat. Swallowing is difficult. Swelling of the tonsils, with suppuration. Ulcers in the throat. The external throat is swollen; the glands are enlarged and painful.

Increased appetite. Ravenous appetite. Or, appetite entirely wanting. Aversion to coffee, to meat and to milk. Desires fruit, cold drinks, acids, salt things; sweets. Thirst. Distention after eating .

Emptiness in the stomach. Eructations after eating. Empty eructations. Eructations acrid, bitter, foul, sour. Eructations of food. Waterbrash. Fullness of the stomach after eating. Heartburn. Heaviness in the stomach, as of a load. Subject to indigestion on the slightest provocation. Nausea in the evening. Nausea with headache and with vertigo. Pain in the stomach in the evening. Pain in the stomach after eating. Burning pain cramping, cutting, gnawing, pressing, after eating. Tenderness to pressure. Stitching pains. Throbbing in the stomach. Sensation of a stone in the stomach. Vomiting at night after eating, with headache. Bile, bitter, blood, food, mucus; sour vomiting.

In the abdomen there is great coldness, with distension, af-

ter eating. Fullness after eating. Heaviness. Many of the pains in the abdomen are like colic and come on at night. Burning pain. Cramping, cutting, dragging, drawing. Soreness. Stitching. There is pain in the liver. Pressing, soreness, stitching. There is pulsating, rumbling and distension in the abdomen.

Inveterate constipation. Difficult stool. Insufficient stool. Fistula in ano. Painless abscesses of the anus. Like sulphur, it has cured morning diarrhea, but has also an evening diarrhea, and is very useful for diarrhea in children. Aggravated after eating ever so little. It has a painless diarrhea. In the rectum there is formication and intense itching. Hemorrhage from the rectum and anus. External piles. Inactivity of the rectum. Involuntary stool. Moisture about the anus, causing smarting and itching. Pain during and after stool. Burning pain during stool. Pressing, stitching and soreness in the anus. Tenesmus at stool. Prolapsus of the rectum. Ineffectual urging to stool. The stool is bloody, dry, hard, knotty, large; lienteric, soft, white, yellow and purulent.

This is a valuable remedy for catarrh of the bladder, with copious yellow pus. It has cured chronic inflammation of the kidney. It is a valuable remedy in urethral discharges, when the discharge is yellow, bloody, and often gleet. Burning in the urethra during urination. It is an excellent remedy for impotency, when other symptoms agree. In women who have had several abortions, when the symptoms agree. Excoriation of the labia. Inflammation of the labia, with suppuration. Itching of the genitals from leucorrhœa. Thick, yellow, bloody leucorrhœa. Itching of labiæ during menses. Itching after menses. Itching high up in the vagina. The leucorrhœa is excoriating, bloody, burning, copious, thick and yellow. Leucorrhœa before and after menses. Absent menses. The menstrual flow is copious, dark, too frequent or too late. Irregular. Sometimes pale, protracted, scanty, suppressed. Delayed first menses in girls. Hemorrhage from the uterus. Pain in the uterus during menses. Dragging down in the pelvis during menses, as if prolapsus. Burning in the genitals. Prolapsus of the uterus. Swelling of the labia. Fibroid tumors of the uterus. Ulceration of the genitals and os uteri.

Catarrh of the larynx and trachea. Dryness and inflammation. Copious expectoration of mucus, which is yellow and sometimes bloody. Rawness and soreness. Patients threatening to go into phthisis. Much scraping of the larynx. Obstinate hoarseness. It has now long been a valued croup remedy. Croupy cough, where there is much choking, when an experienced practitioner might well think of *hepar*—but it will be remembered that in *hepar*, uncovering a hand or throwing off the covers from the chest will increase the croupy tendency and aggravate the croupy cough, and that the patient in *hepar* is very sensitive to a draft and to the air. In this patient uncovering is grateful. The patient throws off the covers and wants the air and seems to breathe better and croups less. It may seem strange that such a great difference should come between the sulphide and the sulphate of lime.

Respiration is difficult in the evening and night; aggravated on ascending, lying and walking. The respiration is rattling, is short. There is suffocation, and even wheezing. This is an excellent asthmatic remedy, when the symptoms agree.

The cough is aggravated in the evening and night. Ameliorated in the cool air—unlike *hepar*. Asthmatic cough, croupy. Dry cough at night. Hacking cough. Hoarse cough. Loose, rattling cough. The cough racks the whole body. Short dry cough. Spasmodic cough and cough coming in paroxysms. The expectoration is copious in the morning. The expectoration is bloody, greenish, purulent, thick, viscid and yellow.

Abscess in the axilla. Anxiety in the region of the heart. Catarrh of the trachea and bronchial tubes. Hemorrhage from the lungs. Badly treated pneumonia or results of pneumonia. Hepatization of the lungs. Oppression of the chest. Rawness in the chest. Soreness in the chest on coughing, or inspiration. Burning pain in the chest. Cutting in the chest. Palpitation at night; anxious; aggravated ascending, in persons going into phthisis. Suppuration in the chest. Weakness in the chest. Itching, burning of the external chest. Sensation of coldness in the back. This has been a valuable remedy in the treatment of curvature of the spine in the lumbar region, making it difficult for him to sit up.

The symptoms of the extremities mark a gouty constitution.

Gouty joints. Awkward, clumsy fingers, from gouty finger joints. Coldness of the extremities, of the hands, legs and feet. Cramps in the calves. Eruptions, pimples and vesicles. Heat of the hands. Heaviness of the lower limbs. This remedy has been of great service in many cases of hip joint disease. Itching of the skin of the extremities. Often itching and burning. Numbness of the hands and also of the lower limbs and of the feet. Pain in the extremities during chill; rheumatic pain. Pain in the joints, gouty and rheumatic. Pain in upper limbs at night. Pain in the shoulder, elbow, wrist and fingers. Pain in the lower limbs; sciatica; rheumatic pains. Pains in the hip, thigh and knee. Burning pains in the feet. Pains in the lower limbs; drawing, stitching and tearing. Paralysis of the limbs, upper and lower. Perspiration of the hands and feet. The perspiration of the feet is cold and offensive. Stiffness of the arms. Stretching out the lower limbs aggravates the pain. Rheumatic swelling of the knees and legs. Oedematous swelling of the feet and legs. Tingling in the fingers, as if asleep. Trembling of the hands and of the lower limbs. Ulcers on the legs. Burning, itching scales. Varicose veins. Weakness of the upper limbs. Weakness of the lower limbs, knees, legs and ankles.

Sleep restless. Dreams anxious and frightful. Sleepiness in the evening. Sleepless before midnight and after 3 a. m. This remedy has cured many cases of chronic intermittent fever with evening chill. Chill beginning in the feet. Shaking chill. Fever evening and night. Flushes of heat. Hectic fever. Perspiration at night. Cold. Slight exertion brings on the perspiration. The perspiration is profuse and sour.

There are numerous skin symptoms, as might be expected from a study of sulphur and calcarea. Burning and itching. Desquamation. Cracked skin. The skin is cracked after washing and in winter, especially of the hands, like we find in salt rheum. Liver spots; pale skin and yellow skin, even to marked cases of jaundice. Dryness of the skin. The eruptions are boils, burning moist dry eczema, herpetic pustules, scabby scaly vesicles. Itching, burning eruptions. This remedy cures psoriasis when the symptoms agree. Rash. Suppurating eruptions. Tubercles. Urticaria. Excoriation and intertrigo. Formication. Itching in bed; itching, burning; itching, crawling. Itching, ameliorated by scratching. Sensitive skin. Ulceration of the skin. Wounds heal slowly. Unhealthy skin. Ulcers bleed, burn; are scaly, crusty and deep.

Ulcers discharge bloody pus, offensive, thick, yellow. Fistulous ulcers. Foul indolent ulcers. Indurated ulcers. Pulsating ulcers. Painful ulcers. Warts.

PORTLAND, OREGON, A. M. A. MEETING, JULY, 1905.

We have abundant reason to believe that the medical profession of Portland is not going to rest content with the attractions, interesting and all as they may be, of the Lewis & Clark fair, in an endeavor to entertain the members of the American Medical Association next July.

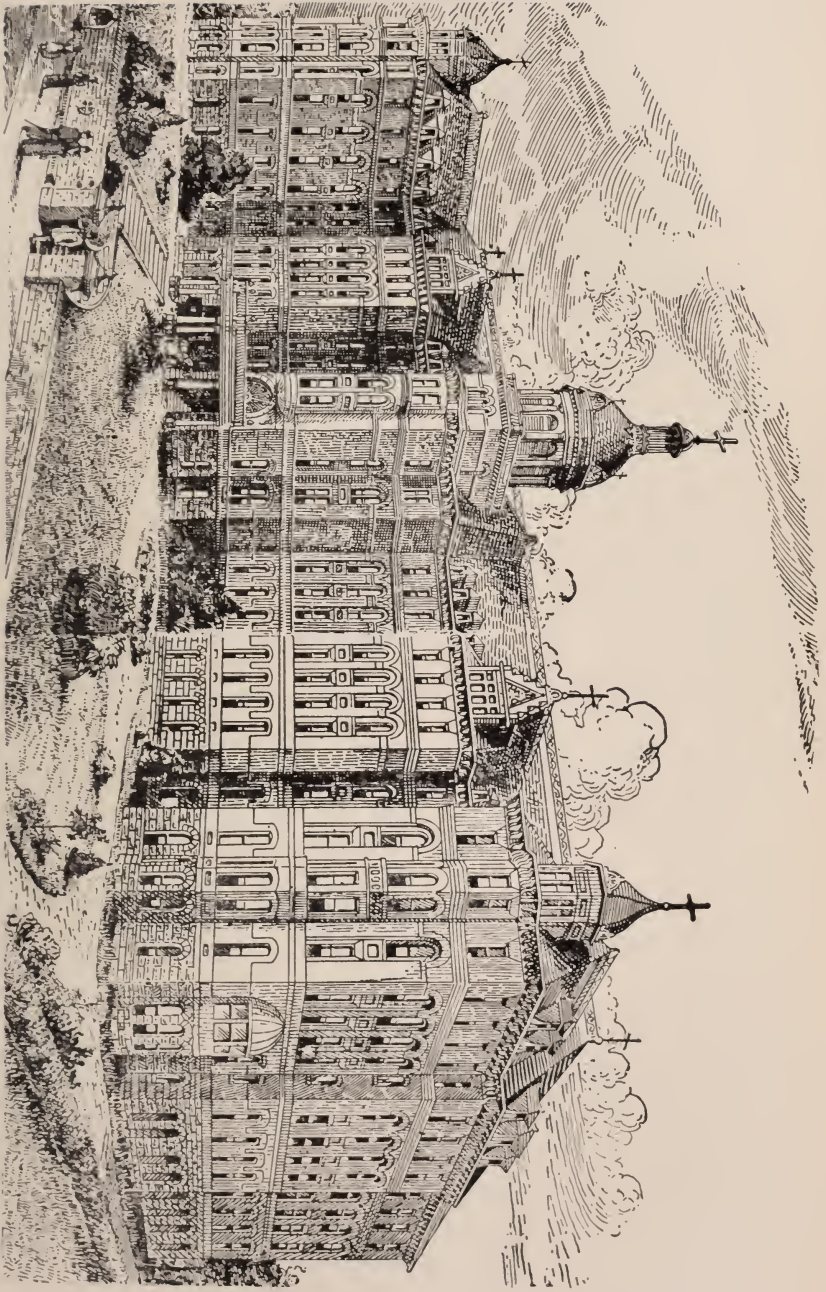
For several months the general and local committees have been at work planning and adjusting, and unless we are very much mistaken, it promises to be one of the most interesting gatherings on the records of the association. Not only have the local committee been hard at work, but individual members of the profession have been sending hospitable invitations to old friends scattered here and there throughout this great country with the view of renewing old associations in their own homes.

There is manifest a personal desire to provide entertainment for this great gathering, and though the profession of Portland will have to do a great deal of the work, it is very evident from reports received here and there through the state press that it has become a matter of state pride to have the visitors entertained royally.

The attractions presented by Oregon are many and varied. A visit to the city of Portland itself apart from its surroundings amply repays a professional man weary and eager to encounter scenic beauties that inspires and refreshes. Does he delight in shooting, fishing, hunting wild game? He can find good sport, and not so far away, either. The visitor who has never been in Portland will be surprised at the many imposing buildings which can be seen everywhere throughout the city, and those who visited years ago will also be surprised to see the many changes that have taken place in a short period. Old landmarks have disappeared. For instance, the hospitals have given place to the most modern examples.

Situated on the side of Portland's hills, at a height of several hundred feet above the city's grade, stands St. Vincent's hospital. The building is very striking, easily accessible by two lines of the city's cars, 260 feet in length and six stories high; the foundation of stone, the rest brick, and the capacity

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, PORTLAND, OREGON.



275 beds. Sixty-five rooms, six surgical wards and sixteen medical wards; five dressing rooms, and an operating room which has cost a small fortune.

The personnel of the hospital consists of fifty Sisters, four internes and twenty-five nurses.

A few years ago, by close crowding, at old St. Vincent's, they could accommodate 100 patients. There were a few Sisters and no nurses at all. When the present is compared with the past, it is very significant of the growth of this community.

The surroundings are magnificent. In front of this beautiful building stands the city, the population amounting at the present time to 150,000; midway flows the Willamette river, richly marged with foliage, studded with ships from every clime, and in the distance four peaks, notably Mount Hood and Mount St. Helens, perpetually snow white, clear cut against the sky.

Near St. Vincent's stands the sanatorium; a building set apart for infectious cases. The main hospital is conducted on modern lines; even sore throats are immediately transferred to the sanatorium. A great problem was the care of (pulmonary) tubercular cases; as a rule they are not accepted. Quite recently a new sanatorium has been founded on the most improved plan, so for the time this problem is settled in a measure.

There are no diseases peculiar to Portland or the state; no malaria, and when small pox invaded the Northwest, this section was comparatively free.

Portland is an exceptionally healthy city, probably on account of its water supply and good drainage. Cases of typhoid rarely occur here; those encountered are imported from other sections which have a polluted water supply and bad drainage.

Cases mostly seen in the hospital come from a distance. It would be difficult to particularize any special disease. Portland is largely a medical center and cases are gathered from a wide tributary circuit and do not originate there.

At one time there was a great prejudice against hospitals, and operations were performed at private homes, but for many reasons which need not be dwelt upon here, this preju-

dice has disappeared. All operative work is done at the hospitals, and when a man gets sick far away from Portland he comes, for he now knows he will be well treated for a comparatively small sum. If he wants a room, it will cost him \$2 or \$5; \$10 if he is very particular; but if ward life suits him he can have that for \$1 a day. A trained nurse and Sister to attend him; the doctor he can select himself

Besides St. Vincent's hospital, there is another well-equipped hospital here, viz: the Good Samaritan, which in point of equipment ranks with any on the coast, presenting the same advantages as St. Vincent's in the way of room, board and operating facilities, only the situation is not so striking.

Both these hospitals are at all times filled to their highest capacities; sometimes during the year accommodations can be easily secured, but as a rule rooms have to be spoken for in advance.

Besides these hospitals there are other institutions scattered here and there, like the Northwest Sanatorium, which ought to be referred to, well supplied with all modern requirements, but we think sufficient has been said to promise the visitors who come to Portland that in so far as hospital work is concerned they furnish interesting clinical material, and sufficient for all who wish to form a personal opinion of the environments.

One of the hospitals has two wards set apart entirely for Japanese; here can be seen diseases peculiar to them; notably Beri Beri.

During the week major operations can be daily witnessed at these institutions, the latest additions to technique; the work done, we understand, can bear comparison with results obtained in larger centres.

The city is now well provided with electric car service, and all the suburbs are accessible, so that a professional man can make visits over a large area. For instance, we know of professional men who practice thirteen miles away; who operate at one of the city hospitals in the morning and return to their offices at midday, and so are able to keep in close touch with their cases by 'phone, making one daily visit to the hospital.

This presents quite a contrast to the car service we had several years ago in this, as well as other cities. It was rare for professional visits to be made at so great a distance. Rapid transit is well developed already, and great extension is still in progress.

Portland is understood to be a live medical centre, and well supplied with all modern equipments. Visitors to the city are noted to say over and over again that the professional men here rarely have but little personal difference compared with those of other sections.

In the matter of public objects and utility for the welfare of the public, there is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining the support of the medical profession here, and when it became apparent that it would add to the prestige of this state or city to have the American Medical Association meet here, there was no hesitancy on the part of all the workers to co-operate zealously with that object in view. This was done through the means of a local society whose influence has been potent in organizing and sustaining many efforts for the good of the public in the face of thoughtless opposition.

To show that the medical profession of this state are alive to the public interest and health of the state, attention can be drawn to the work of their board of health in the past year.

Contagious diseases are mild compared with those of the more crowded communities in the East, still much work has to be done in this field, and the authorities here are now prepared to make a bacteriological examination of suspicious throat cases free of charge, also the Widal's test in typhoid fever, and the examination of milk.

Much work has also been done in school hygiene and in vital statistics. A sanatorium for tubercular cases has recently been opened and at the present time agitation is taking place for the origination of an emergency hospital, including ambulance service; in short, indications point to Portland as being a great center of distribution, continually expanding and responding to legitimate requirements in a remarkable manner.

In conclusion it may be stated truthfully that the rank and file of the profession in this community deeply recognize the responsibility of becoming the host of the American Medical Association and so will spare no pains to make the gathering what it should be, from both a scientific and social stand-

point, and they will bring into their own homes all those old friends whom they have known in the past, as well as those who cannot be accommodated by the hotel service.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Aside from the many interesting features that will surround the Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held at Portland during the coming summer, it is well to remind the traveling public that the Columbia river country offers attractions that are not surpassed in any part of this continent.

Much as has been said and written about the beautiful Hudson river, it will be found that the great Columbia river of the Far West is even more beautiful, more novel, grander and more charming than its noted eastern rival.

A trip down the Columbia is well worth a journey across the continent. Even Lewis and Clark thought as much an hundred years ago, when it took them eighteen months to go from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. What mighty changes have been wrought since their time. Railroads were not even dreamed of then. President Jefferson had never heard of such a thing, and more than a quarter of a century elapsed before a single mile of railroad was built in the United States.

Now we have more than 200,000 miles, spreading out and covering the entire country.

A dweller on the banks of the Hudson river can now enter a palace car at his door and go to the mouth of the Columbia river by way of the great Union Pacific railroad in much less time than it would have taken President Jefferson to go from New York to Boston. And what a delightful journey that Columbia river route must suggest to all who love the grand and beautiful in Nature.

It is well to remember also that this same Union Pacific railway, with its 3,000 miles of trackage, is one of the great achievements of the century, made possible by the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805.

By this route the traveler passes through the old Spanish territory which Jefferson purchased, over the Rocky Mountains, through forest and plain, down to the shores of the Pacific ocean. There is not a dull spot on the way. Even the sandy desert comes to have its charm and the barest, ruggedest mountains grow in splendor as we climb over the backbone of the continent.

Truly, Thomas Jefferson was the Prince of Expansionists, and the American people are not unmindful of his great services when they plan to hold this Centennial Exposition on the banks of the mighty Columbia in honor of his memory.

COMMENTS: WISE AND OTHERWISE.

The leading editorial in the January American Physician is entitled "The Late Lamented Chicago Homeopathic," and in it are some statements and deductions that are of interest to everyone professing Homeopathy and interested in the continued success and progress of homeopathic colleges. Beginning with the question, "Is there a lesson in the demolition and disappearance of the former Chicago Homeopathic Medical College?" he answers that there is and outlines the lesson as follows:

"First. That neither age, standing, former reputation for efficiency, nor a long queue of alumni can save a homeopathic college, if those be the main or only attributes.

"Second. That the presence in the teaching corps of a handful of 'big' specialists, and possibly one woman, yea, even an unusually prominent and popular homeopath, on the topmost round, cannot save that homeopathic college, if these be all there is to that college.

"Third. That the presence of un-homeopathy in a homeopathic college, however cloaked and sugar-coated as progressive or scientific, will in time destroy that college and tumble it to inevitable ruin.

"Fourth. That the government of a modern business corporation (college) on a basis that was old and moss-incrusted fifty, or even a hundred years ago, will not save that business corporation (college) from **bankruptcy** in this newer day.

"And for all these postulates we have the concrete but lamentable instance of the once great and powerful Chicago Homeopathic Medical College."

For, if a school of the age and prominence of the late lamented Chicago Homeopathic, with its long list of alumni, its wealth of tradition, its excellent work in the past, its valuable properties (college and hospital) situated in the very heart of modern homeopathic endeavor, and officered by so many good men and true—if this school could not weather and survive the un-Homeopathy which had crept into its policy and teaching, what hope is there for those other (un) commercially conducted homeopathic schools (limited) which barely exist from year to year, and apparently only to furnish clinics for their faculties or to advertise their especial personal labors.

The American Physician is accused of being inimical to homeopathic colleges. It is not, and never has been! It has been, is, and will continue to be hostile to the shabby, bastard colleges which parade

a pretended homeopathy, but which graduate recent graduates who are not homeopathic.

It has warned the colleges for years of the danger inhering in the introduction of allopathic text-books and allopathic specialists. It has directed their attention to the shameful surrender of the teaching possibilities to men who are not and never have been homeopaths, and to those other homeopathic teachers whose own sons are attending near-by allopathic schools.

A medical college divided against itself cannot stand. A homeopathic college that is half homeopathic and half allopathic cannot stand. A teaching corps which elects itself year after year and is responsible to no one except the political majority in that faculty, cannot stand.

The belittlement and ridiculing, direct or implied, of the two or three homeopathic chairs, by that large majority of mechanicalized and allopathized chairs of a homeopathic college, makes for an early and inevitable undoing of that homeopathic college.

And, yet, note how blind is the responsible power in these self-elected faculties to the palpable destiny of destruction of their colleges by this unholy dabbling in the unfaith and uncertainty of all the other schools, to the exclusion of homeopathy from their curricula.

Why, every business man—nay, every boy issuing from the doors of a business college knows that the shoe merchant should sell shoes, and the very best shoes in the shoe market. Yet these one-man ridden faculties, this coterie of medical politicians, who bow at the crack of the whip in the hands of the man with the hat at the upper end of the faculty table, have partaken so plentifully of the allopathic lotus that they no longer view with apprehension their un-Homeopathic policy nor the hell-bent pace of their alleged homeopathic college.

Ah, if the deep damnation of such hypocrisy and political machination could be restricted to the special men engaged in that delectable exercise, or confined within the one college in which it flourishes, then some hope of ultimate reform might inhere. But, alas and yet more alas, this form of medical politics attacks the very vitals of Homeopathy itself!

And then we hear the "belly-aching" of these modern-homeopathic-college-wreckers—some one of whom at least, an allopathic graduate, in one such college, dared raise his inconsistent allopathic eyes to the presidency of that homeopathic college—we hear them bemoan the strictness and stringency of the rules and regulations of the State Board of Registration and Examination as prime cause for the decadence of modern homeopathy and the emptiness of the many benches in their allopathized schools.

These very complainants being guilty of such un-Homeopathic and oft-times flagrant immoral conduct as to drive out the few honest men who have good homeopathic service regardless of personal advertisement or aggrandizement. The teaching of these aforesaid complainants being of such bastardly character that even the immature

student in the benches gets disgusted, picks up his penates and lares, and moves across the street to an allopathic college pur et simple!

The rapid introduction of the recent graduate into the teaching corps, and as well into full professorship when that recent graduate has broken no lance in the list of life, has never won his golden spur in the tourney, is a blunder which is worse than a crime. For he brings with him nothing but the after gloss of post-graduate work in an allopathic college, a gloss which is infelicitously denominated "scientific advancement in medicine." That kind of timber introduced into a homeopathic college tends to but one end—the End.

A favorite son is not entitled to a full professorship in a homeopathic faculty unless he be a homeopath, and agrees to teach homeopathy. Post Graduate polishing in old school colleges does not tend to make better homeopaths of favorite sons or of recently graduated wobbly homeopaths.

In all this jeremiad we intend no unkind word or harsh criticism for the honest men and true of the late Chicago Homeopathic. There were many of them, and they did what they could to stem the tide of disaster. But the leaven of politics and of un-Homeopathy had been introduced and was doing its deadly work. There was no evading the result.

Is the salvation of homeopathy then possible only in the affiliation of its two or three distinctive chairs with its local state university? Is this the ultimate resting place of the Chicago homeopathic schools, all and singular? Is not this the plan that Biggar has been recommending for lo! these many years past, and himself inaugurated in his Cleveland university?

It stands true that a body of men and one woman which has the power of perpetuating itself from year to year, such perpetuation predicted not so much upon merit, as upon political prowess and pernicious personal activity, will, of a certainty, divide itself into parties and vote and act not upon homeopathic or even medical principles, but upon personal motives. And that professor who does not carefully study the political situation and ally himself with the reigning dynasty will find himself on the outside of the faculty door, while some other man, selected by the Man at the head of the Faculty table, will inhabit his bishopric.

Then the end of that college is only a matter of time.

Wake up, you other homeopathic colleges! In the Name of Homeopathy, rouse ye, bestir yourselves! Purge yourselves of these whited hypocrites who are alienating homeopathic students and are trailing the flag of Hahnemann in the mire! Get together, you valiant host of the alumni, and take from these time-serving professors this power which they are misusing and abusing! Get back to the Homeopathy of the Fathers!

Or else the skeleton of the late, lamented Chicago Homeopathic Medical College will not long remain the only college bones bleaching in the sun on the plains of Marathon

A. F. SWAN, M. D., Brighton, Colo.

CASES FROM PRACTICE.

Last week two cases came to me from an old-school man who makes a specialty of diseases of children. The first had been ill from spinal meningitis for a week; female, aged four years, very frail. There was great heat at base of the brain; temperature, 105; pulse 140; neck stiff and movement caused great pain; child was very nervous and restless; too young to explain nature of the pain.

Bryonia, 6x, was given.

Within twenty-four hours there was a slight improvement in the child's condition. Pulse 120, temperature 102. Was called suddenly, in the night, and found pulse too many to count and temperature 106.2; child very nervous and restless; great pain. I gave arsenicum, 6x, and our troubles were over.

Look at arsenicum in Hering, under neck and back, and you will have another shot at torticollis.

* * *

Second Case.—Child six years of age, boy, looked older than he was; face pinched, pale, greening-cast; abdomen distended and hard; dry, teasing cough, with occasional spitting of slight particles of blood; pain in left chest and around the heart; child going (or gone) into a decline. Had been treated for atrophy of the liver for some weeks. I found no abnormal deposits in the urine although much was passed of a pale color; mother said "child wets whenever puts hands in water." Whew! That symptom never failed me yet. See if you can find it? The child is well and only had one prescription of kreosote, 4x.

See if any one can find it? I could only locate it in an OLD edition of Jahr. So many USELESS (?) symptoms have been expunged lately. CHARLES NELSON HART, M. D.

505 Mack Block, Denver, Colo.

A correspondent writing somewhere says: "I hear Kraft feels rather sore these days on account of Mrs. Chadwick; heretofore he has been the most conspicuous citizen of Cleveland; now she comes along and at once becomes the whole state of Ohio—what Jessie James was to Missouri, the state's most famous citizen." And still we can't see anything laughable about that squib.

THERAPEUTICS IN EPISTAXIS.

Aconitum.—Epistaxis in children. The blood is bright red and with each paroxysm of cough the nose bleeds. "If associated with pain in the upper portion of either eye the indication is more certain." (Ivin's Diseases of the Nose and Throat). Nose bleed from the effects of the sun.

Agaricus Muscarius.—Nose bleed when blowing the nose early in the morning, followed by violent sneezing. Fetid dark blood discharge. Epistaxis in old people.

Ambra.—Bleeding at the nose; worse in the morning. Dry blood collects in the nose. Nose stopped up and painful, as if sore.

Ammonium Carb.—Epistaxis in the morning when washing the face, stooping or after eating. Bloody mucus blown from the nose freely.

Arnica.—Bruised pain in the nose from above downwards; frequent blowing of the nose with traces of blood. Nose bleed after every exertion of fit of coughing. Dark fluid blood, especially indicated for hemorrhage due to injury or during whooping cough or typhoid fever.

Arsenicum Album.—Nose bleed with pain in bone and distressing stoppage at the root of the nose. Epistaxis after a fit of passion or vomiting.

Belladonna.—Frequent nose bleed; a discharge of mucus from the nose, which is mixed with blood. Congestion of the head with red face. Worse at night and from motion.

Bovista.—Bleeding of the nose in the morning, with vertigo on rising. When sneezing or blowing the nose drops of blood come out.

Bryonia.—Nose bleed, especially in the morning when rising. Frequent bleeding of the nose when menses should appear. Passive epistaxis of young persons.

Cactus Grand.—Profuse bleeding at the nose, which comes on suddenly but soon ceases; paleness of the face. When due to cardiac troubles.

Carbo Animalis.—Nose bleed in the morning, preceded by vertigo or a dull feeling in the head.

Carbo Veg.—Severe epistaxis several times daily for weeks, with pale face before and after every attack. Nose bleed after

mental anxiety or in old people whose blood is deficient in fibrin.

Chinium Sulph.—Violent epistaxis of young persons. Heat and congestion of the head. Flushed face.

Dioscorea.—Irritation of the nasal passages; discharge of bright red blood from the left nostril. Inside of nostrils sore and swollen.

Ferrum.—Epistaxis in the morning when stooping; in anæmic patients. The mucous membrane of the nose relaxed and boggy.

Hamamelis.—Bleeding from the nose with a feeling of tightness at the bridge of the nose and crowding pressure in the forehead between the eyes. The epistaxis clears the head and affords great relief. Especially indicated in hemorrhoidal patients when occurring with hemoptysis.

Ipecacuanha.—Stoppage of the nose; epistaxis of bright red blood. Especially when occurring during the eruptive fevers.

Lachesis.—Nose bleed. Blood thick and dark. Epistaxis at the menopause or when preceding the menstrual flow.

Melilotus.—Excessive dryness of the nose. Face flushed, with throbbing headache. Profuse and frequent epistaxis with general relief.

Millefolium.—Epistaxis; sensation as if blood were rising to the head. Piercing pain from eyes to root of nose. Nose bleed from mechanical causes.

Natrum Sulphuricum.—Epistaxis during menses; stops and returns often. Face pale.

Nitricum Acidum.—Epistaxis morning and night; stitches in the nose on touch; feels as if a splinter were in the nose. Nose bleed with chest affections.

Phosphorus.—Frequent blowing of blood from the nose. Chronic nasal catarrh; nose feels swollen and sensitive. Nose bleed instead of menses.

Consult—Ambrot., Calc. carb., Erig., Ferr. phos., Caps., Kali Carb., Rhus. tox., Nux vom., Puls., Tull. pend., Sulph. Chironian.

Will some one kindly tell us what has become of that five-hundred-thousand-dollar hospital which was to rise, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the Iroquois theater ruins? The Chicago Homeopathic Medical College no doubt took the remains with it to the grave.

TONSILLITIS.

It is rare for a case of tonsillitis coming early under the care of a homeopathic physician to reach the stage of suppuration. Under the care of a non-homeopath it is not unusual to hear of the removal of the tonsils and of the lancing or spontaneous opening of a tonsillar abscess. Each case must be considered and treated without regard to how other cases were treated. The follicular form is so amenable to homeopathic treatment that it fails to furnish the homeopath the fertile field for a fake reputation, as a remarkable cure of diphtheria, as the same case would to a non-homeopath.

Removal of the tonsils is a confession by the physician of his ignorance of the "healing art." It never prevents a subsequent attack and is to be always avoided when the patient has the money to pay for the operation or the doctor has a new tonsilltome or is too bashful to refer the patient to a specialist, that is, to a specialist in the "healing art," otherwise a specialist in that greatest of specialties, viz., homeopathic prescribing.

Cold applications can be used in tonsillitis, but must be forbidden in diphtheria. The tonsillitis patient does not need to be sequestered, while the diphtheria case must be. For reasons of this kind it is advisable to make a careful diagnosis. Remedial treatment does not depend on the correctness of the diagnosis.

An interesting case came under my observation just about one year ago. An acute attack that readily yielded to *phytolacca M.* The left tonsil remained swollen with occasional exacerbations of swelling and pain, upon slight exposure to cold. Examination of the tonsil with a mouth electric light showed left tonsil considerably enlarged, of a dull red color, and one of the crypts filled with what looked like a hard, cheesy mass. On touching with a probe it felt hard and rough. With a long-handled ear scoop this concretion was removed, leaving quite a fair sized hole in the tonsil. The tonsil rapidly diminished in size and there has been no further trouble.

The worst case that we remember seeing had a throat so badly swollen that we could not see any part of the tonsil, and on the second day of our attendance the tongue protruded from between the teeth and it was impossible to say if the tongue was

coated or not. Under Merc., on the third day, there was the spontaneous rupture of a tonsillar abscess and a rapid subsidence of the inflammation.

Cases of this character may die as the result of suffocation when the abscess ruptures. Its contents filling up the trachea, preventing the entrance of air into the lungs. A case of this kind came under our observation early in our practice. The mother, having left the room for a moment, coming back to find her daughter black in the face and suffocated by the abscess that had broken while the mother had been out. When called to a case where there is abscess formation we have the patient placed in a semi-reclining or sitting position and never for a minute left alone.

This writer on one occasion, prescribed phytolacca for a throat that had been swollen a week or ten days, keeping just about the same. We were rushed for time, so simply looked at the throat, and as it presented such a perfect picture of the throats that we had cured with phytolacca, she was given a dose of phyto. M., with a very quick recovery. No questions were asked of the patient nor any statement made other than as to the length of time of sickness and lack of improvement. Snap prescribing of this character is not to be advised, for it never impresses the patient with the knowledge required to secure the result, and will sometimes not be followed by the good result that you would have obtained had you more carefully considered the case.

The worst case of chronic hypertrophy that has come under our care was a boy about four years of age. His life history was nothing but calcarea, and his marked constitutional symptoms at time of the beginning of the treatment were unmistakably calcarea. He could not lie down; was compelled to breathe with the mouth open. Under calcarea carb. M., he was soon able to breathe lying down and to sleep with the mouth closed. He removed from Denver before a complete cure was secured.

We treated one young lady five times in one winter with inflammation of the tissues where the tonsils had formerly been. The winter before this she had had the tonsils removed to secure a cure, but instead of a cure there were as many attacks and as hard ones as before the cutting process. Belladonna or phyto-

lacca relieved the acute attacks and under sulfur, her constitutional remedy the attacks became less frequent and of much less severity.

Amongst the remedies that I have found most useful are aconite, belladonna, phytolacca, mercury and hepar. For the chronic stage we have secured excellent results with the antip-soric remedies, as baryta carb., calceus, sulfur and others.

Belladonna often furnishes us an aid in differentiating between tonsillitis and diphtheria. It is a remedy often indicated in tonsillitis and seldom indicated in diphtheritis. It prefers the right side; membrane is usually of a bright red color and there is always marked cerebral symptoms. Apis is closely allied in many of its symptoms to belladonna, but is more adapted to diphtheritis. Both favor the right side; both have a bright red membrane; belladonna is excited; apis is prostrated.

Phytolacca membrane is of a dark red color; throat is dry. On swallowing, excruciating pain runs through both ears. C. C. Smith, many years ago, said that this drug stood "between bryonia and rhus tox., and cures when these fail, when apparently indicated." Its pathogenesis shows many marked throat symptoms that should draw our attention to it not only in tonsillitis but also in diphtheritis, post-nasal catarrh and all other conditions of tonsil, pharynx and posterior nares. Allen says: "The general indications for this drug in sore throat are the rawness and roughness internally, with stiffness of the muscles externally, associated with backache, headache, vertigo, etc.; the right side is most apt to be affected. It has even been found useful in some cases of diphtheria, involving both sides of the throat, with a heavily-furred thickened tongue, which may be fiery at the tip; great prostration, aching in the limbs; the throat internally is generally purple and there is aggravation from hot drinks."

Mercury, with its nightly aggravation, its aggravation when either too warm or too cold, its salivation, its fetor, its tongue. One would think would furnish an unmistakable picture. It is often prescribed to the detriment of the patient. Jahn writes: "If an abscess begins to form, I at once resort to merc., which generally causes the abscess to discharge in less than twenty-four hours; but which must never be given prematurely, for, if the

abscess is not yet sufficiently ripe, this agent often increases the inflammation and renders it more obstinate.

Allen, in speaking of hepar, says: "Tonsillitis in the suppurative stage; it is indicated after belladonna and baryta; these three remedies may follow in succession; bell. at the very outset, baryta after the bell.—dryness and fever have subsided, then if suppuration threatens, hepar; the indications for which are the fetid odor of the salivations, sharp, splinter-like pains on swallowing, and great sensitiveness to the air or even chilliness." The only sensation that hepar sometimes furnishes us in prolonged cases is that of "swallowing over a lump." Do not mistake your hepar for mercury.

Baryta carb., is to us an unknown remedy in the acute stage of this disease. We have heard of others using it, but either we do not know when to use it, or else we are in a rut and cannot see over the edges. Allen says: "For suppurating tonsils from every cold; indicated when the tonsils are inflamed with swollen veins, in persons who have habitual sweat of the feet." Hawkes writes: "Tonsils enlarge and suppurate often." C. C. Smith gives it this characteristic: "Suffocative breathing from enlarged tonsil on lying down." Jahr places it with sepia, sulfur or calcaria for "chronic swelling of the tonsils." We have always reserved it for chronic cases where we could not see any other remedy indicated, and we have had very few of that kind.

Careful study of the materia medica and equally careful study of each case makes tonsillitis a very easily handled disease with no bad sequelæ.

EDWIN JAY CLARK.

22 Steele Block, Denver, Colo.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Dr. L. L. Seaman was heard to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs on a project to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army. Dr. Seaman has recently returned from an observation tour with the Japanese army and his comparison of sanitation and medical methods between the Japanese and American armies was embodied in these words: "They go us a million times better in sanitation and military supplies." He said that but one per cent. of sickness is fatal with the Japanese army, while seventy per cent. of the sickness in the American army during the Spanish war was fatal.—Daily Paper.

OSTEOPATHS RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES.
CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS NOT.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 15.—The Missouri Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion in which it holds that while osteopaths are not physicians and surgeons under the laws of the state, they are liable for damages resulting from injuries sustained by persons whom they treat.—Daily Paper.

* * * * *

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire has recently decided that persons who knowingly submit themselves to treatment by Christian Science "healers" must not expect to recover money damages for any injurious consequences that may arise. The case was one in which a healer tried to dismiss the thought of a recurrent attack of appendicitis. The patient was a woman who had an attack from which she recovered under medical treatment. When a recurrence took place she hired a "scientist" to disperse the claim by sitting in front of her and making assertions while she read Mother Eddy's book. As she grew steadily worse she finally became alarmed, called in her physician, was operated upon and recovered. She then tried to recover damages from the "healer" who didn't heal, but the judge said the dupe was just as guilty as the duper, and that if it was illegal for the defendant to treat the plaintiff as he did, it was equally illegal for her either knowingly to employ him to give her such treatment or to consent to be so treated. One might say this was a good ruling, for the plaintiff was a fool and it served her right nearly to pay with her life for her folly. But, on the other hand, the law ought to protect weaklings and fools from the machinations of crafty knaves, and when Christian Scientists know there will be nothing to pay if their victims die, society will have lost a powerful defense against the onslaughts of the readers and healers of the Church of Eddy.—Medical Record.

In a recent publication Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey of Lincoln, Nebraska, asks the question: "Ought the teaching in homeopathic colleges be criticised by the profession?" Most assuredly, "No!" On the same principle, if a man steals a horse, keep it quiet.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

Office of the President, George Royal, M. D.

To the Members and Friends of the American Institute of Homeopathy, Greeting:

At a recent meeting of the executive committee, held in Chicago, the date for the annual meeting of the Institute was fixed for June 29th to July 1st, 1905. The committee of local arrangements reported sufficiently to assure the executive committee that everything necessary to the comfort and convenience of the members and their friends, who attend, has already been outlined and will be completed.

The headquarters will be at the Auditorium hotel. The management of this hotel, which also controls others in the same neighborhood, have made very liberal reductions from their usual rates. As is well known, the auditorium hotel is situated on the Lake front, assuring fresh, cool breezes and freedom from noise.

The meetings of the Institute will be held in Music hall, adjoining the Auditorium. The affiliated societies have been provided rooms on the "assembly" floor of the Music hall building, and in the banqueting rooms of the Auditorium. Thus are provided four large, well lighted and well ventilated rooms and several smaller ones, under the same roof and conveniently connected by elevators and halls.

The subcommittee on entertainment has planned so as to interfere as little as possible with the work of the Institute. Besides the opening reception and ball on Monday evening, there will be a banquet on Friday evening. At this banquet the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, each celebrating their fiftieth anniversary, will act as host to the members of the Institute and their friends, and all will celebrate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Samuel Hahnemann.

The presidents of the affiliated societies and the chairmen of the bureaux, with two exceptions, were present with the executive committee. They all reported excellent programs well under way. The keynote sounded by these officers clearly indicated that the coming meeting is to be one for effecting a more vital and aggressive organization.

The officers earnestly ask for the inspiration of your presence at this meeting.

GEORGE ROYAL, President.

CHARLES GATCHELL, Sec'y.

Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 15, 1905.

The Critique

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JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
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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—G. S. Peck, M.D., president; address, Stout Block; D. S. Vinland, M.D., Secretary, 1705 Lawrence 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.

HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA.

This all-important branch of a Homeopathic physician's education is receiving a remarkably reliable review through the columns of The Critique in the articles appearing monthly from the pen of Dr. James Tyler Kent of Chicago, and we feel a very great feeling of pride and pleasure when, in a personal letter to the editor, Dr. Kent says: "The papers now running through your Critique have never appeared; they are dictated entirely for your paper. I have never lectured on these remedies." It is further a source of great satisfaction to receive numerous inquiries for extra copies containing "Dr. Kent's article," men-

tioning some particular topic discussed by him, and to have this request followed by an annual subscription, which, in more than one instance, at least, has been followed by similar subscriptions from friends of the former inquirer after true Homeopathic teaching. Those who, in their student days, have had the benefit of Dr. Kent's teaching of *Materia Medica*, have nothing but the highest terms of endearment and enthusiastic praise for the manner in which he presented this rather tiresome topic during this period and many have seen fit to say many pleasant things relative to his articles in these pages, the only difference they can see between the lectures and the later-day articles is that the latter are more condensed than were the class room talks. We shall continue to give these articles the benefit of first position in our pages and trust this feature of *The Critique* will meet the approval of our readers and that they will not miss this introduction to our regular monthly meetings for many moons.

CRITICISM OF HOMEOPATHIC TEACHING.

In the December number of *Progress*, Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey of Lincoln, Nebraska, asks this question: "Ought the teaching in homeopathic colleges to be criticised by the profession?" This is easy; certainly the teaching in homeopathic colleges should be criticised by the homeopathic profession whenever and wherever the teaching is faulty. Criticism—honest, able, judicious criticism—is the one thing needful for the securing of proper teaching, inasmuch as such criticism not only brings out the best there is in the teachers, but spurs them on to greater and more effective work. Unfair criticism is always to be deplored, but such criticism never comes from a broad-minded, capable man. Honest criticism never hurts.—The Medical Counselor.

The foregoing from the very conservative Counselor will surely meet the approval of the ex-president of the A. I. H., manager of *Green Gables*, situate near unto Bryanville, but whether it will receive the complete concurrence of the class of publications first presenting the conundrum is another question. Criticism is a peculiar commodity and some people would much prefer to retain it as a personal privilege rather than see it used promiscuously by others; in fact, opinions expressed in a perfectly fair and open manner by any one except them-

selves, immediately becomes a "knock" and the wielder of any such weapon is as readily classed among the "knockers." Homeopathy needs but little assistance in making a place for itself in any community, provided its principles are presented by an honest and conscientious individual; the teaching in Homeopathic colleges need not fear criticism that comes from the narrow-minded nincompoop any more than it might expect to benefit from commendation coming from a similar source, and when the subject is considered of enough importance to receive the attention given it by the very capable Dr. Baily, it is altogether probable that his attention has been called to certain conditions in certain communities and that he has endeavored to call attention of his friends to matters needing immediate attention. The finesse displayed by the doctor in his article only adds to our high opinion of his ability to say the right thing at the right time.

M.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR A SAINTLY SYMPOSIUM.

Inasmuch as the symposium style of medical magazine article appears to be fashionable in certain unmentionable quarters, especially if the banquet of brain product is intended to explain certain unpleasant but not at all uncommon post-graduate conditions and that their compilation and publication appear to be about the only means whereby certain so-called homeopathic journals can secure recognition in the pages of medical magazines of any standing whatever, we would suggest that the afore-mentioned unmentionable direct an inquiry to its college-editorial-colleagues something along the following lines:

"Kindly furnish us for publication, over your own signature, of course, your ideas as to the best methods to be adopted whereby a dean and registrar of a struggling and almost stranded medical college can be guaranteed absolute assurance of success when they deputize a trio of trusted lieutenants to concoct and carry out a little scheme through which the editor of a very obnoxious medical publication, say, for instance, *The Critique*, may be 'summarily expelled' from the alumni association of the before-mentioned struggling and almost stranded institution. We

have had some sad experience in this line of late and are unable to determine, through the deep gloom our somewhat benumbed intellects are endeavoring to penetrate, whether the job was bungled by bad technique or bad teaching; this much we can assure you of, however, and that is, the bad example we have set our understudies in times somewhat remote, but not entirely forgotten, had nothing whatever to do with the miscarriage of the matter. Be so good as to help us out in this affair as you did recently when the subject of so much interest to us college folks was up for combined consideration and we will be only too glad to give you from the abundance of our wide experience such substance as you may seek, should the urgent need confront you as now makes our already heavy burden almost unbearable."

We believe an appeal of this character would be considered not only a "master stroke of enterprise," but would furnish a profusion of "pregnant points" which would be appreciated by other publications as well.

Along the fore part of last month the editor of The Critique received a very ominous looking document, registered so as not to fail in reaching its destination and on opening the same we were confronted with "Sir." At first we thought it might be one of Kraft's jokes, but on reading further we discovered that "The charges are: Finding, after careful consideration, that you are completely out of harmony with the aims and purposes of the alumni association of the Denver Homeopathic College, you are hereby commanded to appear before a meeting of this association, to be held February 13th at 7:30 p. m., at the college building to show cause why you should not be summarily expelled from this association." This was signed by the secretary of the association. The reason the meeting was held in the college building was that no self-respecting member of the alumni, although this had been the custom on previous occasions for the past six or eight years, would permit the thing to take place in his or her office; the college authorities, however, had no objection to loaning one of the class rooms of the college to the good cause inasmuch as it was (supposedly) a foregone conclusion that the editor of The Critique would receive such

a rebuke from his college associates as would make any unfavorable comments appearing in his journal anent the Denver Homeopathic Medical College in the future look like they were the outgrowth of the aforesaid reprimand. We hate to spoil any good white paper in telling about the affair, as it would be only adding to the painful history so plentifully recorded against an institution which has experienced about all the torments of just retribution that it is possible for any self-condemned concern to conveniently carry, but it did not take long to determine that the would-be biters were playing the passive part; that they were most unmercifully whipped and if President McGee had not formulated rules at the beginning of the "trial" whereby the motion was ruled to be out of order, we don't know just how much more humiliating the members present would have made it for the trio of trusted lieutenants of the dean and registrar. Fortunately, our resignation is in the hands of the president of the alumni association, so that those members of a miserable minority who were instrumental in bringing about the "charges" need not lie awake nights thinking how to preserve the purity of the profession, as it will keep their time pretty well occupied for some little while if they succeed in living down the contempt of members of the alumni of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College. Two of the trio were members of the graduating class of last year which refused to accept the invitation of the association to feed them free of cost, because Dr. Strickler advised them to do so, "as it would only give Mastin another chance to say something mean about the college." That raw spot showed recent renewal in some of the "charges" which were made; the senior member of the saintly triangle had not, evidently, recovered from that little postoffice notice which appeared in *The Critique* before we were responsible for its contents; you all remember that little offer to treat postoffice employes, AND THEIR FAMILIES, for a dollar a month, don't you? Well, they "done their damndest," but that didn't amount to much, and of course, such things makes us love our Alma Mater all the more. Yes? M.

Kraft, of American Physician, is one of the latest additions to the correspondent class of a certain unmentionable. Interesting? Very.

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.

This issue of The Critique, 4,000 copies extra.

Send your "Cases From Practice" to The Critique. It makes interesting reading.

Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown has moved his residence to corner of Thirteenth and Emerson.

Another very interesting Materia Medica article by Dr. James Tyler Kent in this issue of The Critique.

Dr. Greene of Arvada was a caller at The Critique office the 18th of last month. The doctor is prospering at that place.

The New York Homeopathic College practitioner's course for 1905 will occupy the time between May 1st and 20th, this year.

Dr. John Galen Locke has opened separate offices at 1355 Welton, where he may be consulted between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

Even with our cold snap as a dampener, the chances are that Denver is a better "winter resort" than most any other spot on earth.

As a result of a little rustling the homeopathic literature of the University of Michigan has increased from 450 to 2,000 pamphlets since 1896.

Bear in mind that if you take a patient to the Emergency and General Hospital that there is no danger of any other doctor or nurse "doing" you.

Drs. Satisbury and Campbell have removed their offices to rooms 526-529 Bradbury building, corner Third and Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

Pneumonia is much less prevalent and less fatal in Chicago this year than usual, according to the Bulletin of the Health Department of that city.

Dr. Watson, the osteopath who was on trial in Missouri recently for the murder of his wife, has been acquitted and will return to Denver to practice.

Dr. Swan was in the city the 13th of last month. Of course, being a staunch alumnus of the D. H. C., he was on hand to help hang the editor of The Critique.

Dr. Peck appointed Drs. J. B. Brown, Clinton Enos and J. W. Martin program committee for the forthcoming program period of the Denver Homeopathic Club.

According to the Medical News, the blind of Japan have a practical monopoly over massage. In this way the blind are self-supporting and contented with their lot.

According to the Medical Counselor, the authorities of Detroit Homeopathic College are congratulating themselves upon the splendid character of their present classes.

One of our former neighbors in the Majestic building, Dr. A. L. Bennett, has moved to Dr. Peck's building on Stout street, where he has very elegant offices on the ground floor.

The Medical Century man calls Kraft "Zerubbabel." Rather familiar, we're thinking, calling a professional man by his given name in public print. We await the awful answer of Zerub.

Total abstainers live from twenty to fifty per cent. longer, according to report of actuaries and medical directors of several New York life insurance companies, than even moderate booze warriors.

The West Side Hustler is authority for the statement that an eleven-pound boy was born to Dr. and Mrs. Dillard on ground-how day. That isn't the way the Hustler put it, but it was on that date anyhow.

Kraft says that something must be done quickly and radically if we would save our homeopathic colleges from utterly disappearing, and with them extinguish the sacred fires on the altar of Homeopathy itself.

Don't overlook the article regarding Portland, Oregon. If you are a member of the A. M. A. it will interest you to know what your professional brethren intend doing at the forthcoming meeting of that society.

The manner in which American Journal of Surgery and Gynecology refers to Bernard McFadden, editor of "Beuty and Helath," leads us to infer that it believes his right name to be either Barney or just plain mud.

Dr. Florence Ward performed a Caesarian section upon a patient at the Homeopathic sanitarium in San Francisco, the result of which was twins. All concerned, including the doctor, were doing well at the last reports.

Indications for the Homeopathic Remedy in Diseases of Nose and Throat," D. A. Strickler, M. D.; "Surgery of the Perinaeum," W. R. Welch, M. D.," is the program at the March meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club.

Among the recently incorporated institutions of the state we notice the Progressive Publishing Company, of which Drs. Strickler, Stewart, Burr and Willard are the incorporators; capital stock, \$25,000. Let the good work go forward.

Dr. George W. Little distributed over 1,000 souvenir silver spoons among his patients in Glenn's Falls, N. Y., where he has practiced medicine nearly fifty years. Nothing small about him if he is Little. This all happened Christmas time.

Dr. James A. Egan is so popular among the Homeopaths of Illinois, especially, that the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago passed resolutions recently, requesting Governor Deneen to reappoint him secretary of the State Board of Health.

Dr. F. A. Tuxbury, a very popular and prominent old-school physician of this city, whose offices adjoined those of the editorial office of The Critique, died at his home in this city Sunday morning, February 5th, of acute Bright's disease. The remains were taken to Ambsbury, Vermont, for burial, the 8th.

The Homeopathic Recorder says that fees are good in Texas, and that there are several towns of from 3,000 to 10,000 population in that state that have no homeopathic physician. Texas has a Homeopathic Board of Medical Examiners, of which Dr. Hunter B. Stiles of Gainesville, Texas, is the secretary.

The first regular meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club under President Peck's administration was one of the most largely attended of any in the history of the club—that is, of recent years, any how. There was an almost full membership present, besides many visitors. That looks good, to begin with.

A Michigan maid, so the secular press states, fainted upon being kissed by a member of the male sex, and the aforesaid member showed himself an amateur by applying aqua pura in bucketful doses to her face to relieve her. Here is where a man with a knowledge of the law of similia would have won a home.

Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, secretary of the Homeopathic Medical Society of New York, places us under obligations to him for a copy of a ballot for election of officers of that association. A notation on the bottom of the same suggests that members "make your peace with the treasurer and cast your ballot correctly."

Dr. H. F. Bigger, so says the Medical Century, has issued a circular letter to the alumnus of the Cleveland Homeopathic College, offering some criticisms and urging united action for the good of the institution. If he would dare say anything out here the Alumni Association would hang him up by the heels. Sir?

Drs. Cowperthwaite and Shears were the homeopathic members of a committee of twenty-five physicians selected to choose the new staff of the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois. As a result, Drs. Kahlke, McBurney, Titzell, Cushing, Vaughan, Fitzpatrick, Hazeltine, Cameron, Halbert, Weiland, Wood and McDonald were honored.

We haven't noticed a comment concerning Dr. Kent's *Materia Medica* but what has spoken in the very highest terms of this recent publication. Medical Advance says: "We advise our readers to secure a volume, read a remedy every day, and better work in the cure of the sick will be the result." That advice is good enough to pass along.

Hering Medical College of Chicago has purchased the old Chicago Homeopathic College building and took possession of the same January 16, 1905. Several members of the faculty of the Chicago will accept places upon the faculty of Hering, and there is much happiness and prosperity in sight for those interested in the latter named institution.

"The late lamented Chicago Homeopathic College" is the heading to an editorial in the January issue of Medical Advance, which should be read in open meeting of the faculty of certain so-called institutions to which the article especially refers. Kraft furnished most of the ammunition for the article, and it is of the usual vitriolic variety and touches many tender spots.

Mr. E. L. Lomax, the ever hustling and rustling general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific railway paid a flying visit to the Critique office the fore part of last month. He is never so busy, however, but what he can think of some new idea whereby the patrons of his popular line may be benefited, and the object of his last visit was the looking up of matters connected with his department.

Dr. A. F. Swan of Brighton sent a patient to the Emergency and General Hospital the latter part of last month. Out-of-town physicians having either medical, surgical or obstetrical cases which require hospital care need not fear but what their patients will receive the very

best of care at this institution, and on their return home will not show any effects of hammer work by either nurses or other doctors.

In a very neatly printed circular, under the title-page announcement, "A Winter Resort," the Union Pacific Railway is using our editorial in the December issue, "Colorado as a Winter Resort," to tell the people about the climate of this wonderful country. A personal letter from the passenger department of the aforesaid company advises us that a large supply of the circulars had been printed and good distribution of them was being made to the general agents of the Union Pacific in the East.

The Medical Counsellor of Detroit, January edition, is such a marked improvement over preceding issues of that publication in every respect that one almost fails to associate it with the old journal bearing that title. It has been enlarged, carries a different colored cover and contains a vastly increased amount of reading matter and deserves a largely increased patronage. The editor of The National Hospital Record, whoever that is, has complete charge of the Counsellor, and certainly has worked wonders in the way of improvements.

A certain unmentionable did not deem it good journalism to publish the names of the recently appointed members of the City and County Hospital staff, notwithstanding it either held its forms open for the election of officers of the club or had a "hunch" as to whom the honors were to go. While we don't imagine any of the hospital people, except those who were an afterthought, would care much about the matter, this hide-bound method of making known news is a trifle out of line with the progressive protestations of this publication.

That old homeopathic war horse, Medical Advance and Journal of Homeopathic, so our copy reads, of the January issue, reached us rather tardily, but shows such a wonderful improvement, mechanically, over recent issues, that we rejoice to make mention of it's return to modern methods of publication. The old H. C. Allen style of editing is once more in pleasing evidence and we hope The Advance will continue to talk homeopathy "in the same old way" which has characterized its conduct during the many years in which its honored editor has handled the ribbons.

The business of the Albany hotel, this city, under the able management of Mr. William Maher and his hustling partner, Mr. S. D. Dutton, has outgrown the present quarters, and we see by the daily papers that a 250-room addition is to be made to this already extensive hotelry, besides raising the present property several stories. This is an example of what push, progressiveness and politeness in business will do, as the Albany, while always more or less popular with the general

able to the bromides, because it does not excite nausea, vomiting, or alimentary disturbance. Moreover, it does not seem to produce the undesirable systematic depression often resulting from the older bromides. Although my patient has been taking Brometone day after day for over a year, he has not been afflicted with skin rashes or any other indications of bromism. Furthermore, he has not had an attack for sixteen months, has gained in weight, improved in appearance and takes a more cheerful view of the future.

"From my experience with it I am inclined to believe that Brometone will prove of service in the treatment of other nervous conditions, particularly insomnia, headache and delirium tremens. It may also prove of benefit in some cases of asthma and may relieve cough of reflex nervous origin."

BOOK NOTICES.

The Mnemonic Similiad. By Stacy Jones, M. D., author of "The Medical Genius" and of "The Bee-line Therapia and Repertory"; 347 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 7 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1904.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Hagee's Cordial Cod Liver Oil Compound is very highly recommended for all cases of lung trouble as a restorative in children as well as adults, after pneumonia and la grippe. In bronchitis in old people it is excellent. It is palatable, easily assimilated, and is a good tissue builder. Often where other preparations of cod liver oil have been taken without the least benefit, Hagee's will be found to do the work.—The Kansas City Medical Index-Lancet.

VIOLATES THE RULE OF A LIFETIME.

I violate the rule of a lifetime in saying a word for Sanmetto, but being fully convinced, as I am, of its worth and purity, and knowing, as we all do, its essential components, I feel I am justified in saying I have never found it to fail me in time of need.

WILBUR F. HOYT, M.D.

Paw Paw, Mich.

COLD WEATHER DISEASES.

Disorders of the stomach, kidneys, liver and bladder are aggravated during the winter months by inactivity of the perspiratory ducts.

This inactivity of the sweat glands throws a double burden on the liver and kidneys that results in the gathering of impurities which soon clog those unflushed organs. The solvent and diuretic action of Allouez Bi-Magnesia water is of the utmost value in preventing stagnation of these canals.

Contrary to general belief, the use of Allouez can be more safely dispensed with in hot than in cold weather.

Portland and the Northwest is best reached by the Union Pacific and its connections. The trip is made in less than three days—200 miles of it being along the matchless Columbia river, a great part of the distance the train running so close to the river that one can look from the car window almost directly into the water. The superb equipment and splendid train service of the Union Pacific make the journey one of great pleasure as well as interest. This will be the popular route to the Lewis & Clarke Exposition. Before deciding on your vacation write for full information to any Union Pacific Agent, or E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A., Omaha, Nebraska.

Women mostly, but very often, men, show the effects of the winter's social, climatic or business vicissitudes in a train of symptoms clearly indicative of bankrupt vitality. It is sometimes difficult to classify the condition in any of the well-known disease groups because symptoms of many organs and functions merge into each other and form a complex picture. Impairment of the digestive functions is manifested by loss of appetite, inability to digest food, sometimes gastric pains. Headache, languor, sleeplessness, general exhaustion, constitute the nervous system's methods of voicing its poverty. Loss of flesh and strength and the general state of malnutrition, bespeak disturbances of the functions of metabolism regulating the proportion of waste and repair of tissue.

Here is a strong statement, but it is true—every word of it—and is based upon the accumulated experiences of the past twenty years: Gray's Tonic will do more to restore these cases to health than any other tonic or restorative known. Its beneficial effects are noticeable from the start; it engenders appetite, enables the patient to digest and assimilate sufficient nourishment; it favors the restoration of healthful normal sleep without the use of hypnotics; it gradually but surely brings about normal nutrition and removes the symptoms of nervous irritability. Gray's Tonic is the broadest sense tonic, restorative, reconstructive. It is an indispensable aid in the treatment of poverty of tissue, blood or vitality from whatever cause.

public, under its new managers has taken a very conspicuous place in the very front rank of the best hotels of the entire West, and all within a very brief period.

The Antiphlogistine Company has issued a little booklet illustrating the proper manner of applying this generally-used preparation besides giving a vast amount of information concerning the same which is of interest to the physician and layman as well. From a mechanical standpoint the booklet is a beauty and cannot fail in carrying out the intentions of its publishers in conveying a vast amount of useful information to quarters where it will do the most good. It will be worth your while to write for a copy; we have no doubt but what the Antiphlogistine people would gladly send you one.

It pleases us amazingly to note the many nice words said for Kent and his forthcoming *Materia Medica*, for he deserves them all. And it adds another feather to our cap to recall that we, individually, had a little to do with the business. It was through our shorthand efforts that Kent's first lectures appeared in the *Homeopathic Physician* in orderly and completed form, though preceding this, Tomhagen, who graduated the year before us, had sent a few isolated reports of lectures for Kent to the same journal. We do not now regret our labors in this direction, for it was a repetition of that old saw that he who for another's fire faggots bears himself gets warm. The "faking" of these early lectures and polishing up the extemporaneously spoken remedies put our own little tiny feet in the right way. Boericke & Tafel are getting the Kent book out as rapidly as printer and binder can furnish it to the profession. Be sure and get your copy early.—*American Physician*.

At the semi-monthly meeting of the Denver Osteopathic Association in the Masonic Temple, a resolution was adopted protesting against the exclusion of osteopaths from the Homeopathic Hospital. The hospital is represented to be non-sectarian as to schools of practice, and contributions have been solicited and obtained from osteopathic practitioners on assurances that their cases would be received. By recent action an osteopath was refused permission to place a patient in the hospital. This is regarded by the osteopaths as discrimination against the profession and deemed worthy of consideration by the Legislature in reference to medical bills.—*Evening Post*, February 20th.

This was Dr. Nettie E. Bolles' patient. Inasmuch as Dr. Bolles' husband, Dr. N. A. Bolles, has been a student at the Denver Homeopathic Medical College for the past several terms, it would appear to be nothing more than common and very ordinary decency that his wife should receive a slight amount of courtesy.

The last issue of the Critique publishes a number of fine half-tone pictures, some whereof are familiar and some not. There, for instance,

is S. S. Smythe, again clad on not alone with chastity, but as well with his aforetime beard which, the latter, the last time we saw him at Washington, was a minus quantity, and made him look like a Campbellite preacher, only, however, until you heard him tell one of his inimitable stories and listened to his infectious laugh. There is J. Wiley Anderson, my Jo John, a little more reverend and hairless than when we met him in Omaha, but still young and vigorous as upon that joyous occasion. Hart looks as always, like a hard worker, a hustler, and a pusher "for fair." And now comes James William Mastin, editor of Critique, and after looking at this understudy of our handsome C. Aldrich of Minneapolis, and judging him only by his face as pictured in this half-tone, we wonder that said Mastin can sling so savage but withal so interesting a pen as he does. He is a forceful face with masterful mien, and we do not wonder that he has made Critique a success—he and Jo John Anderson. Clark and Brown we have heard of a good deal, and, hence, know them by reputation. Armbruster—who seems alarmed about something—and jolly-faced Vinland we do not know, but that doesn't say that they are not equally as good and as handsome as their fellow-conspirators in this pictorial toot-and-scramble. These aforementioned gentlemen are appointees of the Denver City and County Hospital, which is the reason for the publication of their august photos in the Critique. Glad to see and know you, brethren!—American Physician.

A NEW THERAPEUTIC AGENT OF VALUE IN THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY, WITH THE REPORT OF A CASE.

Hugo Erichsen, M. D., L. R. C. P. and S., reports an interesting case in the Medical Age for September 25, 1904. The author says:

"The patient had had nineteen well defined attacks of epilepsy since the summer of 1900. Shortly after the occurrence of the last I took charge of his case. Up to that time he had been taking the bromides at irregular intervals, owing to the fact that his stomach was easily deranged. Eventually they had to be rejected. Even bromide of sodium proved objectionable for this reason.

"About this time my attention was directed to 'Brometone.' It proved to be the very thing I was looking for, as the patient had no difficulty in retaining it, and it did not give rise to untoward after-effects. After taking what was evidently an overdose the patient experienced drowsiness during the day, but when the dose was reduced to 5 grains (in capsules) three or four times a day he had no further trouble in this respect.

"Brometone contains about 77 per cent. of bromine, and possesses the sedative and other characteristic effects of that agent. It is prefer-

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CANNABIS INDICA.

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

A strange ecstatic sensation pervades the body and senses. The limbs and parts seem enlarged. A thrill of beatitude passes over the limbs. The limbs tremble. Great weakness spreads over the body. The symptoms resemble catalepsy. Anaesthesia and loss of muscular sense. Complaints ameliorated by rest. Exaltation of spirits with mirthfulness. Wonderful imaginations and hallucinations. Wonderful exaggerations of time and space. He seems to be transported through space. He seems to have two existences, or to be conscious of two states, or to exist in two spheres. Delusions. Incoherent speech. Laughs at serious remarks. Laughs and weeps. Spasmodic laughter. Jestings. Moaning and weeping. Fear of death; of insanity; of the dark. Anguish, and sadness. Mental symptoms ameliorated by walking in the open air. An opposite phase prevails with his weakness. He loses his senses and falls. Passes from the rational to the irrational in rapid succession, back and forth. Forgets words and ideas. Unable to finish his sentences. Thoughts crowding upon each other in such confusion prevent rational speech. His mind is full of unfinished ideas, and phantoms. Wonderful theories constantly form in the mind. Loquacity. He cannot control the mind to reason rationally upon any subject. Any effort to reason is interrupted by flights of wild imagination and theory. Vision upon vision passes before the perception. Hears voices, bells, music, in ecstatic confusion.

Feels as if the calvarium were opening and shutting, or being lifted and lowered into place. Pulsating pain throughout the head. Weight in occiput, with pulsation. Shocks in the brain on regaining consciousness, and on waking from sleep.

Stitching pains in temples. Tension of scalp. Tenderness of scalp. Dimness of vision. Visual clairvoyance. Letters run together. Hearing acute. Singing and buzzing in ears; pulsating. Face pale and sunken. Insane look. Stupid look. Sickly, expressionless look. Grinding teeth during sleep. Stammering. Metallic taste. Desire for, and dread of water.

Flatulence distending abdomen, ameliorated by eructations.

The urinary symptoms are numerous. Inflammation in the kidneys, with burning pain. Soreness in the kidneys, and dull aching. Stitching pains in the kidneys. Constant or frequent urination. Urine burns on passing. Burning, stinging in urethra, before, during and after urination. This remedy has cured many cases of gonorrhœa. It is useful in the first stage, and cures the symptoms set for *Cannabis sativa*. Must wait for urine to start. Urine dribbles after urination. Much mucus in the urine. It is useful in chordee during gonorrhœa. The discharge in gonorrhœa is yellow.

Sexual desire increased in both sexes. Erections mechanical and painful. Menstruation profuse and fluid; painful; paroxysmal pains, like labor pains. Uterine spasms. Threatened abortion threatened with gonorrhœa. Menses come every two weeks.

Spasmodic oppression of the chest with suffocation.

Palpitation during sleep. Pressing pain in the heart with suffocation during the whole night. Stitching pains in the heart. Pulse, slow or rapid and irregular; fluttering; a nervous pulse.

Pain in the back at the menstrual period.

Paralytic weakness of the limbs with trembling and thrilling. Numbness of limbs and soles. Prickling of soles. Rest ameliorates, and motion aggravates. Violent pains through the lower limbs on walking.

Sleepy, but cannot sleep. Starting of limbs during sleep. Dreams of dead bodies. Dreams prophetic. Nightmare.

Prickling of the skin. Formication and itching all over. The skin feels drawn tight over the body. Anaesthesia.

* * *

CANNABIS SATIVA.

The resemblance of this remedy to *Cannabis Indica* is remarkable, and has led to a belief that they are identical. The

one has often been substituted for the other, and has cured symptoms produced by the other. Their mental and urinary symptoms are very similar. The sensation of opening and shutting has been cured by both remedies.

Things seem strange or unreal. He seems as though in a dream. Confusion as to his personal identity. Makes mistakes in writing and speaking, and misunderstands what he reads and hears said. Sounds in the room seem to come from a distance. When he speaks it seems as though some one else were speaking. (Alum.) Seems as though her senses would vanish. Despondent in forenoon, lively in the afternoon. Fear of going to bed. Hysterical feeling in the throat. Anxiety in the stomach. Confusion of mind and vertigo.

Rush of blood to the head, as though it came from the stomach. Opening and shutting of the vortex, begins on waking, lasts all day, and is worse from noise. Sensation of drops of cold water on scalp. Formication.

Inflammation of the conjunctiva and varicose veins. Sensation of sand in the eyes.

Noises in the ears.

Sensation of enlargement of the nose. Epistaxis. Pressure on the root of the nose. Dryness in the nose. One cheek red, the other pale. Nasty taste. Difficult speech. Dry mouth and throat. Aversion to meat. Eructations, bitter, sour, empty.

Inflammation of the kidneys. Ulcerative pains in the kidneys. Oedema of the prepuce with gonorrhœa. Thick yellow gonorrhœal discharge. Burning in the urethra during and after urination. Stitching in the urethra while the urine flows. Urethra sensitive, swollen. Chordee. Burning at starting and closing of urination. Stitching in urethra when not urinating. Most difficult and painful urination. Pain that extends from meatus back along the urethra while urine flows. Violent urging to urinate. Constant or frequent urging to urinate. Involuntary urination. Violent pain at the close of urination. Bloody urine. Spasmodic closure of the neck of the bladder at the close of urination. Inflammation of the urethra.

Intense sexual excitement in both sexes. Much dropsical swelling of the prepuce. To the female it has a reputation for sterility. Menses profuse. Leucorrhœa in little girls (Sepia).

Gonorrhœa. Uterine hemorrhage after labor. Threatened abortion.

Catarrh of the chest. Bronchitis with wheezing. Asthma; must have window open. Green viscid expectoration. Salty sputum. Cough, with blood spitting. Stitching pains in the pleura. Asthma with bladder troubles. Palpitation.

Pressure as with a sharp point in the coccyx. Drawing pains in tendo-Achillis. Stitching in the skin all over while perspiring. Numbness of finger tips.

* * *

CARDUUS MARIANUS.

This is one of the most important liver remedies, if a homeopathic author can be excused for the expression. There are many pains, pressing, dragging, drawing, burning; worse from motion. The patient is very sensitive to cold, and is subject to attacks of bilious vomiting at regular or irregular intervals. The author has cured many violent sickheadaches ending in vomiting bile, and cases in the habit of taking calomel, with this remedy (Sang.). Dropsical effusions with liver diseases. It is useful in hemorrhages and jaundice, when symptoms agree.

Sadness, irritability and weeping. Congestive headaches; pressing pains coming periodically. Fulness and heaviness in the head. Sensitiveness of the scalp to cold air. Pressing outward of the eyeballs. Yellow sclerotics. Burning in margins of lids. Burning inside of nose. Epistaxis.

Taste bitter, insipid; or wanting. Foul tongue. No desire for food. Nausea, and vomiting mucus, then bile. Painful retching, and then vomiting sour greenish fluid. Drawing pains from left to right in the stomach. Burning in the stomach. Vomiting blood, very black.

The most important of all are the liver symptoms. Dragging pain in right hypochondrium when lying on left side; like Arn., Mag-m., Nat-s. and Ptel. Pressing, drawing, stitching in right lobe of liver. This remedy establishes a healthy flow of bile, and thereby cures the condition that favors the formation of gall stones. It has many times broken up the tendency to gall-stone colic. Portal congestion and hemorrhoids. Sore, bruised, hard liver; sometimes the left lobe, but oftener the right. When complicated with lung and heart symptoms; with expectoration of blood.

Drawing, stitching or burning pains in the abdomen. Distended abdomen. Cutting pains.

The stool is black. Stool hard and knotty. Clay-like, bileless stool. Burning in rectum and anus. Itching piles. Bleeding piles. Inveterate constipation.

Burning in the urethra. Copious high-colored urine, with copious sediment. Turbid urine. Retention of urine.

Menses copious. Menses suppressed. Uterine hemorrhage with portal congestion. Drawing in vagina, and leucorrhœa.

Liver cough, when lower portion of right lung is affected, with chronic congestion of the liver.

Pains in the chest with liver pains. Stitching pains. Drawing pains, aggravated by motion.

Pain in the back under the right scapula (much like *Chel.* and *Aesc.*). Drawing pains in the back. Sensitive spine.

Cramping, drawing, pressing, rheumatic pains in the limbs. Violent pain in the right deltoid. Pain in the hip joints, aggravated from rising, stooping, and motion. Neuralgic pains in the lower limbs, worse from motion. Oedema of the feet. Varicose veins. Ulcers. Rheumatism, and jerking of the muscles. Cramps in the calves and feet. Walking almost impossible.

Gastric and bilious fevers.

* * *

CAULOPHYLLUM.

Weakness in the reproductive system of the woman. From weakness she is sterile, or she aborts in the early months of gestation. During parturition the contractions of the uterus are too feeble to expel the contents, and they are only tormenting. Labor-like pains during menstruation with drawing pains in the thighs and legs, and even the feet and toes. Uterine hemorrhage from inertia of the uterus. Relaxation of muscles and ligaments. Heaviness, and even prolapsus. Subinvolution. Excoriating leucorrhœa. Menses too soon, or too late. She is sensitive to cold and wants warm clothing—quite unlike *Pulsatilla*. She is hysterical, like *Ignatia*. She is fretful and apprehensive. She is rheumatic, like *Cimicifuga*, only the small joints are most likely to be affected. Later she suffers from after pains, and they are felt in the inguinal region. Rheumatic stiffness of the back, and very sensitive spine. She is sleepless, restless, and withal very excitable. This remedy has cured chorea at puberty when menstruation was late.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL HOMEOPATHY.

The Critique respectfully urges that homeopathic physicians, whether they may have been solicited personally, or by letter, to contribute to this department or not, to send us a record of at least one case from their practical experience in the practice of homeopathic medicine wherein the homeopathic remedy is exhibited as having been used according to the law of similars. The indicated remedy, according to some recent and remote graduates from homeopathic institutions, is fast becoming an unheard-of element in the treatment of disease, all of which The Critique does not believe, and we would like to prove by publishing a few, or as many, practical demonstrations of the law as may be furnished us, to back up our opinion as regards the practice of a majority of those professing to follow the flag of Hahnemann. Articles will be given position in order of receipt at this office.

* * *

ANACARDIUM VERIFICATION.—Painful gnawing in epigastrium as though hungry, with sensation of lump just above stomach at times almost unbearable; entire disappearance of symptoms while eating—only to return, with renewed violence, immediately after. Anacardium (200th) cured promptly and permanently.—Margaret E. Burgess, M. D., 1639 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.—Mrs. X.; multipara; aged 29; personal habits and surroundings unhygienic.

February 13, 1905.—Called at 8 p. m.; found an O. D. A. presentation, with foetal heart sounds strong at 130. No dilatation, head not engaged, pains far apart; mental condition good and looking forward to the outcome with courage and calmness. Membranes ruptured artificially at 10:30 p. m.; child (boy) born at 10:45; no tears, no ruptures; placenta expelled by Crede method forty-five minutes later. Natural pulse and temperature normal, hemorrhage not excessive; baby well formed and of moderate size and weight.

February 14.—Called at 6 a. m. for convulsions. I was too late to witness the attack, and from the description was unable to prescribe; so advised dry heat to the extremities and cool cloths on the head, and having in mind that Yingling says that bell. is the first remedy to think of, gave that, without success, however, as she had several through the day, although in spite of several visits I was unable to see an attack. Between attacks the patient lay quiet with a vacant stare, unable to recognize husband or friends; would not answer when spoken to.

Finally at 7 p. m. I found the following: Opisthotonus extreme: convulsions began in hands and feet; fingers were crooked and held far apart; eyeballs turned up, mouth awry with "twist" to the right, protruded tongue, the pale face changing to bluish with relief of spasm. R̄ Cuprum Met. (200).

11:30 p. m.—Lay in comatose condition previously noted until now, when a slight spasm occurred, passing off into the same comatose condition. The respiration took on peculiarities which were something of a Cheyne-Stokes character. These periods were not continuous, however; the breathing in the main was stertorous; pupils contracted and insensible; face pale with bluish cast; has had no after-pains; pulse weak and small, impending death.

Opium 30, 3 drops in water one dose.

Watched the case till 5 a. m.; respiration growing gradually more quiet and regular and the face losing its cadaverous appearance.

February 15, 6 a. m.—Reported "patient up and wants to be dressed"; found her quarrelsome, violent, wanting to be up and about, face flushed, arteries throbbing.

Bell. 30, 3 drops in water one dose, and S. L. until quiet.

9 a. m.—Sleeping quietly.

From this on the patient made an uneventful recovery with return of after-pains and lochia, and is regarded in this vicinity as "one raised from the dead."

A peculiarity was the absence of any recollection of the labor and the birth of a child.

Comments and criticisms will be welcomed, as I am not one

who knows it all, by any means.—Richard Blackmore, M. D., South Ashburnham, Mass.

* * * * *

Writing the editor of *The Critique* regarding our department of "Practical Homeopathy," Dr. J. Adams, 12 St. Patrick street, Toronto, Canada, encloses the following advice to young men and women regarding the use of tea, rather the avoidance of its use. To the young men he says:

"Avoid tea because it causes nervous debility and weakens the back. At first it irritates, and subsequently debilitates the sexual organs, thereby causing a constant escape of seed, either imperceptibly with the urine or while at stool, or in the form of nocturnal emissions. Much of the general debility, so common among young men of the present day, may be traced directly or indirectly to the use of tea."

Continuing along the same lines, he cautions young women against the indulgence in this favorite beverage, as follows:

"Avoid tea because it causes nervous debility and weakens the back. It first stimulates, and then relaxes the whole frame, and by its debilitating action on the sexual system produces a large proportion of the so-called female complaints. Young women suffering from leucorrhœa (whites), bearing down pains, falling of the womb, painful or irregular menstruation, or the like, should be most particular in avoiding it, as its use renders all attempts at curing such diseases either useless or merely temporary."

* * * * *

Dear Editor—If Dr. Charles N. Hart will consult the late repertory of Dr. Kent's he will find, on the 640th page the symptom referred to—"involuntary urination on washing hands." You find what you need in Kent's work. Respectfully,

M. B. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Delta, Colorado, March 16, 1905.

* * * * *

X.—Section hand, German, forty-five, large man, consulted me on December 5th for the following symptoms:

Soreness in chest under sternum; dry cough; worse evening, on going to bed and in morning; very little expectoration; tenacious mucus; gave phos.

On the 6th no improvement except in cough; prickling in chest; shortness of breath: gave ars., high, with little change.

On the 11th gave ars., 12x, with a prompt aggravation of all symptoms: never had been so bad.

On the 12th gave ars. (90 m), one dose with improvement to about former condition: this was repeated on the 14th.

On the 16th reported no change, but had a dull, heavy pain in back—a new symptom: constant crawling over sternum, seeming to be in skin and muscle. Dyspnoea, not worse from hard work, but much worse on rapid walking. Gave *Ranunculus Scel.*, —10 m Sk.—night and morning; continued until January 1st, when he reported complete relief from all trouble.

Comment.—A careful study of this case with the aid of a repertory gave arsenicum first rank by many points, yet it did no good. On looking for “constant crawling over sternum,” I found in Kent’s repertory chest formication acon. alum. am-m., arund., eadm., earl., chin., coloc., mag-m., ran-sc., urt-u. Of these *Ran. sc.* seemed best indicated and results justified it. This crawling he afterwards stated had troubled him for two years.

Dr. Hart’s query regarding symptom—urination whenever he puts hands in water found only in an old *Jahr.* may be answered by calling attention to Kent’s repertory, page 640, where the following appears: “Urination, involuntary, while washing—kreosote.” This is not identical, but, naturally, when washing, one’s hands would be in the water. No other remedy is given as having such symptom.—A. F. Swan, M. D., Brighton, Colorado.

* * * * *

THE SINGLE REMEDY IN THE SINGLE DOSE.—

Case I.—A telephone message was received one night requesting me to call upon a case of muscular rheumatism described to me as being hopeless, the request being made by the patient’s spiritual adviser, who gave as a reason for the call that he wished the wife and friends of the patient to feel that everything possible in the way of medical aid had been provided. The history secured was as follows:

A man, about fifty years, an excessively hard drinker; taken down three months previously; had been under treatment by various physicians, constantly growing worse and finally given up as hopeless.

Two days before my advent what were described to me as "sinking spells" had begun, with extreme pain in the region of the heart, the intervals of consciousness between the "spells" having been of short duration. When his wife admitted me she stated that he was then unconscious, but I noticed that as we crossed the floor in the adjoining room he groaned and that the groaning became more strenuous as we approached the bed. This ceased when we ceased motion. As I felt for his pulse, however, he screamed with pain and made an effort to speak. The general swelling was excessive and I noticed on certain portions of the body—according to his wife's statement those first affected—a bluish tinge as of a fading bruise.

The treatment during the three months had run almost wholly to the salicilates, various samples of which I found in the room. Of course, under the usual instruction, this patient should have received *Nux Vomica* immediately to antidote the old school drugging.

This teaching in regard to the use of *Nux* in such cases is excellent, provided the clear indications for some other remedy are not present.

But in this case the extreme sensitiveness to jar and to touch, the discoloration and swelling and the further symptoms, secured from the wife, of great foulness of all excretions, including gas from the stomach, led naturally to the selection of *arnica*.

A few No. 5 pellets of the thousandth potency dissolved in four teaspoonfuls of water, the four doses given ten minutes apart, was all he received that night.

The following morning, sixteen hours after the remedy was given, he was comparatively easy, able to move himself slightly, mind perfectly clear, no pain whatever in region of heart and no further "sinking spells." The improvement under this dose was so great that at the end of four days, without further treatment, he was able to raise himself and to sit on the side of the bed. From this time on he received at various times *Psor. Sulph.*

Merc. and Rhus. as indicated, making a complete and rapid recovery.

Case II.—One of my associates called to consult with me upon the case of a woman with a profuse discharge from the right ear, thick, yellowish, very foul and so excoriating that the skin was destroyed wherever touched; also violent pains in the right arm and shoulder with swelling when the pains were present. The pains and swelling were worse toward evening and during the night. Toward evening and at night, also, the patient was very irritable, insisting not only upon the constant presence of the doctor, but also of the whole household. This is practically all of the case offered me for consideration.

The physician had given about all of the remedies, the symptomatology of which shows markedly a foul and excoriating discharge from the ear with rheumatic symptoms, but, naturally, without results.

After careful questioning in regard to the general and mental symptoms of the patient I found that these pointed so strongly to Pulsatilla that I advised the remedy.

His elimination of Puls was instant and emphatic on the ground, as he stated, that Puls. never showed an excoriating discharge.

Even after having been shown a lecture of Dr. Kent's in which Kent speaks of the excoriating discharge sometimes found under this remedy, he was still doubtful, but at my earnest request he consented to accept from me a dose of Puls. (c.e.) and to administer it. The recovery was rapid and complete.

Case III.—A student in his fourth year at college; light haired; gray eyed; rosy cheeks; short and stockily built; quick tempered; reticent; irritable; had had a constant frontal headache for four years; tendency to constipation for which he had taken more or less physic; quite often a desire for stool without ability to pass; felt worse in the morning, but headache no worse in the morning; disinclination to retire until early morning hours.

These are all the positive symptoms I was able to secure during the first visit. I dismissed him with one dose of Nux Vom. 980 m. and a request to call again as soon as possible.

Three weeks later he reported the headache as having ceased within forty-eight hours after the dose and the bowels regular.

To the present time—three months—there has been no return of the headache or the constipation.

These cases are cited to show only the rapid curative action of the single dose of the properly selected remedy in the higher potencies.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M. D.

14 Nevada Building, Denver.

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Some time ago the foreman of one of our large manufactories came to me quite unhappy. He had a swelling upon the dorsum of his penis as large as a good sized butternut, the shape of one and as hard. It had been growing a year or more and he wished me to "cut it out"—(that has been practiced so much lately that I place the cut it out in quotations, for cutting it out has become chronic and slang.)

I asked time to look his case up, found the symptom in Jahr exactly fitted the case: "A butternut-shaped hard growth on the dorsum of the penis." Sabina. I asked the man (he was no gentleman, for he never paid me) if he'd ever been diseased? He said: "Oh, no; well not since I was a boy—twenty-six years ago; then only the gonorrhœa." He got one dose high C. M., Sabina (Finke). In one week he had a discharge from the penis and in two months from this date and one dose the man was well and no sign of the swelling.

This week a very prominent lady called "with no faith in doctors," for they had failed to cure her headache. She had taken the whole list of coal tar products and during the last headache a bottle of Harper's cure. Her heart had become fearfully affected and her headaches nearly constant. We don't like these cases, but must work to cure them.

She said, while reciting her symptoms, that if she slept she invariably dreamed one thing: that she was "about to fall in the water; didn't fall in, but saw it and woke up scared."

I found it under Digitalis—the whole thing. She got the C. M., one dose. She is better; fourth day, placebo. She will get well.

Dr. Mastin, I wish to state that I see the Kreosote symptom I mentioned last month in Kent's new work. Why not? He is a master. By the way, what a shame that those who do not believe in a symptom without a pathological basis should eliminate them from our text books. Key notes are good. Our original Chicago *Materia Medica* man, Dr. Smith, used to say: "See his nose and you can tell whose face it is." That's true, but know his mind and you will know the Ego.

Mark Twain says: "The big things of life are like elephants—you can step around them; the little ones like fleas—you can't dodge them; they annoy." I hardly know who this latter hits, but put it in: "How good and how glorious it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," etc. Yours. HART.

* * * * *

DIARRHOEA CLINICALLY CONSIDERED.—On a certain occasion we were called to prescribe for a diarrhœic condition in a consumptive. The weather, which had been cool, had suddenly changed to very warm. Bowels had been moving very freely for over forty-eight hours. There was slight fever; strong pulse; great thirst, and as long as he kept perfectly quiet no desire for stool. Turning or any other slight movement would bring back the desire and if persisted in, would bring on a stool. Sleep was good except for dreams about his work. One dose of *bryonia M.* relieved the troublesome condition.

When I was practicing at Longmont a traveling man came into the office one day and said: "Doctor, I am sick enough to go home, but I must finish my route before I do so. Can you do anything more for me than my family physician at Denver or the doctor that I consulted at Boulder, both of whom are Homeopaths?" For a number of days there had been diarrhœic stools, worse in the forenoon. Stool of very large quantity, quite thin, and preceded by much urging, but not painful, and accompanied by a terrific odor. This was before I had become at all skilled in the art of healing and thought that large doses made up for lack of skill, so he was given some powders of *podophyllum* (3x), with directions to take one, then, and to repeat the dose every time that there was an abnormal movement of the bowels. On his return trip he informed me

that he had all the powders except the one taken before he left the office and one taken shortly afterwards. He seemed much surprised at two powders doing the business for him. Since that time we have prescribed for many a case requiring this remedy and have used it in the (C. M.) potency with quicker and as positive result as in the case just detailed.

Another podophyllum case comes to my mind—a teething babe. Had passed a very restless night, continually rolling the head, moaning and groaning and grinding the teeth. Bowels had been loose for some time, but as the child was teething, no attention was paid to the condition until this time, when the parents thought for sure it was a case of meningitis. Stool was profuse, gushing, painless, worse in the forenoons and had a very rotten odor. Podophyllum quickly relieved the meningeal condition and less rapidly the diarrhœa.

Another case that comes to my mind is that of a young man; stools a brownish water, requiring immediate attention, and preceded by and accompanied by abdominal pains that came in squads. China low two doses cured.

In the winter of 1897-8 at the clinic of the Denver Homeopathic College we presented to the class one day a patient with this history: For nearly a week there had been semi-fluid black stools, with sharp pains through the abdomen, worse after the stool. Leptandrin (c. c.), one dose, brought the stools to a normal condition.

In one case where the stools occurred only at night and the patient was too young to detail their symptoms *pulsatilla*, low, acted curatively. A baby with the sourest smelling stools that was ever under our observation, received *rheum* (c.c.), one dose, with prompt and curative results. A consumptive with a diarrhœa that drove him out of bed early in the morning with a brownish, mushy stool, received one dose of *rumex crispus* (c.m.), with a cessation of the diarrhœa and a marked relief of a very troublesome cough.

Sulphur is a remedy that is frequently called for in these bowel conditions. It drives the patient out of bed about an hour earlier than his usual habit for rising and stool may be of almost any color or consistency. When indicated the (c.c.) or the

(D.M.) potency will do the work quicker and more certainly than any lower one. Nux is another remedy frequently called for and used with such excellent results that one can not easily pick out an individual case to illustrate its action. A case that has been drugged with home remedies or by crude doctors will very often present a picture of a continual desire for stool, often without result, yet a cessation of the desire after the attempt to satisfy it. Nux high relieves. Merc. is another excellent remedy; it also has a continual desire for stool with a small or no passage, but followed by more or less urging. Other symptoms must differentiate as to which mercury you should use.

It is not always easy to differentiate the remedy, especially in a young child, and where the people consider diarrhœa in the same light as do many a so-called Homeopath, a loose stool. The careful student with Bell on diarrhœa, or Kent's repertory and Allen's handbook and the brains to know how to use them will secure wonderful results with the single dose of the properly selected remedy.

The time of day when the stools occur is of much more importance in the selection of the remedy than the color or consistency of the stool. And here, as elsewhere, what brings on the stool or what prevents the condition, presents the valuable data. Let me quote from Bell a few pertinent remarks:

"It becomes evident, therefore, that the individualizing symptoms possess the greater value and are indeed indispensable to a certain selection. It should be noticed, further, that these distinguishing symptoms are of all kinds and qualities, from the most purely objective and pathological, to the most subjective and delicate complaints which the organism is capable of uttering. But, whatever the character of these symptoms, in this particular, it is to be observed that they are hardly ever obtrusive enough to thrust themselves upon the notice of an unobserving man and that they often require a patience and acuteness of observation, hardly excelled by astronomers, microscopists and other followers of natural sciences."—Edwin Jay Clark, M. D., 22 Steele Block, Denver, Colorado.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Golden, Colo., Nov. 30, 1904.

To the Honorable Board of Control:

The health of the school, I am very glad to report, is excellent. For several years the school has maintained a remarkable record in this respect, especially considering the "constitution of the boys committed to its charge."

While two deaths occurred during the past two years, both of whom were surgical cases. One boy died four hours following an operation for tubercular osteomyelitis; the other died of obstruction of the bowels, shown post-mortem to be a distention and occlusion of the duodenum caused by clotted blood, hemorrhage being undoubtedly due to an injury received while playing football, though the tissues were in a weakened state from numerous former attacks of "bowel trouble."

Last January an epidemic of measles broke out. The first boy to take down with it had been an inmate of the school but about a week; he had been exposed a few days before being sentenced to the school from Idaho Springs. Twenty-two others caught the affection, but all recovered nicely. In May, five boys came down with German measles, but the measures taken prevented its further spread. Three cases of typhoid fever developed late in August and early in September. The exact source of the contamination has not been determined. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and certainly the water supply is pure and abundant.

November 16, 1903, a homeopathic physician and surgeon was appointed to take charge of the medical department of the school.

During the year ending November 30, 1904, I have made 291 visits and 2,738 prescriptions. The total number days spent by patients in the hospital was 2,043, an average daily hospital list of 5 2-3.

The hospital steward has attended to many bruised or sore fingers, boils, dressings, etc. More than 3,000 have received attention at his hands during the past twelve months. I can not help expressing my appreciation of the conscientious and efficient services of the present steward, Mr. Robert Smith.

In addition to many colds and minor complaints, the following cases have been treated during the past year :

Amputation of toe, 1; barb wire cuts, 1; burns, 2; conjunctivitis, 3; culture taken for suspected diphtheria, 1; dislocation of wrist, 1; fracture of forearm, 2; German measles, 5; gonorrhoea, 2; hemorrhoids, 2; hernia, 3; incontinence of urine, 2; impacted faeces, 1; inflammatory rheumatism, 2; muscular rheumatism, 3; measles, 23; mumps, 2; operation for tongue-tie, 1; obstruction of bowel, 1; orchitis, 3; otorrhoea, 1; phimosis, 3; pneumonia, 2; pleuro-pneumonia, 1; paracentesis thoracis, 1; syphillis, 1; shingles, 1; teeth pulled, 34; tubercular osteomyelitis, 1; typhoid fever, 3; tonsillitis, 3; trachoma, 1; undescended testicles, 2; urticaria, 1; measure taken for wooden leg, 1.

Very respectfully submitted,

WALTER JOEL KING, M.D.

New York, March 16.—The spread of the deadly disease called cerebro-spinal meningitis, of which the medical profession admits that it knows little beyond the fact that it kills and is an epidemic, brought Dr. Darlington, president of the board of health, before the board of estimates and apportionments to-day to ask an appropriation of \$5000 with which to defray the expenses of a medical commission to investigate the cause of this modern plague. During the past week there were eighty-seven deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis. A similar number of deaths from cholera or smallpox would cause widespread alarm. Medical science declares the disease is caused by a germ, but it is impossible to stop this germ's deadly work. For the sufferer there is practically no relief. The best efforts have failed so far to discover a cure of any kind. The physicians, in fact, do not know how the disease is communicated, but they declare it is infectious. Dr. Darlington, president of the board of health, also admits the helplessness of the medical profession in combating this deadly disease.—News, March 17.

Denver had an epidemic of this "modern" plague over twenty years ago, and while the death rate, under old-school treatment, was quite large, several Homeopaths still in active practice had the satisfaction of seeing most of their cases recover. We advise New Yorkers to try a little homeopathy for a change.

New Mexico has a Board of Osteopathy, recently appointed by Governor Otero, consisting of C. H. Connor, Albuquerque; A. M. King, Roswell, and C. A. Wheelon, Santa Fe.

**HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK.**

The fifty-third annual meeting was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 14 and 15, 1905. The president, Dr. Bukk G. Carleton, presided, and in calling the meeting to order on Tuesday morning introduced the Rev. Lorenzo D. Case, who opened the proceedings with prayer. The sessions were well attended by physicians from all points of the state, not to mention visitors and contributors to the proceedings from other sections of the country.

The report of the treasurer, Dr. Charles T. Haines, showed a comfortable balance in the treasury.

The necrologist, Dr. H. Worthington Paigs, presented an obituary sketch of the late Dr. William L. Fiske of Brooklyn, one of the state medical examiners and an esteemed member of the society.

The following physicians were elected to membership: Drs. William Perrin, G. Hoffman Peters, F. N. Whitehorne, J. Wilford Allen, Joseph H. Beattie, Otis M. Wiley, F. W. Cornwell, Edw. G. H. Beck, Thomas A. Wasson, Hills Cole and Guy B. Stearns.

The following papers were reported under the various bureaus. They were unusually practical and interesting in character and elicited good discussion: "Infant Feeding," by O. D. Kingsley, M.D.; "The Physician's Unpaid Debt to Youth," by George Parker Holden, M. D.; "A Talk-on Materia Medica," by George S. Royal, M. D., of Des Moines, Iowa; "The Rosacea," by E. Wilton Brown, M. D.; "Comparisons of Chamomilla, Colocynth and Dioscorea as Abdominal Remedies," by E. E. Snyder, M. D.; "Bryonia," by Walter Sands Mills, M. D.; "Why Are the Secondary Attacks of Appendicitis More Liable to be Dangerous than the Primary?" by W. L. Hartman, M. D.; "Irreducible Hernia: of the Aged; of the Obese," by A. R. Grant, M. D.; "When to Operate for Hernia," by B. W. Sherwood, M. D.; "Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum," by George T. Morely, M. D.; "The After Effects of Abdominal Operations." by Dewitt G. Wilcox, M. D.; "The Relation of the

Kidneys Gynaecology," by Homer I. Ostrom, M. D.; "Some Notes on the Use of High Frequency Currents in Nasal Disease," by J. B. Garrison, M. D.; Laryngeal Tuberculolosis," by F. D. Lewis, M. D.; "The Significance of Oral and Facial Deformity," by G. B. Rice, M. D., of Boston, Massachusetts; "The Polyneuritic Psychosis," by Roy E. Mitchell, M. D.; "The Rest Treatment," by A. J. Givens, M. D.; Vicarious Medication for the Insane," by J. T. Greenleaf, M. D.; "A Plant That Causes Non-Reminant Animals to Lose Their Hair" and "The Gagus Plant," by W. U. Reynolds, M. D.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, De Witt G. Wilcox; first vice president, William Tod Helmuth; second vice president, George R. Critchlow; secretary, H. Worthington Paige; treasurer, Charles T. Haines; necrologist, John Hutchinson; counsel, F. E. Wadams, Esq.; censors, H. D. Schenck, G. W. Roberts, T. D. Buchanan, A. B. Van Loon, George E. Gorham, Louis Faust, S. W. Hurd, B. J. Maycock, F. D. Lew.

The banquet of the society was held in the Ten Eyck on Tuesday evening and was largely attended. This occasion was seized upon by the society as a suitable time to present their esteemed fellow member, Dr. William Henry Watson of Utica, with a beautiful loving cup. The speech of presentation was made by Dr. M. O. Terry, ex-surgeon general of the state. Dr. E. H. Porter presided as toastmaster and speeches were made by the following distinguished guests. Dr. B. G. Carleton, president of the state society; Dr. George Royal, president of the American Institute; Joseph A. Lawson, Esq.; Dr. William Henry Watson, Andrew S. Draper, L. L. D., Commissioner of Education; T. Guilford Smith, L. L. D., regent of the State University; Phiny T. Sexton, L. L. D., regent of the State University.

H. WORTHINGTON PAIGE,

Secretary.

256 West Fifty-seventh St., New York City.

Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment during the meeting of the A. I. H. in Chicago during the month of June. There are a lot of alumnus of this college in Colorado and it is hoped that as many as can possibly do so will attend.

MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the Missouri institute of Homeopathy will be held at Kansas City, Missouri, on April 24th, 25th and 26th.

The last meeting at St. Louis was attended by prominent members of our profession from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Arkansas, Indian Territory and from all parts of the great state of Missouri. The general attendance was better, the papers and discussions excelled in interest those of many previous meetings.

The bureau chairmen have been actively at work for several months in the endeavor to excel each other in the perfection of their respective bureaus, and the result can not be anything but gratifying.

Any paper you may have or contemplate preparing will be welcomed. The title of said paper should be sent to the chairman under whose bureau it may be, or to the general secretary on or before March 20th.

The following are the bureau chairmen: Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, James A. Campbell, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri; Sanitary Science, S. A. Benson, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri; Gyneacology, W. A. Forster, M. D., Kansas City, Missouri; Clinical Medicine, L. P. Crutcher, M. D., Kansas City, Missouri; Paedology, C. J. Luyties, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri; Surgery, Willis Young, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri; Materia Medica and Homeopathic Philosophy, George A. Mellies, M. D., St. Louis, Missouri; Education and Legislation, W. E. Reily, M. D., Fulton, Missouri; Neurology, L. E. Whitney, M. D., Carthage, Missouri; Diagnosis, Henry Ravold, M. D., St. Joseph, Missouri; Obstetrics, W. F. Martin, M. D., Maryville, Missouri.

The report of the committee on medical legislation will be of vital interest to you and to the welfare of Homeopathy in the state of Missouri.

We need your attendance and you will be benefited by the intellectual feast and social intercourse the meeting offers.

Make it a point to attend, and oblige. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE A. MELLIES, M. D.,

General Secretary.

2839 Cass Ave., St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1905.

WAKE UP! FALL INTO LINE!!

This year is the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann. It should be celebrated by all who believe in similia. This may properly be done in various ways, but how better than by formally enrolling ourselves and enlisting our neighbors as working members in the organizations that represent Homeopathy.

In the United States and Canada there are more than 13,000 homeopathic physicians. Only 4,500 are members of the various state societies and of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the largest and most representative body of homeopathic physicians in the world, only 2,000 are members. Our homeopathic colleges, from which reports could be obtained, have graduated in the last ten years 3,939 students. To this list a considerable number graduating from colleges not reporting and from allopathic schools, who practice Homeopathy, should be added. A fair estimate would be 4,500, equal to the entire membership of our state societies and more than twice the number of the members of the institute. Probably not more than a third of these are members of our state societies, and less than one-fourth are members of the institute.

As a tribute to the memory of Hahnemann, we propose that the institute membership shall be doubled at its next meeting in June. A heavy proposition? Not at all! There are 2,500 state society members, every one of whom should at once join the institute. There are 8,500 who should be brought into the state societies. Cutting out the undesirable, there should be no difficulty in at once doubling the membership of the state societies. All that many want is a polite invitation to become applicants for membership. According to a new rule of the institute, only members of their state societies, if there are such, are eligible for membership in the institute. Being a member of the state society relieves applicants from paying membership dues to the institute. This fact in a way restricts us to present members of the state societies for recruits for the institute, but an earnest effort ought to largely increase the membership of the state societies at the spring meeting. It is proposed that these new members of the state societies apply at the same time for mem-

bership in the institute, and that these state societies suspend, by unanimous consent, any interfering rules governing membership, or have another and special meeting called that any who could not be elected at the regular meeting may be made members before the institute meets in June. If neither of these things can be done, file applications for membership in the state societies and at the same time in the institute, membership in the latter being held subject to election to state society membership. Thus we may this year at least present names enough to double the institute membership.

How can all this be done? By everyone doing his duty. Let every member of the institute pledge himself to secure one new member, and the work is done. After one is secured, get another, and another for some who, for one reason or another, may fail to each bring his man.

A few years ago a New England physician voluntarily and without other authority from the institute than that vested in his membership, undertook to secure new members. The next June he presented the names of more than thirty applicants for membership. Who, then, can not send in the names of one, of two, of five, of ten?

The institute's special committee on new members is: H. E. Spalding, M. D., Boston; J. W. Ward, M. D., San Francisco; Charles E. Kolke, M. D., Chicago; J. H. Ball, M. D., Bay City, Michigan; W. E. Reiley, M. D., Fulton, Missouri.

In working for the institute, work at the same time for the state societies. Let everyone who is worthy come to the front and be mustered in.

H. E. SPALDING, M. D.,

Chairman Committee on New Members.

519 Beacon Street, Boston.

The Hospital Leaflet, devoted to the interests of the Rochester, (N. Y.), Homeopathic Hospital, is one of the most thoroughly Homeopathic documents which reaches this office. It tells of more practical things being done for the institution it represents than any other publication in existence. It would not be a bad idea for our home institution to take pattern from it.

GREAT GATHERING OF MEDICAL MEN.

Delegates From All Parts of the United States Will Attend National Convention of American Medical Association at Lewis and Clark Exposition.

The greatest gathering of medical men ever held west of the Rocky Mountains, and one of the greatest gatherings ever held anywhere, will be that during the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, this summer, when the American Medical Association will meet in convention. It is expected that at least 2,500 doctors of all cults will attend, and that these will bring with them their wives, families and guests, to the number of 5,000 more. The sessions of the Association will be held from July 11th to July 14th, inclusive.

Dr. K. A. J. Mackenzie and other local physicians associated with him have organized the work of preparing for the visitors, and the plans already formed provide for a number of most attractive features. Social entertainments will be on a large and elaborate scale. Trips up and down the Columbia river, where the scenery rivals any in the world, are among these. To enable delegates to appreciate thoroughly the river scenery, it has been arranged to hold one day's session on barges, which will be hauled by steamers down the Willamette river, a distance of eleven miles, to the Columbia, and then for a considerable distance up that world-famous stream. Facilities for such an excursion are of the best, the river steamers being powerful and safe, and the barges fitted with every arrangement for the comfort of tourists.

The general sessions of the body will be held at the Exposition grounds, in Festival hall, a building erected especially for such purposes, and other meetings will be held at various places throughout the city. The various sections of the association—medical, gynecology, surgery and anatomy, obstetrics, ophthalmology, diseases of children, nervous and mental diseases, cutaneous medicine and surgery, laryngology and otology, materia medica, pharmacy and therapeutics, pathology and physiology—will be provided with suitable separate accommodations. A special meeting place will be furnished house delegates, consisting of

100 or more members who will transact the business affairs of the body.

Arrangements are being made for rooms and board for the visiting medical men, and no difficulty is anticipated in securing suitable accommodations. Portland is amply provided with scores of first class hotels and hundreds of family boarding houses. Besides these the houses of Portlanders will be thrown open for the accommodation of visitors. A hotel within the grounds will accommodate 600.

The railroad companies are lending assistance to the Lewis and Clark fair project with an enthusiasm that has not characterized their attitude toward earlier expositions, and have provided lower rates from distant points than were ever before offered for a similar event. Under the schedule already made out, a person living in the Mississippi valley may come to Portland and return for \$45. The rate for the round trip is \$52.50 from St. Louis and \$56.50 from Chicago, and one fare from points farther East. The tickets sold will be good for ninety days and will provide almost unlimited stop-over privileges, thus making the chance to see the country as great an attraction to tourists as the Exposition itself. Yellowstone Park may be visited at small expense, and it is expected that arrangements will be perfected whereby a person may go one way, by one of the northern routes, and return the other, by way of California. Up and down the Columbia the scenery is magnificent, and there are many places of historical interest well worth visiting. A large number of handsome and comfortable river steamers will make regular trips to these points during the Exposition period, from June 1st to October 15th. If you intend going, write E. L. Lomax, general passenger and ticket agent Union Pacific railway, Omaha, for circulars and information.

Dr. Walter Joel King of Golden is the medical man of the Industrial School for Boys, located at that point. His report to the superintendent of the institution appears elsewhere and is merely an incident exhibiting the thoroughness with which Dr. King does things, and his many friends among the alumnus of the Denver Homeopathic will be glad to note his evident prosperity.

A METHOD OF DISPENSING WITH RUBBER GLOVES AND THE
ADHESIVE RUBBER DAM, BY MURPHY.

The disadvantages, inconveniences and dangers of rubber gloves and dam, as well as their theoretical advantages, are well understood. For the past several months the author has been endeavoring to find a material which will replace these articles. He has found that a four, six or eight per cent. solution of gutta-percha in benzine fulfills all of these requirements; the coating prevents secretions of the skin escaping, seals all crevices, cracks, etc., so that pus and blood are kept out of the pores and crevices of the skin at the same time; does not interfere with the sense of touch or impair the pliability of the skin. Either the acetone solution or the benzine solution may be used. The acetone, when dry, is only slightly adhesive, while the benzine coating is sticky. The acetone dries in three or four seconds, while the benzine requires from three to three and one-half minutes. In making the application to the hands, they are cleaned in the ordinary way. The hands are then dipped in the solution, care being taken to keep the fingers separate while they are drying. It wears off on the tips of the fingers if the operation be prolonged. Other applications, however, can be made between operations or to other parts of the hand. One application is sufficient to wear an entire morning.

This is also used on the skin of the abdomen or the parts operated upon, thus making a perfect coating and preventing any escape of germs through the excretions due to stirring of the patient. Bacteriologic tests are being made.—*Jour. A. M. A.*, March 19, 1904.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The Denver Homeopathic Hospital appeals to the public for financial and moral support. It is strictly a non-sectarian hospital, where uniform courtesies are extended to all patients, irrespective of creed or belief, and to all reputable physicians, irrespective of school or practice. As there is no more worthy charity than the care of those who are incapacitated by sickness, we appeal to all to assist in caring for them. We need means to carry on the work we have undertaken, which experience shows is being well done. We need more room to take care of the constantly increasing number who apply for treatment, and many of whom cannot now be accommodated. We need endowments for the necessary care of the indigent sick.

If interested, kindly drop a card to Dr. W. A. Burr, financial agent, 2010 Welton street, who will be pleased to call upon you and give you any desired information.

The Critique

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

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—G. S. Peck, M.D., president; address, Stout Block; O. S. Vinland, M.D., Secretary, 1705 Lawrence 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.

ARE YOU A MEMBER OF THE A. I. H.?

The Institute's special committee on new members is making an unusual effort to double the membership at the next meeting in June, and although the undertaking is of unusual magnitude, we believe the aims of the committee can be accomplished provided each individual member takes it upon him or herself to do a little missionary work and persist in promoting the proposition as laid down in the communication published in this issue of The Critique. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann should see such a revival of enthusiasm

in the cause and recruitment to the ranks of the oldest medical association in America as will convince our friends, the enemy, that our convictions are backed up by courage and confidence and assure them of our firm determination to defend the principles of Homeopathy first, last and always. Let each individual member of the Institute resolve himself into a special committee of one to secure at least one name for the forthcoming meeting to consider; if you do not intend to attend in person, make your presence felt by forwarding the name of some professional brother direct to the secretary; if this is not consistent with your ideas, hand the application to some member selected by the state society, along with the fee, and he will, no doubt, attend to the matter personally. It makes but little difference how you accomplish your purpose just so you secure results. As the committee suggests: "Wake up! Fall into line!"

"PRACTICAL HOMEOPATHY."

Here is an extract from the letter of a prominent homeopath—one who did not contribute to Strickler's symposium—and which seems to be a pretty general opinion touching the teaching in **some** homeopathic colleges: "It seems to me that faith in the homeopathic remedy needs shaking up a little, and if you could get a dozen or so good homeopathic doctors to publish an occasional experience with an **indicated** remedy it might serve to brush up us fellows. It would be especially good for the recent graduates who hear so little of homeopathy during their college careers, that I have seen several who could not tell what homeopathy meant, much less define the law and principles represented on their parchments; who never even heard of the Organon."—American Physician.

Some little while ago The Critique sent out personal letters to a large number of time-tried Homeopathic physicians, with the request that each one give from the abundance of his or her personal and practical experience, a report of at least ONE case, treated by them Homeopathically, our object in so doing being to bring about an exhibition of the absolutely reliable action of the Homeopathic remedy when applied according to the law of similars, and at the same time establish a department in this journal which should be known as the department of "Practical Homeopathy." While the replies to our request have not been

as numerous as we had anticipated, the fact that a great many have promised to contribute to this new feature in the future, leads us to hope that we may be the means of furnishing the medium whereby the Homeopathic remedy will receive a most thorough shaking up, something which will do the prominent Homeopath who wrote the above-quoted clipping, as well as the recent graduates, some little good. The Critique does not believe that all the graduates of Homeopathic colleges are back sliders even though they may have the misfortune to be alumnus of SOME Homeopathic colleges, as Kraft expresses it, but when colleges are obliged to bolster up their teaching by explanations of "why" and "why," the supposition is pretty clearly demonstrated that they belong to the class catalogued as "Some." It might not be a bad idea for the afore-mentioned prominent Homeopath to make public the name of the institution or institutions which turned out recent graduates "who could not tell what Homeopathy meant, much less define the law and principles represented on their parchments; who never even heard of the Organon." Here is a beautiful chance for Dr. Allen to get even with Kraft for forcing the Hemenway exposure.

THAT INSTITUTE JOURNAL.

The calm complacency with which certain members of the editorial profession contemplate the coming of an institute journal and the concern evinced for the certain collapse of all the other medical publications thereby, convinces us that it is high time for us of the "small fry" variety to set our houses in order and prepare for the coming of the Homeopathic Publication Savior with as much fortitude and fearlessness as possible. Up to the present writing we had not considered the matter at all, and, inasmuch as about the only ones who have are those who feel so securely safe in the firm financial backing of some big publishing company as to cause their commiseration to get the better of their judgment to the extent that they have crossed through a long, closely covered and dimly lighted bridge before coming to such a structure, leads us to believe that the publication of a journal by the A. I. H. might, possibly, make a propor-

tionate amount of difference to such "sure-of-our-job" journals as to anyone else; in fact the chances are that these same would feel that terribly weary feeling stealing over them long before many of the lesser lights had realized any difference in their revenue or taken any notice of the new arrival. Personally, we know but little as to the merits of the case and care less, but if there is any method whereby the proceedings of the American Institute may be made more interesting and valuable to the profession, Lord hasten the day of its coming and lend power to the projectors of the plan, even though the answering of this prayer place us on the retired list and our beloved Critique in the literary lime barrel. We would like to see a little more originality emanate from this august body of Homeopaths than the following after old-school methods and we further hate to see the vision limited to the confines of the financial aspect of the undertaking when estimates are being made as to the probable results of the venture, provided it is projected. One journal places the revenue at \$25,000. Any one who has been associated with even the "small fry" element of the medical press of the country will readily see that such a sum is scarcely sufficient to support the dignity of the mission to be undertaken in a manner fitting its importance, and unless we can do the thing "right," we, for one, would suggest that the success of the undertaking be not jeopardized by too precipitate action. Medical Century, with the self-satisfaction one feels after partaking of a powerfully well cooked meal, provided at somebody's else expense, wonders where the editor is to come in out of this "approximately correct" sum after paying for the publication of the transactions and gleanings, for the retrospect man, for the news correspondents and the business manager and the stenographers and the assistant editor? (The "small fry" element usually combine all these under one department, for reasons pretty well understood.) The aforesaid editorial writer overlooked one very important feature and that is the fact that the "devil" will be to pay if every article is not published forthwith and given first position in the first reading mater form; and, from the manner in which some of the old-school publications are taking falls out of the Journal of the American Medical Association, we have no doubt but what the proposed Homeopathic venture would wake

up out of a wild dream some morning to find itself jumped on from more different directions than even a cross-eyed man could make the bluff of looking after. There are lots of other obstacles to overcome before anyone will be found foolish enough to undertake the undoing of every other Homeopathic publication with the exception of *Medical Century*, *North American Journal*, *American Physician* (Kraft kindly adds Hahnemannian), but when that noble gladiator shall have signified his willingness to serve at the slaughter, then will we know that our mission "will have been fulfilled, we (she) will as gladly bow our adieu, and inscribe upon our (her) closed but honorable career—FINIS!" (We, no doubt should apologize for the use of this quotation to apply to our case, as it was originally intended, evidently, to apply to a "lady.")

M.

Dr. Frank Kraft, editor of the *American Physician*, will conduct his next private club for visiting Europe, end of June, 1905, sailing from New York direct for Naples. The tour will then include the principal cities and historical places in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, England, Ireland, Scotland and return from Glasgow in mid-September. Price per person is \$510, which covers all transportation and hotel expenses from New York back to New York. A fine opportunity for ladies or minor children traveling without escort, or for tired-out professional men or school teachers, or students, or recent graduates, or for convalescents, or those along in life making their first and perhaps only visit to Europe. No travel at night or on Sunday. Very little walking. References exchanged. Address Dr. Frank Kraft, Manager, 57 Bell Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Frank Dulin, one of the police surgeons of the City and County of Denver, was shot by a maniac Sunday, March 12th, and died at the Emergency and General Hospital the following Tuesday forenoon at 10:30. Dr. Dulin had gone with the ambulance to answer a hurry call out in the Park Hill district, accompanied by Captain Bohanna of the police department and the ambulance driver, expecting to minister to the needs of some badly-injured people, but instead was met by bullets from a repeating rifle in the hands of a maniac who had already taken two lives. The deplorable and regrettable affair cast a gloom over the entire city, more noticeable, no doubt, among the medical fraternity, as Dr. Dulin was a great favorite with all. He leaves a wife and son to mourn his untimely taking off and they have the sympathy of the entire city.

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.

At the last census there were 132,225 registered physicians and surgeons in the United States.

A new Homeopathic hospital is proposed for Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which a \$100,000 site has been purchased recently.

The proportion of Homeopathic physicians in Cook county, Illinois, to those of other schools of practice, is about one to five.

Dr. Bernard E. Bigler, son of the late Dr. William H. Bigler of Philadelphia, died at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 20, 1905.

Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College has a new registrar in the person of Dr. E. M. Perdue, who has recently succeeded Dr. B. B. Andrews.

Dr. B. F. Replogle, formerly of Oregon, Illinois, has located at Fort Collins, Colorado, according to an item in February Clinique. Chicago H. M. C., '05.

It has been reported that Dr. William Ostler is on the "nigh" side of sixty; oh, well, give him the A. C. E. mixture instead of the straight chloroform.

The Missouri Homeopaths will hold their annual meeting in Kansas City some time during the present month, and indications point to a very enthusiastic and enjoyable event.

Dr. Sheldon Leavett of Chicago, has carried his new psychology theory to that stage requiring a publication to properly exploit it. "Thought" is the title of the new venture.

The editor of Medical Counselor does not propose that his personal charms shall be hid; his photo appears in each issue and it is the picture of a mighty good looking chap, too.

Another slap at the revenue of the medical men: "State Assembly of Wisconsin, February 23d, unanimously passed a bill prohibiting the sale of giant fire-crackers and other dangerous explosives."

Dr. S. S. Kehr of Sterling, Illinois, one of the founders of The Critique, has a very excellent article in March issue of the Medical Century, under the caption "The Tissue Remedies in Pneumonia."

Dr. A. W. Roth, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, is one of the most recent additions to the Homeopathic ranks in Colorado, having located at Fort Collins. We get this information from the Medical Advance.

According to the Medical Forum Dr. A. H. Barber, professor of obstetrics in Hahnemann, of Kansas City, has quit the practice in Kansas City and moved to his country residence at Shawneetown, Kansas.

The 10th of this month will be the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Samuel Hahnemann and we understand that the Denver Homeopathic Club will celebrate the event in a fitting manner.

Dr. Hull, a lady physician who has been doing hospital work in New York City since her graduation, has recently been appointed on the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, New York.

The Medical Counselor is authority for the statement that Dr. Genevieve Tucker of Pueblo, Colorado, "abandons medicine for literature." What the former loses the latter, no doubt, will proportionately gain.

Dr. William Osler, formerly of Baltimore, Md., declares that a man over forty is a rank has-been. Inasmuch as he has accepted a professorship at Oxford in preference to remaining in God's country, proves it.

Dr. R. A. Greenfield, an aged physician of Trinidad, Colorado, had the misfortune to step into an open trap-door the fore part of last month, and as a result of his injuries died in his home town the 13th of the month.

Mr. Henry Phipps of Pittsburg made it possible for Johns Hopkins hospital to open a tuberculosis dispensary recently, by making a cash donation for that particular purpose. He expects great results from the investigations therein.

Over in "darkest Russia" even, they are talking of removing the censorship of newspapers. It is altogether evident that that is no country for a branch of the Alumni Association of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College. Sir?

The Ladies' Aid Association connected with the Rochester (N. Y.), Homeopathic Hospital, gave a euchre party in the Chamber of Com-

merce rooms Saturday afternoon, February 4, 1905, at which function over \$200 was added to the finances of the association.

Dr. Charles Cook Olmstead, a prominent Homeopathic physician of Kansas City, died in his home town January 25, 1905, of Bright's disease. Medical Forum, in speaking of the event, says "his death is held to be a distinct loss to the Homeopathic forces of Kansas City."

Last month, the 24th, while people of Denver were contemplating a change to summer clothing, a man at Gold Cup mine in Taylor Park, near Buena Vista, had both feet and ankles badly frozen. It is only in Colorado where one gets anything in the shape of weather they may desire.

In speaking of the "Post Mortem Philosopher" Brother Dale lays himself liable to dissection by the aforesaid. If the P. M. P. is absolutely wrong in his deductions anent the Chicago Homeopathic, will some one please set him right? He is amenable to reason and red-top rye. Sir-r-r!

Dr. Carolyn Dewey Beebe, ex-secretary of the Denver Homeopathic Club and an alumnus of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, died in this city Monday afternoon, March 13, 1905, of heart trouble. She was forty years of age and leaves two children, an aged father and many friends to mourn her death.

Dr. Genevieve Tucker announces in a very neat card recently received, that after fourteen years' residence in Pueblo, Colorado, she can no longer remain in the high altitude and has removed to Davenport, Iowa, 313 East Fifteenth street. This is one instance, at least, where Iowa gets the better of Colorado.

For the first time in the history of the city of Baltimore, that city was without its supply of oysters during the season, February 23d, owing to the severe cold weather. That is what John Alexander Dowie would call a wise dispensation of Providence, inasmuch as he considers the luscious bivalve an invention of the devil.

In an editorial "An Institute Journal," Dewey of the Medical Century declares that such journals as the Medical Century, the North American Journal and American Physician will not be hurt to any appreciable extent by an institute journal, but all the other periodicals of the school will be injured by it, etc., and so forth. Isn't that too bad!

In their "Original Substitutor," a beautifully gotten up booklet, the Antiphlogistine people say that "No counterfeiter has ever succeeded in producing a perfect dollar bill. No imitator has ever succeeded in reproducing Antiphlogistine." There is, certainly, no room for discussion upon this point.

The secular press gives account of the death of a sixteen-months' old baby at Canon City the 24th of last month, caused by eating several pills containing strychnine. Just whether the formula printed on the bottle would have prevented the mishap or not is a question; one thing is sure, however; if these patent nostrums are used in the house, keep them hid.

Speaking of the Physicians' Casualty Association of Omaha, Nebraska, Dr. E. C. Tennant of Denver has the following to say: "Herewith receipt for check covering claim for accidental injury. While I have been closely associated with the adjustment of claims for the past eleven years, the promptness with which my claim was settled seems almost incredible, as my final proofs were mailed you only three days before check was received."

Dr. Emory Lamphier, after nearly twenty-five years' work in the editorial field, is about to retire from the editorial management of American Surgery and Gynecology, and will, hereafter, devote his entire time to the practice of surgery and gynecology at his present location in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Lamphier's journal has been sold to Dr. J. MacDonald, Jr., late of the International Journal of Surgery and the address will be changed to 92 Williams street, New York City. Dr. Lamphier was a fearless and forceful writer and has made his publication one of unusual interest and value to the medical profession of the country.

Mr. Frederic D. Anderson, son of the business manager of The Critique, representing the High School Congress against the Morey and Franklin societies of the Manual High School, carried off the honors of the oratorical contest in the tenth struggle for the Stevens prize, held in the First Baptist Church, this city, Wednesday, February 22, 1905, the committee of award for this event being Hon. Moses Hallett, judge of the United States Court; Hon. W. H. Gabbert, Chief Justice of the State of Colorado, and Mrs. Edwin B. Hendrie, chief officer of the Daughters of the Revolution. There were eight other contestants, and the rivalry between the different societies was rather more than spirited, so that, in coming out the victor, Mr. Fred not only won the merited approval of his fellows, but placed himself upon a high plane for excellence as a student and orator.

A prominent physician of Chicago writing us recently has this to say of Dr. Kent's lectures on Materia Medica appearing in the Critique: "It gives me great pleasure to see that you are giving Dr. James Tyler Kent's articles the place to which they rightfully belong. I have studied with the masters of the different schools and have been a teacher

myself; I can, of truth, say that he is the **greatest master on these lines that the profession has produced.**" We have no doubt but what the gentleman who attached his signature to the above quotation would be pleased to see it appear in print; but as we do not possess his permission to thus use it we withhold the same. From the number of letters this publication is receiving continually concerning Dr. Kent's articles running in these pages we have concluded to issue 10,000 copies of his communication in this issue which will be sent to prominent Homeopathic physicians all over the country, and we most cordially invite all such receiving the same to become subscribers to the only publication in the United States containing a regular monthly letter from this master of *Materia Medica*. Besides the *Materia Medica* recently issued by Boericke & Tafel, bearing Dr. Kent's name, there is his *Repertory*, which is a standard work of unusual merit, and his little work on *Homeopathic Philosophy* should be read by all physicians who profess to be up-to-date Homeopaths.

In his preface to this volume the author modestly disclaims any attempt to produce a complete working *Materia Medica*, or even a complete digest of the various remedies considered; but, if there can be found, in any work extant, better synopses of the individual polycrests of our *Materia Medica*, we have not yet seen them. Not all of our remedies appear, of course, but about two hundred of those that have been proven are considered. Some receive more attention than others, according to their importance and the completeness of their recorded provings. The personality of the author crops out everywhere. Indeed, we doubt if any one else could have written this book. His masterly powers of analysis have enabled the author to present the individuality of each remedy in a clear and striking manner. The medical student who shall read and study this book, at the beginning of his medical course, will receive just the sort of stimulus that will enable him to pursue the further study of drugs and drug action with enthusiasm and with success. The practitioner who finds time to peruse these lectures will not think them too elementary, and will gain much information that cannot fail to be of considerable assistance to him in his every-day routine of prescribing. This book is not above criticism; no book could be so perfect as to please everybody; but, there is here manifested such a sincere desire on the part of its author to help along the cause of Homeopathy, and there is so much to commend, that we feel just like saying that any Homeopathic prescriber who misses the pleasure of reading Dr. Kent's lectures upon *Materia Medica* will miss a great deal. The pages of this work are as pleasing to the eye as our friends, the publishers, could make them. We hope they will forgive us for saying that it's a pity such books cannot be published at such a price that our medical students could better afford to purchase them.—The Hahnemannian Monthly.

THE USE OF GLYCOZONE IN A FEW GYNECOLOGICAL CASES.

By C. H. Powell, A. M., M. D., St. Louis, Mo.—Professor Principles of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.; Alternate Physician St. Louis City Hospital; Physician in Charge Oblate Sisters of Providence Hospital, Department of Diseases of the Chest, Etc.

It is surprising how physicians fall into habits regarding the use of certain agents in their practice, and how loth they are to resort to something new. No doubt this fact exemplifies the maxim: "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside." This saying, were it put into active practice, would interdict the use of any new drug or remedy, as from the very nature of things a leader must be acknowledged; and that leader would himself violate the above maxim. In the treatment of uterine and ovarian diseases the well known glycerole of tannin tampon, or the use of glycerine and Goulard's solution, or glycerine with other astringents, has been for years recognized and appreciated by gynecologists over the entire world. In the clinics solutions of these agents are ever at hand, and habitually are ensconced into the vaginal canal with very little regard as to the scientific results that will accrue. It has often occurred to the writer that many of the solutions used by gynecologists favored the development of bacilli, and no doubt contributed in no small degree to the lighting up of attacks of pelvic peritonitis so frequently encountered by gynecologists. Glycerine no doubt is without a peer in successfully treating a long range of diseases that afflict women, as the well known hygroscopic qualities of the remedy bring about a local blood-letting from the hyperæmic structures which, when followed by hot douching, is usually relied upon to reduce many inflammatory complications of the uterus and its adnexa. Not being satisfied, for the reasons above given, with the usual formulæ of glycerine in gynecology, a sample bottle of glycozone which came to my desk several months ago, though not referred to in the treatment of diseases of women, appealed to me. Accordingly, in view of the highly oxygenated properties of the remedy, which I believed would necessarily possess bactericidal properties, I was induced to try glycozone in my gynecological practice; the results were so pronounced, and the beneficial influence of the remedy so decided and permanent, that I have for several months past persistently resorted to glycozone in preference to anything else in my local work. I will outline the following clinical cases as indicating its usefulness in the conditions stated:

CASE I.

Subinvolution Uteri Consequent to Miscarriage.

Mrs. Ella McL., aged twenty-eight; suffered miscarriage at the end of the fourth month, following a fall from her carriage. The bleeding was severe until the placenta was entirely removed, when it ceased. Ergot was used regularly to check a tendency to recurrent and continuous hemorrhage which necessitated the employment of local treatment. Curettage was first employed, the uterus thoroughly washed out with carbolic solution, and then a cotton wool tampon of glycozone pure pushed up to the cervix uteri. The uterus at the time of the first application measured five and a half inches in depth, subinvolution of the organ being most marked. On the second day the tampon was removed, and the uterus found to have become reduced in size at least one inch, its depth measuring four and a half inches, very much to my surprise. In the next twenty-four hours following the glycozone tampon there was but little evidence of further reduction—the depth remaining about the same. Twenty-four hours later, however, the uterus showed a decline in depth of half an inch, and this beneficial influence of the glycozone continued unremittingly thereafter until at the end of eight days the uterus measured but two and a half inches and the cure of the patient was complete.

CASE II.

Erosion of the Cervix Resembling Epithelioma.

This case occurred in a married woman, aged thirty-five, the mother of four children. The ulcer of the cervix had a most suspicious appearance, involving the left half of the neck and passing upwards on the cervix proper; it was in size about as large as a ten-cent piece. My first impression was a possible venereal sore, but the lady and her husband were both people entirely above reproach, and this theory could be very readily exploded. I accordingly suspected it might turn out to be an epithelioma. There was no glandular involvement in the inguinal regions or elsewhere, and I concluded to try glycozone on the tampon for a few days, more to determine whether the ulcer would respond to its use than anything else. I told the lady to return the following day, and my surprise and satisfaction were great to note the eroded surface reduced fully one-half its original size; encouraged by success with glycozone I reapplied the agent and had the lady return in two days; but slight evidence of the cervical denudation was remaining, and upon the lady's next visit to my office I discharged her, entirely cured of the formidable-appearing ulcer.—Abstract from *New England Medical Monthly*.

IRON THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.

By Martin C. Woodruff, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Reprinted from *The American Therapist*, June, 1904.

As far back as 1893 my attention was first called to Pepto-Mangan (Gude). But it was not until the spring of 1895, when I was appointed Superintendent of Quarantine and Smallpox Hospital at St. Louis, that I had opportunity to test thoroughly its merits.

Upon my entrance to the aforesaid institution I found 118 patients in various stages of variola. The sanitary conditions were not of the best, consequently septicemia, pyemia, boils and abscesses were of frequent occurrence; in fact, one ward of some twenty-five odd beds was used exclusively for this class of patients.

In my endeavor to combat this condition of affairs, my mind of necessity reverted to the iron preparations. After using iron in its numerous forms, I found it entirely too astringent and acid to exhibit for any length of time.

It was at this time that my previous experience with Pepto-Mangan (Gude) led me to make some experiments to ascertain for my own benefit the actual value of iron and manganese in these conditions.

After several months' continuous examination (micro scoptical) I found that in all cases of varola the hemoglobin was diminished to less than forty-two per cent., and the red blood corpuscles were diminished to such extent that the actual average count in some eighty-five cases was less than 2,273,000. After four weeks' treatment (the general average time patients were confined to the institution) the hemeoglobin had increased fifty per cent and the red blood cells forty-six per cent. Believing that these cases were exactly suitable and amenable to treatment by Pepto-Mangan (Gude), provided it would do what was claimed for it, I decided to exhibit it exclusively and prove the results by actual demonstration in the increase of the hemeoglobin percentage and the increase of the number of red blood corpuscles.

The similarity of these cases of necessity make the history of one the history of all. For this reason I will not burden my readers with a repetition of a number of cases, but will confine myself to a few exceptional cases.

Case 1. Age 17; diagnosis Variola Confluens, followed by a general pyemia. Period of treatment, twenty-four weeks. First count 2,323,000; hemoglobin, forty-two per cent. Second examination, after eight weeks, red blood cells 3,722,000; hemoglobin, fifty-eight per cent. Third examination, sixteen weeks, red blood cells, 4,122,000; hemoglobin, sixty-seven per cent. Fourth examination, red blood cells, 4,899,000; hemoglobin seventy-nine per cent. Result, cured.

Case 2. Age 25; diagnosis, Variola Semi-confluens, followed by puerperal septicaemia. Period of treatment, fifteen weeks. First count,

3,123,000 red cells; hemoglobin, sixty-two per cent. Second examination, red cells, 5,325,000; hemoglobin, eighty-nine per cent. Result, cured.

Case 3. Age 16; diagnosis, Variola Semi-hemorrhagic, uncomplicated. First examination, red cells, 2,824,000; hemoglobin, forty-two per cent.; period of treatment, six weeks. Second examination, red cells, 4,376,000; hemoglobin, eighty-three per cent. Result, cured.

Case 4. Age 10; Variola Discreta with Scarlatina, both infections occurring simultaneously, a most malignant and rare disease. In this double infection the anaemia and depression were profound. First examination, red cells, 2,036,000; hemoglobin, twenty-eight per cent. Period of treatment, eight weeks. Second examination, 5,102,000 red cells; hemoglobin, eighty-eight per cent. Result, cured.

At the beginning of my first term as superintendent of quarantine the mortality was twenty-one per cent. In twelve months it has been reduced to nine per cent., and in the last year of my incumbency there were but sixteen deaths in 1,749 cases, showing the very low mortality of less than one per cent. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that death occurs in variola during the time that absorption begins to take place, which is about the twelfth day of the eruption.

Now, if by the administration of drugs the percentage of hemoglobin and the number of red blood cells can be brought anywhere near the normal before this period of absorption takes place, we, of necessity, increase the power of resistance tenfold.

I would not like to be understood as saying that the mere use of pepto-mangan caused the remarkable decrease in the mortality at our institution, though I am quite sure that it played a major part in producing the result.

During my incumbency as superintendent at Quarantine Hospital, I had under my sole care a case of leprosy, which was finally pronounced cured after no recurrence had taken place for a year, after a total abeyance of all symptoms. From first to last in the treatment of this case pepto-mangan was used as a tonic and reconstructive. The blood count was never made in this case at any time.

Eight years of my time was devoted exclusively to this institution, and I treated personally some 4,000 cases, and that my faith in pepto-mangan, as the very best treatment in variola, had not diminished one iota is exemplified by the purchase of quantities just prior to severing my connection with the smallpox hospital.

Before bringing this article to a close, I wish to make it plain that constipation throughout the entire course of variola is a contending factor. For this reason preparations of iron, which would further aggravate this condition, are contra-indicated. At no time did I find this to be the case where pepto-mangan was administered.

Another and very great feature is the stability of the preparation. In my twelve years' experience with this preparation I have never found a single bottle with the least particle of precipitate. Last, but not least, by any means, it being a perfectly neutral solution, it can be taken indefinitely without the least fear of injury to the patient's teeth.

*Reprinted from The American Therapist, June, 1904.

A CASE OF PNEUMONIA FOLLOWING SEVERE TYPHOID: RECOVERY.

From a Correspondent in Florida: J. B. W. White, male, age 30 years, was recovering from a severe case of typhoid. On the thirty-sixth day his temperature was normal. On the thirty-ninth day it again began to rise, and in a few days had reached 104.5°, the pulse 140. A severe cough and consolidation of the right lung told the story of a complicating pneumonia. After the long and severe drain upon his resources incident to the typhoid his condition presented a very alarming, not to say, desperate situation.

Counsel was called, and it was decided that his only hope lay in the generous use of antiphlogistine. A "large" package was secured and heated by placing the sealed can in hot water. The temperature of the room was brought up to about 80°. A cotton-lined cheesecloth jacket, open upon the shoulders and in front, was prepared and warmed. Uncovering the patient's thorax, antiphlogistine, as hot as could be borne, was spread upon the skin about one-eighth of an inch thick over as much of the thoracic walls as could be reached (back, front, side and over the shoulder). This was covered with the jacket. Turning the patient over, the other side was dressed in the same way. The jacket was then drawn together over the shoulders and down the front with stout thread. It is proper to say the entire contents of the thirty-four and one half-ounce package (large) was used for the one dressing.

The effect was surprisingly prompt. In a few hours the temperature had declined to a point of safety and the pulse to 120. A similar dressing was applied fresh every twenty-four hours. The improvement was steady and marked, and in six days the patient was again convalescent, thanks to Antiphlogistine.

The brilliant outcome in this case taught me the importance of careful attention to detail in the use of Antiphlogistine. Like everything else worth while it must be properly used if the best results are to be obtained.

The Critique

VOL. XII.

DENVER, COLO., MAY 1, 1905.

No. 5

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

DROSER ROTUNDIFOLIA.

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

This remedy is seldom used except for spasmodic cough and whooping cough, but it has a wider range of usefulness. Some complaints are worse in open air, and some are worse in a warm room. The pains are stitching. Spasmodic conditions. The pains are mostly better by motion and walking.

Anxiety when alone, in the evening, and at night, on waking, with flushes of heat. Anxiety on waking that would drive him to suicide. Fear of ghosts when alone. Suspicious. Imagines that all her acquaintances are persecuting her. Mental restlessness; changing from one thing to another.

Vertigo when walking in the open air, but the headaches are better when walking in the open air. Drawing, pressing pains in the head. Sharp pains in the head. Corrosive itching of the scalp.

Vision is disturbed, letters run together; gauze before the eyes. Stitching pains. Photophobia. Eyes dazzled by the light of the fire.

Otalgia. Sticking pains in the ear. Drumming, humming and roaring in the ears. Difficult hearing.

Nose dry and obstructed. Epistaxis with whooping cough, morning and evening, on stooping. Fluent coryza.

Face hot, with cold hands. Cold sweat on forehead. Stitching, tearing pains in the face. Stitching pains in the teeth after warm drinks.

The taste is bitter, and putrid. Bread tastes bitter. Food tasteless. Stitching, smarting pains in right side of tongue. Bloody saliva. Salivation during fever.

Spasms of the œsophagus, making swallowing of solid food difficult. Stinging, dryness and burning in the throat. Throat troubles connected with laryngeal diseases.

Vomiting of blood, of bile, of food; when coughing, after eating. Spasmodic action of stomach with cough. Pain in liver during cough. Spasmodic cramping, constricting pain in diaphragm when coughing. Constricting pain in abdomen during cough. Diarrhea with whooping cough. Bloody mucus, offensive stools. Straining after stool. Constant desire to stool. Pain in back and abdomen after stool.

Frequent urging to urinate, scanty discharge.

Tickling and constriction in larynx. Constriction when talking or singing. Sensation as of a feather in the larynx, exciting cough. Paroxysmal cough from spasm of the larynx. Catarrh of larynx. Voice hoarse, deep, cracked. Colds all settle in the larynx. Sore feeling in the larynx. Mucus in the larynx. It has been a useful remedy in laryngeal phthisis. Smarting in the larynx after coughing.

Difficult breathing, after midnight, on talking, every word causes constriction in the larynx. No dyspnea while walking. Severe dyspnea while coughing. Gasping. Spasmodic asthma.

Hoarse, barking cough. Tickling and scraping in the larynx causes cough. Paroxysms of whooping cough frequently. Rattling in chest. Constriction and oppression of chest. Supports the chest with the hands. Cough as soon as head touches the pillow, after midnight, at 2 a. m., or 3 a. m. The paroxysms sometimes come in quick succession and compel him to sit up. Cough with retching and vomiting. Cough until exhausted and covered with sweat. Spasmodic cough in phthisis. Cough with hemorrhage from the nose and throat; blue face; suffocation and trembling. Paroxysmal cough after measles. Cough only at night on lying down. Night cough in phthisis. Bloody, purulent expectoration. Rattling in chest; expectoration swallowed. Expectoration bloody, bitter, offensive, salty, purulent, yellow, and must be swallowed. Cough aggravated by warmth, drinking,

laughing, singing, talking, weeping, lying, after midnight, and in the morning.

Violent oppression and constriction of chest. Burning. Stitching. This remedy is a great comforter in phthisis.

Pain in the back as if bruised, in the morning. Neck stiff and painful on motion. Pain between scapulae, drawing to small of back. Stitching, tearing in the back while sitting. Sitiching in coceyx while sitting.

All the limbs feel as if beaten; lame and stiff. Stitching pains. Pains ameliorated by motion. Nightly pains in the humerus, going off by day during motion. Cold hands. Fingers contract spasmodically on grasping anything. Pressing pain in posterior muscles of thigh; worse from pressure, and stooping, and lying on it; passes off on rising. Stitching pain in thigh and ankle, ameliorated by walking. Stiffness of ankles. Feet covered with cold sweat.

Great weariness on waking. Dreams anxious, vivid, vexatious. Sleepiness after sunset. Yawning and stretching.

During whooping cough, laryngitis, and in phthisical conditions there are febrile symptoms which enter into the picture of this remedy. Feels cold; can not get warm; cold at night in bed; shivering during rest, and ameliorated by walking about. Internal chill. Chill during day; heat at night in bed. Left-sided coldness. Heat mostly of face and head; cold hands and feet. Hectic fever. Heat after midnight. Cold sweat on forehead and face, on abdomen and feet. Sweat with cough—and retching.

Eruptions like measles. Prickling, burning, stinging. Itching of skin. Violent itching while undressing.

* * *

EUPHRASIA.

This remedy must be considered on very narrow lines. It is not long acting. It is a remedy for inflammation of the mucous membrane of eyes, nose and larynx when affecting the eyes alone, or when the respiratory passages are in a great state of irritation. All other symptoms are merely incidental to these complaints. There are almost no mental symptoms. The headaches are catarrhal, they come with eye and nose symptoms. Headache in the evening; pulsating, stitching, with lachryma-

tion—such a headache as is often found in measles. The author has met a whole season of measles with with Euphrasia, Pulsatilla and Sulphur.

Violent inflammation of the conjunctiva; copious acrid tears; pain, smarting, burning, as if sand in the eyes. When coryza is also present the tears are acrid, but the nasal flow is bland. Itching, burning, and even stitching pains. The conjunctiva is red and vascular and tumid. Vision is foggy. Intense photophobia. Cornea ulcerated. Blurred vision, better by wiping mucus from the eyes. The daylight is very painful. Keratitis pustulosa, with violent photophobia, purulent discharge, and scalding tears. Recurrent pustular inflammation of the cornea. Spots on the cornea. Opacity of the cornea. Chemosis, acrid tears, and coryza. Must remain in a dark room. The lids stuck together in the morning. Eyes sensitive to cold air and wind. Great pain from artificial light in the evening. In rheumatic subjects. In the infant. Lids tumid. Margins of lid raw and ulcerated. These symptoms when associated with coryza are worse at night and while lying.

Sneezing; coryza and copious bland watery flow from the nose. The coryza is worse at night in bed, but the cough that comes with it is better at night in bed. This is a grand feature of Euphrasia. Fluent coryza in the morning with cough and expectoration. Persistent constipation during the coryza.

Hoarse voice. Catarrh of larynx. Great irritation of larynx. Copious mucus in the larynx, comes up by the mouthful, comes up by an effort to clear the larynx.

The cough is violent, paroxysmal, from irritation and constriction of larynx, and is ameliorated as soon as he lies down at night. No cough while lying, but the coryza and eye symptoms are most tormenting. Constant tickling in the larynx, except when lying; it is ameliorated by eating, but only a short time. It is ameliorated sometimes by cold drinks. Profuse expectoration from larynx and trachea. In an epidemic of measles when the above symptoms often come with fever and thirst and aching in the bones. It has cured many cases of influenza.

Burning and formication of the skin, and a rash like measles.

CONSTIPATION.

This term has been used to describe so many widely different conditions, from the normal state producing a hard but regular and complete evacuation to that of actual paralysis of the bowels, that in the mouths of patients it should have little or no significance for the physician. Nevertheless it is a fact that over eighty per cent. of physicians will, upon the simple statement by a patient that he is constipated, administer some purgative of which they know only its power to cause sufficient irritation to produce an excessive movement, ignorant or regardless of the more potent and more lasting action of the drug and of the reaction which always has and always must result when such a disturbing agent is thrown recklessly into the human system.

Further than this, as the Egyptians, four thousands years ago, sought to cure all diseases by purgatives, so to-day the average physician will, during the course of almost every dangerous disease, administer more or less laxative in addition to other treatment producing in the patient, if he recovers, a condition ranging all the way between a paresis of the whole bowel to the simple but equally dangerous spasm of the sphincter, the degree of harm depending wholly upon the constitutional strength of the patient and his ability to throw off the effects of the drug.

Unquestionably this treatment is the cause of many of our nervous diseases as it is the cause of the rise and success of the orificial surgeon whose chief work is to dilate or remove a portion of the sphincter and which has been deprived of its natural dilation through the constant use of laxatives, in the ignorant belief that the bowels should move easily and without effort when the system is in a normal state of health.

We are all familiar with the effects of rectal dilation upon some nervous states; we know that such dilation very often produces an exhilaration of the whole economy; that sometimes it will overcome the most persistent constipation; that in many cases of extreme nervous irritability a few treatments will remove all the nervous symptoms and bring the patient back to perfect health.

Again, nearly everyone has experienced the relief, the sense of rest as well as exhilaration after a large comparatively hard and complete movement of the bowels.

Almost any very aged person who has reached great age in health will tell us, if asked, that he has been constipated all his life, and if we inquire carefully of those who consider themselves in excellent health, we will find that the stool is well formed and of sufficient size to require more or less effort in evacuation.

The only case of typhoid which may be prognosed favorably is that where the bowel is inactive, yet the general practice is to prescribe physic for all such cases. Then, too, we know that the constipation produced in newly born babes either through inheritance, through the use of physics by the mother before labor, or through the use of castor oil upon the child soon after birth, is not a dangerous condition, but on the contrary, that the child will thrive under it if no further physic is given, and a little care is taken to move the bowels once a day for a short period by the use of a small enema or the insertion of a syringe tip, generally the only treatment required.

A state of constipation is seldom to be dreaded as much as is a state where the bowels move loosely for any length of time.

The New England and German mothers have, for many years, been accustomed to check the diarrhea of their children by the use of a cathartic—a crude enough treatment, but one from which we might learn not to administer physics in constipations.

Based upon these facts we feel justified in making the following statements and in believing that any physician may, by careful observation, prove them true:

First:—If a patient has a complete and satisfactory movement, however hard, once a day, or even once in two or three days, provided no distress or sense of weight is experienced until ready for stool, he has no constipation but is rather in a state where his system will be toned up more or less, by every stool—a state which will keep him in perfect health and out of the clutches of the orificial surgeon.

But if to such an one a physic is given, then the reaction will produce a true constipation which, with the repetition of the purgative, will increase until he becomes a nervous wreck, or until he falls into the hands of a true homeopath whose knowledge will enable him to overcome the effects of such improperly prescribed drugs.

Second:—If a patient has, habitually, whether produced by physic or not, a movement too loose or too small to cause a fair dilation of the sphincter ani, he will show many nervous symptoms and will be in a condition of chronic illness than which there are few if any more dangerous.

Third:—If a patient has a temporary inactivity of the bowel, caused as is generally the case, by careless or over eating or as the result of a cold, an enema will often relieve it immediately, while if let alone nature will in most cases care for it sufficiently.

In such cases the homeopath has of course, his remedies—usually *Nux Vomica* or *Bryonia*, but any one of some three hundred remedies may be indicated.

Fourth:—That seventy-five per cent. of all cases of so-called constipation, whether produced by physic or not, may be cured by the liberal drinking of water in conjunction with an occasional enema for the temporary relief, and care in permitting the bowel to move when the inclination arises, no other treatment being necessary.

Fifth:—We believe that ninety-five per cent. of all cases of continued constipation are the direct result of purgatives or other noxious drugs, yet that the homeopath, with his remedies and the treatment above suggested, will cure ninety-eight per cent. of all cases, the remaining two per cent. being such as show actual spinal injury or paralysis or such as naturally come under the surgeon's care.

This is a very broad statement, but we are satisfied that any careful homeopathic prescriber who will keep a history of his cases for two or more years, will prove its truth.

RALPH D. P. BROWN, M.D.

14 Nevada Building, Denver, Colo.

HOMEOPATHY IN BLOOD POISON.

Blood poison is a morbid condition caused by absorption of poisonous substances into the blood through unnatural channels, such as through abrasions in skin or mucus membranes.

It may be chronic and tend to linger long, but not to recovery, always a constitutional disease.

That which is more known and much dreaded is always an acute form of a constitutional disease with a local seat or nucleus of manifestation and tends to dissolution and death, but it is a general disease and must be so considered in the treatment.

As it is a condition so much dreaded by surgeons, allopathic and the mixed school of physicians, it will no doubt be interesting to the general reader and even to some physicians to know how such cases are viewed and managed by Homeopathic methods without mixing with other theories. Cure the patient and good health will do the rest.

An ounce of prevention is said to be better than a pound of cure; that is, sixteen to one, but we can go many times better on that.

When a physician is called to treat a contused wound, large or small, in an otherwise healthy person, he first cleans the wound and then mechanically adjusts the parts to place as the case requires; he selects a remedy that is similar to the case, bathes the wound and adjacent parts with a watery solution of the thirtieth or higher potency of the indicated remedy, so high that no scientific test can find a shadow of the drug in it, then covers it with a compress damp with same solution, held to place—with a loose bandage so as to allow free circulation, gives a dose of the same remedy in the mouth and directs generous feeding of such food as patient desires, with rest and quiet, not disturbing the wound, but allowing the small amount of laudible pus, which is nature's provision as a matrix and protector for the new granulation and the new and tender forming cuticle. After this, cleanliness is carefully observed, but in no case to ever touch or interfere with the formation of new tissue in the healing process. The condition of patient is carefully observed, and if putrid odors or any unfavorable signs appear, a suitable remedy is selected which will restore order in a short time and

the healing process progresses, and when so managed a cure is complete in a very short time.

The well selected remedy that is Homeopathic to the case is the best and only disinfectant, antiseptic or deodoriser that is necessary and no trouble about germs or microbes.

By this method blood poison is prevented, or rather better expressed, by saying it is not caused by breaking the new tissue and inoculating the pus into the blood by unnecessary meddling, which often occurs where there is too much mechanical treatment.

The remedies most commonly indicated and first to think of are: arnica, calendula, hamamelis, hypericum, rutagravio-lins, or any other remedy that may be indicated by the totality of the symptoms in the patient, but no physician should depend on a list of a few remedies, but should individualize the case and get the indicated remedy and use it according to the directions in the Organon. Physicians who have had extensive experience with high and low potencies, generally prefer the highest, but others who never used the high will naturally use the lower or lowest.

In cases of abscesses, boils, carbuncles or of internal inflammations of any kind, taken in time and treated by a single remedy selected by the totality of the symptoms, subjective and objective, and used according to Organon teaching, do no cutting but let it open naturally and there will be no blood poison and little or no scar or disfiguring. Where cutting is done the knife goes through live flesh, exposes the nerves and opens the pyrogenic membrane, which is placed there to prevent the re-absorption of pus and is nature's protection against blood poison, lets the escaping pus inoculate the fresh cut flesh with the pus which poisons and retards healing, and leaves chronic poison to reappear in other forms at some future time, more serious than the first.

When called to a case where blood poison has already set in, a real septic case, even gangrene with putrid odors, strong and deeply penetrating, that stays with you after leaving the room, the patient looks dazed, though suffering, appears indifferent, skin a greenish yellow, pulse weak and variable, patient weak and sinking, the kind of a case to upset a physician or to try his confidence in his profession and his knowledge of the worth of

the system and the well selected remedy, life is fast ebbing out and he must do what he does quickly, he thinks of the remedies that cause death with such symptoms which will be, such as arsenicum, apis, lachesis, croctalus, migale, tarentula, kreo., kali phos, pyrogen, and many others, and makes selection of one remedy and gives it as the case and law directs, then attends to any mechanical adjustments that may be necessary, cleanses the sore and sees to the comfort of the patient and enjoins rest to allow the vital remedy time to neutralize the morbidly dynamic (vital) disease and restore the vital functions, which will soon restore order in the material system and a good recovery in a large per cent. of the cases results.

From the great differences in people in general and in particular conditions of each patient, it is impossible in the space allowed to give full and reliable directions for the management of cases that require such exactness, but full and reliable directions are given in the Organon as to how to use the Repertory and Materia Medica to find the one remedy that is curative in the case; but observe that most of the remedies that are indicated in the worst cases of blood poison are remedies that are not known or used by any physicians of any other school of medicine but the Homeopathic.

WILLIAM L. MORGAN, M. D.

202 West Franklin St., Baltimore, Maryland.

"So far I have everything written by Dr. Kent and I am just in receipt of the four remedies you sent me, and am not hesitating long in sending in my subscription. I closed up my office two winters ago to listen to his wonderful and masterful lectures on materia medica, and am now studying his materia medica and consulting his repertory daily. Yours,

A. S. ROSENBURGER, Covington, Ohio."

For the past month The Critique has been in receipt of from one to five just such communications, daily, and as the most of them ask that we send all back numbers containing Dr. Kent's articles, we take this opportunity of saying that there is not an extra copy of The Critique in our possession, outside the numbers necessary to fill out our files, and that it will be absolutely impossible for us to comply with this request at any time in the future. The 10,000 copies of the four remedies which are referred to in the above are about exhausted, but we will endeavor to keep a certain number on hand to supply just such demands as the above which are constantly being made upon us. If you have a friend whom you think would like a copy of the "Four Remedies by Dr. Kent," send us their name and we will take great pleasure in supplying them with a copy as long as the supply lasts.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL HOMEOPATHY.

Physicians are cordially invited to contribute to this department with articles showing the use of the **Homeopathically Indicated Remedy**; medical, surgical and obstetrical cases in which the aforesaid remedy is exhibited will be gladly received. There is no restriction placed upon their opinions or potency used. From the number of favorable answers we have received from physicians all over the country we hope to make this feature of *The Critique* one that will meet with the approval of the Homeopathic profession of the United States and trust, whether you have been solicited to do so personally or not, that you will consider this sufficient invitation and that we may hear from you very soon. Communications, to be interesting and instructive, should be as brief as possible and we hope that writers will confine themselves to the use of one side of the paper, that they write plainly and observe such other rules as usually hold good in polite newspaper and magazine correspondence. Address all communications to the editor, 230 Majestic Building, Denver, Colorado.

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CASES FROM LAY PRACTICE ILLUSTRATING PURE
 HAHNEMANNIAN HOMEOPATHY, BY W. BELL-
 ERBY, 8 BURTON-STONE LANE, YORK, ENGLAND.
 CASE I.—Miss Emily C.; aet. 10.

For some weeks had suffered from a severe cutaneous eruption, covering the back, breast, thighs and abdomen. (Cause unknown.) The rash was small at the commencement, inflamed and phagadenic, becoming larger and covered with shining scales. The eruption itched terribly and scratching greatly aggravated the itching. From Boenninghausen's *Therapeutic Pocket Book* arsenicum stands out in the first rank for all the above symptoms. One small dose of arsenicum, 1m. (Frinke), a few globules dry on the tongue, cured the case promptly in one week.

CASE II.—Mrs. C. W.; aet. 50; widow.

This lady, who is of vigorous constitution and active, cheerful in disposition, loquacious, consulted me for a severe angina, with almost impossible deglutition. Two weeks previous to consulting me she had been chilled by stepping into cold water during the floods which had inundated her house. Immediately she was attacked with soreness in the larynx; severe constriction

there. Swallowing was impossible either of saliva or food; there was decided aggravation in the evening, after sleeping, on lying down, when she felt a suffocation as though the larynx was closed.

I.—“Soreness in larynx”: bell., bry., bar. c., hep., brom., LACH., rhus., sepia, sul.

II.—“Aggravation from swallowing”: bell., brom., LACH., sep., sil., sul.
 “ swallowing saliva”: bar. c., LACH.

“ food”: bar. c., hepar, sul., LACH.

III.—“Aggravation, getting wet”: (causal), bell., dulc., hepar, LACH., rhus., sepia, sil.

IV.—“Worse evening, lying in bed”: bell., LACH., rhus., sepia, sul.
 “Worse after sleeping”: LACH.

V.—“Feeling of suffocation; larynx closed”: bar. c., hepar, LACH., sul.

One dose, a few globules Lachesis (c. m.), cured the case in twenty-four hours, completely and permanently.

CASE III.—Mrs. H.; aet. 41; widow.

Of vigorous constitution and rather inclined to obesity. Had suffered for some weeks previous to consulting me, with an intense throbbing pain in left temple, extending into left side of face. The pain is ameliorated and patient feels better in cool, open air and aggravated in the house; in a warm room; particularly on becoming warm in bed, when pain becomes so violent that she is unable to remain there; has to get up and go into a cool place to obtain some relief. The patient looks and talks Pulsatilla so markedly that I gave puls. (c. m.), a few globules, dry, on the tongue, and she was relieved the same day and cured completely in forty-eight hours. Like many others, was greatly astonished at the results of so small a dose of medicine.

CASE IV.—Miss A. J. C.; aet. 32.

During the last two months has been overworked at her business (costumere); worry and overexertion culminated in a severe and protracted dysintery. She caught a chill, with febrile state, during a thunder storm, the thunder terrifying her dreadfully; she began with wrenching, gout-like pains in sacrum and down thighs, with fermented feeling in stomach. The stools were very painful; with much urging; stool slimy, grayish; dur-

ing stools colic or cutting pains, with tearing pains down the thighs; blood passed with the stools very copiously; there was great weakness, patient scarcely able to stand.

Pains aggravated by stooping motion. There is also tearing pains in sacrum, also vomiting of watery fluid, with violent retching.

I.—Painful diarrhœa, ars., merc. c., RHUS., sul., verat. alb.

II.—Stool bloody, merc. c., puls., RHUS., sul.

“ slimy, merc., puls., RHUS., sul.

“ greyish-white, Phos., RHUS., sul.

III.—Tearing in sacrum, aggravated from physical examination and stooping, puls., RHUS., sul. Aggravation from sitting bent over, puls., RHUS., sul.

IV.—Vomiting and retching, puls., RHUS., sepia, sul.

V.—Weakness, merc. cor., phos., RHUS., sepia.

℞ Rhus tox., 1 m., one dose, cured the case in two days, and patient remained in good health, although the extra pressure of work continued for some time.

* * * *

R. del MAS, PH. D., M. D., CENTERVILLE MINNESOTA.

CASE I.—April 20, 1903; D. C.; aet. 35; married; blonde, mild, gentle, somewhat timid.

Large hemorrhoids, external and internal; got his feet wet; has had other attacks.

Is worse after stool; walking; lying.

Better from rest; wants cool place.

Burning, pressing pains; nervous, figity when lying.

℞ Pulsatilla (1m.), 3 pellets.

Patient got well within three or four days and has been well ever since. Still thought “little sugar pills” had no virtue in them, although salves and “regular” treatment had been of no use for weeks before.

CASE II.—W. B.; aet. 42; married.

Anorexia; appetite gone after first few mouthfuls.

Numb feeling across stomach; pressure over stomach felt when lying on back; empty eructations that relieved; perspiration, all over, nights.

Laryngitis; yellow expectoration; throat feels raw; thirst for cold drinks.

Cough; worse lying on either side; relieved lying on back.

Patient looks worn out and prematurely old.

℞ Phosphorus (50 m), one pellet.

July 14, 1903: Anorexia relieved; soreness under left lower rib.

Better after eating; relieved by cough.

Stitching pain lower end of left lung; better from rest and in the morning.

℞ Sac lac.

July 26, 1903: Patient feels well for past five or six days; no pain; throat and stomach symptoms all gone; no cough; appetite good.

CASE III.—January 6, 1903; Mrs. C. L.; aet. 35; married.

Metrorrhagia; menses stopped two weeks ago after flowing very abundantly for two weeks. At this period flow has started again. Labor-like pains; blood smells putrid; red, mixed with clots. A miscarriage very likely, still no examination was made. Feels as though her pelvis was open.

℞ Sabina (1 m), four pellets.

Patient went home and four days later felt as well as usual.

CASE IV.—April 8, 1903; Mrs. Th. T.; aet. 45.

Sacrum near coccyx feels as though it was broken; pain extends down hips and thighs; pain in upper legs comes on alternately and suddenly.

Relieved by walking, stooping, turning over in bed, rising from seat; rest relieves somewhat.

Large, external, burning hemorrhoids.

Toothache, right-sided, mornings.

℞ Aesculus (45 m.), one pellet.

April 16, 1903: Yesterday felt as though her womb fell out—an old trouble; to-day does not feel it. Back better since April 9th; hemorrhoids gone entirely; hips and thighs kept on improving daily. Patient has been well ever since as to her hemorrhoids and sacrum.

E. P. GREGORY, BRIDGPORT, CONN.

August 18, 1897.—Mr. T.—Typhoid symptoms strongly pointing to carbo an.; received s. l. Upon visit next day discovered nurse applying hot bean bags to the knees, although temperature was 103.6, with corresponding pulse, patient complained of cold knees.

R̄—Carboveg., 1 m., (Tafel) was given.

Next day the first greeting was: "I tell you, doctor, those sugar pills are better than hot bean bags for warming cold knees." The temperature instead of maintaining its usual steady rise, day after day, remained for one day and then dropped to 102 F., and gradually to 100 F., the patient getting up in a fortnight.

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EDWIN J. CLARK, M. D., 22 STEELE BLOCK, DENVER, COLORADO.

A number of years ago I was called to see a young lady who had the night previously set for an hour or more on the stone doorstep in the latter part of September. She was chilly, had to pass urine frequently; in fact there was almost a continual desire to pass the urine with great pain and straining afterwards. She was given Canth, 3 x, in water and slowly improved. A few weeks ago I had a chance to prescribe for an emergency patient who had had bryonia and I found the following condition present. Pain through right chest, sharp lancinating, worse on motion or touch or jar, but sharp attacks of the pain coming when perfectly quiet. There was not much thirst, no appetite. Child wanted to be let completely alone. As the child had previously been prescribed for by one of our leading physicians and a most careful and excellent prescriber, I desired to, if possible, do better than he had. I could not get any other picture of her condition at that time than that of a modified bryonia case. So I went over the case two or three times, securing what answers I could from the reluctant patient. Finally I said to the mother: "I wish you would start at the beginning and tell me all about it." She began with the pain in the chest. I asked: "What occurred before that?" and after some talk back and forth between members of the family I learned that previous to the chest

pain there had been frequent urination; soon, with blood after the passage of the urine and that when that got better the chest pains came on. They did not call the doctor until the chest pains appeared. Now there was no complaint of pain and careful questioning of the patient only emphasized the fact that if there was any bladder or urethral pain it was so overshadowed by other pains as not to be specially noticed. *Cantharis m.* was given, three doses in water, at fifteen minutes' interval, and the child had a first night's rest in three nights and made a quick recovery in all respects. Soon after this case I had a number of other cases with sharp cutting pains in chest, side or back that were preceded or accompanied by painful urging or severe pain after urinating, that was quickly relieved by *canth.*

This past month I had a case that was very trying to one who is accustomed to quick action of remedies—a case that, after a number of days' treatment, was getting no better fast. The patient, a man, who often drinks more than is good for him, had eaten a lunch, principally of canned baked beans. Bowels had previously been constipated. The lunch was soon followed by abdominal pain. All I could learn from the patient was that he had taken some physic to bring out the beans, that bowels were moving freely and all movements contained undigested beans. That there were frequent desires for stool without result, but eased up by the trying. The character of the pain, its aggravations and its ameliorations, were as Greek to his mind. A pain was a pain and bellyache was bellyache. He had some headache in the forehead. As he had on previous occasions shown himself to be an excellent *nux* or *bryonia* patient and on account of his previous dosing and character of the stool he was given *nux*, which quieted him some, but only temporarily. After this he showed a great thirst, desire to keep quiet, and was given *bryonia*, results disappointing. Complaining that a sip of milk filled him up, that in the evening the gas rolled and tumbled, through the abdomen and there was much belching and flatulency, he was given *lycopodium*. A week had passed and still no special improvement; all we seemed to be doing was to keep going round and round the stump, a never-ending journey, so one day we set down and watched him for an hour, and we found that whenever he had a pain, great or small, he always eased it up in the colo-

cynth position; we gave him one dose of colocynth dry on the tongue and on the third day after that he went to work. During all this time, while we were fooling with the nux, bryonia and lycopodium there was marked tendencies in the ileo-cecal region and the presence of a hard lump about the size of a medium sized lemon. This left with one dose of colocynth. At first we had him on starvation diet, but he soon tired of that and then was given Plantose in milk.

People of this caliber of mind are very hard to treat because one expects too much from them; they must be treated on the same general principles that one would treat an infant. Little or no attention being paid to their statement of the case. Pain is a pain, and that is all there is to it. Even then they are not always certain they can place their finger on just the location and direction of pain, but they always know, or think that they know, its cause, etc. Truly, a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

Notwithstanding the fact that the date set for the entertainment at the residence of Dr. Grant S. Peck in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann, was accompanied by one of the worst storms of the entire season, over fifty persons braved the elements and responded in person to the invitations issued by Dr. and Mrs. Peck to partake of their hospitality at their apartments in the Perrinaud, corner of Seventeenth and Emerson, and from all sides we hear the very highest expressions of praise for the enjoyable time experienced by all. The occasion took the place of the regular monthly club meeting and was presided over by Dr. J. B. Brown and the following highly interesting program was observed and most thoroughly appreciated: 1—"Life of Hahnemann," N. G. Burnham, M. D.; 2—Vocal Solo, Mrs. Walter Dake; 3—"Works of Hahnemann," W. A. Burr, M. D.; 4—Reading, Mrs. John Reed; 5—Vocal Solo, Mrs. Walter Dake; 6—"Homeopathy," J. P. Willard, M. D.; 7—Reading, Mrs. John Reed; 8—Vocal Solo, Mrs. J. B. Kinley; 9—Reading, Mrs. John Reed. This innovation upon the customary program for events of this character speaks very highly of the interest the president of the Denver Homeopathic Club is taking in the welfare of the organization and will have the effect of adding interest and enthusiasm in Homeopathy in Denver and the entire state. At the conclusion of the program dainty and delicious refreshments were provided in abundance for all present, and it is wholly unnecessary to add that they were very much enjoyed by everyone.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHICAGO.

Dear Doctor—The year 1905 is one of the most notable in the history of the Hahnemann Medical College; for in this year it completes a corporate existence of fifty years, and in this year it takes unto itself the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, its offspring and once its active competitor.

Could there be a better time for celebration? The union of two great colleges! The golden jubilee of the Hahnemann College!

The executive committee of your Alumni believe the commencement exercises of this year should be made a great rally of the friends and supporters of the Hahnemann College, old and new.

It is time to show strength, to fraternize with the Alumni of Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and by the act of union the Alumni of Old Hahnemann. It is time to fraternize with the new Alumni the class of 1905, who came to us fresh from our Alma Mater.

It is time to rejoice that our School of Medicine and our representative institutions have not declined and deteriorated as was predicted by our opponents, but have grown in strength and standing before the community.

Your committee believe that this meeting may be made and should be made the greatest in point of number and enthusiasm in the history of the Institution.

The time is ripe for a wonderful revival of Homeopathic interests, educational and professional. All that is needed is your active co-operation.

Your committee in co-operation with a committee from the Alumni of Chicago Homeopathic Medical College have arranged for a meeting with new and interesting features.

So far as practicable members of each class will sit together and class reunions will be a prominent feature.

In order that those whose time is limited may have an opportunity of attending, the exercises have been concentrated into one day. At 2:30 o'clock on April 26th the graduating exercises will be held in Steinway hall. At 7 o'clock the combined busi-

ness meeting of the whole Alumni will be held in the Auditorium parlor and at 8 o'clock the Alumni dinner will take place. The dinner will be an informal affair and full dress is not expected.

At this dinner there will be the first opportunity since the merger for the coming together of the amalgamated Alumni, the first opportunity for you to meet the united faculty, the only opportunity for you to join in the jubilee of praise of the fifty years existence.

In order that the financial burden may bear as lightly as possible upon each Alumnus, it is proposed that the annual dues of \$2 assessed upon each member, when paid, shall entitle him to a ticket to the banquet, and that for an additional dollar he may obtain for one year, if not already a subscriber, the Clinique.

Thus he may obtain the privileges of membership, the attendance at the banquet, and the College news for one year for a minimum sum.

Kindly fill out the accompanying postal card letting us know if you will be present upon that occasion and if you desire the Clinique commencing with the May number which will contain an account of the commencement exercises. Drafts, money orders or express orders should accompany applications and be made payable to Dr. W. P. McGibbon, treasurer.

By order of the executive committee. Yours very truly,

MILTON H. BAKER,

Secretary.

One of the students advises us that the graduating exercises of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College was to have been held at Trinity Methodist Church the 27th of last month, but up to within a very few days of our going to press no official announcement had been received at this office. Six new doctors will be commissioned at this time, four of whom we know, personally, to be made of the right sort of stuff; they are Miss Tillie Rosedale, and Messrs. Ewing, Merrill and Orr. The others no doubt are equally as capable, but we are only speaking from personal experience, as a "professor" (?) of the quartet mentioned. Since the foregoing was put in type the announcements of the event have arrived. They show an interesting program.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, April 10, 1905.

Dear Doctor—The forty-first annual session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Ohio will be held at the Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16 and 17, 1905. Opening session on Tuesday at 10 a. m.

This is commencement week of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College—The Alumni meeting on the 16th and commencement on the 17th—thus affording all graduates of the Cleveland College a grand opportunity to renew acquaintances with their Alma Mater and to visit the scenes of their college days.

Doctor, if you are not a member it is more important than ever before that you should unite with us in this one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann. It is necessary, since the Niagara meeting, that you should be a member of your state society to be eligible to membership in the Institute. The proper way to celebrate this anniversary is to join the Institute at the Chicago meeting in June. Therefore join the state society now.

The secretary will furnish you, upon your request, application blanks and any information you desire.

Members of the state society and their friends will be entertained at a banquet in the banquet hall of the Hollenden on Tuesday evening, the 16th, by the Homeopathic physicians of Cleveland.

A program of the meeting will be mailed to the members of the society and to any other physician on request. Sincerely yours.

J. H. WILSON,

President.

C. E. SILBERNAGEL,

Secretary.

The dean of Rush Medical College (old school) says: "This country is already overcrowded with colleges, and far more students are turned out each year than can find places in which they can practice medicine with the prospect of gaining even a living." Oh, my dear dean, you must be mistaken, for we often read where there is an urgent demand for doctors. Of course the demand usually specifies the kind, and invariably calls for a Homeopath, so that makes your statement satisfactory.

The Critique

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JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN., M. D., MANAGING EDITOR.
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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—G. S. Peck, M.D., president; address, Stout Block; O. S. Vinland, M.D., Secretary, 1705 Lawrence 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.

THE CHICAGO MEETING, NEXT MONTH, OF A. I. H.

With every issue of our Chicago contemporaries comes the assurance of continued activity on the part of the committee on entertainment for the forthcoming meeting of the A. I. H., which event will take place in Chicago the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th of next month and the certainty that those who attend this meeting will be met with open arms by the profession and provided with an opportunity of enjoying themselves to the extreme limit, not taking into consideration the scientific sched-

ule which has been provided, for the more seriously inclined, should secure a large attendance of Homeopaths from these parts. We have not heard just exactly how many will attend from Colorado and western points, but inasmuch as the railroad rates will be unusually liberal and the prospects for a pleasant and profitable time at the Chicago end so bright as to be almost dazzling, convinces us that there will be quite a few journey eastward at this time. Mr. C. B. Sloat, general agent of the passenger department of the Rock Island system, assures us that if a party of sufficient size can be secured to go together, that his company will make an unusual effort to provide accommodations that will guarantee the members comprising it a most enjoyable trip; inasmuch as the Rock Island, even under ordinary circumstances, provides the most luxurious equipment and service, should be a guarantee that in the event of this offer being taken advantage of by the A. I. H. people of this western country, that the trip to and from Chicago, via. the Rock Island would be one of the most enjoyable features of their vacation. When we take into consideration that this company's station in Chicago is the only one situated directly on the "L" loop, that is of any road running out of Denver, the importance of using this line can not be overestimated, as cars leading to all parts of the city may be taken by merely walking out of the train shed of the Rock Island to the platform of the Elevated. A letter to either Mr. Sloat, general agent, or Mr. Drew, city agent, will guarantee you immediate information regarding rates, time of trains, etc., or anything else you may wish regarding the arrangements of the trip. If you can't write, go and see either one of these gentlemen and The Critique will guarantee you a most cordial and gentlemanly reception. M.

EIGHT DRUGGISTS WHO "DON'T!"

Don't what? Well that is what we started in to tell you about. An advertisement in one of the daily papers quite recently gave the names of eight druggists of the city of Denver who assured the public and the medical profession that they were prepared to fill physicians' prescriptions promptly, but that

they had no "cure alls" of their own concoction with which to supply the public. It has always been a wonder to The Critique that the ones who were so warlike in their disposition towards those who were taking trade from legitimate practitioners of medicine via. numerous routes, did not pay their respects to the druggist man who offered for sale some soothing potion of his own make, guaranteeing sure cures and other solace to the sick which, if promised by a physician, would place him on the black list among members of his own profession as well as the public in general. The recently-revived medical practice bill passed by both branches of our Legislature was submitted to the attorney general of the state to pass upon its constitutionality, as it appears that numerous objections had been made to the bill, among them the following:

"First—It has been claimed that Section 11 prohibits druggists from selling medicines to cure diseases on the application of customers. In plain language, this means that if a person goes to a druggist and tells him he has a headache and desires something to relieve it, the druggist is prevented from selling the remedy.

Objects Turned Aside.

"I find nothing in this objection. The druggist who sells the remedy and charges nothing for the suggestion. He does not hold himself out as practicing medicine nor maintains an office. Nor does he write a prescription or diagnose the case, and for offering a suggestion in the way of a remedy for the trouble complained of by his customer he does not charge a fee."

That opinion is on a par with the peach and other products of the orchard and places the a. g. in the same pot with the promoters of the medical bill, which, as it now stands, makes Colorado one of the wide-open states for the practice of any fake game in the medical line that ever was heard of. While we do not claim that druggists charge anything for suggestions they may offer, nor do we say that any of them maintain an office or hold themselves out as practitioners of medicine, we do know that, indirectly, they do all of these things and the medical men are the ones who get decidedly the worst of the deal. We hope the eight druggists referred to in the heading of this article will continue to do business in Denver many years, besides which we hope many others will follow their good example and discontinue the doctoring of the masses to the detriment of the doctors who make it possible for druggists to live and prosper.

We tried to get the names of these eight drug firms with the intention of placing them upon a roll of honor, but as the publication of their names would look too much like an advertisement, we withheld this feature of the felicitation, but would advise all those in the market for anything in the drug line to stick to all such firms in case they find out that they belong to this double quartette. M.

THE PNEUMONIA PROBLEM.

It is hoped that much will result in a practical way from the work of the commission which has been appointed by the City of New York to investigate the pneumonia problem. The commission consists of able clinicians and pathologists, and they should have little difficulty in making recommendations which will have great influence in benefitting the public health.

The alarming increase of pneumonia in recent years has aroused interest in the question: "Is the disease contagious?" There have been several cases recorded in medical literature which would tend to show that pneumonia has been transmitted by methods which might be preventable, but that there is any contagious element seems doubtful. The pneumococcus is a ubiquitous organism, and its diffusion cannot be prevented by isolation or its virulence modified by fumigation. How futile is the attempt to avoid exposure to the pneumococcus is shown by the work of Durck, who has demonstrated that the organism is frequently present not only in the nose and pharynx of people who never had pneumonia, but also in their lungs. Frankel says "the development of a pneumonia requires in the majority of cases some contributory cause. The pneumococcus is the true cause of croupous pneumonia, but it excites the disease only when its virulence is so great that it can penetrate the natural defenses."

From the statistical standpoint many well known facts have received new confirmation, and some new facts have been elicited in the report of the pneumonia cases in the Montreal General Hospital. Of these cases, 23% entered the hospital in February and March, 31% during April and May, a decided preference being exhibited for the opening spring months; 71% of the cases were males. The mortality rate was 21%; 71% were indoor workers, not, perhaps, an undue proportion. The average length of time in 351 cases was 27 days from entrance to discharge. Sixty per cent. ended by crises, 28% by lysis, and 12% were atypical. The temperature in 52% ranged from 102° to 104°.

The relation of pneumonia to herpes has been much commented on in recent literature. The result of this is largely to disprove any constant relation existing between herpes and the outcome or probable duration of the disease.—The Medical Age.

New York seems to run to commissions within a recent period, in the meanwhile pneumonia and spotted fever continue claiming an enormous percentage of the cases as a result of their fatal termination. Out in this wild and woolly portion of the globe we have but little pneumonia to contend with and, notwithstanding the horror in which the disease is held in high altitudes, we believe most any Homeopath would feel very much disappointed if his indicated remedy proved ineffectual to such a degree as to cause him to lose twenty-one per cent. of his cases. We would like to have the reports from Hahnemann hospital of Chicago and of the hospital connected with the New York Homeopathic Medical College, relative to pneumonia alone, and if they don't show a marked decrease in the death rate over the foregoing we will be willing to acknowledge that our system is a little to the bad.

HOUGHTON THE HEALER.

Judging by the reckless and rather unrestricted manner in which several persons have rushed into the healing business, recently, purporting, as they do, to follow the teachings of Jesus Christ, leads one to believing that they either have a very high opinion of their own powers or else the system said to have been demonstrated by the Savior of mankind has not been impressed upon them as being of very much importance. The most recent of those who have forced themselves to the front, a la Osler, is the Rev. John H. Houghton, pastor of one of the largest and wealthiest Episcopal churches in the city of Denver, and if he believes one-half of what the secular press gives him credit with having uttered, the period of medical practice and Christian Science is about to be terminated. The open acknowledgment made by the reverend gentleman, indirectly at least, convinces us that the churches are being sorely tried by the encroachments which the Christian Scientists are making upon their membership and when

he declares the establishment of a clinic in his parish for the healing of the sick to be the "only way to overcome the Christian Science church, and that they have made inroads on us and we must awake and save ourselves," it looks very much to one outside the enclosure as though it was more for the purpose of wiping the Christian Scientists off the face of the earth than the doing of good to mankind, that this new notion had taken root in the mind of the Rev. Houghton.

In the selection of his hired men he bars no one or no method, excepting spiritualists, as he considers the followers of this practice to be unfit to handle the "mentality of church people," but Christian, Divine and Mental Scientists, Dowieites, hypnotists, Indian medicine men, any old thing will be employed to secure the business and "I will do the rest." Sounds like a kodak advertisement, don't it? What he proposes doing is outlined in the following quotation taken from the Denver Post, Sunday, April 16th:

"What will I do?" repeated Houghton, "why, I will receive the patient before he enters upon his treatment, will have him kneel before me and I will bless him and then ask God to bless whatever is thereafter done for him by the practitioner. This will end my work. I will do nothing more, but turn them over to the healers for treatment."

The surprising part of this whole business to us is that some medical man with a very dilatible pneumatic attachment does not jump in and start a medico-religio-get-saved-quick scheme whereby it will be unnecessary for such men as Rockefeller and a few other "fellers" to chip in enormous sums of money in order to secure the salvation of their souls; he would not be showing any more disrespect to the Christian religion, of the present day, than do the ministers who take advantage of every opportunity to get their name and picture in the paper by doing and saying things which the Lord and Savior would most heartily disapprove of if he were on earth the second time. The general public awaits with bated breath the inauguration of the Rev. Houghton's new method in opposition to Christian Science. In the meanwhile the Christian Scientists will continue doing business at the old stand and for long after the new notion will have entirely disappeared from the face of the earth, and then some.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Diseases of the Uterine Cervix.—By Homer Irvin Ostrom, M. D., New York; Surgeon to the Metropolitan Hospital, etc. Author of "A Treatise on the Breast and Its Surgical Diseases," "Epithelioma of the Mouth," etc. 386 pages. Cloth, \$2.50. Postage, 18 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1904.

This work is divided into twelve chapters, as follows:

- I. Development of the Uterus and Vagina.
- II. Anomalies of Development.—Congenital Defects.
- III. Anatomy of the Uterine Cervix.
- IV. General Causes of the Diseases of the Uterus.
- V. Gynæcological Antisepsis.—Operative Technique.—Post-Operative Treatment.
- VI. Gynæcological Examinations.—General Gynæcological Diagnosis.—The Significance of Pain.
- VII. Lacerations of the Uterine Cervix.
- VIII. Inflammation and Hyperplasia of the Uterine Cervix.
- IX. Specific Inflammation of the Uterine Cervix.—Tuberculosis.
- X. Neoplasms.—General Considerations.—Group I, Connective Tissue Neoplasms.
- XI. Neoplasms, Continued.—Group II, Epithelial Neoplasms.
- XII. Removal of the Uterus.—Abdominal Hysterectomy.—Vaginal Hysterectomy.

Eleven pages are given to Therapeutics, in which one hundred and thirty-one diseases are considered.

Seven pages are set apart as Repertory.

Seven pages are likewise given under the head of Literature, in which he gives every author consulted in writing this book.

A very complete index alphabetically arranged.

The arrangement of the subject matter in this work is very logical. Starting with the development of the uterus and vagina: defects; then the anatomy; causes of disease; inflammation; neoplasms; on to removal of the organ.

The type is large and plain and all subdivisions and important points italicized. The book is not illustrated, but each chapter is presented in minute detail, making each subject very plain to the reader. The author has a very interesting way of presenting his subject.

The book pleases us as a complete work of its kind, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the physician and surgeon.

A Treatise on Urological and Venereal Diseases.—By Bukk G. Carleton, M. D., Professor of Urinary Surgery in New York Homeopathic College and Hospital, Consulting Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital, and Visiting Genito-Urinary Surgeon to the

Metropolitan and Flower Hospitals, New York City. 171 illustrations; 795 pages; 8vo. Cloth, \$5.00; half-morocco, \$6.00. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel. 1905.

From a Homeopathic standpoint, from a surgical standpoint, this work will appeal to more physicians and surgeons than any book outside of the *Materia Medica*. It is up to date, and what we long have sought. The author, in the fifteen chapters composing this work, has presented in a clear and minute manner, the pathology, history, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the urological and venereal diseases.

Dr. Carleton's standing among the profession, together with his extended experience and wonderful opportunities, at once places him first in the Homeopathic school in the treatment of this subject. Dr. Carleton in his studies is original, energetic, thorough.

All physicians have cases of gonorrhœa and syphilis at different times that give them great trouble to cure. By reference to this book you will have the best consultant possible and will be guided to the relief of your patients. Not only is this true in gonorrhœa, and syphilis, but in all diseases peculiar to a work of this kind.

The book is profusely illustrated, type being large and clear.

Order it—for you need it—and keep it under lock and key, or it will be borrowed most of the time.

Mechanical Vibration and Its Therapeutic Application.—By M. L. H. Arnold Snow, M. D., Professor of Mechanical Vibration Therapy in the New York School of Physical Therapeutics, Associate Editor of the *Journal of Advanced Therapeutics*, late Assistant in *Electro-Therapeutics and Diseases of the Nervous System* in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, etc. Published by the Scientific Authors' Publishing Company, New York. 1905.

A thoroughly well-written book upon a thoroughly interesting subject, and should be in the hands of a lot of "vibrationists" as a matter of protection to their patients.

Philosophy of Therapeutics.—By Eldridge C. Price, M. D. Published by Nunn & Company, Baltimore, Md.

Transactions of the Fortieth Session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.—Held at Brainard Union Church, Easton, Pa. 488 pages of very readable matter.

A Text Book of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—Characteristic, Analytical and Comparative—By A. C. Cowperthwaite, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., Senior Professor of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago; formerly Professor of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* in the State University of Iowa and the University of Michigan; author of "A Text Book of the Practice of Medicine," "A Text Book of Gynecology," "Insanity in its Medico-Legal Relations," etc., etc., ninth edition. With an Appendix including the New Remedies. Chicago. John B. Delbridge & Son. 1905.

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.

The Michigan Homeopathic Society meets in Jackson in May.

The Houghton-Eddyites will be the next healing outfit to attract attention.

What has become of that medical practice law which Colorado was to have?

Dr. Charles Nelson Hart made a flyign trip to the eastward the latter part of last month.

Dr. Ella Griffith has had several patients in the Emergency and General Hospital during the past month.

Dr. Kent's lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica is the book success of the year.—The Homeopathic Recorder.

Bro. Dewey has our thanks for several extra copies of the different reproductions of Hahnemann's picture. Thanks!

The entire time of the Rock River (Illinois) Institute of Homeopathy last month, was devoted to a study of tuberculosis.

There has been 798 deaths in Greater New York since January 1st from cerebro-spinal meningitis alone, up to the 6th of last month.

Dr. J. H. Morrow now occupies the offices formerly occupied by Dr. Kittie Waldo Higgins, corner of Champa and Sixteenth, room 12.

The National Homeopathic College of Mexico has adopted Dr. Kent's Materia Medica and Repertory as standard text-books in that school.

Down in Pueblo, this state, the doctors connected with the steel works hospital have a baseball club which claims to be able to "play ball."

The Ohio State Homeopathic Medical Society will hold its annual meeting the 16th and 17th of this month, at Cleveland, Ohio. Good time? Sure!

The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter has a new addition to its editorial staff in the person of William H. Phillips, M. D., who is associate editor.

The editorial offices of the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy has been removed from 372 Sutter street, San Francisco, to Suite 701, James Flood building.

A doctor become so excited over his new automobile that he lost his head and in the accident which followed got killed. "Auto-intoxication" was the verdict.

The governor of California vetoed the enactments of the Legislature of that state providing for women physicians in state asylums and Home for the Feeble Minded.

Do you intend going to Chicago during the meeting of the American Institute? If so, see Charley Sloat about your ticket, which should read via the "Rock Island."

C. M. Van Law has been appointed city passenger agent of the Moffat Road, which assures that company of a thoroughbred hustler for business. Success to both.

Dr. E. B. Nash of Cortland, New York, has been invited to give a series of lectures during the coming spring, before the British Homeopathic Association, in London.

A recent letter to the editor from Dr. F. B. McCurtain dated at San Francisco, California, advised us of his prosperity and sent regards to Mac's numerous friends in this city.

Don't forget the fact that those Chicago fellows are preparing a great treat for those who may attend the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy which convenes in that city next month.

Contracts have been signed for the erection of the new Hahne-mann hospital at San Francisco, for all of which there is great rejoicing among the Homeopaths of that hustling town.

The "free dispensary" conducted by the lady physicans of Denver, on New Haven street, charges 10 cents to cover the cost of medicine. They evidently don't buy their drugs at ordinary drug shops.

Chaulmugra oil is being used with great success at the Leper Hospital at Tracadie, N. B., where some fifteen persons suffering with this scourge are being treated. So says the Pacific Journal of Homeopathy.

There were ten deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis alone in Manhattan the 19th of last month. The good work of regulating the disease by resolutions still goes merrily on; so do the deaths due to this malady.

"I did not know that you had so much of the **genuine** out there," writes a Connecticut correspondent, "and am glad to add you to my magazine list." The Critique is on the right side of the Homeopathic question every time.

Dr. J. Wylie Anderson performed an operation for suppurative appendicitis at the Emergency and General Hospital, upon a prominent Denver citizen, the fore part of March last, the patient making a perfect recovery.

The post-graduate course and summer school of the Hahnemann Medical College of Kansas City began the 6th of last month; the former terminated the 20th of April, while the summer school will last some three weeks yet.

The Homeopathic Recorder says that "Symposium" means a "drinking party," "boozing," hence—oh, well." Now, it isn't possible that the Recorder intends any reflection upon a certain unmentionable's—oh, well.

The Medical Counselor of Detroit, Michigan, appreciated a complimentary notice of ours so much that it published the same in its March issue and then forthwith proceeded to give credit for the same to the Clinique.

According to the Medical Advance, Abilene, Kansas, "is said to need" another homeopathic physician. Let's see; isn't that where Yingling holds forth? We supposed him to be a homeopathic host unto himself.

"Kraft, of the bum finger, is in Cleveland, hewing college professors and regardless of where the chips drop," says the Homeopathic Recorder. For a "crip" he appears to be doing a pretty thriving business in the chip line.

Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft is the editor-in-chieftain of the rehabilitated New England Medical Gazette and the effects of the new editorial blood recently instilled into that publication is manifested by a very much improved journal.

The secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health declares that the penitentiary of that state is a hot-bed of tuberculosis; 36% of the deaths which have occurred in that institution within the past ten years have been from this disease.

By the number of promises we have received from all over the country, assuring us of contributions to our Department of Practical Homeopathy, we feel sure that this feature of The Critique will be very voluminous in the near future.

Dr. S. S. Smythe performed a double decapsulation of the kidneys at the Homeopathic hospital the fore part of last month. Patient was from Cheyenne, Wyoming; the aftercare being done by Dr. Clinton Enos, whose patient he was.

After a most satisfactory slugging by the Japs, the doctors of darkest "Rooshey" are taking a fall out of the Czar, declaring in a recent congress of medical men that this ruler is utterly incompetent. Might as well wind up his affairs and resign.

The April number of our esteemed contemporary, the Clinique, appears in the make-up and form so familiar to its readers under the Halbert administration and we cannot refrain from remarking that it is a decided improvement. Keep the good work going.

Dr. F. C. Burton, with offices in the Temple Court building, is one of the lucky members of the profession hereabouts, inasmuch as he was permitted to leave for a two months' trip to California, the 11th of last month. Hope he will enjoy himself to the limit.

Dr. J. H. Daniels, formerly interne at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, was in the city the middle of last month, having brought several patients to the city for treatment. The doctor is located at Atwood, Colorado, and, it is needless to say, is doing well.

According to the Medical Forum, Kansas City has no Homeopathic society, but there is strong talk of organizing one in the near future, the object of which will be the discussion of medical topics only; all factional differences will be eliminated. Bully for Kansas City.

Editor Scudder of the Eclectic Medical Journal skins up one Osler in a recent editorial in a manner quite beautiful to behold. It must begin to dawn upon Osler by this time that he hadn't ought to have done it, that is, unless his head is thicker than the average "Canuck's."

A communication from the secretary of the Alumni Association of the Denver Homeopathic College advises the editor of The Critique that his resignation from that organization has been accepted. My! How lonesome those people must feel—but it's awful good to be so saintly.

At an estimated population of 475,000 the death rate of San Francisco, according to a recent report of the health department, was 16.66 annually per each 1000 inhabitants. Tuberculosis, pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia were the more active diseases in the depopulation of the town.

Dr. I. S. Weyand, a Denver doctor who had recently been indicted by the federal grand jury for illegal use of the mails, committed suicide at his rooms in this city the 20th of last month. He came to Denver in 1898 from Belle Fourche, South Dakota, where he served one term as mayor.

We have remarked upon the characteristic enterprise of Medical Century before, and in calling attention to its Hahnemann illustrations contained in the April edition we hope no one will accuse us of repeating the assertion too frequently. The aforesaid were highly artistic and at the same time instructive.

Among Governor McDonald's recent appointments, the daily press record the following: Board of Medical Examiners: Dr. George B. Packard, Denver; Dr. F. W. Singer, Pueblo; Dr. E. L. Sadler, Fort Collins; Dr. C. P. Conroy, Denver, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. George C. Stemen.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann was celebrated by the faculty and seniors of the Homeopathic Department of the University of Michigan at the Barbour Gymnasium, April 10, 1905, at which time there was speechifying, music and dancing; incidentally, too, a rousing good time, which was enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Mary Ingersoll, wife of Luther J. Ingersoll, M. D., was appointed a member of the board of control, Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, the fore part of last month. If all of Governor McDonald's favors are as worthily bestowed, the people of Colorado will have no cause to fear that public institutions in this state will be badly managed.

Mr. Ralph Walker, traveling passenger agent for the Rock Island System and one of the most popular and capable young railroad men in the country, died in this city the 4th of last month of tuberculosis. His remains were taken to his old home in Philadelphia the following day for burial, accompanied by a grief-stricken mother, followed by the regrets of a host of friends.

Dr. F. P. Taft, wife and son, of Longmont, Colorado, were sojourners in the city several days last month. The Doctor usually has business when he comes, and this time was no exception to the rule, as he brought a very interesting surgical case to the Homeopathic hospital which was operated upon by Dr. J. Wylie Anderson. Dr. Taft is one of the progressive Homeopaths of the state who practices and preaches that brand of medicine exclusively.

Mrs. Dr. J. Wylie Anderson and daughter Mary, wife and daughter of the business end of The Critique, left Denver the last day of March for a two months' visit to Mrs. A.'s old home in the state of Delaware. They traveled via the Rock Island as far as Chicago and have sent back word of the very courteous and satisfactory service of that ever popular line.

A new book from the pen of Dr. William Harvey King on "Static, High Frequency, Radio, Photo and Radium Therapy," is now being issued in the press, price \$2.50. Dr. King is the author of "Electricity in Medicine and Surgery." This book had a large sale, the second edition being entirely sold out. The new book will undoubtedly meet with the same success. Boericke & Runyon of New York are the publishers.

Dr. J. T. Graham, in the April issue of the American Physician, tells of some of his mistakes in obstetrics. Instead of curing everybody every time, we wish writers would occasionally tell of a failure; these cock-sure cures by any method leave a loophole through which criticism is likely to creep, and when it gets real busy is quite liable to make a person feel unusually uncomfortable.

The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy says that Dr. S. H. Boynton survived an attack of appendicitis, recently, owing to his faith in the indicated remedy and a disinclination to resort to the surgeon's knife as most people are advised to do by the aforesaid surgeons. We are not acquainted with the doctor, but he must be one of "them there" homeopaths that you read about but seldom see. More power to him.

Miss Lillian Griffith, daughter of Dr. Ella Griffith of this city, who has been away from home for the past eight months attending a course of training for the stage, returned to Denver the latter part of last month. Miss Lillian has been very fortunate in her studies and stands high in ability and we have no doubt will do credit to herself and the profession she proposes to follow, when opportunity is afforded her.

Miss Elsie R. Masters and Dr. Curtis M. Beebe were married at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the home of the officiating clergyman,

Rev. A. A. Kidder of 1056 Burlington avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Ira P. Fleming attended the couple and only a few other guests were present. Miss Masters wore her going-away gown of brown silk with hat to match. After a brief wedding trip Dr. and Mrs. Beebe will be at home to their friends at 427½ East Avenue Twenty-eight.—Los Angeles paper.

We received a pleasant visit from Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges of Grand Junction, Colorado, the fore part of last month, during the time—not all of it, of course—that he was in the city attending a meeting of the State Board of Medical Examiners, of which he is one of the Homeopathic members. The Doctor wore his accustomed smile of satisfaction and seems to think that this is a pretty good old world to live in, after all; he hopes that the forthcoming meeting of the state society will be the best ever.

Dr. Clinton Enos, a prominent physician of this city and of the Homeopathic faith, left Denver the 18th of last month for Decatur, Illinois, whither he went to take his brother's extensive practice owing to the illness of the latter. The people of Decatur will find Dr. Clinton a worthy successor to his brother, Dr. Laurence, who has ministered to the needs of a large clientele in that thriving Illinois town for the past twelve years.

We regret exceedingly the fact that upon a recent visit made this office by Dr. Margaret Hofer Beeler of Colorado Springs, that the editor was not in evidence. Dr. Beeler has given up her practice at the Springs and will tour Europe for the next two years when not engaged in study. The doctor is one of the prosperous alumnus of the Denver Homeopathic and has a host of friends both in and out of the profession who will join us in wishing her a pleasant and profitable sojourn on the other side of the pond.

Frank Drew and wife, of New Hampshire, are reported from San Jose, California, to have entirely recovered their reason, of which they were deprived by stuff administered by clairvoyants Anton Weber and wife some while ago, the \$2,000, however, which the crafty clairvoyants copped from the "easy marks" from the state where basswood hams abound, still remains in the hands of the enemy. As a business proposition we would advise Bro. Houghton to add the Webers to his staff, as they show an adaptability for landing suckers quite beyond the ordinary.

Chicago, March 11, 1905.

Boericke & Tafel:

Gentlemen—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Dr. Kent's lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica. I have been deeply interested in reading this valuable book. Dr. Kent has a very happy

style of expressing himself in a conversational manner so that it impresses those who read in a way that a study of the *Materia Medica* in ordinary methods does not. I only wish that this book could be in the hands of every Homeopathic physician and that they would give it the consideration which its excellent features demand.

Thanking you very much for your courtesies, I am

Yours very truly,

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT, M. D.

The following was the program of the eleventh commencement exercises of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, which were held in Trinity M. E. church, Eighteenth and Broadway, this city, Thursday evening, April 27, 1905: Organ, overture, "Light Cavalry" (Suppe); invocation; solo, "Springtide" (Reinhold Becker), Mrs. W. J. White-man; valedictory address, George Hamilton Ewing, class of '05; chorus, "With Sheathed Swords" (Costa), Trinity choir; address, Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D.; presentation of the graduation class by the dean, James Polk Willard, M. D.; conferring of the degree of doctor of medicine by the president, Mr. Edward J. Wilcox; vocal march (Kern), male octette. The graduating class consisted of six members, as follows: George Hamilton Ewing, Frank Irwin Furry, Lilburn Merrill, William Sloan Orr, Charles Clifton Reed and Matilda Charlotte Rosedale.

When a man has written and talked so much as has Professor Kent on *Materia Medica*, a book that contains within its covers the best that he has written and the best of his lectures will be welcomed. This is the case with the book under consideration. Scarcely any Homeopathic physician in the United States but has heard or read the lectures of this very gifted man and we think it will be to all a work which will command attention and study. Professor Kent's lectures are given in a conversational way, he taking the old remedies and discussing them thoroughly and carefully, without any means giving such an exhaustive treatise of each remedy as to tire the reader. He takes up his study in the usual order, dealing with symptomatology almost entirely, though with some remedies he discusses the toxic action as he takes up the consideration of the remedy. Symptoms that are peculiarly characteristic he puts within quotation marks rather than italics, which latter he reserves for use with his remedies taken up in comparison. If we had no *Materia Medica* and wanted one which would give us a good understanding of remedies as they act on the system in health, we would certainly take Kent's. We are rather disappointed that he has not considered potency, though as a matter of fact, in taking up the study of materia

medica potency per se has nothing to do with the case. We bespeak for this book a large sale, knowing that it will give eminent satisfaction to the buyers. It is splendidly gotten up, the type being large and clear, well spaced and paragraphed in a manner to relieve the monotony of reading.—Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.

JUST RETRIBUTION OVERTAKES A MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Editor Critique, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Doctor—Upon the earnest and repeated solicitation of the present management of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company carried for several years a page advertisement in that journal. About a year ago, of our own volition and accord, we withdrew the advertisement. The management, apparently aggrieved at the loss of the business and the money it represented, has sent broadcast to medical journals an abstract of an article by A. H. Roth of Michigan, published in the current issue of the Journal condemning the use of "clay mixture poultices." The writer or the management of the Journal, lacking the hardihood so necessary in such cases, failed to specify Antiphlogistine, but quoted liberally from its literature.

While it is the source of great satisfaction to us to appreciate that we now occupy a position which compels the journal of the national association to devote nearly two and one-half pages of its valuable space to Antiphlogistine and likewise asks the other medical journals of the country to assist in its exploitation, still the animus prompting this free advertising should not be lost sight of.

As Antiphlogistine is now a standard remedial agent, we expect it to be a topic of medical discussion as much as aconite, opium or any other standard. Naturally, no one remedial agent commends itself to every physician and Antiphlogistine can not claim to be an exception, but we believe that the Journal would have served the ends of justice far better had it published a paper contributed by a man of years and clinical experience instead of one from a youth who has not been in possession of his medical degree twelve months.

Although the conclusions of this young man are extreme, they are so greatly at variance with the clinical findings of ninety per cent. of the active practitioners of this country, who are using Antiphlogistine daily, that we feel certain you, as a disseminator of truthful medical knowledge, will not care to review the article.

In case you do desire to publish the abstract referred to, will you be good enough to publish this letter immediately following, so that

your readers may be fully cognizant of the circumstances governing the publication of the article.

With continued expressions of esteem, we are, Yours very truly,

THE DENVER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.,

New York, April 20, 1905.

By H. L. B.

The abstract above referred to has not been received by The Critique up to date, and if we had been thus "favored" it would not have influenced our favorable opinion regarding Antiphlogistine in the least, nor been any inducement for us to reproduce it as the above preparation is so pre-eminently superior to anything else in this line that it is unnecessary to discuss the question. We are only too glad to publish the above, hoping it may be the means of correcting a bad opinion which any of our readers may have formed by reading the article in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

COPY OF THIS LETTER SENT TO EVERY PHYSICIAN OF ST. LOUIS.

Dear Sir—We recently received a complaint from a physician in St. Louis that a prescription in which Fairchild's Phenolated Essence of Pepsine was prescribed had been dispensed with some substitute evidently containing a large amount of carbolic acid, one dose of the fluid having been sufficient to cause the patient to complain to the physician. Upon examination of this fluid we found it to be a substitute containing a very excessive amount of phenol.

A prescription calling for Fairchild's Phenolated Essence of Pepsine was therefore subsequently sent to the same drug store; also a prescription in which Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine was plainly specified. The vials dispensed upon these prescriptions were immediately upon receipt, sealed in their original wrappers in the presence of a witness and forwarded to us. Upon examination, we found the fluid contained in each vial to be some preparation not made by us, but a fluid differing materially from Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine, the substitute for Phenolated Essence of Pepsine containing, like the previous substitute referred to above, an excessive amount of phenol.

These substitutes were dispensed at

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

Northeast Corner Seventh and Spruce Streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

In calling your attention to these facts we desire to assure you of our purpose to take every legal means in our power to protect ourselves and all proper interests concerned against this substitution of other products for ours, and we would request that if you should have

any cause for complaint after having prescribed Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine you will kindly communicate with us.

Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine being an **extract of the gastric juice** obtained directly from the fresh animal stomach and rigidly standardized, and possessing uniform chemical, physical and enzymic characteristics, we are able to distinguish it in various combinations as positively as if the prescription simply called for the plain Essence of Pepsine, Fairchild.

Very respectfully yours,
FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER.

OPINION BASED ON AN EXPERIENCE OF OVER TWELVE YEARS.

Sanmetto is an excellent preparation, and, in my opinion, the best medicine of the kind to-day on the market. I have used it for over twelve years, and always with benefit. I have arrived at the age of sixty-seven years, when the plague of old men—enlarged prostate—is apt to annoy me, showing itself in frequent micturition, stoppage of urine, etc., etc. I intend to use Sanmetto on myself. I received some literature on Sanmetto this morning. I enjoyed the piece of poetry from my old friend, Eugene Field. It is very appropriate.

J. M. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Brooklyn, New York City.

"Sal Hepatica" is a scientific combination of sodium and lithium phosphates with the laxative salts of the "Bitter Water." It is very pleasant and most efficient in uric acid troubles and makes an agreeable effervescent drink when dissolved in water. "Sal Hepatica" is being extensively employed as an eliminant of irritating toxins in the alimentary tract. Unlike most saline laxatives, it is not in the least depressing, but on the contrary is a physiological tonic. "Sal Hepatica" is one of the very few laxatives that are permissible in any form and in all stages of kidney diseases, for it is positively non-irritating even when exercising a diuretic and depurating action. Samples from Bristol-Myers Co., 277 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Listerine Dermatic Soap.—The Lambert Pharmacal Company has lately inaugurated a new venture in the way of an antiseptic soap which possesses the virtues of Listerine in so far as a soap may. It is only a matter of recent years that especial attention has been given

of producing soaps which shall possess a degree of curative power in diseases of the skin and in the care of surgical conditions. A considerable variety of such soaps is now on the market and the mission of the lot is wide; it is safe to say that Listerine Dermatic Soap will prove one of the most serviceable, and will soon make for itself a popularity with the profession in keeping with that which has been established by Listerine.—Medical Fortnightly, January 25, 1905.

That Acetozone is a valuable germicide is demonstrated by its effects upon typhoid bacilli and cholera vibrios in river water. In their experimental work Freer and Novy (Contributions to Medical Research, p. 107) made the following tests:

(a) A cylindrical glass-wool filter was prepared, and on it was placed a layer of Acetozone crystals, about 3 cm. thick. A bouillon suspension of typhoid bacilli passed once through this filter yielded a sterile filtrate, while control tubes gave the usual abundant growth.

(b) A liter of tap-water was sterilized by heat and, when cool, a suspension of cholera or typhoid germs was added, the experiment being repeated several times. Ten to twenty milligrams (1-6 to 1-3 grain) of Acetozone was added and, after thorough shaking, portions of the liquid were taken out and planted in bouillon and agar which was plated. In each instance the cholera germs were destroyed completely in five minutes, and the typhoid germs in fifteen minutes by the extremely small quantity of Acetozone used. It should be observed that the addition of 10 mg. of Acetozone to 1 liter of water represents a solution of 1 part to 100,000. Controls gave abundant growths, the plates yielding 600,000 to 800,000 colonies.

From the above experiments the authors draw the conclusion that pathogenic organisms are destroyed by extremely small amounts of Acetozone. They also suggest the practicability of this agent for the purification of contaminated waters, especially in connection with military operations. From other experiments it was found that even sewage can be rendered almost sterile by the addition of relatively small amounts of Acetozone.

Therapeutically Acetozone is being very widely used in the treatment of typhoid fever, intestinal diseases, notably summer diarrheas in children, in gonorrhoea, suppurating wounds and infectious processes generally. It is prescribed in the saturated aqueous solution which is prepared by adding 15 grains of Acetozone to a quart of water, shaking thoroughly and setting aside for a couple of hours to hydrolyze. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., who prepare Acetozone, are sending out printed matter to physicians containing reports of very gratifying results from the use of this interesting compound. Any physician who has not received a brochure can obtain one on request.

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FERRUM ARSENICUM.

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

Complaints in general are aggravated in the morning, on waking; afternoon; evening; night, before midnight, after midnight. Aversion to the open air; aggravation in the open air. General physical anxiety. Chlorosis. Anaemia. Chorea in anaemic subjects. In a general way cold air aggravates, and the patient is very sensitive to cold; aggravation from becoming cold, in a cold room. Takes cold easily. In low vitality from malaria, and inherited phthisis. Epileptiform convulsions; tonic spasms. Blood vessels distended. Internal and external dropsy. Many complaints come on, or are worse after eating. Emaciation. She faints easily. Must select the most digestible foods. Butter disorders his whole system. Cold drinks aggravate, fat food aggravates, sour things aggravate, vinegar aggravates. Sensation of fulness. Subject to hemorrhages. Inflamed parts indurate. Inflammation of glands and organs. Increased physical irritability. Sensitive to jar. Jerking in muscles. Languid and must lie down. After hemorrhage or loss of fluids. Lying aggravates many symptoms. The longer he lies the more restless he becomes; must get up and walk about. Motion aggravates inflamed parts, but ameliorates the patient. Desires to move. Catarrhal conditions. Numbness of hands and feet, and painful parts. Surging of blood in the body and head. Aching in the bones. Drawing, pressing paralytic pains. Sore; bruised; stitching; tearing pains. Periodical complaints. Perspiration gives no relief of symptoms. Plethoric subjects. General pulsation, and pulsation in parts, and pulsating pains. This is a

deep acting anti-psoric. Most complaints grow worse during rest. It is useful in malaria cases when much quinine has been taken. Relaxation of the whole muscular system, with a sensation of heaviness or weight in the whole body. Physical exertion or running aggravates, but moderate motion and walking about ameliorates. Sensitive to pain. Sitting still aggravates. On first sitting down, amelioration. Some complaints come on during sleep, or on waking. Standing still long aggravates. Much swelling of affected parts. Dropsical swelling. Swelling of glands. Trembling. Varicose veins. Walking long causes weakness. Walking slowly about ameliorates. Walking in the cold air aggravates. Walking fast aggravates. Great general weakness; evening; from malarial influences, or loss of fluids; paralytic weakness, from exertion or walking. Complaints worse in cold weather or winter. Complaints aggravated in cold wind.

Irascible from contradiction. Anxiety at night. Anxiety as if guilty of a crime, with fear, during fever. Mirthful. Concentration difficult. Confusion of mind in the morning on waking; in the evening. Conscientious about trifles. Thinks of death. Discontented. Distraction. Excitable. Fear of a crowd, of death, of some mischief, of people. Forgetful. Hysterical. Indifference. Irresolution. Irritability. Laughing and mirthfulness. Alternating moods, and change of mental symptoms. Obstinate. Quarrelsome. Religious affections of the mind; remorse. RESTLESSNESS at night, driving out of bed. Tossing about the bed, during heat. Extreme sadness, in the evening, when alone. Oversensitive to noise. Serious mood. Stupefaction of mind. Indisposed to talk. It disturbs him to hear people talk. He is sensitive to their voices. Tranquility. Unconsciousness. Weeping.

Vertigo; tendency to fall, during headache, looking downward, with nausea, on rising up. When walking he staggers, with obscuration of vision.

Sensation of coldness of scalp. Hyperaemia of the brain. Tension of the scalp. Sensation of emptiness in the head. Fullness in the head. The hair falls out. Heat in the head, with cold feet. Flushes of heat in the head. Heaviness of the head, of the forehead. Itching of the scalp. Violent headache; morn-

ing, afternoon, evening; aggravated in cold air, ameliorated in open air. Catarrhal headaches. Pain in head during chill. Cold applications ameliorate. Headaches with coryza. Pain when coughing; after eating. **HAMMERING HEADACHES.** Headache before and during menses; motion of head. Paroxysmal pains. Periodical headaches. Pulsating pains. Riding in a carriage aggravates. Shaking the head aggravates. Sitting aggravates.

Pain in the forehead; worse right side; evening; above the eyes; occiput. Sides of head; right; temples; right side. Temple and forehead. Vertex. Boring in temples. Bursting Drawing. Pressing outward. Pressing in forehead; temples. Vertex. Soreness. Stitching in temples. Tearing pains. Pulsating in head; forehead, occiput, temples, vertex. Shocks in the brain.

Lids stick together at night. Discharge of mucus from the eyes. Eyes lusterless. Inflammation of the eyes; scrofulous. Blood vessels injected. Lachrymation. Difficult to open lids. Pain in the eyes; aching, burning; as if sand. Paralysis of optic nerve. Protrusion of eyes. Redness of eyes; of lids. Looks sunken about the eyes. Eyes swollen; lids swollen. Sclerotics yellow. Dim vision.

Discharge from ear, offensive. Itching. Noises in ears; humming, ringing, roaring, singing. Pain in ear. Stitching. Hearing impaired.

Chronic catarrh. Coryza. Discharge bloody; crusts; exco-riating; greenish; purulent; watery. Nosebleed. Sneezing.

Dark circles around eyes. Pale, sickly, earthly, waxy face. Greenish. Sickly, suffering expression. Lips pale. Red face during chill. Sallow; jaundiced. Dryness of lips. Heat of face. Flushes of heat. Hyppoeratic countenance. Pain in face. Perspiration of face. Swelling of face.

Bleeding mouth and gums. White tongue. Dryness. Numbness of tongue. Burning tongue. Increased saliva. Gangrenous sore mouth. Swollen gums. Taste bitter, insipid, putrid, sweetish.

Constriction and choking in throat. Throat feels hot. Lump in throat. Pain in throat on swallowing. Burning, rawness, soreness. Swallowing difficult.

Anxiety in stomach. Appetite increased, or ravenous; yet he does not relish his food. Appetite wanting. Aversion to food; to meat. Constriction. Craves bread, sour things. Distended stomach. Eructations after eating; abortive; bitter, empty; of food; foul; sour. Waterbrash. Fulness. Heartburn. Heat. Nausea, before eating, after eating, during pregnancy. Pain, after cold drinks, after eating. Burning; cramping; pressing after eating. Soreness. Pulsating. Thirst extreme. Also thirstless in chronic troubles.

Vomiting, morning, night, after drinking, coughing, after eating; with headache; during fever; during pregnancy. Blood, FOOD, sour.

Constriction of abdominal muscles. Distension of abdomen from flatus. Ascites. Flatulence. Fulness. Gurgling. Hardness of abdomen. Sensation of heat in abdomen. Weight in abdomen. Inflammation of bowels. Itching of skin of abdomen. Congestive, sluggish and swollen liver. Pain in abdomen at night, on coughing, after eating, uring menses. Paroxysmal pains. Warmth ameliorates. Pain in hypochondria, in hypogastrium, in the liver, sides of abdomen. Cramping before stool, from flatus. Soreness; hypogastrium, liver. Nervous uneasiness in abdomen. Rumbling. Spleen enlarged. Swollen liver and spleen. Tension of abdomen.

Constitution. Constriction. DIARRHEA; morning, afternoon, NIGHT, AFTER MIDNIGHT; colliquitive; during dentition, AFTER DRINKING, after cold water, after eating; aggravated by motion. Painless. Faltus. Hemorrhage from anus. Hemorrhoids, external, large. Involuntary stool. Itching of anus. Moisture at the anus. Pain during stool. Burning during and after stool Stitching. Tenesmus during stool. Paralysis of rectum. Prolapsus during stool. Urging to stool; ineffectual; after stool. Stool excoriating, bloody, brown, frequent, hard, UNDIGESTED, mucus, watery, brown watery.

Pain in the bladder. Tenesmus. Constant urging. Involuntary urination, at night.

Pain in the kidneys.

Burning in urethra during urination.

Urine albuminous, bloody, burning; cloudy on standing; dark, red, copious, scanty; mucus sediment.

Seminal emissions.

Inflammation of female genitals, uterus. Itching genitals. Leucorrhœa, EXCORIATING, thin, white. Amenorrhœa. Menses bright red, copious, dark, too soon, painful, pale, protracted, scanty, suppressed. Uterine hemorrhage. Pain in uterus. Burning in labia. Prolapsus uteri.

Catarrha of larynx and trachea. Mucus in larynx and trachea. Burning in air passages. Roughness in air passages. Hoarseness. Voice lost. Respiration arrested on coughing; asthmatic; difficult, evening, night, during cough, lying; rattling; short; suffocative. Subject to asthma after midnight.

Cough morning on rising, evening in bed, lying down, at night, before midnight; cold air, open air, walking in open air; asthmatic; deep breathing aggravates; after drinking. Dry cough in the evening. Cough after eating. Exhausting cough. Cough during fever; from irritation in trachea. Loose cough; lying aggravates; cough in bed; motion aggravates; on rising; must sit up. Spasmodic cough. Talking aggravates the cough. Tickling cough. Tickling in larynx and trachea. Whooping cough.

Expectoration in daytime, morning, night; bloody, blood streaked, copious, difficult; greenish, mucus; offensive, purulent; nauseous; putrid, sweetish, thick, viscid, whitish, yellow.

Anxiety of chest in heart symptoms. Catarrh of chest. Constriction of chest; constriction of heart. Fulness of chest. HEMORRHAGE OF LUNGS. Heat in chest. Inflammation of lungs. Cardian and anaemic murmurs. OPPRESSING OF CHEST in the evening. Pain in the chest, during cough; in sides of chest; sternum. Soreness in chest on coughing. Stitching on coughing. Palpitation at night with anxiety. Spasms of chest.

Coldness of back. Pain in the back at night, during menses, during stool. Pain in cervical region, between shoulders, in lumbar region. Aching in back. Bruised pain in lumbar region. Tearing in back. Pulsating in back. Stiff neck.

Cold extremities, hands and feet. Contraction of fingers and toes. Cramps in hands, thighs, calves, feet, soles. Blueness of finger nails. Heaviness of limbs, of feet. Numbness of hands and fingers; legs, feet. Pain in limbs; rheumatic; joints.

Gouty pains. Pain in upper limbs, rheumatic; shoulders, elbow, wrist, hands. Pain in lower limbs. Sciatica, worse at night. Pain in thighs; paralytic; knee, ankle, foot, heel. Aching in limbs. Drawing in upper limbs; thighs. Sore pain in limbs, upper limbs. Stitching in limbs; shoulders; hip, thigh. Tearing in shoulders, upper arms; thighs. Paralytic weakness of limbs. Restlessness of all the limbs, especially of the legs. Stiffness of joints of upper limbs, hands and fingers of lower limbs, knees and feet. Swelling of upper limbs, hands; of knees, ankles and feet. Vericose veins of lower limbs. Weakness of limbs, joints; knees, legs, ankles.

Dreams anxious. Sleep restless. Sleepiness afternoon and evening. Sleeplessness before midnight. Sleepless with sleepiness. Waking early.

This remedy has chill, fever and sweat. Chill in morning, noon, evening, NIGHT. Chill even in bed. Quotidian; tertian. Chill with trembling. The fever is intense, and follows chill; aggravated in afternoon, evening, and highest at night. Fever after midnight. Fever without chill in afternoon, evening, night. Fever intermingled with chill. Dry heat. Heat in flushes. The flushes rush upwards. Chronic intermittent fevers with enlarged spleen and liver. Internal heat and external coldness. Heat comes on after sleep. Perspiration day and night. Perspiration morning, night; during anxiety; in bed; CLAMMY, cold, on coughing, with great exhaustion, after eating, during slight exertion; long lasting; while lying; on motion; PROFUSE, morning. Perspiration during sleep, after sleep; offensive, sour, staining linen yellow; during stool. Symptoms aggravated while perspiring.

Burning of the skin. Coldness of the skin. Liver spots. Pale skin. Red spots. Yellow. Dryness of the skin. Sensitive skin. Sore feeling in skin. Swollen skin. Oedema. Ulcers, burning. Withered warts.

IN DEFENSE OF HOMEOPATHY.

By Royal S. Copeland, A. M., M. D., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Every man for himself or his family, must on occasions take a personal interest in the "pathy" problem. Most of the time he may feel as did the invalid who was asked whether she preferred a "Homeopath" or an "Allopath," and whose answer was: "It makes no difference, both paths lead to the grave!" But when illness stalks into the household and possesses one of its inmates, it is no longer a question of a physician or no physician; the kind of a doctor and which particular doctor then become burning problems demanding instant solution.

One of old said: "In time of peace prepare for war." The foresight and circumspection which prompted this maxim would probably lead its author to advocate the idea that in time of health preparation should be made for a possible illness, trifling or serious. It is the purpose of this essay to show why the physician determined upon as the one to call, when illness comes, should belong to the homeopathic school.

Health and Disease.

To the lay mind, health and disease are terms which define conditions, one desirable and the other to be avoided. Beyond this vague mental description no further thought is given the problems which vex and perplex scientists and divide the medical profession into great factions or "schools." With the conflicting and vacillating opinions of the past, it was necessary to be something of a mental gymnast to keep abreast of the rapidly changing ideas of scientific thinkers. Fortunately, however, this chaotic condition is giving way to an orderly arrangement of established facts, and to-day we know for a certainty many very interesting things about health and disease.

It is now believed that life depends upon the activity of bodily cells. Going from the gross mass of the body to the separate and distinct tissues and from these to their minutest portions, it has been determined that the smallest possible division of living matter, capable of form and function, is the cell. The infinitesimal size of the cell is something amazing; in the liver, for instance, it has been found, by careful measurements and estimates, that a single cubic inch of that organ consists of 156,000 million separate and distinct cells.

Health depends upon the well-being of every cell of the body. The cells must be nourished and refreshed, waste products must be carried away, and new material supplied as required. In the light of present knowledge, disease consists of some disturbance in the metabolism of the cell. By this term, metabolism, we mean the balance or equilibrium which exists between food supply and waste; normally, this condition is reached when the active cell constantly receives and assimilates precisely the right amount of exactly the proper food. In disease this balance is disturbed, insufficient or improper food interferes with the cell, causing it to be over-active or under-active or to die. Then the individual becomes conscious of certain symptoms which are indicative of disease, and the physician's duty begins.

The Size of the Dose.

With this much scientific knowledge, briefly stated though it is, the lay mind will at once appreciate that medicine, to be of use to one of these bodily cells, must be administered in such form and quantity as such an infinitesimal thing is capable of receiving. One might as well attempt to patch a pin prick with one of the pyramids as to expect a teaspoonful of medicine to be appropriated by a cell. Only a very, very minute portion of such a dose, relatively so enormous, can be appropriated by the diseased cell, the untouched portions of the dose are in the system menacing myriads of other cells, which may and probably will be poisoned by the unwelcome drug. Perchance the cell or cells originally diseased may be restored to health, but the patient has gone from Scylla to Charybdis by having thrust upon him an illness quite as bad or worse, the direct result of drug action.

The quantity of medicine to be given in each dose has nothing to do with Homeopathy; it is the privilege of the prescriber to administer a grain, an ounce, or any amount which appeals to him as required by the patient. The Homeopathic physician believes, however, that the "minimum dose" should be administered, that is, that the smallest possible quantity capable of relieving the need of the patient should be given. This is the ideal prescription, because it exactly supplies the demand of the diseased cells without disturbing other normal cells. In practice, therefore, the Homeopathist usually dispenses small doses.

The Power of Drugs.

The popular notion that the strength or power of a chemical is in direct proportion to its mass, is no longer the view of scientific men. It is now held that a very small amount of a drug or chemical, when perfectly dissolved in water or some other liquid, is much more potent than a thousand times as much of the same chemical in the dry state or imperfectly dissolved. This is the teaching in every laboratory of the world. Practical application of this fact is found in the modern use of blue vitriol in purifying water.* A quantity so small as to have no effect upon the cells of the human body is yet capable of causing the death of certain algæ which possess a selective affinity for this particular chemical.

In the human body the cells of particular parts possess this same selective affinity for certain drugs or chemicals. When an infinitesimal amount of silver, for instance, is taken into the system, it may be found in certain tissues of the brain and always there, when it can not be discovered elsewhere. Thus it is apparent that when any cell of the body lacks a given element necessary to its well being, its power of selection of the missing element, or "tissue proclivity," as it is termed, enables it to appropriate the same from the blood stream if it be there in ever so minute quantities.

It will be seen, therefore, that the efficiency of the small dose and the capability of the human system to appropriate and utilize medicine administered in minute quantities are facts based, not upon a vagary of the imagination, but upon the most modern of accepted truths.

The Selection of the Remedy.

Not only does the Homeopathic physician prescribe the "minimum dose," but also, in selecting the remedy for given symptoms of disease, he employs a fixed formula, expressed by the Latin phrase, *Similia similibus curantur*, translated "Similars are cured by similars," i. e., Like ailments are cured by like

*An entertaining article on this subject was printed in the *Century Magazine* for November, 1904.

†In this essay the "Old School," that is, the so-called "Regular" or "Allopathic," since it predominates in numbers, will be spoken of as the "Dominant School."

remedies. The possible existence of a law of cure is denied by the dominant school.† The latter scoffs at the “theory of similars,” and in prescribing, depends largely upon experimental and empirical methods. That is, the physician of the dominant school in treating scarlet fever, for instance, tries this, that, and the other remedy, which he thinks might possibly be of some use, until he hits upon one which seems to control the issues of the disease. Or he prescribes in the condition this, that, or the other remedy, which has obtained a reputation for usefulness in this disease. The first of these methods is, of course, experimental, and the second empirical in the extreme. Besides these, excluding the use of remedies which act simply in a chemical sense as neutralizing agents, a physician of the dominant school has but one other method of therapeutic procedure. This is to prescribe “allopathically,” that is, to give a remedy which, by reason of its drug action, produces symptoms the opposite of those induced by the disease. To illustrate: If the patient have fever some drug is given to forcibly hold the heart, thus preventing its rapid action with the resulting increase of temperature; or, in flagging heart, that organ is whipped on and forced into more rapid action by the administration of a stimulant, like whisky or strychnine. Such practice is too often fatal in its results, and in any case, the reaction from or secondary effect of such treatment is bound to be pernicious.

With no fixed formula and no unity of thought regarding the use of medicine, every physician of the dominant school is authority unto himself in the selection of remedies. The result is, that for any given disease or set of symptoms there may be as many different prescriptions as there are doctors of the dominant school.

All this is different in Homoeopathy. For a given set of symptoms, no matter where the homoeopathic physician was educated, or where he may practice, be it in Maine or California, the Dominion of Canada or the British Isles, the remedy selected will be the same. As in the selection of glasses for a definite error of refraction scientific oculists from one end of the world to the other will reach the same conclusion as to the need of the patient, so in homoeopathic practice, definite and positive symp-

toms of disease will call for the same remedy with every prescriber.

The Reasonableness of the Theory of Similars.

The reason for this marked difference between the schools, as has been said, is because the homoeopathic physician believes that in disease and health there are certain laws, as there are in every other department of the physical world, while the physician of the dominant school denies this, or at least denies the value of the co-called "law of similars." It is not possible, perhaps, to explain the rationale of this law of cure, but the Homeopathist is not the only scientist forced to acknowledge ignorance of the underlying laws of his specialty. Where is the physicist who can explain the law of accelerated motion, or the law of magneto-electric induction, or the law of gravitation? He can demonstrate the law by showing experiments to verify it, but to explain sensibly or convincingly why or how, he cannot. The theologian has the same difficulty with the doctrine of the immaculate conception, and the chemist can hardly account for some of the chemical affinities familiar as working truths. Thus it may be excused the homoeopathist, perhaps, if he fail to scientifically account for the theory of similars. It is the conclusion of the homoeopathic profession that this theory affords a working hypothesis satisfactorily accounting for certain medical phenomena, and in the terms of which, outside of purely chemical processes already referred to, every certain procedure known to the medical profession can be explained. Further, in order that the lay mind may not misunderstand its position, it is claimed by the homoeopathic school that every single remedy, known to have curative properties in the relief of disease, acts in harmony with and is prescribed, even if unknowingly so, in accordance with the theory expressed in the phrase *similia similibus curantur*.

The dominant school to-day, therapeutic skeptics* as they

*The skepticism, almost nihilism, as regards the value of remedies of the dominant school is shown by this quotation from one of its eminent exponents, Prof. H. C. Wood, in the preface of his "Treatise on Therapeutics": "Experience is said to be the mother of wisdom. Verily she has been in medicine rather a blind leader of the blind, and the history of medical progress is the history of a man groping in the dark-

admit themselves to be, certify to four sure remedies—mercury in syphilis, quinine in malaria, salicylate of soda in rheumatism, and iron in anaemia. The most radical of the dominant school, denying the homoeopathicity of these remedies, would admit that the poisonous action of each is remarkably similar to the disease it has power to cure. If time and space permitted, in addition, this writer would attempt, at least, some citations of remarkable scientific facts which exist and which apparently vindicate the claims of similia, but enough has been shown to prove that the entire homeopathic practice and such of the practice of the dominant school as is conceded by that school to be of positive therapeutic value are in harmony with and are explained by the theory of similars. It is not begging the question, therefore, to leave the matter here and claim that until future generations find a better hypothesis we have the right to accept the theory of similars as the law of cure.

Importance of Exact Prescribing.

One who has observed the great variety of symptoms met in different types of typhoid fever, or any other disease, will at once appreciate the value of a system which seeks to select a remedy suited to the particular case in hand and to differentiate it from all other remedies useful in other types of the same disease. It is not enough to treat a disease by name, it is the practice of the dominant school, or to prescribe for a disease because of the peculiar manifestations which are common to all cases of the same disease. The remedy must be selected to fit the special symptoms presented by the individual patient. When so selected, the remedy fits the disease as the wing of the bird fits the air. Any other method of prescribing is as likely to re-

ness, finding seeming gems of truth, one after another, only in a few minutes to cast each back into a heap of forgotten baubles that in their day had also been mistaken for verities. Narrowing our gaze to the regular profession to a few decades, what do we see? Experience teaching that not to bleed a man for pneumonia is to consign him to an unopened grave, and experience teaching that to bleed a man suffering with pneumonia is to consign him to a grave never opened by nature. Looking at the revolutions of the past, listening to the therapeutic babel of the present, is it a wonder that men should take refuge in nihilism, and, like the lotus eaters, dream that all alike is folly, that rest and quiet and calm are the only human fruitions?"

sult in misfits as would happen in a ready-made shoe store if the ridiculous rule prevailed that to every soldier customer a No. 8 shoe should be sold, to every blacksmith a No. 9, and to every farmer a No. 10. Homeopathy is exact in its methods, and employs no ready made garments to fit its patrons, regardless of form, height and station. Every garment is made to order and is fitted only after careful consideration of many patterns.

Superior Results of Homeopathic Practice.

The layman investigating homeopathy for the first time has a right to ask whether or not it is a success in practice. Homeopathy must prove beyond cavil that its system is, at least, the equal of any other, in percentage of cures, short duration of disease and low death rate. It is not incumbent upon it to show more, but it is greatly to its advantage to prove, not alone its equality to other systems, but also, if possible, its superiority. If its results are equal to those shown by another system it may be accused of adopting the methods of that school; if they are superior, however, either the practice is actually different, or else the homeopathist has a way of more successfully employing the methods of the other school. In either event the public will be satisfied to give preference to the homeopathic physician.

Statistics are not always reliable, but for the purpose of the present discussion there seems no other way of presenting the truthfulness of this claim. The cities of Baltimore, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Detroit, St. Paul, Providence, Denver, Indianapolis, Syracuse, Rochester, Nashville and Seattle are selected as fairly representing every variety of climate and every phase of therapeutic practice. Because the figures are at hand, the year 1894 is chosen, and it is no more favorable to the argument than any other year would prove to be.

During that year the practitioners of the dominant school in these cities had a death rate in measles of three per cent.; the homeopathic profession lost 0.8 per cent. The mortality rate in scarlet fever was 9.24 per cent. for the dominant school; 5.66 per cent. for the homeopathic. The typhoid fever mortality was high for both schools; for the dominant school 22.56 per cent., for the homeopathic 15.15 per cent. These figures are duplicated wherever the two schools are brought in competition,

as, for instance, in Cook County Hospital, Chicago, at the University of Michigan, the University of Iowa, and the University of Minnesota.

Not only is the death rate very much reduced by homeopathic prescribing, but also the average duration of the disease is shortened. This fact was shown by some figures prepared by the British government, whereby it was demonstrated that a homeopathic hospital at Melbourne, Australia, treated as many cases of typhoid fever as a hospital of the dominant school having twice as many beds.

It is useless to multiply figures, they all lead to the same conclusion. The eminent Dr. Osler, recently called to Oxford College from Johns Hopkins University, admitted that the homeopathic school is at least the equal of his own when he said: "Nobody has ever claimed that the mortality among homeopathic practitioners was greater than those of the regular school." But the homeopathic profession claims, and without fear of successful contradiction, that the mortality rate among its practitioners is far less than the mortality in the dominant school, and the duration of the disease shorter.

The Medicine Prepared by the Physician.

It is customary for the homeopathic physician to dispense his own medicines. This fact is sometimes put forward as an argument in the line of economy, for the employment of this school. There is an advantage in the practice greater than the saving in drug bills; the physician himself becomes responsible for the purity and the accurate preparation of the remedy. Undoubtedly many a practitioner of the dominant school, depending upon the pharmacist for the proper filling of the prescription and trusting that it will fall into competent hands, suffers defeat in the struggle with disease because of "substitution," careless or incompetent preparation, or delay in filling his prescription. The Medical Record states that a great number of Chicago apothecaries will be prosecuted for selling adulterated drugs. This prominent journal of the dominant school, in the issue of December 17, 1904, says: "Chemical tests have been made and evidence produced which prove the presence of alien matter in many prescriptions calling for pure drugs. In nearly twenty per cent. of the samples obtained there was not even a

trace of the drug called for in the prescription. The tests, conducted by Dr. John A. Wesener, showed the following: Twenty-three prescriptions, no trace of the drug called for; 66 prescriptions, 80 per cent. impurities; 9 prescriptions, 10 per cent. impurities; 31 prescriptions, pure." A similar scandal, involving New York City druggists, recently stirred the medical profession and the laity of that metropolis.

Besides avoiding the possibility of substitution, there certainly is an advantage to the patient in having the remedy prepared on the spot and the directions regarding its use made clear by explanations of the physician himself. Many mistakes and many failures in medical practice have resulted from the indirect methods of the pharmacist and the brief, unsatisfactory directions written on the label of the medicine.

Drug Habits Not Induced by Homeopathic Prescribing.

While the homeopathic physician may admit the occasional necessity for prescribing medicines liable to induce drug habits if continuously used, yet, as a matter of fact, this procedure is rare in his practice. On the other hand, there is no denying that the more careless of the practitioners of the dominant school have been responsible for the development of such habits, and have made inebriates of all too many of their patients* While this criticism may perhaps apply to some individual members of the homeopathic profession, it cannot be passed upon the system itself, as, it is sad to say, may be done with the dominant school. This writer has no desire to say harsh, unkind, and, above all else, untrue things of the other school, but it must be apparent that with the greater wealth of remedies and the greater confidence in therapeutic effects, the homeopathic prescriber has far less temptation to resort to purely palliative methods of treatment; for these reasons he rarely employs the hypodermic syringe and as rarely administers anodynes of any sort. Of necessity, therefore, the victims of induced habits are seldom found in homeopathic families.

Homeopathic Physicians the Patrons of General Science.

It is conscientiously believed that the superiority of the

*It is well known that chronic constipation results from the abuse of laxatives and cathartics too commonly prescribed by physicians of the dominant school.

homeopathic practice has been proven in every disease, in every climate, and in every season. Yet it must not be imagined that the homeopathic physician looks askance upon the advances of general medicine. The sputum examinations, for instance, in the diagnosis of throat and lung diseases, is given the same importance in the homeopathic world that it receives elsewhere. The most radical opponent of homeopathy would not say that in the choice of a drug the presence or absence of the germ would influence his selection of a curative remedy. It would simply decide the question of climate or the general disposition of the patient. It means, at least, that much to the homeopathic prescriber. The laboratory methods of science receive the same patronage and the same encouragement in the homeopathic school as elsewhere. In surgery, in gynæcology, in ophthalmology, the same careful technique, the same skill, the same methods are everywhere employed. No one dare claim that the results of surgery in other schools are superior to those gained by the homeopathic operator.

The American Institute of Homeopathy has officially decreed that "A homeopathic physician is one who adds to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of homeopathic therapeutics. All that pertains to the great field of medicine is his by tradition, by inheritance, by right." The patient, therefore, who employs the homeopathic physician gives himself all that the dominant school offers and, in addition, the wonderful resources of the homeopathic *Materia Medica*. He loses nothing except the greater probability of escaping surgical procedure by the saving grace of a more potent medical armament. He reduces his chance of mortality and decreases the duration of his illness. All that pertains to chemical methods, to bacteriological research, to surgical ideas, to the great field of general medicine—all these belong to the homeopathic physician to give to his patient, together with the possibilities of the homeopathic remedy. In the language of the Chicago Inter-Ocean editorial, truly "They who have not tried homeopathy have not half tried to get well."—First Prize Essay, *Medical Century*.

Reprints of this Prize Essay for general distribution may be procured by addressing the offices of the *Medical Century*.

COMMENT, CRITICISM AND CLIPPINGS.

The April journals devote much space to Halmemann, his teachings and their results, thus commemorating the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth, as well as, perchance, recalling to the minds of some homeopaths that there was once such a man; that this last is not unnecessary and that some do need the reminder might be illustrated by the following emanating from an undergraduate of a homeopathic college: "I don't understand this praise of Hahnemann. I have read his works somewhat and find little in them of value, and that little difficult to understand." Think of it! An undergraduate, who, having read "somewhat" of Hahnemann, found little there to praise. Yet this is but the attitude of many a professed homeopath, some of them even professors in homeopathic colleges and looked up to by the students thereof as shining lights in the homeopathic heavens. Needless to say, the aforesaid undergraduate was a student of a college where the works of Halmemann were little more than a name, and the organon not seen outside of the annual announcement.

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Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy for April contains a large and enthusiastic boom for the California state society meeting held during May. The program as outlined shows many things of interest, including another "symposium" which the Homeopathic Recorder says "means a 'drinking party,' 'boozing' and hence"—well, possibly.

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Another "Discovery."—Charles D. T. Phillips, M. D., LL. D., (Aberd.); LL. D. (Edin.); F. R. S., Ed.; F. R. C. S., Ed.; M. R. C. P., (Lond.), etc., etc., has written a paper on the great value of "Thuja as a Remedy for Warts." We fail to find a single mention of Hahnemann's name in it, yet all of value in the paper can be traced to his writings. In the *Bibliotheca Therapeutica*, or Bibliography of Therapeutics, etc., published by "The New Sydenham Society," of London, there can be found no mention of Thuja, yet that book is supposed to contain every drug ever used! Where did Dr. Phillips, etc., etc., get his information?—Homeopathic Recorder, April.

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The American Physician in its April issue makes various and sundry criticisms of a report of a case of typhoid set out at length in the mediæval Advance, in which eight weeks' time nineteen remedies and nine pages of the journal were used and pertinently asks:

How could he know that a remedy had exhausted its powers for good when, on a succeeding day, he changed it apparently on some mere key-note symptom?

Finally, how will careful reading and study of this case, with its

frequent dicrotic pulse, its Cheyne-Stokes respiration, and its nineteen remedies in eight weeks, help any other homeopath student, or practitioner, in curing his next case of typhoid?

And it may not be out of order to humbly call attention to this: that many reported cases in many journals are subject to the same questions. Analysis of the cases and the elimination of unnecessary words and rhetorical flourishes, leaves very little of actual help and the question naturally arises, "would that patient not have recovered anyway?" Cases should never be reported unless the connection between the indications, the remedy, and the result are all well defined, and improvement marked and comparatively speedy.

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Silence During Operations.—Laughing and loud talking should be forbidden in every surgical operating room. It has been shown by experiments with the Petri dish and otherwise that in speaking in a low, conversational voice, saliva containing bacteria is not projected from the mouth, but that in very explosive vocalization, as laughing and loud talking, bacteria are thrown out, perhaps upon the field of operation. "Noli loqui, noli tangere," should be the unwritten, if not the written, motto, of every operating room.—Central States Magazine.

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HOW TO KILL A BABY WITH PNEUMONIA.

Crib in far corner of a room with canopy over it. Steam kettle, gas stove (leaky tubing). Room at 80 degrees Fahr. Many gas jets burning. Friends in the room, also pug dog. Chest tightly enveloped in waistcoat poultice. If child's temperature is 105 degrees Fahr. make a poultice thick, hot and tight. Blanket the windows, shut the doors. If these do not kill it, give coal tar antipyretics and wait.—W. P. Northup, Medical News.

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A NEW METHOD OF FORMALDEHYDE DISINFECTION.

The Maine State Board of Health has recently brought forward a method for obtaining gas from formaldehyde that is the most simple and inexpensive yet devised. No apparatus is required, and the usefulness of the process has been demonstrated by a long series of experiments. Briefly the procedure is as follows: Potassium permanganate 200 grammes (6½ ounces) to each 500 cubic centimeters (pint) of formaldehyde is placed in a vessel of considerable size—a ten-quart pail suffices—in the room to be disinfected, which is preferably quite warm. The formaldehyde, 1,000 cubic centimeters (two pints) to each 1,000 cubic feet of space, is then poured over the permanganate, and the operator makes a hasty retreat. The room is kept closed for four hours, when disinfection is said to be complete. The

simplicity of the above will commend it to any one desirous of fumigating a room after being used by any one suffering from a contagious disease.—Medical Age.

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With here and there through the journals independent thinkers taking the colleges to task for the character of homeopaths they turn out and the college journals as often and perhaps oftener denying that they are at fault, someone must be mistaken or untruthful. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Here is a sample:

"It is lamentable to have students go out from some of our medical colleges, whose diplomas mean little as passports to real proficiency in Hahnemann's Homeopathy. "A name to live," they have as homeopathic physicians, but how can they be truly alive to the great law of cure when it has not been truly taught them?"

"The state boards are clearly manipulated; they dictate the studies in which our students must be prepared. An overproduction of subjects are insisted upon to which the old school are obliged to anchor. They have no law, no philosophy, no Organon; and, if it were possible, would finally work it out of our colleges. They require our students to spend so much time in acquiring a profound knowledge of bacteriology, pathology, physics, chemistry, etc., to pass the state examinations, to say nothing of the blue seal, that the most important studies, which make us distinctive as a school, are crowded to the wall.

"They (the old school colleges) have another advantage. The professors are backed by a solid faculty. Not one would presume or dare to call his brother professor a liar, because that professor's trained mind can see what less scholarly men fail to see, or because he is in advance of his time. I know what I am saying, for I have sat in those places and been taught by those men, and it took a long time to find out that they did not all love one another. They teach their students alike esprit du corps. This unit is power. Do not try to convert a man while he is in the old school college; wait until he is out and away from that united force a year or so, and finds he has no real law to work upon.

"Another hindrance is lack of unity in teaching. Students have said to me: 'I do not know what to believe; one professor says "There is nothing in potency"; another professor proves that "There is everything in potency."' I have brought men from the old school to attend some valuable lectures in one of our colleges, but I was careful not to keep them too long lest the next lecturer might call potency a delusion and our immortal Hahnemann a crank.—Extracts from "Hindrances to Homeopathy," by Eugene Austin, M. D., Chicago, Illinois, in Medical Century for April.

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SHE THOUGHT IT MEANT IMMERSION.

"Don't forget the directions, ma'am. You are to take this powder in water twice a day."

"In water?"

"Yes."

"I'm afraid I can't."

"Why not, ma'am?"

"We haven't any bathtub."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A. F. Swan, M.D., Brighton, Colo.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL HOMEOPATHY.

Physicians are cordially invited to contribute to this department with articles showing the use of the **Homeopathically Indicated Remedy**; medical, surgical and obstetrical cases in which the aforesaid remedy is exhibited will be gladly received. There is no restriction placed upon their opinions or potency used. From the number of favorable answers we have received from physicians all over the country we hope to make this feature of *The Critique* one that will meet with the approval of the Homeopathic profession of the United States and trust, whether you have been solicited to do so personally or not, that you will consider this sufficient invitation and that we may hear from you very soon. Communications, to be interesting and instructive, should be as brief as possible and we hope that writers will confine themselves to the use of one side of the paper, that they write plainly and observe such other rules as usually hold good in polite newspaper and magazine correspondence. Address all communications to the editor, 230 Majestic Building, Denver, Colorado.

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CHINA IN GALL-STONE COLIC—FROM HOMEOPATHIC RECORDER.

Years ago Dr. David Thayer wrote that if any one subject to gall-stone colic would take a dose of China (15) three times a day for a month he, or she, would never have another attack.

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BY G. E. DIENST, M. D., NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS.

WARTS.—From whence came abnormal growths? From the inside as a result of some disturbance of vital forces, or from the outside by the inhibition of pathogenic germs?

If morbid growths spring from internal morbidity, they must be cured from the inside out. If from external influences, having no effect on vital forces whatever, they can and must be cured from the outside. If they come from the inside—from internal morbidity—attempts to cure by external measures is simply attacking the results of the disease and not the disease itself. If morbid growths arise from bacterial origin planted on the surface of the skin and reaching no deeper than the skin so as to cause no systemic disturbance whatever, internal treatment is of no value, and is a mockery at rational therapeutics.

Warts are abnormal growths. I say abnormal for the reason that they are not normal, do not affect every one, nor grow in the same place on each individual, nor are they of the same nature in all persons, nor do they obtain the same size and color in all people who have them. They are not a part of the anatomy as are the fingers and toes. Not all persons afflicted with warts suffer pain from them, but nearly all detest them and realize that they are not essential to the pursuit of life, wealth or happiness. Hence the question: "What can you do for my

warts?" And the answer: "I can cure them." Notice, I did not say remove, but cure, which means their removal and the removal of that miasm or morbidity that gives origin to warts and supplies the material that encourages their growth and multiplicity.

CASE I.

A lady of my acquaintance came to my office in company with a friend who was a patient of mine. I noticed her nursing her right hand in the palm of the left, and I asked the cause of her discomfort. "Warts doctor, warts. What can you do for them?" "What have you done for them?" was my reply. "Everything," said she. "I have tied strings on them, used acids, milkweed, rubbed them with certain stones, and had them pow-wowed and they are here worse than ever." On examination I found two very sore warts on the index side of the middle finger. These, the patient said, were very painful and particularly so when washing, and since this was the only means she had of making a living her distress of body and mind was pitiable. To this pain was the added fear of cancer, as she had lost her mother and a sister from this disease. She was dark complexioned, thin, tall, "bony." Her features and symptoms looked so much like causticum that I suggested a powder. "Just one powder, Mrs. R., and if no better in four weeks, come back and I will give another." To tease me she said: "Who cares for your granulated sugar?" She took the powder, took it gladly, and promised to report. At the end of four weeks she did not return, but I was called to prescribe for a daughter, when she laughingly showed me her finger—warts gone. Just a mere scar was left. It is now more than two years since this was done, and there has been no return of the trouble, and besides she has been feeling better in every way. The potency given was the 50m. After trying "everything" and no relief, then taking one powder of Causticum the 50m., and a gradual and complete disappearance of the warts, what cured her?

CASE II.

Case second was that of a young man, twenty-two years of age, with an ugly seedy wart at bottom of heel of right foot. This was so painful that his former physician advised incision to which the young man would not consent. It then became necessary to cut a hole in the heel of his shoe so as to relieve the pressure on the wart. This seemed a very stubborn case, and the painful condition of the wart very trying.

I took his case, studied his symptoms carefully. Causticum was again indicated and I gave one dose of the 50m. There was little progress during the first forty days. I repeated the dose with liberal Saccharine Lactis, and the young man went to

his home in Wisconsin. This was one year ago. A few weeks ago he returned for other causes and on inquiry found that the wart disappeared soon after leaving here and has not returned.

I would like very much to give other cases under other remedies, particularly petroleum and thuya, but my paper now exceeds the space allotted and I must close.

Just a word: Did causticum affect the warts directly, i. e., has it a special affinity for sore and seedy warts? Or did it remove the miasm that gave rise to the warts, stopped their source of nutrition and compelled them to disappear because of real starvation?

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BY W. H. STOVER, M. D., TIFFIN, OHIO, IN MEDICAL
ADVANCE FOR MAY.

A Case of Blood Poisoning—A prominent lady of this city was taken with blood poisoning from a sore on her finger, so I was told, and after fourteen weeks of allopathic treatment she was in a bad way and pronounced incurable. When the physician was told by the husband that they had finally decided to try Homeopathy; "All right," said he, "you can try it, but you will be very glad to return to rational treatment." To a friend he said "if they get Stover I will go back, if any of the others I wont." After I was sent the friend told me. I assured him that the doctor would have to wait until he got the chance to go back.

I found the patient in a desperate condition. Before giving the symptoms I must relate the tilt with the professional nurse who was intensely allopathic. The room was saturated with carbolic acid. I ordered the doors and windows opened and let the room be thoroughly ventilated, to which the nurse objected, saying that it was absolutely necessary to use a strong disinfectant to destroy the germs. I said never mind the germs, let us have good fresh air in this room, you can use the disinfectant in the commode and on discarded clothing outside of this room. I assured the nurse that the remedy to be taken internally would take care of all the germs and would be the best disinfectant, and would correct all the bad odor emanating from the patient.

The patient had been sick for fourteen weeks or more. She was delirious, evening temperature 104.5, morning temperature sometimes subnormal, pulse rapid and weak, sticky, clammy sweat all over the body, purple colored spots on her limbs and back, and a foul, sloughing ulcer on her arm near the shoulder down to the lower third of the forearm, extending entirely around the arm and emitting a villanous odor. Her whole body had a gangrenous smell. There was also a small ulcer on her back near the sacrum. The one on the arm was very sensitive, the nurse had difficulty in

dressing it on that account. Her stools were very foul smelling. She had much thirst. Her physician had the ulcer dressed with a solution of corrosive sublimate. I ordered it removed and nothing to be used but a simple dressing of a thin coat of calendulated vasaline. A prescription was made of Lachisis 12th, ten drops in a glass one-half full of water, of which two teaspoonsful were given every half hour until four doses were taken then every two hours.

Next day the odor was not so bad and the spots were losing their purple color. In her delirium she constantly complained that her arm did not belong to her and that she wanted it taken away. Lachesis was continued every three hours. At the end of the week things were at a standstill. No more delirium, temperature 99, and pulse the same. She felt better but the ulcer on the arm was not improving very much, the odor was not so bad, however. On account of it I gave Pyrogen 30th, a dose every three hours and it had a very beneficial effect on the ulcer, so much so that in a few days the daughter 'phoned to my wife, saying her mother was much better; that the doctor had corrected so many things about her, and said, "we think it providential that we tried Homeopathy." The ulcer had improved and the purple spots had disappeared.

A few days afterward she complained of much itching of the skin all over, and bright red spots appeared here and there, especially on the limbs, with a burning sensation. The family said that is the way it commenced. There was swelling of the feet and puffiness of the eyelids, and Apis seemed so well indicated that I prepared some of the 6th in water and before night she broke out all over from head to foot with a bright red rash which looked exactly like scarlatina. The nurse and family were alarmed. I assured them that it was all right, just what I expected; let it come out, and it did with a vengeance, Fever ran high for a few days, after that it all disappeared.

Pyrogen occasionally a dose until the ulcer was nearly healed and then finished the cure with Sulphur 30th, a dose a day for ten days. It required about six weeks to cure her but she made a good recovery.

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LAURA E. STOCKDALE, M. D., 1420 EAST TWELFTH STREET, DENVER, COLORADO.

In the January issue of *The Critique* I was very much interested in Dr. Kent's article on *calcarea ars.*, which appeared in that issue. Among the possibilities of the remedy as a curative agent I discovered its applicability to a case of epilepsy which had been under my observation for some while, although

I had never been called or asked to prescribe for the party. The case in question was that of a young man, aged 24 years, farmer; had been subject to epileptiform convulsions for over four years, with an average, nearly of an attack a day during that period. After becoming somewhat better acquainted with the family, rather neighborly, by-the-way, and taking an interest in the young man who appeared to be getting no better very persistently, I asked them if they had ever tried homeopathic treatment? This was shortly after reading Dr. Kent's article in which I recognized a picture of the case in *calcarea ars.*, and I proposed, if possible, to give the remedy a try. Gaining the consent of the mother to try the remedy and being anxious to prove or disprove the symptoms as given in *The Critique* article I sent, or had the Denver firm handling their goods, send to B. & T. for the 30th of the drug, which was administered three times a day for a month. The beginning of my treatment was about four months ago. The first month the young man had but two attacks and from latest reports I am inclined to think he is cured inasmuch as he has not had any trouble for some while. The clear and concise manner in which Dr. Kent conveys his materia medica ideas in the articles now running in *The Critique*, will be the means of putting many members of the profession upon the right track in the selection of a remedy, thereby aiding suffering humanity, in addition to improving the quality of homeopathic prescribing. There is nothing I enjoy so much, whether in *The Critique* or elsewhere, as a season of prayerful consideration of the homeopathic materia medica, with the great and rapidly growing greater, Kent, as my guide.

* * * * *

FROM E. P. GREGORY, M. D., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Was visited by Eugene S.: He disclosed a penis corona surrounded by ring of fig-warts, some one-fourth of an inch long; informed me that he had come to have them burned off again. He was trembling from fear as he knew, from former experience, what he expected to go through. He was told that we did not do business that way.

R₁ Thuja occ., 75 m. (Finke.)

Was told to report in two weeks, at the end of which time he came in and insisted that the warts be burned off. Upon being shown that the warts were clearing off at the base he was given a vial of s. l., with instructions to return in two weeks.

Saw nothing of him for over a year when I chanced to meet him upon a lonely road, where he informed me that inasmuch as the warts had all disappeared he could see no economy or reason for his paying for another bottle of pills, consequently

had not kept his appointment of the twelve months previous. Taking him into the adjacent woods I verified his statement. I see by my records that the date of this case is August 18th, 1874.

* * * * *

FROM "HINTS," IN HOMEOPATHIC ENVOY, MAY, 1905.

Dr. Richard Hughes, in his Pharmacodynamics, wrote that Calcarea carb. 30th "has, for me, quite superseded Chloroform and the hot bath for the intense pain caused by the passage of the biliary or renal calculi—gallstones."

Dr. Orr, a recent graduate of the D. H. M. C., will continue to practice at Barnum, a suburb of Denver, for some time. He has succeeded in building up a very good business in this part of town, is well liked, and very successful. The Critique predicts prosperity for Dr. Orr wherever he concludes to locate permanently.

LAST CALL.

My Dear Editor: Permit me to assure the readers of your journal that all the preparations necessary to make the Chicago meeting of the A. I. H. the most successful one in its history have been completed. The chairman of the committee on arrangements, together with his enthusiastic associates, has spared neither pains nor money in securing suitable rooms for the meetings of the institute, all its committees and affiliated societies; in securing hotel accommodations to fit the purses of all; and in securing the co-operation of the ladies of Chicago to help make the meetings of the Meissen successful and enjoyable.

The chairman of the committee on the anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann, together with his associates and a committee of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society, has planned for a magnificent social entertainment with which to close the week on Friday evening.

The program of the business and scientific part of the meeting, which is already in your hands, shows that in this respect a feast is in store for us all.

The amalgamation scheme demonstrated to the homeopathic profession that the work begun by Hahnemann is far from completed, and inspired the profession with the determination to renew the battle and fight till a complete victory is achieved.

It is the sanguine expectation of all who are in charge that at the Chicago meeting plans will be matured, orders will be issued and inspiration furnished for a campaign which will in time carry the practice and principles of homeopathy to every city and hamlet in the land.

The preparations for the meeting are a success. To make the meeting itself a success only requires the presence of your-

self and every reader of your journal. On behalf of the officers and members of the committees I extend to you this last, urgent, cordial invitation to come.

GEORGE ROYAL, President.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 16, 1905.

**HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF OREGON
AND LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.**

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of Oregon will hold its annual session in the "City of Roses," Portland, Oregon, July 6th, 7th and 8th, instead of in June, as is usual, thus giving visitors from other states an opportunity to attend the scientific congress July 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th; American Library Association, July 6th, 7th and 8th; National Food and Dairy convention, July 10th and 11th, and American Medical Association, July 11th 18th, as well as to attend the exposition and see our glorious state in its native grandeur and wealth of flowers that makes our state famous in the floral world. The members are making a great effort to have a program of unusual merit and papers are promised by prominent men who are famous in their chosen line.

A banquet will be tendered to the guests. You need the trip. You cannot afford to miss all the good things offered. The railways give round trip tickets for one way fare, good for ninety days with stopover privileges along the line. It is desired that all who intend being present, either with or without papers, should send their names and titles of papers to the secretary, that due announcements may be made, and the program completed at an early date.

This announcement is intended as a personal invitation to each homeopathic physician in the whole world, to attend and participate, so make your plans, get your tickets, and enjoy the hospitality of the state of Oregon.

Fraternally and cordially,
OSMON ROYAL, M. D., President,
The Marquam, Portland, Oregon.
ELLA K. DEARBORN, M. D., Secretary,
800 Union Ave. N., Portland, Oregon.

We understand that George Hamilton Ewing, M. D., one of the recent graduates of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, had, or will very soon, locate at Littleton, Colorado. The people of Littleton will find Dr. Ewing a capable physician and a gentleman in every sense of the word.

COMMENCEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.

The commencement exercises of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri were held at the West End hotel, April 19, 1905, in connection with the banquet of the alumni association, tendered to the graduating class of this year. Dr. John L. McCaughan presided as toastmaster and toasts were responded as follows:

"Duty and Doctor," by Dr. J. L. Dryden; "The Reward," by Dr. A. H. Schott; "Realizations," by Dr. W. W. Gilbert; "The Modern Hospital," by Dr. Scott Parsons; "Illusions," by Dr. Willis Young. During his toast, Dr. Schott as president of the board of trustees, conferred the degree of doctor of medicine upon the graduating class, and in speaking of the progress and conditions of the college said: "The Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri is in the best condition financially and in point of support tendered it by the outside profession than in many years past. We have at this time a larger number of matriculants entered for the freshman class for next year than ever before at so early a date."

The graduating class and several of the undergraduates, together with a large majority of physicians and their families of St. Louis, were in attendance at the banquet. Everybody in St. Louis is a unit in the upbuilding of homeopathy in the Middle West.

**CURE FOR MENINGITIS.—MOUNT VERNON HOMEOPATHIST
USES HELLEBORUS NIGER, TINCTURE, IN
GRAVE CASES, WITH GOOD RESULTS.**

Announcement was made in Brooklyn to-day that a novel and highly successful method of treating cerebro-spinal meningitis had recently been used with gratifying results by Dr. N. H. Ives of 145 South Second street, Mount Vernon. By its use the physician, who is a homeopathist, succeeded in saving the lives of two patients that had been near to death.

The treatment is simple and in accord with the basic principles of Hahnemann. It is a combination of the ordinary treatment with, icebergs at the back of the head, together with hellebore niger tincture, which Dr. Ives has found particularly efficacious in such cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis as he has come

in contact with. The hellebore tincture is administered in minute doses of one drop every hour.

In both of the cases where Dr. Ives saved his patient, both of whom had been pronounced critically ill by New York physicians who were called into consultation, the crisis was passed in some ten days' time. It is probable that with the spread of the disease in Brooklyn this method of treatment will be generally adopted here by those physicians who follow the teachings of the Hahnemanian school of medicine.—Brooklyn (N. Y.) Citizen, May 12, 1905.

According to the secular press, candidates for license to practice medicine in Colorado, besides paying a fee of twenty-five plunks, will be required to place two copies of their photograph on file with the state board. This is not, as the printer man would say, necessary for publication, but a guarantee of good faith as it appears there has been some monkey business going on in the way of selling licenses, etc., all of which the state board proposes putting a period to.

Dr. William F. Burg, a prominent homeopathic physician of the city of Denver was called to his old home in Burlington, Iowa, the 25th of last month, by the sudden and unexpected death of a sister. The Critique extends sympathetic expressions of condolence.

ECHINACEA IN BURNS.

“In burns Echinacea works like a charm. I apply it locally as well as give it internally. If very severe and deep tissues are implicated, I use it locally full strength, and also give it freely internally. It not only relieves the pain and suffering like magic, but seems to have a decided influence on the nervous system and reduces shock. I first apply the remedy diluted, or full strength, as the case demands, then saturate cloths with same and lay over parts loosely. Within a few minutes the patient will quiet down and drop off into a quiet, refreshing sleep. By continuing the application locally and administering the remedy internally nature seems to attain greater efficiency in throwing off the morbid waste, thereby reducing sepsis of the system to the minimum, enabling the process of repair to progress without hindrance. In treating burns, great or small, never forget Echinacea. You will not be disappointed and your patient will be grateful.”—Dr. E. E. Colglazier, Rush Center, Kansas, Medical Arena.

The Critique

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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—G. S. Peck, M.D., president; address, Stout Block; O. S. Vinland, M.D., Secretary, 1705 Lawrence 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.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

In its meeting this month, at the Great Northern Hotel, in Chicago, this association aimed, what it thought, a body blow at the members of the homeopathic and eclectic schools. Action was taken to advance still further the requirements for admission, a high school diploma certifying to a four years' course being decided upon as an extra requirement. Heretofore three years had been sufficient. Graduates of homeopathic and eclectic colleges hereafter will have no standing as applicants for advanced work in medical colleges affiliated with the association. There is evidently concerted method in this last step of the Association of American Medical Colleges. The intention evidently is to raise the standard so as to curtail the num-

ber of students and graduates. This hint is found in an address of Dr. Frank Billings, dean of Rush Medical College of Chicago, who says: "The country is already overcrowded with colleges, and far more students are turned out each year than can find places in which they can practice medicine with prospect of gaining even a living."

The condition above quoted may be literally true, so far as the dominant school is concerned, but the opposite is equally true of the homeopathic school. The officers of every homeopathic college in the country will bear evidence to the fact that there are ten good openings awaiting every homeopathic graduate, and this in cities of from 2,000 to 50,000 population. We have now on our list a large number of applications for physicians of the homeopathic school which we are utterly unable to fill; consequently the homeopathic schools are perfectly willing to allow the present standing to remain for a few years until we are able to fill some of these vacancies.—The Medical Advance.

The forethought displayed by the Association of American Colleges in formulating something like the foregoing, on first consideration, appears to amount to positive genius, but when one stops to consider that the number of students who attend homeopathic colleges for the under-class work and who apply for admission and advanced standing in old-school institutions with a view of securing a diploma therefrom are so few and the occurrence so infrequent, we cannot help but think that what little experience the aforesaid association gets out of the affair must be their compensation for the effort made to create a woe-fully wrong impression. Inasmuch, however, as the deflection of old-school students to the newer and more rational method is quite extensive in the aggregate, we trust that the homeopathic institutions will not follow the footprints of the "regulars" and bar out sensible students who may see the error of their way before it is everlastingly too late and who may decide at the last minute to embrace the rapidly gaining law of similia; if they conclude to retaliate in kind, they should be placed in the same class with the amiable but silly hen who pretends to make a mental effort, yet, unfortunately, has nothing to make that effort with.

While we may not agree with the Medical Advance, or feel so sanguine as to the proportionately large percentage of soft snaps awaiting graduates from homeopathic colleges, there is no

question in our minds but what the hint as given by Dean Billings, of Rush Medical College, does not apply to graduates and advocates of Hahnemannian homeopathy, and if the action of the Association of American Colleges shall have the effect of forcing even one individual to confine his college career to some homeopathic school, it will have done a favor to the world in general which a long list of loose and careless practices will hardly blot out. What with the old-school colleges pulling one way and the American Medical Association holding out inviting inducements to the homeopaths to become one of them, the position of the homeopaths of the country is likened unto that of the individual who was midway between the devil and the deep sea and the result will be that homeopathic institutions and homeopathic associations will be benefited all over the United States. M.

"BOOSTERS" OF THE RIGHT SORT.

Denver boasts of a large number of "boosters," but we know of no individual promoter of the welfare of the community, or any combination of promoters, that has even attempted as important a work as that which is being undertaken and accomplished in this city by the Juvenile Improvement Association, of which Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey is the president and leading spirit. Judge Lindsey's conduct of the Juvenile Court of this city and county has given Denver a greater amount of glory from the standpoint of free advertising of a highly commendable nature, than any movement originating in the community during its entire history; besides this outside glory the good accomplished by Judge Lindsey and the numerous enterprises originating through efforts which are directly traceable to his thoughtfulness for the welfare of the wayward youth of this town, cannot be measured in a magazine article of this character, and we hope that the little leaflet entitled "Some Facts About the Juvenile Improvement Association of Denver," which gives a very thorough outline of the object in view and those already accomplished by this association, will meet with the financial and moral support it so richly deserves. The in-

tentions of the association for the coming year as set forth in the leaflet are as follows:

"First, we shall employ a superintendent of broad experience and ability who shall give his entire time to the work of this association. A boy's band should be organized. We should develop a children's garden industry in some part of the city. Several hundred of our poor children should be given some kind of recreation in the country or mountains during the summer months. Then we have an extremely needy and important neighborhood which is waiting for a boys' industrial club. And last, and very important, we want a public natatorium.

"It may interest you to know that during the three years just passed the taxpayers of this city and county paid over \$1,000,000 cash for the detection and conviction of criminals. During the same period the Juvenile Court work alone saved over \$200,000 cash to the taxpayers of this city and county. This is all set forth in the little book called the "Problem of the Children," prepared by the officers of the Juvenile Court. It is not only saving the citizenship of to-morrow, which is a most important thing, but incidentally it is going to save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers of to-day and to-morrow.

"We want to raise \$5,000 in the next few months to place the Juvenile Improvement Association on a firm financial basis. We earnestly ask your co-operation and as liberal financial help as you are sent to each member of the association."

"The work will be conducted on business principles by Denver people for Denver's good, and printed reports rendered annually and disposed to give.

We understand that Dr. Lilburn Merrill, corresponding secretary of the association, has been selected as the superintendent referred to, and we can conceive of no more capable man for this important position. He is a recent graduate in medicine, is honest and capable and will command the confidence and esteem of not only the "bad boys" he has to deal with, but the community and his associates as well. In Dr. Merrill, Judge Lindsey and the Juvenile Improvement Association have chosen an able assistant, upon whom they may depend in any emergency.

M.

Vol. 1, No. 1 of "First Aid," the official journal of the American White Cross First Aid Society, edited by Edward Howe, national superintendent, has been received at this office. It is a valuable document and should be in the hands of every up-to-date physician, as well as the general public.

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.

How is your omphalic dimple? Sir-r-r-r!

The Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society will not have a meeting this year.

Dr. W. Carey Allen of Colorado Springs was seen on our streets the 18th of last month.

Subscriptions to The Critique continue coming from all quarters. Keep on; the list is still incomplete.

The editor of The Critique proposes to attend the A. I. H. meeting at Chicago the latter part of this month.

We understand that Drs. Stricker, Harris, Butterfold and J. G. Locke will attend the meeting of the A. I. H. in Chicago this month.

No use in writing for back numbers of The Critique "containing Dr. Kent's articles;" we positively can not supply a single copy—all gone.

Ex-President Dr. C. W. Judkins of the Colorado Homeopathic Society has located at Colorado Springs, according to the Medical Councillor.

The Kentucky Homeopaths held a very enjoyable and enthusiastic meeting at the Galt House, Louisville, the 24th and 25th of last month.

Don't overlook the fact that the Rock Island system is the greatest ever, if you contemplate attending the A. I. H. meeting this month in Chicago.

Dr. L. E. Lemen of Denver has been appointed a member of the State Board of Health, vice Dr. Hubert Work of Pueblo, who resigned recently.

"A Few Facts About Tobacco," was the topic of a paper read before the Denver Homeopathic Club by Dr. H. T. Dodge the 15th of last month.

Dr. F. B. Morgan of Fort Collins, Colorado, was among the visitors at the special practitioners' course of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, last month.

Dr. S. S. Kehr, former Denverite and editor of the Critique, has been elected president of the Rock River Institute of Homeopathy. That is in Illinois.

Mr. Van Arsdale and Dr. Hartland Law were elected president and secretary of the Hahnemann College of the Pacific, at a recent meeting of the board of directors.

Thirty-one graduates was the crop of doctors given diplomas by the Denver and Gross College of Medicine at its commencement exercises Thursday evening, May 18, 1905.

Among the distinguished guests of the city of Denver the 8th of last month might be mentioned Dr. Foust of Colorado Springs, Teddy Roosevelt, Washington, D. C., and a few others.

Drs. S. S. Smythe and J. Wylie Anderson are now bloated ranch owners, having recently purchased over 1,000 acres of valuable ranch land not over twenty-five miles from the city of Denver.

By a clipping published elsewhere in The Critique it will be seen that a Homeopath in Brooklyn, New York, has cured several cases of spotted fever in that burg by simply using the indicated remedy.

The May issue of the Hahnemannian Monthly grills, editorially, a gentlemanly highwayman who styles himself an optologist. What the devil overlooks the fearless fakes forthwith proceed to furnish.

The last crop of doctors raised at Hahnemann, Chicago, consisted of sixty graduates; the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery ad eundem was conferred upon two dozen more. Quite a batch, that.

Eight subscribers divided up between England, Scotland and Germany is The Critique's foreign record for the past two weeks. All want everything they can get emanating from the pen of Dr. James Tyler Kent.

The Colorado College of Dental Surgery, dental department of the University of Denver, graduated a class of seventeen at Trinity church, this city, Monday evening, May 15th. Wouldn't that make your teeth rattle?

Drs. T. J. Evans of California and P. D. Russell of Cleveland are recent additions to the Homeopathic ranks in Colorado. Colorado Springs and Pueblo is the new location of each in the order of mention.

Don't overlook the Rock Island in arranging for your proposed trip to Chicago, this month, to attend the A. I. H. Read what President Royal says regarding the arrangements in another part of The Critique.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College, held in Chicago Wednesday evening, April 26, Dr. Harvey B. Dale, the accomplished editor of Medical Visitor, was elected vice president.

After practicing continuously in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for thirty-two years, Dr. Cordelia Hickox, the first woman physician to practice medicine in the state of Iowa, passed to her just reward on the 25th of February last, aged seventy-seven years.

Dr. oJs. Pettée Cobb announces that after May 1, 1905, his offices will be in suite 1404, the Heyworth building, southwest corner of Wash avenue and Madison street, Chicago. Telephone Central 32; consultation hours, 11 a. m., until 1 p. m.

The Wisconsin fellows propose to attend the A. I. H. meeting in a body, hence will not hold an annual state meeting this year. Inasmuch as Illinois will do likewise, the attendance upon the national meeting will be augmented very materially.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. J. Wylie Anderson will regret to learn that she has been seriously ill at her home in this city, ever since her return from an eastern trip over a month ago. She was obliged to shorten her stay in the East owing to illness.

Mellen's Food representative was in the city the latter part of last month visiting physicians. He was a thoroughly posted individual and no doubt made many new friends for his house and the reliable preparation he so royally represented. Come again.

Editor Harvey B. Dale, M. D., of Medical Visitor, uses a few pages—May issue—of his editorial space to the discussion of "Omphalic Journalism," the passive medium of which is vested in our friend Kraft. Really, Dr. Dale does things when he gets started.

If the sub-committee on new members for the American Institute meet with the success it is expected to, there will not be a Homeopathic physician in the state of Illinois but what will be a member of the A. I. H. at the conclusion of its meeting in Chicago this month.

A Boston spinster owns a dog,
 One of those high-toned "towsers,"
 That's so well bred and nice, 'tis said,
 He never "pants"—he "trousers."

(Stolen.)

S. S. Kehr, M. D., president of the Rock River (Illinois) Institute of Homeopathy, will no doubt be very much surprised to learn that his place of residence is at Redlands, California; this bit of information we find in the "Homeopathic Societies" section of the North American Journal of Homeopathy.

Just as we were about to close the forms for this issue we were informed that Mrs. Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown had been taken to Mercy hospital in very serious condition. The very latest report of the case, however, was that she was getting along very nicely, and the Critique is glad to make mention of the fact.

According to Medical Visitor, May, Dr. E. L. Sadler, a graduate of Chicago Hahnemann, 1900, and located at Fort Collins, Colorado, has been appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners; term of office, six years. Can it be possible that the Homeopaths have three representatives on the State Board?

The prizes offered by Dr. Bigger of Cleveland, Ohio, for the best evangelistic essays have been awarded, the honors falling in order of merit, to Dr. R. S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Dr. W. H. Diffebaugh, New York City, and Dr. James Webb, Cortland, New York. We publish Dr. Copeland's paper elsewhere in this issue.

Editor Dale says, editorially, that "babies who are fed in the good old way are not, as a rule, objects of concern to either the mother or the physician," and then adds: "Owing to various unfortunate circumstances, however, said good old way is not as common as it once was." And it's a God's pity that these "circumstances" exist.

The thirty-third annual commencement of Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, was held in the Scottish Rite cathedral Tuesday, May 2, 1905, at which time a half dozen new doctors were commissioned to do business, with a knowledge of pure Homeopathic principles as a backing. May they thrive and prosper, which wish applies as well to their Alma Mater.

Miss Margaret Hutchinson, one of the most popular and progressive of the professional nurses of the city, was called to Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, to attend a case in the family of a wealthy and influential citizen of that city, the fore part of last month. She expects to remain in the East a couple of months, during which time her host of friends hereabouts hope she may have a delightful time.

Besides the American Institute and the International Hahnemannian Association, the following state societies of the Homeopathic faith hold their meetings some time during the present month: Maine, 13th, at Portland; New Hampshire, 7th, at Concord; the Oregon state meeting, which was slated to take place during June, has been changed to the 6th, 7th and 8th of July.

The Chironian devotes nearly three pages of its valuable space, May issue, to a review of Dr. Kent's *Materia Medica* and says the more a progressive Homeopath has an opportunity of reading about it the greater becomes his determination, "I must have that book." From what we can learn, the sales of this publication are far in excess of any medical work issued for many years and still go merrily on.

June 19th will be a sort of "woman physician's night," inasmuch as the program on that occasion will be contributed to by lady physicians only. "Infant Feeding" will be the subject of Dr. Sarah Calvert's paper, while Dr. Ella Griffith will tell the club members all about "Remedies in Cholera Infantum." This event should call out a full attendance. We refer to the Denver Homeopathic Club June meeting.

"Dr. Anderson: Dear Sir—I enclose money order for two subscriptions for *The Critique*, to be sent to the following addresses: Dr. W. Steel, 1 Southfield Villa, Middleborough, England; Dr. W. Ridpath, 8 Grange Crescent, Sunderland, England. We want them for Kent's lectures, so if there are any of his lectures in the already issues for the year, please send them. Sincerely, D. Ridpath." We publish the foregoing for the purpose, as we said last month, of advising our subscribers—both new and old—that it will be impossible for us to supply any back numbers of *The Critique* containing Dr. Kent's letters.

In our November, 1904, issue we gave an account of Dr. Charles E. Fisher performing a surgical operation upon himself, in the railroad hospital at Little Orleans, West Virginia. The Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter has just heard of it and published the item as a matter of news in its May issue. Hope he hasn't been called on to do the thing the second time, or is it a little stale matter revived?

Dr. Laura E. Stockdale, formerly of Pine, Colorado, is now domiciled at 1420 East Twelfth avenue, Denver. She is a firm advocate of Homeopathic principles and tells The Critique readers of some of her successes in prescribing according to the law of similars, in this issue. One of Dr. Kent's remedies as published in this journal is shown to have accomplished a great amount of good, as they all will, in the hands of a conscientious exponent of Hahnemannian Homeopathy.

"Homeopath, where are you sending your Students?" is the query the Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter asked in an editorial, May issue. As we are not much for answering conundrums, would advise Brother Horner to call at 57 Bell avenue, right in his own town, and we assure him that he can get some reliable information, which, if he sees fit to make public, will be very much appreciated by the profession in general; it will make excellent reading matter.

Application for the charter of the Hohnemann Medical College of Chicago was written in the office of Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, over fifty years ago, according to Dr. Nathan Starr's presidential address before the Alumni Association of that college the fore part of last month. A noticeable feature of both the college and the memory of Lincoln is that the longer they live the more firmly and favorably they become founded in the minds of the people.

Of the many handsome announcements from colleges and high schools received at The Critique office during the past month, none compared, from an artistic point of view, with the one which was sent us from Grand Junction, Colorado. The valedictorian (first honor) of the class, was Mr. Earnest Hedges, son of Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, president of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, and we have no doubt but that he followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father to the extent of doing both his class and himself a great deal of credit.

Mr. Frederick D. Anderson, son of Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, business manager of The Critique, has been selected as oratorical representative of the East Denver high school in the contest to be held at Montrose the 2d of the present month. The contest is for the benefit of the high schools and preparatory colleges of the state, each of the eight institutions having one representative in oratory and one in declamation, whose expenses and entertainment are provided for by the association. We look for Mr. Fred to bring some honors home with him.

The newly organized Megiddo Mission Band, the cardinal principles of which are "to make Christians act like Christ did, driving pride and love of money out of the churches, thereby defeating the devil and hastening God's kingdom on earth," has an apostle in New York state who will try his rabbit's foot on John D. Rockefeller and Governor Higgins of the Empire state. If he succeeds in doing anything with these gentlemen, we would suggest that he be imported to Colorado and that the physicians of this state set him up as a sure thing in opposition to the churches which propose the establishment of "clinics" for the healing of the sick. Nothing like a little opposition to stimulate business, you know.

The Indian Homeopathic Review, March issue, is before us and, as usual, contains a vast amount of good Homeopathic reading matter. The editors, Drs. P. C. and J. N. Majumdar (father and son), are the right sort and are doing great and good work in their country for the cause; among the many and much-needed wants in Calcutta is the establishment of a Homeopathic hospital and we are glad to say that through the efforts of the above named gentlemen, aided by other firm friends of the faith of Hahnemann, there are very bright prospects for an institution of this kind being built very soon. Inasmuch as the co-operation of some of the most eminent men of Calcutta has been secured, is enough to insure stability and permanence to the enterprise and The Critique wishes the promoters of the Calcutta Homeopathic hospital all the success that such an undertaking deserves.

Some unknown unit in New York, taking exception to our little squib regarding Dr. Scudder's "skinning up" of Osler in our last month's issue, writes us a most scathing, scorching, blistering, withering letter to which, like all curs of the common breed—the yellow, cowardly kind—he fails to attach either date or signature. We don't mention the matter because we feel badly about it, but hope this brief notice will fall under his observation and that he will forward his name and address as we would like to look upon so staunch an advocate of the Osler method. If his language is any indication of his learning or social standing, we can imagine in just about what part of the town he lives; and if he is a fair sample of the Osler following, the fool-killer has shown an incapacity for continued and close application to duty amounting almost to criminal carelessness, and should get busy.

Dr. Schwartz of Houston, Texas, writing to Dr. Vere V. Hunt, Cordell, Oklahoma, reminiscentizes as follows:

"Have you seen Kent's *Materia Medica*? It is great. He is a wonder. I just love to sit down and read his lectures. I remember how he used to say in lecture what enjoyment he would get reading *Materia*

Medica when tired. At the time I could not imagine one would ever get that way, but now it is refreshing to me to read his work. It is like reading a story. I can picture the 'Grand Old Man' lecturing to us, occasionally wiping his forehead with his silk handkerchief; Gibbons with his three yards of legs on exhibit and Stoner with his interest equally divided between his notes and Dr. Kent. I tell you, Hunt, we did not realize at college we had a master lecturing us. Hering was my grandmother's physician in Philadelphia. On my mother's side of the family Dr. Detweiler was the family physician; so you see I have had homeopathy imbued into me in embryo. I regret that I was such a fool while at college not to take advantage of opportunities. When dear old Professor Kent is dead and gone will be a poor time to shout his praises. We should in some way show him our appreciation of the grand work he has accomplished and is doing every day. Can you, have you ever realized what an amount of thought he expended on the proper way of presenting the *Materia Medica* lectures so that we weaklings could comprehend, and the amount of hard, hard study and work he has done compiling his *Repertory*? I hope the good Lord will spare him many years yet to come. Not to gratify my own thirst for his works alone, but to advance the school in the lead of medicine, where it belongs. I wish to God, Hunt, that I had your gift of oratory that I could shout it to the world that we have something that **Cures** people when they are sick."—Homeopathic Recorder.

"*Chamomilla*—*Cina*: A Comparison.—W. A. Swan, M. D., quoted by the *American Hom.*, says: The similarity of these two remedies did not impress itself on my mind until recently. In a case in a child of three, 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 mouth and dark rings under the eyes; no appetite. Bowels sluggish—no stool without an enema—and then dry, hard and expelled with difficulty. Complains 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 diarrhea 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.—Homeopathic World."

We thought the foregoing looked familiar when we read it in the

April issue of the North American Journal of Homeopathy, although this is the last place in the world one would look for piratical practices of the sort. The original article above quoted, was from the pen of our own A. F. Swan, M. D., and was first published in the June, 1904, issue of the Critique. We don't mind any of the lesser journals copying from us, even though they omit the usual courtesy of the proper credit, if their readers are benefitted thereby.

Dr. Hugh L. Taylor, secretary of the State Board of Health, has issued an order to all health officers to carry out the law in regard to compulsory vaccination. The action was taken after receipt of a decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that the Massachusetts state law providing for compulsory vaccination, which is not unlike that of Colorado, is constitutional.

Justice Harlan, who wrote the opinion, upheld the law on the grounds that the health of a community may be safeguarded by the state as a police regulation.

The monthly sanitary bulletin, issued this morning, shows that compared with last March, the month of April shows a decrease of sixteen cases of scarlet fever, forty-eight cases of smallpox and nine cases of typhoid fever. There is an increase of nine cases of diphtheria.

The report for April is summed up as follows: Total number of deaths, 710; estimated population, 635,066; annual death rate per 1,000, excluding still births, 12.99; deaths from diphtheria, 9; deaths from typhoid fever, 1; deaths from scarlet fever, 5.—Denver Post, May 22.

The homeopathic practitioner is becoming a rarity in the land. Those doctors who pretend to be practicing homeopathy are all mixed up with drugs and pills and purgatives and powders that are anything but homeopathic.

What is needed to-day is clean homeopathy. Old-fashioned, high-potency homeopathy. Homeopathy that believes in Hahnemann's teachings. The homeopath who dabbles not with other things at all, but launches his bark courageously on the principles of homeopathy and sticks right to them.

If we were to employ a physician to-day who makes any pretense whatever of giving medicine, we would prefer to employ a true-blue, straight-laced homeopath. A little pill sugar-powder homeopath. Not wholly because we believe his remedies to be more potent than other remedies, not wholly this, but mainly because he knows what he wants to do every time and does it with a snap and a surety. And then, what is more than all this, he never does any one any harm.—“Medical Talk for the Home.”

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

The A, B, C, Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—By G. Hardy Clark, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica, Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. Second edition, enlarged; 301 pages. Cloth, \$1.25. Postage 10 cents. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel. 1905.

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FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

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

Great weakness, and desire to lie down. Nervousness at night. Rheumatic conditions. While it has been used by Sheussler's followers for the first stage of inflammatory fevers, it is useful in the higher potencies in chronic diseases, and is a deep acting anti-psoric. It could not be less than the Ferrum and Phosphoric acid that form it. For many years I followed the Sheussler indications, but by the aid of new provings, homeopathic aggravations, and clinical experience the present arrangement of symptoms furnishes my guide for this valuable homeopathic remedy.

The time of aggravation of some complaints is in the morning, some in afternoon; others come in the evening and night, and after midnight. The patient is sensitive to the open air, and many symptoms are aggravated in open air. The most noticeable features are anaemia and chlorosis (like Ferrum). The general physical anxiety is more like Phos-acid. Lack of vital heat, and aggravation in cold air and from becoming cold. Always taking cold. Congestion of head and organs, with fever and red face. The general weakness is like the low vitality of the phthisical inheritance. Dropsical conditions. Symptoms worse after eating, from physical exertion. Fainting spells. Cold drinks bring on symptoms. Sour food aggravates. Vascular fullness and distension of veins. The hemorrhagic condition is a strong feature, as it is in Ferrum, Phos-acid and Phos. The nervousness of hysteria and hypochondriasis is found in this remedy. Soreness through the body, especially in congested parts; with aggravation from jar and walking. Complaints from lifting and straining muscles, and from sprains.

Many symptoms are worse lying in bed and from rest, and ameliorated by moving slowly about (like Ferrum), but the great lassitude compels him to lie down. Motion that is a real exertion aggravates, but slow motion ameliorates. Numbness of parts, and suffering parts. Surging of blood in body and head. Stitching, tearing pains. Tearing downwards. False plethora. Strong pulsation over body, and in head. Strong, full, frequent pulse. Generally oversensitive, and sensitive to pain. Standing aggravates many complaints. Trembling limbs. All combine to give us a remedy broad and deep acting.

This remedy has marked anger, even to violence; producing weakness, headache, trembling, sweat, and other nervous manifestations. Anxiety at night, as if he had done a great wrong to somebody; after eating; with apprehensiveness; during fever; about the future; hypochondriacal. Cheerful, talkative and hilarious; unnatural excitement, mingled with sadness. This remedy has been used in delirium tremens. Aversion to company, and feels better when alone. He is unable to concentrate the mind, or reflect ordinary questions; can not study. Confusion of mind when trying to think, in the morning, in the evening, after eating; ameliorated by washing the face in cold water. He is dissatisfied with everything he possesses, and with his surroundings. Very excitable in the evening. The fullness in his head makes him fear apoplexy. Fear of going into a crowd, or death, that some evil will come to him, of misfortune, of people. Forgetful. It is an excellent remedy for hysterical girls, when other symptoms agree.

His ideas are abundant, and there is unusual clearness of mind (Coff.). Again, extreme indifference to all pleasure and exciting events. Aversion to work. It might well be thought of for puerpural mania from the note, "Sows eat up their young." It has plenty of cerebral hyperemia, then who not madness? Irritability. Alternating moods. Morose. Obstinate. Restlessness at night in bed, tossing about much during fever. Sadness in the evening, before menses. Extremely sensitive to noise. Stupefaction. Indisposed to talk. Aversion to thinking. Weeping. Aversion to mental work.

Vertigo in afternoon from hyperemia of brain, during chill,

on closing the eyes; tendency to fall forwards; during headache; as if intoxicated; looking downwards; during menses; with nausea; on rising up; on rising from bed. Staggering when walking, with vanishing of sight. Sensation as if the head were pushed forward while walking.

The head feels cold and the vertex is sensitive to cold air. Hyperemia of the brain. Constriction of scalp. Empty sensation in the head. Sensation of fullness in the head. The hair falls out. The head feels very hot. Flushes of heat, and red face. The head feels heavy during menses. Weight in forehead and occiput. Itching of the scalp. Headache, in morning in bed, in afternoon, evening. Cold air ameliorates the general headaches; ascending steps aggravates; blinding headache; catarrhal headaches. Headache during chill, aggravated on closing the eyes; cold applications ameliorate: with coryza; aggravated on coughing, after eating, excitement. Hammering headaches. Headache aggravated from a jar. He is compelled to lie down. Lying ameliorates. Headache during menses; on motion, and on moving the head; noise. Paroxysmal pains. Pressure ameliorates. Pulsating pains. Riding in a carriage aggravates. Sitting. Stooping; walking. Wrapping up the head brings on or aggravates the headache. Pulsating in head and temples, worse on right side. Headache with hot, red face and vomiting food. Severe frontal headache with epistaxis, which ameliorates. Predominance of suffering on right side of forehead, aggravated in the morning on waking, evening; ameliorated in open air; aggravated on coughing. Pain above the eyes. Pain in the occiput, on coughing, jarring. Pain in sides of head and temples, in vertex. Pain in vertex during profuse menses. Boring pain in temples. Bursting pain in head. Pressing pain in whole head, pressing outward, forehead, in frontal eminence, temples; vertex like a stone. Soreness of the scalp, of occiput, vertex. Stitching pains in head, in forehead, over eyes, occiput extending to forehead, on stooping; sides of head, temples, vertex. Tearing pains in head. General pulsation in head, aggravated by motion, and stooping; strong in forehead; in occiput on coughing, in temples, in vertex. Shocks in the head.

Discharge of mucus from the eyes. Conjunctivitis with

photophobia. Can not see on stooping. Blood vessels enlarged. Lachrymation. Half open lids. Pain in eyes; aching, burning; sand. Stitching. Sensation of protrusion. Redness of conjunctiva, of balls and lids. Sunken eyes. Swollen lids. Sclerotics jaundiced. Vanishing of sight as from fainting.

Purulent discharge from the ear. Itching in ear. Noises in the ear; roaring, buzzing, humming, ringing and singing. Catarrh of Eustachian tubes. Inflammatory pains in the ear. Otitis media. Pain deep in the ear. Drawing. Stitching. Pain and swelling of the parotid gland. Sensitive to noise. Impaired hearing.

Catarrh of nose. Coryza; discharge bloody. Crusts form in the nose. Discharge excoriating, purulent. When this remedy has been given on the biochemical theory in the low potencies its use has been limited to the acute stage of coryza, but when used homeopathically this limitation does not hold good. Who would think of limiting Ferrum or Phos-acid or Phos. to the acute or first stage of an acute disease!

Epistaxis with coryza, during fever, or headache when the head is hot and full. Epistaxis in the morning, on blowing the nose, with cough. Sneezing.

Chlorotic face. Dark circles under the eyes. Earthy, pale, sallow face. Pale lips. Red face alternating with paleness. Circumscribed redness of cheeks. Red during fever; during headache. Yellow. Liver spots. Dryness of lips. Heat of face; flushes; while sitting; with toothache; with pains. Hippocratic face. Inflammation of the parotid. Pain in face, from inflammation of teeth; neuralgia, ameliorated by cold applications, aggravated by motion. Pulsating pains. Stitching. Perspiration of face. Sunken face. Swelling, oedematous, from toothache. Swollen parotids.

Bleeding from mouth and gums. Tongue dark red and swollen. Tongue white. Dry mouth. Inflammation of gums, fauces, tongue and tonsils. Pains in teeth, with red, hot, swollen gums; ameliorated by holding cold water in the mouth, and aggravated by warm things. Pains in the teeth after eating. Burning of the tongue. Salivation. Taste insipid, putrid, sweetish.

Constriction of throat. Redness in throat and tonsils. Swollen tonsils. Heat in throat. Inflammation of throat and tonsils. Lumps in throat. Pain on swallowing. Burning. Soreness.

Appetite diminished. Ravenous appetite without relish of food. Appetite entirely gone. Aversion to food, meat, milk. Desires sour things. Distension of stomach after eating. Eructations, after eating, bitter, empty, of food, foul, sour. Water-brash. Fullness after eating. Heat in stomach. Hiccough. Indigestion. Inflammation of stomach. Nausea after eating, during pregnancy. Sudden attacks of nausea, coming at any moment; sometimes waking her out of sleep, lasting a short time. Nausea felt in the throat. Nausea while walking. Pain in the stomach after eating. Burning in the stomach. Cramping. Pressing after eating. Soreness. Great thirst for much water. Vomiting, morning, on rising, on coughing, after drinking, after eating, during fever, during headache, during pregnancy, riding in a carriage. Violent vomiting; blood, food, green, sour. Vomiting with inflammation and pain in the stomach.

The abdomen is distended, and the liver and spleen are enlarged. Much flatulence, fullness and rumbling, gurgling. The abdomen is hard. Weight in the abdomen. Inflammation of the peritoneum. This remedy is curative in many complaints of the liver. Severe pain in the bowels, in the morning, evening, night; on coughing; during diarrhea; after eating; during menses; as if menses would come on; paroxysmal, before stool, when walking. Pain in hypochondria, in liver. Cramping, colic pains. Dragging; pressing. Sore bruised pains. Tension.

Constipation; difficult stool. Constriction of anus. Diarrhea, in morning, afternoon, night, after midnight; after eating; painless. Flatus. Hemorrhage from anus, from piles. Hemorrhoids, external. Involuntary stools. Itching of anus. Moisture about the anus. Pain in rectum during stool; with dysentery, and fever. Burning during stool, after stool. Tenesmus. Pain in rectum from inflammation, constant, aggravation by pressure on stomach. Prolapsus of anus, during stool. Ineffectual urging to stool. Stool is excoriating, bloody, brown, fre-

quent, hard, lienteric, slimy, green mucus, thin, watery, green watery.

Hemorrhage from the bladder or urethra. Inflammation of the bladder with fever. Pain in the bladder and neck of the bladder. Tenesmus. Urging; constant; frequent; with pain in neck of bladder and end of penis, must urinate immediately, which ameliorates the pain; aggravated standing; only in the daytime. Sudden urging. Must hasten or urine will escape. Frequent urination. Involuntary urination in the daytime, ameliorated lying down; at night in sleep; on coughing; while walking. Pain in the kidneys with fever.

Gleety discharge from the urethra. Gonorrhœa with heat in urethra in inflammatory stage; scanty, watery or mucus discharge. Hemorrhage from urethra. Burning in urethra during flow of urine.

Urine albuminous, bloody, burning, cloudy on standing, dark, red, copious with headache; ammoniacal, scanty; much sediment, mucus, much uric acid; high specific gravity.

Troublesome nightly erections and seminal emissions. Erections feeble, or entirely wanting. Sexual passion increased, or entirely absent. In the woman there is a slight change of symptoms; predisposition to abort, aversion to coition, or desire much diminished. Leucorrhœa, excoriating, before menses, milky, thin, white. Chlorotic girls. Menses absent. Menstrual flow bright red, clotted, copious, dark, too frequent, intermittent, irregular, late, painful, pale, protracted, scanty, suppressed, thin, watery. Uterine hemorrhage. Pain in vagina during coition. Dysmenorrhœa with fever and red face. Bearing down in pelvis with dull pain in ovarian region. Prolapsus of the uterus. Sterility. Sensitive vagina.

Acute catarrh of air passages. Inflammation of larynx, with mucus, raw feeling and rattling in chest, fever, red face. Mucus in larynx and trachea. Dryness in larynx. Burning in larynx. Roughness in larynx. Hoarseness during coryza. Voice lost, weak.

Respiration asthmatic. Spasmodic asthma. Dyspnea, evening, night, with cough, while lying. Rattling. Short. Suffocative respiration. Stitching in chest on deep inspiration.

Cough, daytime, morning on rising, evening, night; cold air aggravates; asthmatic; acute. Short, spasmodic and very painful cough. Deep breathing aggravates. Constant cough, with coryza. Dry cough. Cough after eating; exhausting; with fever. Hacking cough. Cough from irritation in larynx and trachea. Loose cough. Lying aggravates cough. Cough in bed; motion aggravates. Paroxysmal cough. Rattling cough. Rest aggravates; aggravated on rising in morning. Spasmodic. Talking aggravates. Tickling. Tormenting cough, aggravated on waking. Whooping cough. Touching larynx or bending head over. Increased cough from taking cold in phthisis.

Expectoration in daytime, morning, bloody, bright red, dark, copious, difficult, frothy, greenish mucus, offensive, purulent, scanty, putrid, thick, viscid, whitish, yellow.

Anxiety in chest and region of the heart. Catarrh of the chest. Congestion of the chest. Constriction of chest and heart. Sensation of fullness. Hemorrhage of lungs. Heat. Inflammation of bronchial tubes, lungs and pleura; oppression of chest. Pain in chest during cough, during inspiration; in sides of chest, during deep inspiration. Soreness in chest on coughing. Stitching in chest, in sides of chest, on coughing. Right sided pleuritic. Stitches, aggravated coughing and breathing. Palpitation at night with anxiety, on exertion and motion, while sitting, walking rapidly. This is a valuable temporary remedy in the acute colds during the course of phthisis. In acute phthisis. Spasms of the chest with suffocation, fever and red face. Rheumatism in the upper thorax.

Coldness in back. "Crick" in the neck or back. Pain in the back at night, during menses, on motion, rising from a seat, while sitting, while walking; cervical region, between shoulders, lumbar region during menses. Aching. Stitching pains in back. Tearing. Stiffness in back of neck.

Cold extremities. Cold hands and feet. Cold feet evening in bed. Cold feet during headache. Contraction of fingers, result of rheumatism. Cramps in thighs, legs, calves, feet. Blueness of finger nails. Hot hands, palms; soles. Heaviness of the limbs, upper limbs; legs. Inflammation of joints. Numbness of hands and fingers, legs and feet. Rheumatic pain in right

shoulder and upper arm, of a drawing, tearing character, aggravated by violent motion of arm, ameliorated by gentle motion (Ferr.) part sensitive to touch. Deadness of the right hand, could not lift with the hand. Acute rheumatism of right shoulder joint, red, swollen and sore. Rheumatism of right deltoid. Rheumatism of wrist. Rheumatism of knee joint with fever. Gouty affection of joints. Sciatica. Pain in thighs. Sore bruised pain in limbs. Stitching pains in limbs, upper limbs, shoulders; hips. Tearing pain in shoulders, upper arms, hips. Shooting pains in both knees, extending down legs, with fever. Restless legs. Stiffness of lower limbs, of feet. Swollen joints, upper limbs, forearm, hands; feet. Dropsical and rheumatic swelling. Great weakness of limbs, of joints, knees, legs. The rheumatism goes from joint to joint, aggravated by the slightest motion.

There are many dreams, anxious, confused, of falling, nightmare, vivid. Late falling asleep. Restless sleep. Sleepiness in the evening. Sleepless before midnight, with sleepiness. After once waking up he is sleepless.

Chill afternoons; 1 p. m. daily. Chill at night in bed. Chilliness. Shaking chill. The fever predominates. Fever at any time with inflammation of organs, joints, or mucous membranes. Fever without chill. Dry heat with thirst. Flushes of heat. Hectic fever and night sweats. Internal heat. Remittent fever. Heat after sleep. Perspiration in daytime, morning; clammy; with great weakness, on slight exertion, following the fever; copious; during sleep.

Burning skin. Coldness. Desquamation. Pale, Red skin. Dry skin. Formication. Great sensitiveness of the skin. Skin feels sore. Ulceration. Small withered warts.

A New Formula for Cardiac Dropsy.—General dropsy due to cardiac disease yields to the following prescription, given in the form of a tablet: Extract of sourweed leaves, two grains; extract of elder flowers, two grains; extract of squills, one-quarter grain. Take one or two tablets three times a day.—Dr. Hobart A. Hare.—“Retrospect,” Hahnemannian Monthly.

COMMENT, CRITICISM AND CLIPPINGS.

By A. F. Swan, M. D., Brighton, Colorado.

Our apology is due the Medical Advance for the error which appeared in our last article with reference to that publication, all of which was due to mighty poor proof reading, to say the least. (Amen.—Editor.) Though the Advance stands firmly for the Homeopathy of Hahneman, we are not of those who would, willingly, designate it as medieval.

* * *

“Nine out of ten cases of children’s diarrhoea are curable with calcarea carb.”—American Physician.

Indeed? If this is so, then our cases must have nearly all been the tenth one, for among them are few where calcarea carb. was indicated by the symptoms or which did not readily yield to other and indicated remedies. Such items as this tend to routine prescribing and should be discouraged.

* * *

The hay-fever season is now upon us. Patient is beginning to complain and they are all satisfied that there is no medical relief, so they sneeze and suffer as best they may. The physician who discovers a cure for hay-fever that will cure, or a system of taking the case that will always work out a successful remedy, will have given to humanity that which should entitle him to riches while he lives and a monument when he dies.

* * *

Most of the medical journals have nothing but praise for Kent’s materia medica. With this and his repertory one is fairly well equipped for the therapeutic side of medicine.

* * *

“In a case of tobacco heart with the symptom ‘left chest feels like a cavity,’ Medorrhinum relieved promptly.”—Medical Advance.

The symptom referred to is peculiar to this drug and is, likewise, one seldom found.

* * *

Why is there not an effort being made among medical men to improve upon the present methods of handling the clinical thermometer? How long are we to allow ourselves and others to carry dirty and infected thermometers from one patient to another? Admitting that as yet good disinfecting cases are few, they are infinitely better than the undisinfecting; public opinion, backed by an enlightened profession, should compel their use.

"In the Direction of Decency.—The Legislature of the state of Washington have passed an 'act prohibiting advertisements for the cure of sexual diseases,' prohibiting the publishing or printing of any advertisements to cure genito-urinary diseases, to restore lost manhood or to treat this class of disorders. The editor or owner of any paper or owner of a printing establishment publishing such an advertisement, are liable to imprisonment of from one to six months. As yet, the bill has not been approved by the governor."—Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy.

The legislatures are awakening; such items as this show a trend of public opinion against this class of advertisements, and the time will come when a united effort on the part of those who dislike to introduce the nauseous ads of the fakirs into their families will force the passage and enforcement of such laws. With a united press, however, against any changes, a press bought by voluminous ads paying a large profit, education along these lines must be slow.

* * *

Mother—(to Johnny, coming out of a dark closet)—"Johnny, did you tell God all about how naughty you were?"

Johnny—"No."

Mother—"Why not?"

Johnny—"I—I was afraid he'd tell his wife, and it would get all over heaven!"

* * *

Causticum Points: Unconscious of passage of stream of urine.

Useful in paralysis of bladder from overstrain of organ.

Urine escapes involuntarily when coughing or making misstep.

Cough is relieved by sip of cold water.

Patient is absent-minded, forgetful, anxious, fearful, irritable.

Symptoms are aggravated in dry, cold weather; ameliorated in wet weather.—American Physician.

* * *

Decapsulation of the Kidney: Thelemann reports extensive researches with rabbits and dogs. He performed Edebohl's operation and found that the new capsule forms from the relics of the old capsule, the septums penetrating the kidney parenchyma and the fat capsule. The vascularization of the new capsule is probably no richer than the old. Decapsulation has no unfavorable action on the renal tissue, but it is doubtful whether it has produced more than a transient improvement, and this is only due to a temporary relief of pressure. Within fourteen days the former anatomic conditions were reproduced, and as the increased formation of many new blood vessels is doubtful, the procedure can never be of permanent benefit to man. The clinical results published to date are not free from objections.

Of Edebohl's fifty-one cases, the grave ones died, the milder ones improved and some of them have even recovered. It is a question whether they would not have recovered without operation. The narcosis is also a certain injury to the patient, whether it is chloroform or ether, and must always be taken into consideration.—[Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift.]—P. C. J. of Homeopathy.

* * *

The Cost of Typhoid: Dr. Victor Vaughan, who has made a special study both of typhoid fever and of statistics regarding it, says: "There die in this country every year from typhoid fever alone not less than 50,000 people. There are sick in this country not less than 500,000 people from this same cause. To get down to dollars and cents, which is the American way of figuring everything, say that the average human life is worth \$1,000. Then, with 50,000 deaths from this disease, we are losing by death alone \$50,000,000. But there are 500,000 people sick. Then we will say that the time of each one of these individuals is worth \$1 a day. Besides that there must be at least one nurse, and we will suppose that these services are worth \$1 a day. Then, for each day that those 500,000 people are sick, the people of the United States are paying \$1,000,000. And forty days is certainly an average duration for typhoid fever. Then, with this \$40,000,000, and the \$50,000,000 lost by death, it is interesting to note that the people of the United States are paying a tribute of \$90,000,000 to our ignorance for the existence of a disease which, if every man did his duty, would not exist at all." What is everybody's business, however, is nobody's business; hence, it is the duty of the state to make precautionary measures against infection of its streams and lakes obligatory by stringent laws regarding the disinfection of all typhoid excreta and the frequent analysis of all public drinking waters. It may not be possible to absolutely prevent occasional accidental water infection, but it certainly is possible to detect such infection early and prevent almost entirely its invasion of the human organism.—Medical Counselor.

* * *

Nocturnal Enuresis: From a more lengthy article on this subject we extract the following therapeutical hints:

In spite of the stubbornness of this ailment, excellent results may be obtained through homeopathic remedies.

Sulphur is designated by Dr. Jahr as the most reliable remedy. He has seen so many happy results from it that he commenced every such case with sulphur except where some pronounced symptoms called for another medicine.

Cina is to be selected when the ailment is caused and continued by worms and the irritation thence resulting; where children are anemic, pale and excitable, keep boring in the nose and have a restless sleep.

Causticum is indicated when the wetting of the bed comes during the first sleep and is due to a certain weakness and relaxation of the sphincter of the bladder, so that the child is apt to discharge some urine also during the day when coughing or sneezing.

Equisetum is mostly used in the tincture and is especially suitable in cases where there is catarrh of the bladder with frequent discharge of urine attended with tenesmus. The whole region of the bladder is unusually sensitive to touch and pressure.

Belladonna in the form of atropin is a favorite allopathic remedy in nocturnal enuresis. From the homeopathic viewpoint it is especially suitable for children who are very excitable, have a restless sleep and often start up and scream in their sleep.

Ferrum phosphor. is best suited with anemic, weak children, who complain much of headache, catch a cold with every draught of air and are constantly afflicted with nocturnal enuresis.

Pulsatilla is useful with sensitive little girls who have trouble during the daytime keeping back their urine.

Calcarea carb. is an old and approved constitutional remedy, useful with bloated children and such as are inclined to rickets, and have distended abdomen and perspiration on the occiput.—Homeopathic Envoy.

Measles.—Measles is a dangerous disease—one of the most dangerous with which a child under five years of age can be attacked. It is especially apt to be fatal to teething children. It tends to kill by producing inflammation of the lungs. It prepares the way for consumption. It tends to maim by producing inflammations of the ears and eyes. Measles has carried off more than four times as many persons as enteric fever. It is therefore a great mistake to look upon measles as a trifling disease. Every child ill with measles ought at once to be put to bed and kept warm, for the mildest cases may be made serious by a chill. Measles is for this reason most dangerous in winter and spring. The older a child is, the less likely it is to catch measles; and if it does, the less likely it is to die. If every child could be protected from measles until it had passed its fifth year, the mortality from this disease would be enormously decreased. It is therefore a great mistake—because as a rule children sooner or later have measles—to say, “The sooner the better,” and to take no measures to protect them, or even deliberately to expose them to infection.—California State Journal of Medicine.

THE "DIFFICULTIES" OF OUR MATERIA MEDICA.

By Vere V. Hunt, LL. D., M. D., Cordell, Oklahoma.

The complaint most generally heard regarding the therapeutics of the Homeopathic school is the difficulty the student finds in distinguishing one remedy from another. A humorous writer (at least as humorous as the average one that aspires to be such) of the allopathic school, in a book entitled "Confessions of a Quack," claims to have found under the proving of Lachesis a category of all the pathological symptoms that mankind could be heir to, including, as Stacy Jones puts it:

In the empty stomach, aching,
Better after victuals taking!

When one looks over the history of Homeopathic therapeutics since the day on which the Organon was first given to the world, he sees that at one time the new school was about to follow the fate that had overtaken all other systems that have attempted to improve on the old physiological school, based on the (even to barbarians) self-evident proposition that: If a teaspoonful can give a man the colic, a tumblerful can lay him cold; that fate was foreshadowed by the system of "key note" prescribing that ran riot in our ranks until Dunham, Farrington, Lippe and of our own day, Kent, Allen and Cowperthwaite, called, from the housetops, upon the self-styled followers of similia to study again the spirit, as well as the letter, of paragraph 147 of the master's immortal book: "Of all these medicines that one whose symptoms bear the greatest resemblance to the totality of those which characterize any particular natural disease, ought to be the most appropriate and certain Homeopathic remedy that can be employed; it is the specific remedy in this case of disease."

Up until recent years, and, alas! too frequently to-day, this key note system has thriven and flourished in our ranks, claiming, as its reason for existence the difficulty of distinguishing our remedies. And, as naturally as night follows day, polypharmacy has followed key note prescribing. The man who can not tell whether bryonia or belladonna are indicated will be certain to give both, so that if one misses, the other will hit—charmingly "scientific." All our troubles and trials are begotten by

not sticking to the Organon. I venture to say that not one in three of the Homeopathic physicians of to-day have read that inspired work from cover to cover. How vividly comes back to me, sketched by memory's facile pencil, the figure of Professor Kent, in our class room, holding that book of the master's above his head, even as Moses might be pictured holding aloft the Ten Commandments, as he cried: "Seniors! If you ever expect to be successful in the sole duty of the physician—the cure of sick folks—stay close to this old book!" How much might Homeopathy have accomplished in the past hundred years if the followers of Hahnemann had "stayed close to that old book?"

When tempted towards polypharmacy how often has paragraph 274 stood in my way: "As the true physician finds in simple medicines, administered singly and uncombined, all that he can possibly desire (artificial disease-forces which are able by Homeopathic power completely to overpower, extinguish and permanently cure natural diseases) he will, mindful of the wise maxim that it is wrong to attempt to employ complex means when simple means suffice, never think of giving as a remedy any but a single, simple, medicinal substance; for these reasons also, because even though the simple medicines were thoroughly proved with respect to their pure peculiar effects on the unimpaired healthy state of man, it is yet impossible to foresee how two and more medicinal substances might, when compounded, hinder and alter each other's actions on the human body; and because, on the other hand, a simple medicinal substance, when used in diseases, the totality of whose symptoms is accurately known, renders efficient aid by itself alone, if it be Homeopathically selected; and supposing the worst case to happen, that it was not chosen in strict conformity to similarity of symptoms and therefore does no good, it is yet so far useful that it promotes our knowledge of therapeutic agents, because, by the new symptoms excited by it in such a case, those symptoms which this medicinal substance had already shown in experiments on the healthy human body are confined, an advantage that is lost by the employment of all compound remedies." And when tempted to sneer at high potency how loudly has paragraph 279 shouted in my ears: "The dose of the Homeopathically selected remedy

can never be prepared so small that it shall not be stronger than the natural disease, and shall not be able to overpower, extinguish and cure it, at least in part, as long as it is capable of causing some, though but a slight preponderance of its own symptoms over those of the disease resembling it immediately after its ingestion."

On the rock of key note prescribing and its twin accompanist, polypharmacy, the ship of Homeopathy seemed at one time about to founder and loud was the rejoicing of the dominant school that we were coming their way. True was this in more ways than they thought of! By the efforts of the leaders I have named we are to-day clear, to a great extent, of that danger that, now no longer taught in our schools as it once was, could have led us but one way—back to the doubting, hesitating, experiment-in-trepidation system of the old physiological school, that to-day through the lips of the greatest diagnostician it ever produced, the first American scientist to be "annexed" by the mother of universities, Oxford, has declared therapeutics a failure. Shades of Aristotle, what are we coming to, not at the dawn of time, but after two thousand years of study? Many an allopath have I heard express a heartfelt wish that his school had a law to guide them rather than uncertain action of uncertain drugs on unknown constitutions of sick folks. Yet this is the allopathic system of therapeutics in a nutshell. We that have a law, we that have a scientific method of prescribing behind us, are heard to complain that it is "too difficult to remember;" some go so far as to say "too difficult to memorize." Take any one of us that has a large practice, is it hard for him to have a recollecting knowledge of the totality of the symptoms of the great majority, at least, of his patients, and this without referenceto memoranda? In our social life is it hard for us to remember that one of our acquaintances is always complaining of a cramp in his back, one whose skin and even his nails show a blueness and who is so irritable from dyspepsia and constipation that there is no pleasure in his company, especially when we know that the dyspepsia was brought on by his own over-indulgence, both in eating and drinking, and later, when he became alarmed at his condition, by turning his stomach into a drug store? If we ask him to spend an evening with us he falls asleep soon after supper, perhaps while he is playing a game of checkers, and if we invite him to stay over night he comes down yawning and stretching himself in the morning complaining that he was awake from 3 a. m. to daybreak, when he fell into a

dreamy sleep, from which it seemed cruel to arouse him, especially when he feels so mean of a morning. Is it hard to remember this person, or to distinguish him from others of our acquaintance? Does it make it harder if we call him Nux Vomica?

There is but one way to study the materia medica of our school and that is by seeing through the drug the sick person delineated therein by the totality of the symptoms. The study then becomes interesting, yes, graphic. Who can forget the blue-eyed, blonde-haired maiden smiling through her tears, mild and gentle, notwithstanding all her gastric and pelvic troubles, and a distressing catarrh. Poor little Pulsatilla, how you appeal to our sympathies! And how many of your sex there are! How much easier it is to remember her this way than by inquiring "What remedy has inflammation of the right ovary?" "What remedy has thirstless fever?" "One swallow does not make a spring," neither does one symptom (nor a dozen that are not "generals") make a Homeopathic prescription. Learn to know your drugs as you know your patients, not because one has a wart on his nose, or another a scar on his hand, but by the entire picture, that makes up the drug, as well as it makes up the man, so that when you are called to see a very sick patient, who lies quiet and exhausted, does not want to be moved, feels faint when raised to a sitting posture, has a mild delirium, talks of his occupation, or desires to go home, has a dull frontal headache, pressure on middle or lower part of the sternum, bruised feeling in the chest, constriction in the chest, wants to breathe deeply, but feels as if the lungs could not expand sufficiently, is relieved by lying on the painful side, must sit up with cough and hold the chest, violent stitching pains, expectoration of a tough, tenacious mucus of the so-called "brick dust" color, when expectorated falling in a round, jelly-like lump—when you see such a case you do not look as if the undertaker was at your heels, as the average allopath does when confronted by "The Captain of the Men of Death." You do not, with great pomp and display of erudition, proceed to corral Frankel's diplococcus pneumoniæ, so as "to confirm the diagnosis" (how charmingly accurate that sounds!), but, with smiling face, you exclaim: "Why, here's my old friend Mr. Bryonia! How like himself he looks!" and proceed to knock out that disease for which the allopaths claim there is no remedy.

"OUR COLLEGES."

By R. D. P. Brown, M. D., Denver, Colorado.

The April issue of the "North American Journal of Homeopathy" contains an editorial entitled "Our Colleges," written in a style which leaves the reader very much in doubt as to whether the writer is advocating the installation of "post graduates from European universities" as teachers of specialties in Homeopathic colleges and the early union of the two schools, or whether he is simply stating what he believes to be the chief factors in the decreasing attendance in Homeopathic institutions throughout the Union.

As a statement of fact the article gives much food for thought and we shall take the liberty of using some of the statements therein made as a basis for a few thoughts along the same line though not in accord with the popular beliefs as very clearly portrayed by the editorial in question.

There can be no doubt that more colleges are teaching more materia medica than ever before in the history of Homeopathy, yet this teaching is of comparatively little importance because the teaching of the science of application, the art of Homeopathy, has not increased in the same ratio and the student finds himself in possession of many tools good and valuable but which he can not use to advantage for the lack of knowledge of their scientific purpose.

A little knowledge is truly a dangerous thing and the student who has at his tongue's end the whole materia medica and as little else in the line of Homeopathy as is generally taught in our colleges is probably the most dangerous thing on earth.

It is true that "to teach practice and the specialties including surgery, we no longer confine ourselves to physicians who have reputations as close prescribers. What seems to be more in demand is evidence of post graduate study in some European university and such study seems to be almost incompatible with the practice of strict Homeopathy. . . . In this intensely utilitarian age it is what is done and not what is said, that counts; and the student who wants to do things pays less

attention to the professor of materia medica, though he shout himself hoarse, than to the professor of practice or the specialist who tells him the latest up-to-date treatment of this or that disease."

Herein lies the greatest fault of all our colleges. With most of the chairs of practice filled by men who constantly ridicule the teachings of the few Homeopaths who are associated with them, why should not the student go where he can study the same methods under better men than they? He can always find better men for the fact that an old school man is teaching in a Homeopathic college is generally *prima facie* evidence that he is not up to the standard required of a teacher in his own school.

The average student is never taught that seventy-five per cent. of all cases diagnosed so scientifically by his specialists as operative cases may be cured more easily and more rapidly by the Homeopathic remedy.

He never learns that the purely mechanical work is the simplest and most unimportant part of almost all operations and that the weal or woe of the patient depends almost wholly upon the medical treatment before, during and after the mechanical work is done. In fact he learns very little of the science of medicine. To him, naturally, as to those who taught him, all medical science begins and ends with surgery or some form of purely mechanical treatment.

He would indeed be worse than a fool who would linger four years under such instruction or who would send his sons or his friend's sons, to such a mongrel institution when he could secure better instruction of the same kind somewhere else.

This, the editorial referred to tells us, is the weak point in our colleges, but we believe there is another point equally weak resulting from the same cause.

Many of our colleges are founded in communities where good material for instructors is very scanty and naturally in such localities the material for good students is proportionately slight. But the college must have students to support it so the founders gather in all such as they can persuade to take the course, without regard to their ability, ignoring the stringent requirements of the A. I. H. and manipulating the records suffi-

ciently to make a fair showing upon which a diploma may be granted.

Many of the students are wholly incapable of understanding or appreciating Homeopathy even under good instructors and their lack of intelligence, education and oftentimes refinement, both in and out of the college, has a strong tendency to prevent a better class of students from choosing a school which can admit and graduate such as these.

There is a remedy, however, which could, and would, if properly applied, overcome all the greater obstacles to better teaching, better students and better Homeopathy, as well as to a better standing in the minds of the profession and laity at large.

If the A. I. H. would countenance only such colleges as are founded in communities which can show sufficient material to make a choice of teachers possible and would insist on the requirements of that body being observed in spirit and in letter, much of the criticism so justly showered upon us at present would cease; by lessening the number of colleges self-support would be assured, the class of graduates, as a whole, would be much improved and, above all, Homeopathy would be better taught, better understood by a larger number of students and through such students better appreciated by the public.

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

There are few remedies that have so wide a range as Echinacea. Yet there is one red lining through them all—sepsis. Wherever there is pus or blood poisoning, Echinacea internally, five drops of the O, two or three times a day, will almost invariably prove to be beneficial. Also a solution of the remedy, or cerate, applied to abscesses, etc., is useful.

Looking through medical literature it will be found that Echinacea has been successfully used in puerperal sepsis and septicaemia, sepsis, bad effects of vaccination, all septic conditions, bites of animals and insects, syphilis, typhoid, ulcers, boils, carbuncles, running sores, gangrene, blood poisoning, burns, depraved blood and possibly cancer.

It is a remedy well worth careful study.

SUBSTITUTION.

By E. J. Clark, M. D., Denver, Colorado.

Not long ago a detail man from one of our largest non-Homeopathic pharmacies said to me: "I can not understand the great faith you Homeopaths have in your remedies. A large proportion of your school sees no need for our new remedies." We tried to explain to him how the true Homeopath selects his remedy according to a law and knows that, if rightly selected, the remedy must act in a certain and known manner. The good Homeopathist is also a most particular person in regard to the character of drugs he uses. Drug store arnica made from the dried flowers is good enough for most people, but the Homeopath must have this drug, as well as many others, made from the fresh plant. The poor Homeopath, like the non-Homeopath, often looks at the price rather than the quality. The Homeopathic practitioner who values success secures his drugs from a pharmacy having a reputation for providing the drug ordered or of giving a reason for its omission from the order. Then he dispenses his remedy to his patient, thus knowing just what the patient is getting and the amount that he is receiving. Had he to send his patients to the ordinary drug store to have their prescription filled, I am sure he would soon think the law of Homeopathy a farce.

Many Homeopaths think that because we prescribe our own remedies that we escape the great danger of substitution that is such a real hoodoo to our non-Homeopathic colleague, but such is not the case. When you can buy Homeopathic tincture at a price close to or even below the cost of grain alcohol dangerous substitution must exist. When you can buy triturates for less than sugar of milk, there is also a good reason for it. We have seen iodine, low trituration, without any iodine present. We have triturations and tablets in our possession of soluble drugs that will not dissolve.

We remember on one occasion when called into consultation we expressed our opinion that the remedy chosen was the right one. Inquiry disclosed the fact that the attending physician was purchasing his remedies at what you might call our bargain store Homeopathic pharmacy. Giving to the patient the

same remedy and potency (B. and T.) from a reputable Homeopathic pharmacy, secured immediate and beneficial results.

We know careful non-Homeopaths who are using simples, securing principally either P. D. & Co.'s or B. and T. tablets, and sending very few prescriptions to a drug store. We know one physician who uses B. and T.'s tablets of calomel 1-10 gr. and will have no other, "because they always act the same."

In conversation with a prominent non-Homeopath, he expressed the thought that he never knew what he was giving to a patient, for he never was certain that his prescriptions were put up as they were written. To a conscientious physician it must be a great drawback not to be able to place any confidence in the man who fills his prescriptions. The result will be either that he must stop writing prescriptions or that his conscience will become so hardened that he will practice for the money that there is in it without regard to results.

During the last session of our state Legislature there was a bill passed entitled, "An act to promote the public health," etc. It was more properly an act to protect licensed physicians. If our dear friends who spent so much valuable time and money on this bill would draft and secure the passage of a bill that would prevent the selling of adulterated drugs, the substitution of one drug or agent for another or of one preparation of a drug for another, and would stop the druggist and pharmacist from filling or refilling prescriptions other than those bearing the signature of a licensed physician it would have a more decided bearing on the public health than any bill passed in the last six months. Druggists frequently complain that physicians write impossible prescriptions or make an error by writing a prescription calling for a dangerous amount of the drug. While the druggist ought to be protected from these licensed incompatibles, yet they should be compelled either to fill the prescription as written or to refuse to fill it until corrected by its maker. Make the doctor responsible for correctly writing the prescription and the druggist for correctly filling it.

The best way to escape the substitution is to be scientific for the scientific physician of any and all schools never mixes; he uses simples, can furnish them and knows then what he is doing.

THE COLORADO MEDICAL LAW.

An Act to Protect the Public Health and Regulate the Practice of Medicine in the State of Colorado. Approved April 20, 1905.

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 integrity and ability, who shall be residents of, and have been duly licensed to practice medicine in this state, and who shall have been graduated from medical schools of high educational requirements and standing, and have been engaged in the active practice of their profession within this state for a period of at least five years. Said board shall perform such duties, and possess and exercise such powers, relative to the protection of the public health and the control and regulation of the practice of medicine in this state as shall be in this act prescribed and conferred upon it.

Sec. 2. The governor shall appoint nine physicians, who shall possess the qualifications specified in section 1 of this act, to constitute the members of said board. Said members shall be so classified by the governor that the term of office of three shall expire two, three in four and three in six years from the date of appointment. Biennially thereafter the governor shall appoint three members, who shall possess the qualifications as specified in section 1 of this act, each to serve for the term of six years, and he shall fill vacancies in the membership of said board as soon as practicable.

Sec 3. Said board shall, biennially, elect a president, a vice president and a secretary-treasurer from their membership, and adopt a seal, which shall be affixed to all licenses issued by them. They shall, from time to time, adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the performance of their duties, and a schedule of minimum educational requirements, which shall be without prejudice, partiality or discrimination as to schools or systems of practice of medicine. When an applicant for a license offers to the board satisfactory proof that he has complied with such educational requirements as are specified in said schedule, the board shall accept such proof as sufficient evidence of the educational qualifications of the applicant to entitle

him to a license without examination; Provided, however, That at no time shall said schedule for graduates after January 1, 1900, specify the attendance upon less than four full courses of instruction in four separate years in a reputable medical school. They shall keep on file with the Secretary of State, for public inspection, a copy of their schedule of educational requirements and rules and regulations.

Sec. 4. Any person wishing to obtain the right to practice medicine in this state, who has not heretofore been licensed so to do, shall, before it shall be lawful for him to practice medicine in this state, make application to said State Board of Medical Examiners, through the secretary-treasurer thereof, upon such form and in such manner, as shall be adopted and prescribed by the board, and obtain from the board a license so to do. Unless such person shall have obtained a license as aforesaid it shall be unlawful for him to practice medicine in this state; and if he shall practice medicine in this state without first having obtained such a license he shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this act. All applicants for a license to practice medicine or for a renewal of any such license which has been revoked shall furnish the board with satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

Sec. 5. Said board shall have authority to administer oaths, to summons witnesses and to take testimony in all matters relating to their duties. Said board shall issue licenses to practice medicine to all persons who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of attainments and qualifications under the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations of the board. Such licenses shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary-treasurer of the board under its adopted seal, and they shall be absolute authority to the persons to whom they are issued to practice medicine in this state. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer under the direction of the board, personally or by deputy, to aid the several district attorneys of the state 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 shall accompany the application. Two-fifths of the fee shall be returned to the applicant in case the board shall refuse to grant him a license.

Sec. 7. Examinations of applicants for license to practice medicine shall be made by said State Board of Medical Examiners according to the methods deemed by it to be the most practicable and expeditious to test the applicant's qualifications. Such applicant will be designated by a number instead of his name, so that his identity will not be disclosed to the members of the board, until after the examination papers are graded. The subjects of written, oral or clinical examinations shall be as follows: Anatomy, physiology, chemistry, symptomatology, toxicology, pathology, surgery and obstetrics (exclusive of materia medica and therapeutics). The credentials of applicants relating to their general reputation, their preliminary education and the courses of study they have pursued; the degrees they have received; the 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 shall, when convinced that an applicant is qualified to practice medicine, grant him a license thereon without further examination. Each applicant shall name his system of practice and no person shall use the name of any system unless he holds a certificate from the State association of such system.

Sec. 8. Every person who shall receive a license from the 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 a holder of a license to have it recorded, before he shall begin the practice of medicine in this state, shall render it null and void.

Sec. 9. The recorder of deeds of each county in this state

shall keep for public inspection, in a book provided for that purpose, a complete list and description of the licenses recorded by him. When any such license shall be presented to him for record he shall stamp or write upon the face thereof his signed memorandum of the date when such license was presented for record.

Sec. 10. The State Board of Medical Examiners may refuse to grant, or may revoke, a 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 practice of medicine under a false or assumed name, or the personation of another practitioner of a like or different name; the conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude; habitual intemperance in the use of ardent spirits, narcotics or stimulants to such an extent as to incapacitate for performance of professional duties; the procuring or aiding or abetting in procuring a criminal abortion; the obtaining of a fee on the representation that a manifestly incurable disease can be permanently cured; 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, who is a licentiate, or who is an applicant for a license to practice medicine, against whom any of the foregoing grounds for revoking, or refusing to grant, a license is presented to said board with a view of having the board revoke, or refuse to grant, a license, shall be furnished with a copy of the complaint, and shall have a hearing before said board in person or by attorney, and witnesses 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 cancellation of registration under this section, by a majority vote, issue a new license, or grant a license, to the person affected, restoring, or conferring, all the rights and privileges of, and pertaining to, the practice of medicine as defined and regulated

by this act. Any person to whom such rights and privileges have been so restored shall pay to the secretary-treasurer a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) upon the issuance of a new license.

Sec. 11. The terms, "practice of medicine," "to practice medicine," "practicing medicine" and "practice medicine," as used in this act are each hereby defined to mean holding oneself out to the public as being engaged within this state in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases or injuries of human beings; or the suggestion, recommendation or prescribing of 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 whatever; or the maintenance of an office for the reception, examination and treatment of any person suffering from disease or injury of body or mind; or attaching the title of M. D., surgeon, doctor, or any word or abbreviation to his name, indicative that such person is engaged in the treatment or diagnosis of the diseases or injuries of human beings. 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 this state in the treatment of diseased or injured human beings; and shall not in any of these cases, therefore have received, or shall not in any of these cases, then possess, in full force and virtue, a valid license to practice medicine under the laws of this state, he shall be deemed to be practicing medicine without complying with the provisions of this act and in violation hereof. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit gratuitous service in case of emergency, nor the practice of the religious tenets or general beliefs of any church whatsoever, not prescribing medicine or administering drugs, 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 called from other states or territories to attend specific cases in this state, nor the practice of dentistry, nor the practice of osteopathy when not prescribing medicine, or administering drugs.

Sec. 12. Any person practicing medicine in this state, without complying with the provisions of this act, or any person who shall have violated the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00), nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than thirty (30) days, or both. 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, or who shall practice medicine under a false or assumed name, or who shall falsely personate another practitioner of a like or different name, 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 one (1) year, nor more than ten (10) years, at hard labor.

Sec. 13. All fees received by the State Board of Medical Examiners and all fees collected by any officer of the law under this act, shall be paid to the secretry-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 warrants drawn by the Auditor of the State therefor, upon vouchers issued and signed by the president and secretary-treasurer of said board. Said moneys so received and placed in said fund may be used by the State Board of Medical Examiners in defraying their 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 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 a salary; said per diem and salary shall be fixed by the board, and together with other expenses shall be paid out of the fund of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Sec. 14. The State Board of Medical Examiners shall meet as a board of medical examiners in the city of Denver, 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.

Sec. 15. Justices of the peace and all courts of record in the state of Colorado shall have full jurisdiction over and power to enforce the provisions of this act.

OSLER INVITES HOMEOPATHS.—NOTED MEDICAL PROFESSOR WANTS OLD WAR DROPPED.

Baltimore, April 28.—In his farewell address to the medical profession in Maryland before leaving for his post as regius professor in the University of Oxford, Dr. William Osler urged the fusion of medical colleges in this and other cities of the country.

Medicine gave more hope for humanity than anything else, the doctor said, and combination and reciprocity were the great needs. Reciprocity between the state boards also should be extended, so that a doctor's activities should not be limited in moving from state to state.

"It is time," Dr. Osler continued, "that the homeopathic brethren were coming into the fold. A difference in drugs should no longer separate men with the same hope. The original quarrel is ours, but the homeopathies should not allow themselves to be separated by a shibboleth that is inconsistent with their practice to-day."—Daily Paper.

The Critique

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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—G. S. Peck, M.D., president; address, Stout Block; O. S. Vinland, M.D., Secretary, 1705 Lawrence 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.

COLORADO'S NEW MEDICAL LAW.

We publish elsewhere the new law applying to the practice of medicine in this state in the hope that the same will be read and thoroughly understood by the laity and profession as well. It is a matter for congratulation that even so unfinished a product could have been secured and we look forward to a much more complete control of medical matters in the future as additions and alterations are made in the present document. Section 10 of the new law, it seems to us, should be the undoing of many of the ungodly parasites who pose as professional paragons, as well as the means of depriving the Denver daily papers (Sunday editions especially), of from ten to forty columns of choice advertising matter. We believe it is the intention of the state board to make active warfare upon this class of individuals and we have no doubt but what apparently ethical members of the profession who are accused of unprofessional and unlawful practices will be made to feel the full force of the board's power and instead of being the hot-bed of quacks and other queer quantities, we look forward to Denver's emancipation from this burden

and a much more harmonious state of affairs in the ranks of legitimate practitioners of medicine. Our present state board should receive the hearty support of the profession of the city and state, no matter what school of practice, and we hope the members thereof will administer the affairs of their high office "without prejudice, partiality or discrimination as to schools or systems of practice of medicine," and that they will be upheld in their efforts to eradicate the evils arising from questionable methods for whose extermination the state law, and more especially section 10 thereof, was intended. M.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The readers of The Critique no doubt expect, from the heading, that there will be something said about the American Institute in this article, but inasmuch as I have not patronized the event very extensively, owing to circumstances over which I have absolute control, I will only say that the attendance is large, the enthusiasm great, and every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the guests absolutely perfect.

The papers, such as I have heard, sound very much like those we have heard at the Denver Homeopathic Club and our State Society, and the "discussions" are invariably of that bouquet brand which is neither elevating nor enlightening. The "exhibits" on the second floor of the Auditorium Annex would make a county fair look like the frayed-out end of a forgotten feast. Every one is having a good time and Homeopathy is being boomed.

Chicago papers say but little about the affair and it seems to one outside the circle that the press committee is not doing overly much to exploit the event.

The election, which was held Wednesday, June 28th, resulted as follows:

President, Dr. W. E. Green, Little Rock, Ark.

First Vice President, Dr. W. E. Dewey, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Second Vice President, Dr. C. E. Sawyer, Marion, Ohio.

Secretary, Dr. Charles Gatchell, Chicago.

Treasurer, Dr. T. F. Smith, New York City.

Censor, Dr. A. W. Bailey, Atlantic City. M.

Registrar, Dr. J. Ritchey Horner, Cleveland, Ohio.

BOOK NOTICES.

Homeopathic Therapeutics of the Ear, by Charles C. Boyle, M. D., O. et A. Chir., surgeon to the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; professor of ophthalmic and aural diseases in the College of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital; oculist and aurist to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York; oculist and aurist on the associated clinical staff of the New York Homeopathic Medical College; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York; member of the Homeopathic Society of the County of New York; member of the Academy of Pathological Science. Published by A. L. Chat-terton & Co., New York, 1905. Price, \$1.00.

Manual and Clinical Repertory of a Complete List of Tissue Remedies. (Biochemistry and Cellular Therapy.) By Dr. Med. Eric Graf von der Goltz. 224 pages. Cloth, \$1.25. Postage, 6 cents. Philadelphia, Boericke & Tafel, 1905.

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

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.

The Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association will meet in annual session at Omaha the latter part of October.

Dr. J. W. Mastin has been elected one of the medical examiners of Enterprise Lodge, 81, K. of P.

Dr. Fred P. Taft, Longmont, was among the professional people calling upon The Critique the fore part of last month.

Dr. A. F. Swan, of Brighton, was a social caller at the editorial office the 2nd of last month.

The next meeting of the Missouri Institute of Homeopathy will be held in St. Louis, April, 1906.

"Organization!" should be the war cry of the Homeopaths, until they shall have come into numerous things which are theirs by right.

The next meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Michigan will be held at Grand Rapids.

The Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College graduated a class of twenty-one brand new doctors, the 27th of last May.

The Medical Century says that it can always find something worth stealing from The Critique. Thanks, awfully!

The person who is willing to share his last dollar with you is always one who has no dollar to share.

"Every little helps," no doubt; but it becomes a trifle monotonous to the one who is constantly getting the small end of everything.

Inasmuch as Governor Pardee vetoed the act repealing the compulsory vaccination law, this procedure is still compulsory in California; the governor's veto was sustained by a vote of 23 to 3.

Over 52,000 deaths from plague, alone, in India, the latter part of March. If any of our recent graduates are looking for a place where business is liable to be lively, we refer them to this locality.

"Fighting the 20,000 Quacks" is the heading to a recent newspaper article which refers to the numerical strength of this species in New York City alone. What's the use?

One of the features of commencement week of Homeopathic Medical College of the Pacific, will be laying of the corner stone of the new hospital.

One of our exchanges gives account of a woman who relieved the distress from uterine prolapse by introducing a croquet ball into the vagina. What next?

"The day is approaching when not to be a member of state and national societies will be an implied acknowledgment of ineligibility." Put that in your hat and look at it often.

Miss Mattie McFadden, head nurse at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, accompanied by a party of chosen friends, had a very delightful outing in the mountains the latter part of May.

Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft, editor-in-chief of the New England Medical Gazette, sailed for Europe the 20th of last month and does not expect to return until the latter part of August.

Kent's Homeopathic Materia Medica, Kent's Repertory and his lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy should be in the hands of every Homeopathic physician in the country.

Let us have an Institute Journal, by all means, especially if one can be conducted along the economical lines laid down by Dr. B. F. Bailey in a recently published article.

"Cheer up, the worst is yet to come," may be all right in theory, but when its practical demonstration is threatened, the humor of the line is lacking.

The Calcutta School of Homeopathy reopened for business the 15th of last month.

Nearly all the patients in Bisirhat, (India), suffering from cholera, recovered under Homeopathic treatment, according to the Indian Homeopathic Review, notwithstanding the violence of the epidemic.

Three out of four Eclectics failed to pass the California State Board examinations, according to Dr. Tisdale's report before the State Society. Only four applied, however.

Cash donations to the amount of \$1,025 were received by the Rochester (New York) Homeopathic Hospital, in May, 1905, to be devoted to current expenses.

Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine graduates is the record of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, for the years 1849 to 1905, inclusive.

At the regular meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club the 17th of this month, Dr. W. A. Jones will read a paper, "Lessons from Experience," while Dr. R. O. Butterfold will tell about "Hot Air Treatment."

Dr. J. S. Pigall, accompanied by his friend Dr. O. P. Morse, made The Critique a very pleasant call the latter part of last month. Both gentlemen hail from Chicago and are taking in Colorado scenery and find the pastime very pleasurable.

The Homeopathic physicians of Calcutta celebrated Hahnemann's birthday in a very enthusiastic and fitting manner, according to the account of the affair which we get in the April issue of the Indian Homeopathic Review.

The editor of the Hospital Leaflet, (Rochester, New York), has been in Europe for the past four months. Great cat-birds! Will the individual mentioned please put us on to her system? We need a rest.

Dr. C. E. Holden, one of the prominent physicians of Longmont, brought an appendicitis case to Denver the first of last month, which was successfully operated by Dr. J. Wylie Anderson at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital.

The building formerly occupied by the Emergency and General Hospital Association in this city having passed into other hands, this institution will, in all probability, be moved to other quarters until its new building is completed.

The dean of the Homeopathic department of the University of Michigan, Dr. W. B. Hinsdale, will spend his summer vacation in study and travel in the British Isles. It is so, for we saw it in Medical Century.

It cost a prominent old-school physician of this city \$10 in Police Court recently for having indulged too extensively in curiosity as to what Health Commissioner Sharpley would do in case he failed to send in his report of births promptly by the 5th of the month.

Twenty-eight and two-tenths per cent. of the Allopathic applicants for license before the California State Medical Board failed to "cut the mustard"; seventeen and six-tenths per cent. of the Homeopaths, ditto.

The Medical Counselor of Detroit declares: "When patients are not sufficiently numerous, when collections are hard to make, when expenses continue to pile up, when things generally seem to go wrong, then the doctor who can still be cheerful is a hero." He is more than that: he is a lallapouza.

Kraft, of the American Physician, was called to New York to deliver a series of his personally-conducted, illustrated *materia medica* lectures in the recently-held Practitioners' Course of the New York Homeopathic College and Hospital. As Dr. Dewey said in his June Medical Century: "That they were greatly appreciated, goes without saying."

Miss Grace E. Smythe, accompanied by Miss Julia Gardner, departed for California and other western and northwestern points, Sunday, June 18th. She expects to take in the Lewis & Clark fair at Portland, and such California sights as may present themselves, and The Critique trusts she may have an enjoyable time.

Mr. Frederic D. Anderson was one of the graduates from the East Denver High School and at the graduating exercises of that institution delivered an oration, the subject of which was "Jefferson." At the contest held at Montrose the 2nd of last month, Mr. Fred carried off second honors in oratory.

We have received a great many excuses for failures to contribute to our Department of Practical Homeopathy this month from a large number of people, but if they all make good, as they promise us they will later, we feel assured that our readers will be the gainers in the long run, although nothing appears in this issue.

We understand that Dr. F. A. Burton, a recent graduate of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, will take a post-graduate course at the Denver and Gross (old school) this coming session. The doctor proposes to have everything going in the "pathy" line, having graduated in Osteopathy and Homeopathy so far.

We understand that at a recent meeting of the faculty of our local Homeopathic institution, for election of officers, the dean desired to draw out, but was re-elected, regardless of his request to be relieved from further service. Dr. Willard has borne the brunt of the hard work in this position for a long while and deserves a rest.

Messrs. Battle & Co., St. Louis, have just issued the sixth of a series of twelve illustrations of the internal parasites, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy, free, to physicians, on application. This is something worth asking for, and that is all it takes to get a copy.

Eleven and three-tenths per cent. of failures are recorded against graduates of California medical colleges for the year just past, in examinations by the State Medical Examiners. To this number the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific did not contribute in the least. Bully for H. M. C. of the P.!

Commencement number of the Chironian, that most excellent of all journals, published in the interest of the alumni and students of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, was an exceptionally well gotten up publication and reflects the very greatest credit upon the editors and managers as well as the college.

The fifty-sixth annual announcement of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, session 1905-6, has been received at this office and is a document containing a considerable amount of interesting reading and statistical matter. Judging from the announcement we would imagine that the Cleveland institution was in a very flourishing condition.

The F. C. Shaw Drug Company, one of the eight drug firms of the city of Denver who "don't" deal out cure-alls of their own manufacture, but holds itself in readiness at all times to fill physicians' prescriptions with absolutely pure drugs, has recently remodeled and refitted its store, opposite the Brown Palace hotel, and now has one of the handsomest establishments in the city.

The American Anti-Tuberculosis League selected El Paso, Texas, as the meeting place for next year. T. Franklin Smith, M. D., of New York, and Dr. Henry R. Stout of Jacksonville, Florida, were the only two representatives of the Homeopathic school who presented and read papers at the meeting of the league which convened in Atlanta, Georgia, last April. We got all of this information from a communication in last month's Medical Century.

The editor gladly acknowledges receipt of the following, which is self-explanatory: "Mrs. Agnes D. Clarke announces the marriage of her daughter, Dr. Janet B., to Abraham L. Gibson, Wednesday, June the fourteenth, nineteen hundred and five, Longmont, Colorado. At home after July first, Longmont, Colorado." The Critique hopes that the happy couple may live long to enjoy the many blessings which it feels sure will be theirs.

"A. S. B." reviewing Dr. Kent's Homeopathic Materia Medica in June issue of the New England Medical Gazette says: "There is no table of contents or clinical index." Regarding the latter omission that would not be noticed by anyone in search of symptomatology, and as regards the table of contents, or index, there must have been a special edition issued for our benefit, as the same occupies that part of the work contained in pages 961-965 inclusive and is particularly complete.

Do you know that if you were in India that you could not send direct to the Critique a money order for the amount of your subscription. You would have to secure your money order to London, and then the English government from London would forward their order to the Critique. During the past month we have added two names of prominent Bengal, India, physicians, to our India list of subscribers.

An able editorial in a certain unmentionable assures its readers that "financially the college closes the session with a substantial balance to her credit, and this with most flattering prospects for full

classes next year, as indicated by the increased number of inquiries," etc., etc. The statement becomes a little mouldy, however, after having been used by nearly every college journal in the country and reminds one of the boy afraid of the dark, who whistles loudly to keep up his courage.

Dr. Nelson Wetlaufer of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was a visitor in the city the latter part of last month. We regret to learn that the doctor's health has not been of the best for some time past. Too much work and no play will make doctors, even, look on the wrong side of things.

Miss Mattie McFadden, who has had full charge of the Homeopathic hospital in this city for the past two years, will relinquish her position the middle of the present month, or sooner in case her successor is selected before that time. Miss McFadden has been one of the most faithful and efficient superintendents this institution has ever had and it is almost wholly due to her wise management that it is in its present prosperous condition. She will be missed very much by everyone who has ever had any dealings with the hospital and the best wishes of its patrons, members of the profession, attaches and The Critique will follow her wherever she may conclude to locate.

A Worthy Appointment.—We learn that Dr. Eugene H. Porter, editor of the North American Journal of Homeopathy, has been appointed by Governor Higgins of New York as commissioner of health for that state. The office is for four years. Aside from the fact that this governor has picked an unusually good man and a thoroughly competent man, he has knowingly given an important office to a Homeopath. That sort of recognition of the school is worth a great deal more than many cheap advertisements of the school's progress in this, that and the other districts. Dr. Porter is a man of splendid executive ability, of fine address, and a Master of Arts (Cornell). He was professor of physiology and materia medica in the New York Homeopathic College. Therefore we congratulate both Dr. Porter and the people of New York on this appointment.—American Physician.

Besides all of the foregoing, Dr. Porter is the talented editor of the North American Journal of Homeopathy.

Dr. W. A. Burr, a prominent homeopathic physician of the city of Denver, met with a very serious and painful accident on the 12th of last month which will, in all probabilities, confine him to his bed for several months. The doctor's sleeping apartments are on the second floor of his residence, while his telephone is in the office on the first floor, and on answering an early morning telephone call on the date above mentioned, he miscalculated his steps somewhat and fell the entire distance of the stairs, causing an impacted fracture of the left hip. Drs. Smythe and Harris repaired the injury and at this writing, June 13th, Dr. Burr was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances and his host of friends are hoping that he may recover his former vigor in a reasonably short time—to which the Critique adds a most hearty amen.

Editor Kraft's American Physician for July reached us the 20th of last month and although some ten days ahead of time, was not lacking in its usual "chesty" contents. He says he does use an axe, occasionally, on professors, colleges and journals, because he considers it more merciful than bee-stinging the culprit to death. Yes? But, my dear Mr. Kraft, it is so ungentlemanly and rude, you know.

The smiling countenance of Dr. Charles R. Rowley, ex-interne at the Homeopathic hospital in this city, lighted up the gloom of The Critique sanctum the latter part of last month during a brief visit which he paid it. The doctor is in no hurry to locate permanently until a suitable location presents itself, awaiting which time he is enjoying himself as much as possible taking in the summer resorts and other pleasure places abounding hereabouts. A recent sojourn in the mountains has given the doctor a great deal of pleasure besides adding to his avoirdupois.

The managing editor of the Critique is taking a vacation, visiting friends and relatives in the East, and doing the American Institute. In a letter to the business manager he says: "I write to tell you how near the Lord came sending in my resignation as editor of the Critique. Coming East, last Saturday, we struck an open switch, and the car I was in was completely wrecked. Had the steam from the engine escaped in an opposite direction from which it did, there would have been a scalded doctor. The engineer was killed outright, and right under our car where I could see him was the fireman. We dug him out and there wasn't a scratch on him. Dr. Royal and I did all the repair work until the railroad doctors got there."

We are glad the M. E. is having a good time, and trust that he will escape from all other dire calamities as easily as from the accident related.

There are several Homeopathic colleges (so said some prominent non-professional Homeopathic gentleman to us recently) which ought to be wiped off the Homeopathic earth, because they are dishonest, and are kept in existence only for the personal emolument and aggrandisement of the roster of cheap doctors who try to fill the chairs. Will Happy B. Dale please take notice?—American Physician.

It is extremely rude and brutal of Dr. Kraft to speak thusly of any institution using the word Homeopathic on its stationery. If he only lived out in this neck o' the woods the faculty and a few of the alumni of a certain institution wouldn't "do a ting to him" or nothing. They might not "do" much, but they would try awfully hard.

Gibson—Clark. At the home of the bride's mother, on Coffman street, at 10:30 a. m., June 14, 1905, A. L. Gibson and Miss Dr. Janet B. Clark, Rev. James McLaughlin officiating.

The house was handsomely decorated with flowers, though but few friends from Longmont and outside towns were present.

Mr. Gibson has been a man amongst men in Longmont for years, and is perhaps as widely known, because of his position as water commissioner, as any man in the country. Dr. Clark has also a wide circle of friends because of her practice as a physician and also because of her pleasant social qualities.

We wish them the pleasantest of life's journeys together.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have left for the East, intending to visit Niagara Falls and the Atlantic coast.—Longmont Leader.

The editor of *The Critique* went to Chicago the 23rd of last month, with the intention of taking in the institute. A recent letter from him, however, informs us that he is putting in all of his spare time studying materia medica with the master of that art, Dr. James Tyler Kent, which is self-explanatory of his article, "The American Institute," to be found elsewhere. He informs us through the medium of his letter that there are men from all over the United States at Dr. Kent's office daily, in search of advice and instruction regarding cases which have baffled their skill and patience, and to all such he gives the same cordial reception and courteous consideration. Dr. Kent is the ruling materia medica spirit of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and there is no question but what this institution is reaping a rich reward in the way of students through his connection therewith, and that the students are going away from this college with a solid foundation in the homeopathic faith.

The city of Zurich, Switzerland, imposes a medical tax of 87 cents a head on the whole population above the age of sixteen, which creates an annual revenue of \$100,000. This is divided among forty doctors who receive \$2,500 each. In return for this salary they will be compelled to give medical attendance to all citizens of Zurich who may claim their services.—*Detroit Medical Journal*.

Gonorrhœa: Thuja.—No remedy is so closely related to acute or chronic gonorrhœa as Thuja. The urethral discharge gives no keynote indications, but the concomitant phenomena of the urinary organs are characteristic. There is hardly any disturbance in micturition or urine which is not also found in Thuja. The urine may be abundant, pale, clear on passage or scanty, dark, cloudy, sedimentary. It leaves a slimy deposit on the vessel. The odor is offensively sweet or onion-like, pungent, biting. With it the patient has burning and cutting in the urethra especially after micturition, as in *Cantharis*. The urine may contain blood, albumin, gravel. Sometimes there is pollakiuria, sometimes long intervals between micturitions. There may be involuntary urination, day or night, and the history of gonorrhœa is seldom absent.

Any Thuja case without urinary complications is an exception to the rule.—Dr. Oemisch. *Zeitschrift des Berliner Vereines*.—*Hahnemannian Monthly*.

WHAT SHALL IT BE?

This question is present in the mind of the busy physician every summer, when he confronts the problem of appropriate tonic medication for the weak, poorly-nourished and debilitated. He knows that during no other season of the year is there so marked a tendency to disturbances of the gastro-intestinal tract and that many intractible forms of diarrhea may result from unsuitable foods and medicines; the first requisite, therefore, is to select a tonic that has the negative virtue that it will not irritate the sensitive stomach and intestines. Cod liver oil, iron, and the usually employed nutritives and tonics have a well-defined local irritant action on the gastro-intestinal tract and are unsuitable when these organs are in the super-sensitive condition so commonly present during the heated term; these remedies, experience proves, lack even the negative virtue of non-irritating character.

The next question to be decided is, what remedy has a selective action on the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane whereby its functions are kept in a normal condition? In other words, how may the natural tendency of hot weather to set up irritation of these organs be combated, and at the same time how can the patient be properly nourished? A moment's thought as to the physiologic effects of Gray's Gly-Tonic Comp. will answer these questions and explain why this remedy is the best tonic and reconstructive for summer use.

First of all, Gray's Tonic is one of the most prompt and reliable gastric sedatives known to the profession; as instance of this it is only necessary to recall its widespread use in the gastric irritability and vomiting of pregnancy and sea-sickness. Once having pacified the stomach it exerts very positive effects upon the secretory and motor functions of this organ, manifested by creation of appetite and increased power to digest food. It is a great step forward when these patients can take sufficient quantities of proper food and have the power to digest and assimilate it. Gray's Tonic accomplishes this and as a consequence has a pronounced influence in improving the nutrition of the patient. It thus starts aright the complicated physiological processes which result in increased blood constituents, leave in "more vitality," greater strength and increased power to resist the inroads of disease.

Let any one who doubts the truth of these statements try Gray's Tonic in any case of mal-nutrition, general debility or nervous exhaustion existing independently or as a part of chronic organic diseases, and note how well those patients stand the depressing effects of hot weather, how free they are from gastro-intestinal complications, and how beneficial the remedy is upon the general nutrition.

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 Company, sole proprietors, No. 289 Broadway, New York.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

The property of absorbing and eliminating moisture differs greatly in various fabrics used for underclothing. All authorities on matters of hygiene agree that the absorption as well as the elimination of moisture takes place quicker with linen than with wool, cotton or silk. The Dr. Deimel underwear represents linen in its most modern state of perfection.

"So you have decided to get another physician?"

"I have," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "The idea of his prescribing flaxseed poultices and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are!"—Ex.

Quite right. If he had been up to date, he would have used Antiphlogistine, whether his patients were rich or poor.

Fellons are classed as minor surgery and yet many a finger has been lost through their careless treatment. Antiphlogistine is a specific in incipient cases. Apply hot, change every six or eight hours and resolution will as a rule occur without the formation of pus.

If pus has already formed incise deeply and freely. Thoroughness is essential. Evacuate and cleanse with a suitable antiseptic. Insert a drainage tube. Surround the finger with Antiphlogistine. Cut the drainage tube one-fourth inch above the surface of the Antiphlogistine. Cover all with absorbent cotton and a bandage. The results will be satisfactory.

Huston Brothers' Company, of Chicago, advertise a little appliance in this issue of The Critique which is of the greatest value to not only the medical profession, but to the laity as well. We refer to their Medicalizer, the medical atomizer which is, without question, the most scientifically-constructed pump atomizer made. It can be used with either oil or medicine, and in the treatment of catarrh, hay-fever and other irritating and inflamed conditions of the head, throat, chest and lungs is an almost indispensable article. Its construction is simple; it is well made; can be easily taken apart and boiled out; it is sanitary from every point of view, and, inasmuch as it is guaranteed to last a lifetime, to say anything about its cost would be superfluous. Read about it in our advertising columns.

CARBUNCLES.

Creel has relied on echthol given internally, in doses of a teaspoonful, in cases of carbuncles, flax-seed poultices applied locally, emptying of pus, scraping out of dead tissue and cleansing with peroxide of hydrogen; after this a topic application of echthol on absorbent cotton every four to eight hours. The average duration of this treatment in his cases was ten days.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

The Iowa physicians are excited over a contest which is being made in that state over compulsory vaccination. Some homeopathic physicians have been vaccinating by internal medication, and claim that this effect is all that is required by the law. They are making quite a fight for their belief.—Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.

The Critique

VOL. XII.

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No. 8

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

KALI ARSENICOSUM.

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

This is a very deep, long acting remedy, and one greatly abused by traditional medicine in the form of Fowler's Solution. It was used extensively as an antiperiodic after quinine had failed, and as a tonic, for skin diseases of all sorts, for syphilis, for anaemia, etc. It is a most positive remedy in all of these complaints, when it suits the patient's symptoms. The toxicological symptoms following the traditional abuse have furnished a broad beginning for the homeopathist to build upon. How well it was known to the good old doctor that Fowler's Solution must be stopped if the patient became pale, waxy, puffed under the eyes and was weak. Who does not know the "fattening" powers of this drug! Horses become fat and shiny of coat after taking Fowler's Solution for a while. The jockey knew this too well. He traded off a broken-down horse as a fine animal, but the horse soon gave out; his wind was short; he would sweat easily, become weak and incapable of work. It was then said: "That horse must have been jockeyed up on arsenic." The old medical journals are full of effects of overdosing with this drug. A summary of old school drugging, a few pathogenetic symptoms, an extensive clinical observation with the use of this remedy in potentized form, have given the basis of this study. Not too much reliance should be placed upon the writer's clinical opinion; let the remedy be tested along the lines indicated until provings shall fix the finer action.

While it has morning and evening aggravation, the nights are full of suffering; midnight especially, and from 1 to 3 a. m., there are many sufferings. The chilliness is very marked. Ex-

treme sensitiveness to cold, and complaints are aggravated from cold, from cold air and from becoming cold, from entering a cold place. Aversion to open air. Takes cold from a draft, and from being heated. Anaemia. Chlorosis. Pale, waxy, and covered with sweat. Ascending brings on the suffocation, cough, and manifests the weakness of body and limbs. Glands dwindle and the extremities become numb and prickly. Molecular death prevails extensively. Cancerous ulceration has been restrained by this remedy many times. It has cured lupus.

The weakness that it has produced is much like that found in patients looking toward phthisis and Bright's disease. Clonic spasms have been produced by it. Convulsive action of muscles with full consciousness is not uncommon. It has cured epilepsy and hysterio-epilepsy. It has caused abdominal dropsy and odema of all the limbs, face and eyelids. While taking it there is an increase of flesh and weight, but after stopping it the prover emaciates. Most complaints are aggravated after eating and after exertion. The muscles are flabby. Faintness and fainting spells. Eating ice cream when overheated brings on many complaints. Aggravated from cold food, cold drinks, milk and fat food. There is formication all over the body. It sets up inflammation in many organs and glands, especially the stomach, liver and kidneys. Great dread of motion. All mucous membranes become catarrhal. It is a most painful remedy; burning, stitching and tearing. The most marked periodicity is every third day. Pulsation is felt all over the body. It is a deep acting antipsoric, and often useful in rheumatic and gouty affections. It has cured syphilis in the hands of the traditional doctor, and in the highest potencies it cures many specific complaints—when the symptoms agree. Some symptoms come on on first falling asleep, but during and after sleep are also marked times of aggravation. Rheumatic and gouty stiffness of all the joints with oedema of legs and feet. Swelling from inflammation of joints and glands. Trembling from noise, or sudden unexpected motion. Tension of muscles. Twitching of muscles. Extremely sensitive to touch. Ulceration of skin, especially of legs and of mucous membranes, with burning and spreading. Uncovering brings on the pains, and increases many complaints. Symptoms

aggravated on waking. Walking fast aggravates most symptoms, especially the breathing and weakness. Warmth ameliorates most complaints. He is so weak he cannot sit up in bed. The restlessness of arsenic is often present.

Arsenicum is stamped upon the mental symptoms. Anxiety even to great anguish, with great fear. Anxiety in the morning on waking, but most marked in the evening and during the night. He is anxious without cause, about his health; anxious before stool; wakens during the night with anxiety and fear. He fears to go to bed. He fears death, or a crowd of people, yet equally dreads being alone. Fear that something will happen. Fear of people. He is very easily frightened and startled. He has frightful delusions, and sees images. He despairs of recovery. He sees dead people in his nightly delirium. His thoughts dwell upon death, and he is sure he is going to die. He is very fretful, and dislikes to answer questions. He behaves like a crazy man. Fickle-minded, with confusion. Constantly discontented. Very excitable. Mental exertion intensifies mental and head symptoms. Always in a hurry, and very excitable. Many hysterical symptoms, with cramps and fainting. Indifference to all pleasure. Cannot settle upon what he wants to do. Wakens up in the morning very fretful. He is irritable during chill, and during headache. He has impulses to do violence to his friends, to kill somebody. Lamenting and bewailing. His memory is weak. He grows morose and quarrelsome, fault-finding, and scolds those about him. He is restless of mind and body, evening and night; anxious tossing all night, during chill and heat; also during menses. Sadness in the evening when alone, and during the fever. Oversensitive to noises, and especially to voices. Becomes so beside herself that she shrieks. There are long spells of silence in which she refuses to answer questions; at these times she sits even with others near her and refuses to speak. Easily startled from noise, on falling asleep and during sleep. Thinks of death, and of suicide. Suspicious of all her best friends. Persistent tormenting thoughts often keeping him awake at night, with feet and legs icy cold and head hot. He becomes increasingly timid. Weeping at night without cause. Weeping in sleep.

Vertigo in the evening, during headache, with nausea, and when walking in the open air.

The forehead perspires easily, and complaints and pains come on from uncovering the head. There are congestive, pulsating headaches, with electric shocks through the head. The head feels cold, and is sensitive to cold air and to drafts. The neck is stiff, and the head is drawn to one side. During the headache the head feels heavy and enlarged. Eruptions with crusts, dry or moist, form upon the scalp. It has cured many cases of eczema. From the suppression of eruptions on the scalp many chronic periodical sick headaches have come, lasting a lifetime, or until cured with a similar remedy. These headaches begin in the afternoon and evening, very severe after midnight, worse from cold air and from a draft. Headaches caused by checking a chronic catarrh, or such as come with coryza, or with gastric disturbances. Rheumatic headaches. Congestive headaches during chill, during fever and during menses. All headaches of this remedy are aggravated after eating, while lying, during motion, from noise, after sleep, from standing, and walking in cold air; ameliorated from sitting, external heat and hot drinks, and wrapping up the head. The pains are paroxysmal, and the headaches are often periodical. The pains come in the forehead, over the eyes and in occiput, and in parietal bones. Sides of head become sore. Burning, stitching and tearing are most common pains. Pressing outward over the eyes, and stitching on coughing. Tearing over eyes and in occiput. Many of these headaches come from suppressed malariā, and it will be stated that these headaches began after having been cured (?) of ague. This remedy is an excellent antidote to the abuse of quinine.

Catarrhal conditions of the eyes, excoriating mucous discharges, and the lids stick together in the morning. The veins are injected, the balls feel enlarged, and there is free lachrymation. The eyes look glassy, pale, fishy. Opening of the lids difficult because of dryness. Oedema under the eyes, and the lids are swollen. Ulceration of the cornea. The eyes are jaundiced, and tears acid. Staring, fixed, startled look. Spots on the cornea. Redness of the eyes and lids. Pains at night, worse from motion and reading, and ameliorated from warmth. The pains

are burning, tearing and pressing. Sensation of sand in the eyes. Smarting in eyes while reading. There are colors in the field of vision, green and yellow. Vision is dim and foggy. Sparks before the eyes. Asthenopia. Vision lost.

The ears tingle, and are hot. Ears swollen. Eruptions on ears. Ears cold. Otorrhoea, bloody, fetid and yellow. Itching deep in auditory canal. Noises in the ears; buzzing, cracking, humming, ringing, roaring, rushing; after quinine. Earache evening and night, ameliorated by heat; aggravated in cold air. The pains are burning, stitching and tearing. The hearing is at first acute, later impaired, and finally lost.

This remedy cures chronic nasal catarrh that has lasted from childhood, when the discharge is excoriating, bloody, burning, greenish, thick, or yellow. It is purulent and offensive. Dryness in nose nights. The nose is obstructed. Epistaxis. Itching of nose, and inside of nose. Sneezing, frequent and violent.

Cachectic, anxious, frightened look. Pale, waxy and chlorotic. Lips pale. Lips bluish, or even black. Dark circles below the eyes. The face is sunken and pinched. Face covered with eruptions; eczema, herpes, scurfs, vesicles. Furfuraceous eruption in the beard. Eruptions on nose, and about the mouth. The face is sickly, haggard and suffering. Itching of the face. Inflammation of the parotid and submaxillary glands. Much perspiration on face. Twitching of the muscles of the face. Ulcers on face and lips. Epithelioma of lips. Oedema of face. Swollen lips. Pain in face in cold air, ameliorated by heat. Rheumatic and neuralgic pains, coming periodically. The pains are burning, stitching and tearing.

Aphthae and ulcers in mouth. Dryness of mouth and tongue. Tongue is red, and coated white. Inflammation of tongue. Bleeding gums. Offensive odors from mouth. Burning, raw mouth and tongue. Excoriation of tongue. Swollen gums and tongue. Taste bad, bitter, insipid, putrid, sour, sweetish. Vesticles in mouth and on tongue.

The teeth are sore, and there is pain on masticating. Pain in teeth from cold drinks, during menses, extending to ear, head and temples; ameliorated by warmth. Pulsating, tearing pains in teeth.

Sensation in throat and larynx as if forced asunder. In-

flammation, with heat and dryness. Lump rising from stomach to throat, like globus hystericus, ameliorated by eructations. Choking, with copious flow of saliva. Roughness, and scraping the throat. Spasms of the oesophagus. Swallowing is very difficult and painful. There are burning, soreness and stitching in the throat. Ulcers in throat.

A multitude of sufferings is found in the stomach. Great anxiety. An anxiety from stomach to spine, with palpitation. Appetite ravenous, or wanting. Aversion to food and meat, Coldness in the stomach. Desires sour things, sweets, warm drinks. The digestion is poor and the stomach is easily disordered, with distension from flatulence. Empty, sinking sensation and faintness. Eructations after eating, bitter, empty, of food, of sour fluid; waterbrash. Fullness after eating. Heaviness after eating, like a stone. Heartburn. The most obstinate form of gastritis, acute and chronic. Loathing of food. With most complaints there is intense nausea. It has nausea during chill, after cold drinks, during cough, after dinner, after eating, during headache, during menses, and during stool. It has cured nausea during pregnancy. The pains are burning, cramping, cutting, pressing, soreness, stitching; and they come on at night and are worse after food, and cold drinks; and ameliorated by heat. Retching on coughing. Pulsating in stomach. Tightness felt in stomach. Thirst extreme during heat, and for warm drinks during chill. In chronic complaints it is thirstless, like Arsenicum. Vomiting bile, food, mucus, sour, watery; aggravated morning and during night, on coughing, after drinking cold water, after eating, with headache.

Coldness felt in whole abdomen; must have much warmth. Distension of abdomen after eating. Tympanitic distension and dropsy. Flatulent distension. Inflammation of intestines with ulceration, and of peritoneum. The abdomen is very painful at night. Pain on coughing, during diarrhea, after eating, during menses, during stool. Pains all paroxysmal and violent, ameliorated by warmth. Pain in liver, hypogastrium. Gall-stone colic. The whole abdomen burns. Cramping before stool, and constant desire for stool. Cutting in abdomen and liver. Pressing pain in liver. Soreness in abdomen and liver. Stitching in

abdomen, liver and groin. Pulsation in abdomen. Great uneasiness in abdomen. Rumbling before stool. Twitching of the muscles of abdomen.

There is some constipation, alternating with diarrhea. Constriction of the anus. Violent diarrhea at night, after midnight, after cold drinks, after eating, after milk. Much pain during and after stool. Involuntary stool. Itching and excoriation about the anus. Hemorrhoids, and bleeding from the anus. External and internal piles, aggravated walking. Burning as with a red hot iron, with piles, and diarrhea, during and after stool. The pains are cutting, pressing, soreness, stitching. There is tenesmus during and after stool. Paralysis and ineffectual urging for stool. Catarrh of the colon.

Stool is acrid, black, bloody, brown, copious, frothy; or scanty, watery, white and frothy; or hard, dry, dark, knotty. Sometimes light colored, offensive, or purulent, yellow.

Inflammation of the bladder. Retention of urine. Urging to urinate at night, constant, frequent, ineffectual. Urination is dribbling, or difficult and painful. Urination frequent at night. Incontinence. He feels that he had not finished.

Inflammation of the kidneys. Pain, cutting and stitching. Cutting along the ureters. It has been of service in Addison's disease.

Hemorrhage from the urethra, and burning during urination.

Urine albuminous during pregnancy. Urine bloody, burning, cloudy. Color of urine is black, greenish or red. Urine copious. Urine scanty with pellicle on surface. Sediment copious, mucus, pus, red. Specific gravity diminished. Urine watery and clear.

The testes are hard, painful and swollen. Seminal emissions. Erections feeble.

This remedy has greatly restrained the development of cancer of uterus. It is mentioned for cauliflower excrescence with putrid discharge. Itching of vulva. Leucorrhœa, excoriating, burning, offensive, putrid, yellow; aggravated after menses. Menses absent, acrid, bright red, copious, frequent, offensive, painful, pale, protracted, scanty, suppressed. Uterine hemorr-

hage. Burning in the genitalia. Pain in uterus. Stitching in ovaries. Prolapsus.

Catarrh of larynx and trachea. Sensation in throat and larynx as if forced assunder. Dryness in larynx. Rawness, soreness and seraping in larynx. Hoarseness, and voice lost.

Respiration is rapid, anxious and asthmatic at night, aggravated from 2 to 3 a. m. Difficult evening and night, and aggravated 2 to 3 a. m., on coughing, on exertion, on lying, on motion, when walking. Respiration rattling, short, suffocative, wheezing and whistling.

In the cold anaemic patient there is a morning cough with copious expectoration, and a night cough that is dry. The cough is aggravated after midnight, and at 2 a. m., and 3 a. m. The cough is a hacking cough during the afternoon and evening. The cough is aggravated in cold air, on becoming cold, after cold drinks; aggravated lying in the evening, and on motion. The cough comes during chill, and fever, and with coryza. It is a choking asthmatic cough sometimes. It is spasmodic and suffocative. Irritation to cough is felt in the larynx and trachea, and he coughs until exhausted.

Expectoration morning and evening, bloody, copious, difficult, greenish, purulent, viscid and yellow. It tastes bitter, sickening, putrid or sweetish.

In the chest there is great anxiety and oppression. It has cured obstinate cases of catarrh of the chest. It has constriction of chest and heart. Effusion of the pleural sac. Hemorrhage of the lungs. Inflammation of bronchial tubes, endocardium, pericardium, lungs and pleura. Cardiac and anaemic murmurs. Oppression of heart and chest. Anxious and violent palpitation. Weak feeling in chest. A most useful remedy in threatened phthisis, and especially when there are cavities in the lungs, and the patient can not get warm even with warm clothing and in a warm room. Cannot get warm in summer; and when cold drinks bring on many symptoms. The pain in the chest is aggravated from coughing, and from inspiration. It is felt most in the sides of chest, and in the heart. The pain is burning, cutting, soreness and stitching. The stitching pains are aggravated on coughing, and on the left side.

The back is cold, and sensitive to cold air and drafts. Pain in the back during heat, and during menses. Pain in the cervical region, scapulae and between the shoulders. Pain in lumbar region and sacrum. Aching, bruised, burning, drawing in back. Tender spine. Stiffness in the back.

Cold hands and feet. Cold feet evening in bed. Cold extremities during fever. Knees bent up by muscular contractions so he could not move his feet. Corns on the palms, and soles. Cramps in the thigh and calf. Blueness of the nails during chill. Herpes on the shoulders. Pimples and vesicles on the extremities. Fissures on the elbows and wrists. Vesicles on the upper limbs. Pimples and vesicles on the hands. Eruption on thighs and legs. Vesicles on the soles. Excoriation between the thighs. Formication of the limbs. Burning heat of feet. Heaviness of lower limbs. Insensibility of the fingers. Itching of hands, lower limbs and feet. Numbness of the extremities, hands, fingers and feet. Rheumatic and neuralgic pains in the limbs during chill, in cold air, ameliorated by heat. Aching in the shoulder. Sciatica, extending downwards. Pain in hips, thighs, knees and legs. Pain in the knee as if bruised. Burning in hands and fingers, feet and soles. Drawing in lower limbs, knees, tibia, and feet. stitching pains in the limbs when the legs are cold; especially knee, foot and heel. Tearing pains in shoulders, upper arms, elbows, wrist, hand and fingers; also in hip, thigh, leg and foot. Paralysis of limbs, upper and lower. Perspiration of feet. Restlessness of the lower limbs. Stiffness of knees. Dropsical swelling of hands and knees, legs and feet. Tension in the hollow of knee and hamstrings. Trembling limbs. Twitching in the thighs. Ulcers on the legs. Varicose veins on lower limbs. Weakness of all the limbs, but greatest in lower limbs.

The sleep is much disturbed by dreams, amorous, anxious, of the dead, of death, fantastic dreams, of fire, frightful, misfortune, nightmare, vivid. He is late falling asleep. The sleep is restless; he tosses and turns all night. Sleepiness afternoon and evening. Sleepless before midnight, but worse after midnight. Sleepiness, but can not sleep. If he wakens he can not sleep again. Wakens early, and can not sleep again. Distressing yawning.

Constitutional coldness is a marked feature of this remedy. It has intermittent fever with chill, fever and sweat. The chill may come at any time, but most likely in the afternoon. Chilliness from drinking cold water, from walking in the open air,

and from motion. The periodicity is not very regular. It has chill with perspiration. The paroxysm may be daily, tertian or quartian. It has a violent shaking chill. The time most common is 8 p. m., 4 p. m. and 1 a. m. Warm room ameliorates the chill. This remedy has fever without chill. It has fever with chilliness. Dry external heat. Flushes of heat. It has been helpful in hectic fever. The heat is intense. It has internal heat with external chill. The perspiration is often absent. It is a very useful remedy in chronic intermittent fever. He sweats copiously at night from great weakness, as well as from fever. He sweats while eating, from slight exertion and from motion, and during sleep. The sweat is cold and offensive. When the sweat has been suppressed, from entering a cold damp room or cellar, complaints come on much like this remedy.

There are blotches on the skin. There are burning spots, and the skin burns after scratching. It is an excellent remedy to be used against the spread of malignant disease, as so often the symptoms are found in this remedy. The skin is cold. Desquamation, with or without eruptions. Pale waxy skin, or yellow skin. Liver spots, red spots and yellow spots. The skin is dry and burning. Inability to perspire. The complaints of this remedy are often associated with eruptions. It has moist, and dry eruptions. Blisters, and bloody eruptions. The eruptions burn. Eruptions that are furfuraceous and powdery, mealy. It has cured eczema many times. Itching, scaly herpes. The eruptions itch and burn violently. They are painful, and spread rapidly, often turn into phagadenic ulcers.. Psoriasis, must scratch until moist. Pustules. Rash. Scabby, scaly eruptions. Stinging in the skin after scratching. Nodular urticaria. Vesicular eruptions. Vesicles come after scratching.

It cures erysipelas, when the symptoms agree. Intertrigo. Itching when undressing, and when warm in bed. Itching, burning, crawling, and stinging. Sensitive skin, sore to touch. Sticking after scratching. The dropsical swellings burn. Pain in the skin as if an ulcer were forming. Ulcers; bleeding, burning, indolent, phagadenic, suppurating, with ichorous bloody discharges, and turned up edges. Warts grow easily.

HAHNEMANN, THE PHILOSOPHER.*

The philosopher lives in a world of his own,
He lives with his thoughts, while he's living alone;
He thinks through the night, he dreams through the day,
He bows to his friends, but has little to say.

He's living alone in a realm of great truth,
The world seems so changed, since the passing of youth
When he tasted of fashion, ambition and wealth,
When he jollied the boys, and drank to their health.

He's living alone, but his mission is clear,
He is prompted by truth, and it's always so clear
To the philosopher's heart, whose soul is inspired
By a vision from God, and his life is required.

He lives with the stars, he courts nature's laws,
In principle and truth, he promotes a great cause;
He accepts a hard task, he leads a long fight
As he travels alone, but he sees a great light.

Like Kepler and Newton, who climbed Calvary's hill
And faced crucifixion, but wouldn't keep still,
The philosopher lives in a world of his own:
He lives with his thoughts, while he's living alone.

As truth never dies, so the philosopher lives,
In philanthropy's hope, not in what the world gives,
His monument is built by his works and his acts,
Established in principles and supported by facts.

Thus Hahnemann emerged, now a century ago,
Spurned by jealous critics, dogged by many a foe.
He proclaimed his vision, promulgated a law,
He had seen a great LIGHT, and he proved what he saw.

He RENOUNCED an OLD SYSTEM of traditional wrong,
Thrust unanswerable logic in the midst of the throng
Who with physic and leech, with emetics and lance,
Were treating the sick, giving life a small chance.

*The foregoing poem was written by Dr. G. P. Waring of Evanston, Illinois, and read in response to a toast at a banquet given in Chicago June 23, 1905, commemorating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann.

He ANNOUNCED a NEW SYSTEM of healing the sick,
 His guide was simile, with results sure and quick.
 His enemies ranted; his friends were but few,
 As he "rang off the old" and "rung in the new."

As he preached so he practiced wherever he went,
 He was driven about—from home he was sent,
 From country to country, from cities to towns—
 Persecuted by bigots, meeting little but frowns.

But he followed the light, stood firm by the vision,
 Never altered his course or changed his decision.
 The organon came, to establish his view,
 The Chronic diseases, materia medica, too.

Hahnemann, a philosopher of the very first rank,
 Though the smart set may call him a "hayseed," a crank,
 He gave to the world an unchangeable truth,
 A blessing to millions and the oncoming youth.

A great man he lived, though ahead of his time,
 His laurels are many, his history sublime,
 His monuments at Leipsic and Washington proclaim
 A race benefactor, thousands cherish the name.

His mission's well finished; his work was well done,
 We honor ourselves if we win as he won.
 His life was so simple, his heart was so true—
 Such a noble example for me and for you.

May his spirit ever become OUR GREAT LIGHT!
 May we all catch glimpses, as we tarry to-night,
 A revelation of truth he hands down to us all
 As he waves us to follow; have you answered the call?



HOW TO PROMOTE HOMEOPATHY.

V. H. Hallman, M. D., Hot Springs, Ark.

This question concerns every one who is loyal to the teaching of Hahnemann, and is discussed annually at the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy and minor societies. Plans and ways and means have been suggested, and it seems to be the prevailing opinion that to educate the people, practice Hahnemanian homeopathy and organization are the three phases which will bear most influence to this end.

I believe carefully educating the people is of greatest importance. Supply them with literature explaining in a plain and attractive way the philosophy of homeopathy and, information as to what has been practically accomplished. Educate them to insist on practice that will accord with the information furnished them. This literature may be classified to suit the plain, moderately educated, and the cultured.

If people intelligently demand, it naturally follows that the physician must practice accordingly. Doctors will be forced to practice and colleges teach Hahnemannian homeopathy, and, consequently, organization will more readily and rapidly be accomplished.

Perhaps all of this has been suggested and done in some ways, but, has it been done in the most effective way? Have we penetrated into the ranks of those who have no knowledge and who are held in ignorance by a lively and unduly influenced prejudice? Many of our physicians place missionary literature in convenient and conspicuous places about the office, but this falls largely into hands of patrons. Of course, this adds to their information and aids their force of argument, which is their best weapon of defense and means of spreading the truth, but, if we go farther and distribute amongst allopathic patrons, where it really ought to go, a howl is sure to result, and we are accused of unethical conduct (and quite justly so), and of having adopted ways and means of the charlatan for selfish ends, at the expense of reputable practitioners. Such result will bring about more harm and prejudice than can be corrected in many months. It must be done in ways that will avoid direct indi-

vidual responsibility and criticism.

Let it be done by The American Institute direct, assisted by secretaries of various societies. Adopt such literature as a specially appointed committee will in its wisdom approve. Specify on the title page or cover that this is a message from The American Institute of Homeopathy. Such literature will be regarded as authoritative and will be more likely to get effective attention and proper assimilation.

July 15, 1905.

Rumor is rife with the information that one Homeopathic college located west of Chicago will not resume business this coming fall; that the customary annual announcement and other evidences of activity will be abandoned along with the college property, and we are awaiting the arrival of such literature as usually heralds the opening of the college cycle and will be able, in all probabilities, to determine which one is to be the dead one before many moons go by, by the absence of its annual announcement. One thing is sure, Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific is not THE one, as we have received its twenty-fourth annual announcement and it is the handsomest and gives greater evidence of prosperity on the part of the institution it represents than any other of the goodly number received so far. With additional college and hospital facilities, H. M. C. of the P. should be one of the foremost institutions of the country within a very short period. The Critique wishes it much deserved success.

"Every professor, every instructor in our colleges should not only be familiar with the drugs used in his specialty, but he should have a large and abounding faith in their efficiency. Unless he believe firmly and cheerfully teach at every opportunity that he is a better surgeon or a better obstetrician because he is a homeopathist, he should be asked to resign his chair."—(See President Royal's address elsewhere in the proceedings of the A. I. H.). Supposing, doctor, that the dean of a homeopathic college should suggest that "homeopathy was doomed," what disposition would you suggest be made of him? Perhaps, however, that does not come under the head of abounding faith and efficiency in the drugs used by homeopaths! Yes?

Dr. Frank Kraft and daughter, of Cleveland, Ohio, were sojourners in this land of perpetual sunshine during a week or ten days of the month just passed and both had a good time—the only complaint being that our days were too short for real, live sight-seers. Dr. Kraft is the tall and talented editor of American Physician, and The Critique crowd had lots of fun with him while he was here, notwithstanding the fact of his running away every day to some mountain resort. He left Denver Sunday, July 11th, for the West, and before returning to Rockefellerville will take in as much of that portion of the earth, and the great Northwest, as it is possible for one to do during a very brief period; he would remain away longer, but his castoria constitution has so endeared him to the infants and other members of the community depending upon this peculiarity that he fears a riot if he absents himself longer than he first contemplated. Miss Kraft is a very capable chaperone and took most excellent care of her illustrious dad, for all of which the balance of the family in Cleveland will be truly thankful, no doubt.

PROGRESS OR DEATH.

By Edwin J. Clark, M. D., Denver, Colo.

It is currently reported that a would-be prominent homeopath of Colorado has stated that homeopathy is on the wane in this neck of the woods. That it is only a question of time when homeopathy will disappear and our homeopathic societies be absorbed by the old school.

How often we look into the glass, see ourselves and then go out into the world and the impression in the glass tinges and colors and distorts the faces of those we meet and we come home saying: "The world grows worse and worse each day. It is almost impossible to meet an honest man. Nine men out of ten that one meets bear the mark of Cain upon their brow.

While talking with a recent graduate a few nights ago he said: "Doctor, I wish I had your faith in medicine. I have very little, and during my college days I was shown absolutely nothing (outside of your work during the early part of my course) that would inspire one with a belief in the efficacy of medicines." In a few words we analyzed for him the character of teaching of homeopathy in the college from which he had graduated.

If we had a boy whom we desired to become a chemist would we consider it a mark of brilliancy of intellect to send him to a college where chemistry was taught by a faculty who considers chemistry a delusion and a fraud? Then again, what can a young man do after he has paid his fees for a full course in what he supposed was a homeopathic college? His money gone, he cannot go anywhere else; he stays, drifts along with the tide, and, in course of time, comes to the conclusion that it is all a farce, or he puts in time and study just sufficient to secure for him his valuable (?) diploma, and, after graduating, takes up the study of medicine under private teacher or goes to another college to secure what he has already once paid and worked for.

This young man had for four years studied in a college where it was the universal custom to ridicule homeopathic principles, homeopathic methods, homeopathic practice, homeopathic physicians and homeopathic text books, and to laud to the skies the latest fad of the regulars (?), no matter how nonsensical, foolish or unscientific it might be.

As the college announcements drop upon your desk glance them over, notice their list of text books and see how many reliable homeopathic works are found in the list. Look again, and you will notice that they all tell you about how they teach the principles of homeopathy. The last announcement of a homeopathic college lies before us. We read: "Prof. —— gives a course of instruction on the Organon and Principles of Homeopathy. The —— college recognizes the paramount importance of a full acquaintance with the principles underlying our school of practice, and care is taken that every student be made familiar with the law of cure."

We have taken pains to question students of this college, and we have yet to find more than one graduate who had taken their full course there that had a copy of the Organon, and some of them did not even know what the Organon looked like; this is not an exceptional college, and there are others.

This college is building up homeopathy by sending out students that cannot tell what constitutes the basic principle of a homeopathic prescription. They can not tell if their last prescription was homeopathic, antipathic, allopathic, or what not to the case. They have no idea how to take the case, to use a repertory or even a materia medica in the study of the case. They know that the homeopathic materia medica needs reproof. They know that they will frequently fail if they attempt to confine themselves to homeopathy (as taught them in that college). That college cannot point out a single graduate that attempts to be a consistent homeopath but what will state that either they were grounded in homeopathy before entering that institution, or that they had secured their start in homeopathy from the Critique or personal instruction from some member of the Critique staff.

The Critique should feel proud of the fact that in the mountain region of this grand country of ours, it stands alone as the supporter of homeopathy; that its influence outweighs that of all the schools, clubs and societies. We predict that it progress as long as it remains under its present control shall be that which properly belongs to a journal that is what it pretends to be.

Speaking of pretenders reminds us of a teacher of the Organon who had never read the book through. Of a teacher of the principles of homeopathic medicine, depending on Boericke's compendium for his knowledge of the subject. The Organon, The Defence of the Organon, Grauvogel's Text Book, Kent's Homeopathic Philosophy and other works on this important subject, all unknown literature to him. Boericke's book is a good one, but if the teacher's financial condition is limited, why did he not get the Organon itself and not some exposition of it?

The man who seeks to teach materia medica by cutting up a Farrington, mixing in a little Cowperthwaite and allopathy, is a pretender, and not the genuine article. Naturally his students will be pretenders, and not the genuine article. If we would not have our colleges continue to be the laughing stock of our opponents we must insist upon our teachers of at least materia medica and practice and our clinical instructors both believing in, and practicing the "science and art of healing," and that the others shall conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner.

Brother Allen of the Medical Advance must have been righteously indignant at the last session of the A. I. H., judging from an editorial in his last issue. We quote in part:

"The character of some of the papers in the bureaus of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine and the tone of some of the discussions which followed their reading would seem to suggest that a paper on 'Propogandism of Homeopathy Among Members of the Institute' might have been opportune and productive of far-reaching results." To all of which we say Amen.

There are three times when a physician wants not companionship, yes, four, when he had rather be alone: When he has broken his suspender, when he has pounded his finger with a hammer, when he has missed his train, and when he sees a rival attending his best patient.—Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO USE A REPERTORY?

(Inasmuch as we are constantly receiving inquiries as to the proper use and study of the homeopathic repertory, and furthermore, as outside the college in which Dr. James Tyler Kent teaches this particular branch in connection with the study of HOMEOPATHIC materia medica there is no time whatever devoted to such instruction in other so-called homeopathic institutions, The Critique has undertaken an educational effort along this line in the hope that many of its readers may be benefitted thereby. While in Chicago recently we requested Dr. Kent to give us an outline of his idea of how the repertory should be studied and used, and we take great pleasure in presenting the following, right from the fountain-head, so to speak, and believe it will be appreciated by many who have, heretofore, had a hard time in understanding the repertory. To those who have felt the study of materia medica to be a trifle tiresome we would recommend a close compliance with the subjoined suggestions; a careful reading of Dr. Kent's lectures on homeopathic philosophy and a determination to practice homeopathic medicine from the foundation of our structure: namely, the materia medica, and we believe there will be a whole lot more of good medical practice in the world than there has been of late years.—Ed.)

THE USE OF THE REPERTORY.—The remark is often made by physicians: "I do not know how to use a repertory." What respect would a mechanic gain among his fellows if he openly declared himself ignorant of the most important tool in his trade? Would they not all agree that he was not one of them and not worthy of employment? It seems strange that physicians can boldly manifest their ignorance and still claim patronage among the people. The Materia Medica is so vast that it can not be mastered for off-hand use—it can not be memorized. The repertory is the only means of finding the symptoms for all strange and rare cases.

It takes two or three years to become familiar with a repertory, but it must be learned. If it was neglected in college, it must be learned afterwards. The proper time to learn it is in the college course. It is more important than the anatomy or chemistry. Every Homeopathic student should begin the use of the repertory as soon as he begins medicine. First leaf the book through, examining all the rubrics, to become familiar with the forms of entry and expression. Whenever there is a spare moment, let the repertory be inspected. The most valuable time

spent in college is used in this way. Students soon learn to think in *Materia Medica* symptoms. Classmates speak of symptoms. Patients in the clinics speak of symptoms. These symptoms should be hunted for in the repertory just to establish a habit of hunting for and finding symptoms. Soon this pastime becomes a pleasure, and at the end of the college course it is easy to find symptoms, and the repertory is mastered and its use is learned. Students often go out of college without knowledge of the repertory, hence the first two or three years are difficult, finding the remedy is too cumbersome and seems not practical and other methods are contracted. Lack of time and ignorance of the repertory lead to unscientific methods. Every college should so teach the use of the repertory that the student is made acquainted with it, as is done with anatomy and chemistry. The student must be drilled in the use of the repertory. It is not sufficient to see it occasionally used by the teacher in his clinics.

Students are often told by physicians and teachers that they must sneak off behind the door or in a private room and use the repertory—that the patient will lose respect for the doctor who uses his repertory in the presence of the patient. There may be times when it would be wise to heed this advice, but after consulting a large number of physicians who use the repertory in the presence of the patient, not one has been found who can say he has lost the respect of his patient by this practice. But all agree that they have been able to hold many patients by this method. Patients are often much pleased with the attention and study given their case in this manner. For twenty years I have used the repertory whenever necessary or desired in the presence of the patient, and always it has strengthened the confidence of the patient.

The careful use of the repertory will lead the physician to the right remedy—to the best remedy for the patient, and this can not be uniformly accomplished in any other manner. It will lead to the cure of the chronic cases in any country, and the physician who works out his cases carefully will in time become careful in his habits and wise in the selection of remedies. Such is the way all Homeopathic physicians work, and there is no

other way. All who work in this manner are astonished at the action of the similar remedy. Men who work in this manner never alternate, and seldom lie awake nights worrying about the potency question. They think only of finding the most similar remedy. Time will lead them in the right direction as it did Hahnemann.

* * * * *

HOW TO STUDY THE REPERTORY.—Go over the general headings to see how the work is made up, put in considerable time at the above work, as it takes time to learn how to use a large repertory and should be learned in college. After you have taken the case fully, begin to examine it by hunting the mind symptoms, and especially the likes and dislikes; also study out the bodily aggravations and ameliorations, all such symptoms as the patient predicates of the whole being, body or organism. These, mind and body, are generals. Do not forget that even among these there are many so very common that they may be left until the last of the generals. There are common generals, and strange and rare generals; the latter are of first importance. Now make a summary of such remedies as run through these generals and you may find three or four, or six or eight remedies; and now it comes to mind to find out which of these is most similar to the whole case. Then take up all the particulars, by which I mean symptoms predicated of the parts of the body, and ascertain which of the few remedies is most similar to the symptoms of the parts.

Railway Spine.—“Angell reviews the history of railway spine and reports several cases briefly. He concludes: ‘Railway spine’ is a convenient and picturesque term which has hypnotized juries, even as the shock has hypnotized the plaintiff. It is dramatic, but not accurate. The damage done is not to the spine or spinal cord, but to the mind. It is a psychical disorder, not a physical one, although it has a physical expression in its symptomatology.”—Medical News.

And it is great as a means of getting damages. We once heard of a man—whether it was “railway spine” or “shock” is immaterial—who was carried into the court room, got his “damages,” and the next day was playing tennis.—Homeopathic Envoy.

INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION.

The International Hahnemannian Association convened for its twenty-sixth annual session June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, in Chicago. The place of meeting was ideal—the Chicago Beach Hotel, on the lake, at the foot of Fifty-first street.

The president, Dr. E. P. Hussey, delivered his address at the opening session, and after the transaction of some necessary business, the following bureaus were presented, occupying the entire three days. Homeopathic Philosophy, Dr. G. P. Waring of Chicago; Clinical Medicine, Dr. C. E. Alliauno of New York; Materia Medica, Dr. Frank Patch of South Framingham, Massachusetts; Surgery, Dr. M. E. Graham of Rochester; Obstetrics, Dr. H. L. Houghton of Boston, Massachusetts. The papers and discussions were of an unusual high order of merit, the attendance being the largest in recent years. Thirty-seven new members were added. A banquet was given on the evening of the second day, the purpose being to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the society, and also the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann. The table was set for seventy plates, all of which were taken, and appropriate toasts were given. The officers for the coming year are as follows:

President, Stuart Close, M. D., of Brooklyn.

Secretary, J. B. S. King, M. D., Chicago.

Treasurer, P. E. Kritchbaum, M. D., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Neurologist, B. LeB. Baylies, M. D., Brooklyn.

Corresponding Secretary—T. P. Roberts, M. D., Chicago.

Dr. T. P. Roberts was elected on the Board of Publication in place of Dr. L. A. L. Day, whose term had expired. The Board of Censors was filled as follows: Dr. Julia C. Loos, Chairman; Drs. C. M. Boger, L. A. L. Day, Fredrica Gladwin and A. B. Campbell.

Appointment for Bureaus—Philosophy, Dr. E. A. Taylor, Chicago; Clinical Medicine, R. F. Rabe, Hoboken, N. J.; Materia Medica, Dr. J. C. Loos; Surgery, J. H. Schalk, M. D.; Obstetrics, H. H. Baker, M. D., Muncy, Ind.

The place of the next meeting is Cleveland, Ohio.

J. B. S. KING, M. D.,

Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMEOPATHY—CHICAGO—1905.

Taken bodily from the North American Journal of Homeopathy.

Promptly at 4 p. m. on Monday, June 26th, President George Royal, M. D., called the sixty-first annual session of the American Institute to order. In his preliminary address the president outlined the work to be done at this session. The special committee on the 150th anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann reported that the occasion would be celebrated by a banquet on Friday evening, tendered to the Institute and their guests by the local committee. The board of censors in their first report presented the names of 147 physicians for membership. Over 350 were admitted before the session closed.

The opening exercises were held in the music hall of the Fine Arts building at 8:30 p. m. Dr. Jos. P. Cobb, chairman of the committee of local arrangements, called the meeting to order. Miss Grace Elliott Dudley sang in charming manner, after which the audience listened to the address of welcome. This was to have been given by Mayor Dunne, but owing to the existing strike of the teamsters, he was unable to be present. He was ably represented by Howard F. Taylor, prosecuting attorney. Mr. Taylor's father, mother and two brothers are Homeopathic physicians. A tenor solo by William Johnston Fenton was then enjoyed. Dr. Cobb, in behalf of the local committee, the physicians of Chicago and of Illinois, warmly welcomed the Institute to the city, and Dr. Royal heartily responded. A pleasing duet from Miss Dudley and Mr. Fenton followed.

Dr. George Royal of Des Moines, Iowa, then delivered the annual

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Royal said in part:

"Hahnemann left us the mission of securing the universal recognition of that law which necessitates the proving of drugs, prescribing upon the totality of symptoms and using the minimum dose. In only one of these three tasks has there been any attempt made by the medical profession to meet the requirements. Our demand for a simpler and safer prescription has been fairly well met. But the dominant school has made no attempt to prove drugs upon the healthy, or to prescribe according to the law of similia. In none of their colleges, hospitals or sanitoria have they ever taught 'drug provings' by anyone

experienced in the work as they have taught chemistry by an experienced chemist. They call this 'folly.' During the first half-century of our existence as a school our most noted and successful men spent all their time and energies in proving drugs and teaching therapeutics. As a result we were charged of being men of 'one idea.' During the last quarters of the century the members of our school have so studied and mastered the vast field of medicine that to-day our surgeons, oculists, aurists, electricians, etc., etc., are the peers of any. And yet we should not be satisfied with being the equal of any. The specialist who is familiar with and believes in the efficacy of homeopathic drugs, other things being equal, ought to be more successful than one who does not believe in or is unfamiliar with the action of these remedies.

"I stated a year ago at Niagara that our three great needs were:

(a) The need of teaching, in our medical colleges, such vigorous, attractive, sustaining homeopathy as shall greatly increase the number of our graduates. (b) The need of a scientifically re-proven materia medica, which shall assist in so equipping these homeopathic graduates as shall enable them to become successful homeopathic physicians. (c) The need of such an organization as shall attract, interest and retain these successful homeopathic physicians as members in this, the oldest national medical society in America. Steps have already been taken to give us a scientifically re-proven materia medica. Your board of trustees on drug provings has the work, which will meet this second need, well under way. The first and third still demand our thought and action.

"The foundation of our structure was laid on materia medica and therapeutics. The men who were the leaders, whose names are conspicuously above all others during the first fifty years of our history, did nothing but prove drugs and talk materia medica. To make our curricula attractive to those who will help to fulfill the mission left us by Hahnemann, the chair of materia medica must be made the center and all others must assist in making its teachings successful. Every professor, every instructor in our colleges, should not only be familiar with the drugs used in his specialty, but he should have a large and abounding faith in their efficacy. Unless he firmly believe and cheerfully teach at every opportunity that he is a better surgeon or a better obstetrician because he is a homeopathist, he should be asked to resign his chair.

"We are making a mistake in trying to make "all round" specialists of every one of our graduates. If we follow our present tendencies the laity will be able to say: Your colleges are turning out skilled ophthalmologists, skilled rhinologists, skilled laryngologists, etc., etc., in large numbers, but not a single skilled physician do they graduate.

"We need two thoroughly equipped, well-manned post-graduate colleges in which our graduates who desire to become specialists in homeopathic therapeutics may be trained.

"Two such schools would relieve our colleges of a great deal of work which is done for the benefit of the few, and permit them to devote the time thus saved to the advantage of the many. To secure this it is essential that the president of every affiliated society should be a member of our executive committee, and the secretary of every state and interstate society should be considered an assistant to our general secretary.

"To secure a general and satisfactory distribution of scientific and legal news and information and especially for the purpose of getting the reports of the trustees of drug provings into the hands of all our

members an official journal is an absolute necessity. An American Institute journal would give pure homeopathy; it would present the papers read at the annual session to the profession at the appropriate season of the year and it would offer through the year the same medium of exchange that the Institute gives during one week. Six editors should be elected for a term of six years to co-operate with the general secretary in the editorship of the journal, and it should be incorporated so that no one man be held responsible. The first issue should appear not later than July, 1906. So we may fulfill the mission that Hahnemann left us."

COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—Dr. Royal S. Copeland, chairman, reported that the committee approved of the president's address as a whole. Especially they wished to endorse his words referring to the needs of teachers of true Homeopathy in our colleges and the wisdom of making a specialty of Homeopathic Materia Medica. They recommend that the Institute endorse two Homeopathic colleges for post-graduate instruction, if these be properly organized and equipped.

They also approved of his plan making the president of each of the affiliated societies a member of the executive committee, and gave notice of a proposed amendment to the By-Laws in order to make this possible. As to the Institute journal, they recommended that the president now appoint a journal committee with the president as chairman, to include the general secretary and five others. That this committee be given one year to investigate every detail, to gather and co-relate all the facts and present a full and complete plan at the next meeting of the Institute, and that this report be prepared in time to appear in the annual announcement. This report was accepted and the recommendations adopted. The committee appointed are Drs. Geo. Royal, Chas. Gatchell, D. A. Stickler, R. S. Copeland, B. F. Bailey, C. E. Kahlke and J. H. McClelland.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The new officers of the Institute are: President, W. E. Green, M. D., of Little Rock, Arkansas; first vice president, Willis A. Dewey, M. D., of Ann Arbor; second vice president, C. E. Sawyer, M. D., of Marion, Ohio; secretary, Charles Gatchell, M. D., of Chicago; treasurer, T. Franklin Smith, M. D., of New York; registrar, J. Richey Horner, M. D., of Cleveland; censor, A. W. Baily, M. D., of Atlantic City. By motion of the treasurer a new officer is to be appointed, that of treasurer pro tem, to be without salary, the incumbent to be appointed by the executive committee, he to take charge of the treasurership in emergency, should that officer be unable to perform the duties of the office. The Necrologist appointed is C. B. Kinyon, M. D., of Ann Arbor.

PLACE OF MEETING.—After some debate as to the relative merits of Atlantic City and Manhattan Beach, New York City, Atlantic City was unanimously chosen as the place of meet-

ing in 1906. The time will be the first or second week in September, and the meetings will be held conjointly with the International Congress of Homeopathy.

Dr. Hawkes, for the California State Society, invited the Institute to come to California in 1907.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

INTERSTATE COMMITTEE.—This committee reported through its chairman, Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, that the same officers had been re-elected. They recommended that the bill for reciprocity between state examining boards now in force in the District of Columbia, be recommended to the various state societies as a model. This bill provides that any reputable physician, if he meet the other requirements, may practice in the District of Columbia without further examination if he shows proper license to practice in any other state. They further recommended that a higher preliminary education be required of students before they be admitted to medical schools. These recommendations were adopted by the Institute.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COMMITTEE.—Dr. N. B. Dolamater, the chairman, reported that while the committee desired an increased attendance at our medical schools, yet they did not deem it advisable to lower the standards of the colleges. There is need for more homeopathic physicians. They believe that homeopathy is losing few of its adherents. But our colleges must give all that the old school offers and in addition teach homeopathic therapeutics. They offered as a resolution: Whereas, it is advisable that medical schools be established on a firm basis of ample endowment, and drug pathogenesis should be studied on a scientific method; Resolved, That we offer the sole opportunity to learn the principles and observe the results of the action of the only positive law of drug administration. This report was accepted and the resolution adopted. The new chairman of the committee is Dr. C. E. Walton, of Cincinnati.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Dr. J. H. McClelland, the chairman, recommended for the committee that the next meeting of the Institute be held during September in connection with the International Congress, and that the Institute holds its regular executive sessions as usual in the morning and following these, the sessions become those of the International Congress, the different bureaus taking charge. They recommended that in arranging for the Congress the work of the Institute and the affiliated societies be merged with that of the Congress, and to this end the committee of the Congress be asked to confer with the heads of the affiliated societies and committees. These recommendations were adopted and the Institute invited all organizations to join in the Congress and voted to pay all

necessary expenses for arranging for the same.

THE MONUMENT COMMITTEE.—Dr. J. H. McClelland, chairman, reported that the tablets which the architect considers not quite up sent an annual report of the list of members of their societies to this committee. A notice of a by-law to this effect was given. They report that there are 4,000 homeopathic physicians who are not members of either the Institute or their State society.

THE COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS.—Dr. H. E. Spalding, chairman, suggested that the secretaries of the State societies be made auxiliary secretaries of the Institute and be requested to present an annual report of the list of members of their societies to this committee. A notice of a by-law to this effect was given. They report that there are 4,000 homeopathic physicians who are not members of either the Institute or their State society.

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACOPEIA COMMITTEE.—Dr. Charles Mohr, chairman. The committee reported a circular letter sent to all members of the Institute and in addition a special letter to the executive officers of the State societies. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New Jersey have adopted this as the standard. Dr. Mohr is continued as head of this committee.

INSTITUTE OF DRUG PROVING.—The trustees recommend that the bill before Congress incorporating the trustees be approved and that the committee be assured that the Institute will co-operate with them for its passage. This recommendation was adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLINICAL RESEARCH.—Dr. Walter Wesselhoeft, chairman, called attention to the need of better organization of the work of clinical research in hospitals. As the internes are not able to do this work, officers should be appointed for this purpose. Modern methods should be used. They recommended that one or more hospitals be selected or that an agreement be entered into between several hospitals, to conduct clinical research, and give records of the same in such a way as to give unimpeachable results, both by giving attention to accurate diagnoses and by minute observation of all exhibitions of remedies, so that the difference between cure and recovery may be shown. They also recommended the appointment of a board of supervisors to oversee the work and advise the workers and make reports. They ask that the committee be continued, with power to add to its numbers from those connected with hospitals. The report was adopted and the Institute expressed its confidence in this committee.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.—The amendments to the by-laws adopted were:—

Art. V., Sec. 4, was changed so that the sentence reads "Members neglecting the payment of dues for three years, after proper notification from the treasurer, shall be liable to have their names dropped from the roll of membership."

Art. VI., Sec. 1, A new standing committee was added, "The Hahnemann Monument Committee."

Art. VII., Sec. 2, with reference to the Interstate committee, was changed to read "Committee B" (interstate) shall consist of two members from each state, to be appointed by the respective State societies, provided such appointees are members of the Institute; said delegates shall be appointed for a term of four years, and shall hold office until their successors have been appointed. Each State society shall also appoint one or more alternates.

The officers of the Interstate Committee shall consist of a chairman and secretary, to be elected annually by the committee. The duties of the Interstate committee shall be as follows: First, to guard, foster and promote the interests of homeopathy, and to render assistance wherever and whenever it is needed. Second, this committee shall, through its secretary, inform the secretaries of all homeopathic societies and institutions of the existence and purposes of this committee. Third, this committee shall furnish all state societies blank forms of credentials for certifying delegates to this committee. Fourth, this committee shall furnish all State societies blank forms upon which the delegates to this committee shall furnish written annual reports. Fifth, the duties of the delegates shall be defined by his committee.

RESOLUTIONS.—Dr. B. F. Bailey presented the following resolutions, which were passed:—

That as the Bureau of Homeopathy is of especial importance, the executive committee be asked to plan the program so that this bureau may receive the undivided attention of the Institute and the heads of the sectional societies be asked to co-operate to this end. That a committee be appointed to investigate the feasibility of introducing chairs of homeopathic pathogenesis into state universities.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to ask conference with a like committee of the American Medical Association for the purpose of establishing an alliance to procure new legislation, or the amendment of existing laws when necessary, and to insure uniformity in medical education with a view to the protection of the high standards of education and licensure now in existence, and to elevate the same when possible. The committee are Drs. C. F. Walton, J. B. Gregg Custis, R. S. Copeland, Wm. Harvey King, and B. F. Bailey.

That the gratitude of the Institute be expressed to the local committee, the Illinois State Society and the Ladies' Association

for their hearty hospitality, and a standing vote of appreciation be given to President George Royal.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.—President Royal made the following appointments: Transportation, W. O. Forbes, M. D., of Hot Springs, Arkansas; publication, H. V. Halbert, M. D., of Chicago; press, A. W. Baily, M. D., of Atlantic City; resolutions, B. F. Baily, M. D., of Lincoln, Nebraska; International Bureau of Homeopathy, Geo. B. Peck, M. D., of Providence, Rhode Island; medical examining boards, A. Korndoefer, M. D., of Philadelphia; memorial services, G. T. Showers, M. D., of Baltimore; homeopathic pharmacopeia, Chas. Mohr, M. D., of Philadelphia; Hahnemann monument, J. H. McClelland, M. D., of Pittsburg; local arrangements, John R. Fleming, M. D., of Atlantic City. The bureau chairmen appear under the various bureau heads.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE.—This bureau under the leadership of its chairman, Dr. Edw. B. Hooker, held interesting meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday. A popular feature was a symposium on pneumonia held on Tuesday evening. Papers were presented on different phases of pneumonic fever by Drs. Wm. C. Goodno, J. P. Sutherland, Chas. Gatchell, A. K. Crawford, C. E. Tennant and F. W. Wood. The new chairman of this bureau is Dr. John E. Wilson, of New York.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA.—Much interest was shown in this bureau. The chairman, Dr. Wm. G. Geohegan, read the opening paper on "Idealism in Medicine." Dr. George Royal gave some interesting "Comments on Some Provings of *Chionanthus*," which was proved by some students of the University of Iowa under his direction. Other papers were presented by Drs. S. R. Geiser, A. C. Cowperthwaite, A. A. Roberts, E. C. Price, Wm. Boericke, J. W. Overpeck, A. P. Hanchett, A. M. Linn and F. M. Dearborn. The chairman appointed for next year is Dr. A. P. Hanchett, of Council Bluffs.

BUREAU OF SANITARY SCIENCE.—Papers of much value were presented under this bureau, of which Dr. G. B. Haggart was chairman. Especial attention was given to considerations for the improvement in methods of maintaining health in our public schools, Dr. C. E. Tennant of Denver is the newly appointed chairman.

BUREAU OF PEDAGOGY.—A number of valuable papers and a clinic at Hahnemann Hospital by Drs. Jos. P. Cobb and A. L. Blackwood afforded profit to those who attended the meetings of this bureau. Dr. Frederick F. Teal, the chairman, took for the subject of his address, "The Weaning of Infants." The new chairman is Dr. Jos. P. Cobb, of Chicago.

BUREAU OF HOMEOPATHY.—This important bureau occupied the attention of most of the members on Friday. The

efficient chairman, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, of Ann Arbor, had arranged a series of papers on "The Propagandism of Homeopathy." After a short address from the chairman, different physicians presented papers, which were enthusiastically discussed, on the propagandism "In the Corporations," by Dr. B. F. Bailey; "In the National Government," by Dr. J. B. Gregg Curtis; "In the Scientific World," by Dr. Pemberton Dudley; "In the Public Institutions," by Charles Walton; "In the Universities," by Dr. W. A. Dewey; "In the Attraction of Patients," by Dr. H. C. Allen, and, read by title, "In the Attraction of Students," by Dr. H. R. Arndt, and "In the Old World," by Dr. James Searson, of London.

The section recommended the Inter-collegiate committee to look into the matter of establishing homeopathy in the state universities. This recommendation was adopted by the Institute. The chairman appointed for next year is Dr. James W. Ward, of San Francisco.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF THE A. I. H.—This affiliated society carried out an interesting program of papers. The president, Dr. D. A. Foote, of Omaha, gave a valuable address on "The Modern Accoucheur a Gynecic Surgeon." Excellent papers upon this specialty followed. The society passed a resolution stating that all physicians should be required to report to their boards of health all abortions and miscarriages, giving the cause, age of fetus and disposition of the same. The new officers are: President, Benj. H. Ogden, M. D., of St. Paul; vice president, Florence N. Ward, M. D., of San Francisco; secretary and treasurer, Gilbert Fitz-Patrick, M. D., of Chicago.

THE SURGICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE A. I. H.—This society had a most profitable series of meetings during the week, including an interesting clinic at Hahnemann Hospital, where operations were performed by Drs. Geo. F. Shears, C. E. Kahlke and Florence N. Ward. President C. E. Sawyer, M. D., of Marion, Ohio, delivered the annual address on Thursday evening. The new officers are: President, DeWitt G. Wilcox, M. D., of Buffalo; vice president, C. B. Kinyon, M. D., of Ann Arbor; secretary, J. Wyllis Hassler, M. D., of New York; treasurer, T. Drysdale Buchanan, of New York.

O. O. & L. SOCIETY.—The American Homeopathic Ophthalmological, Otolological and Laryngological Society had interesting meetings during Institute week. President Royal S. Copeland, M. D., of Ann Arbor, took for the subject of his address, "The Indebtedness of the Specialist to General Medicine." He spoke of the aid of bacteriology in differentiating diseases clinically similar; of physiological chemistry in showing how altered chemical conditions of the secretions may be responsible for local diseases. He called attention to the debt to hematology and its

relation to differential diagnosis; of the debt to physics, and described the new ultra microscope which is capable of showing germs hitherto invisible; of the debt to physical chemistry, showing the cause of cataract and a hint as to the possibility of its cure. Lastly, he showed the debt to homeopathy. One of the most interesting features of the meeting was a smoker and symposium on "Failures and Their Lessons." This was very informal and was unreported.

The society passed a resolution stating that it believed a closer union with the American Institute would at this time be of more injury to the society than of benefit to the institute. It, however, decided to enforce the by-laws, dropping all members who within three years of their election do not also become members of the Institute, provided due notice of such action be given them.

The officers are: President, Dr. John B. Garrison, of New York; vice presidents, Drs. H. S. Weaver, of Philadelphia, and Wm. M. Stearns, of Chicago; secretary, Dr. David W. Wells, of Boston; treasurer, Dr. G. DeWayne Hallett, of New York. Censors, Drs. H. S. Willard of Paterson, Burton Hazeltine of Chicago, Emma L. Boice-Hays of Toledo, Chas. H. Hubbard of Chester, Pennsylvania, and Erle B. Woodward of Lincoln, Nebraska.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF PHYSICAL THERAPEUTICS.—This popular society had the largest attendance of members and visitors in its history, and all said the papers were of an unusually high scientific order, and the program well arranged. Proof of the growing interest in this society is shown by the admission of thirty-one new active and associate members. A feature that attracted especial attention was a demonstration on the physics of the high frequency current by Earle Ovington of Boston. Few had had the pleasure of witnessing anything similar before.

The officers elected are: President, Dr. Wm. Harvey King, of New York; vice presidents, Drs. Rollin H. Stevens, of Detroit, and J. Oscoe Chase, of New York; secretary, Dr. Hills Cole, of New York; treasurer, Dr. Annie L. Higbie, of New York. Additional members of the executive committee, Drs. Wm. Harvey King, of Washington, and Wm. Morris Butler, of New York.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.—The services in memory of those members who have died during the year were held in the Music Hall on the evening of Thursday, June 29th. Dr. S. P. Hedges, of Chicago, presided in the absence of Dr. LeSeur. The invocation was asked by Rev. Frank D. Burhans. After the introductory remarks of the presiding officer, the report of the necrologist, John E. James, M. D., of Philadelphia, was read by the general secretary.

The list of deceased members is:—

Benjamin Parker Barstow, Kingston, Massachusetts; George E. Backman, Vernon, Texas; Seth R. Beckwith, Atlantic City, New Jersey; William H. Bigler, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John S. Boyd, New Brighton, Pennsylvania; Clarence W. Butler, Montclair, New Jersey; William M. L. Fiske, Brooklyn, New York; James A. Freer, Washington, D. C.; Julia Goodman, Hamilton, Ohio; Benjamin B. Gumpert, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Philo L. Hatch, Santa Barbara, California; Edward B. Holt, Lowell, Mass.; George P. Jefferds, Bangor, Maine; Leonidas M. Jones, Brooklyn, Michigan; Alonzo L. Kennedy, Brookline, Massachusetts; E. M. Kellogg, New York City; John D. Lance, Providence, Rhode Island; Andrew G. Leland, Whitewater, Wisconsin; Stephen R. Mason, Devalls Bluff, Arkansas; Clara P. McGavock, Nashville, Tennessee; Frederick J. Nott, New York City; Harry A. Noyes, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Richard K. Paine, Manitowoc, Wisconsin; Warren Reynolds, New York City; Jno. W. Streeter, Chicago; George Dallas Streeter, Waco, Texas; Edwin B. Simpson, New York City; Esther W. Taylor, Boston, Massachusetts; Conrad Wesselhoeft, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Special addresses in memory of the seniors followed, of Wm. E. Bigler, M. D., by Pemberton Dudley, M. D.; of George P. Jefferds, M. D., by Edw. B. Hooker, M. D.; of Jno. W. Streeter, M. D., by H. R. Chislett, M. D.; of Conrad Wesselhoeft, M. D., by John P. Sutherland, M. D., and of E. M. Kellogg, M. D., by T. Franklin Smith, M. D. Music was rendered at intervals by a quartet consisting of Lillian French Read, Marie White Longman, Torlief Younge and William Beard, while Mrs. Charles Gatchell presided at the piano.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—An opening ball and a reception by the officers occurred on Monday evening, and an excellent stereopticon lecture on Yellowstone National Park was given on Wednesday evening by Mr. Charles Truax of Truax, Green & Co. But the crowning event of the week was the banquet, celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann and the fiftieth anniversary of the Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Association. On Friday evening at 7:30 nearly 900 guests of the local committee sat down to the bountiful feast spread in the large banquet hall of the Auditorium Hotel. A flashlight photo of the diners and popular music by the orchestra entertained the company while the dinner was in progress. The toastmaster of the evening was Dr. C. E. Walton of Cincinnati, who presided with grace and ability. In memory of Hahnemann, Dr. John P. Sutherland of Ann Arbor spoke of him "As a Man," Dr. Royal S. Copeland of Ann Arbor of him "As a Scientist and Physician," and Mr. John B. Young of Clin-

ton, Iowa, an old patient of the master, gave some "Personal Reminiscences." In celebration of the Illinois Society, Dr. Nathan Starr of Charleston spoke on "The State Society of Today."

THE MEISSEN.—The ladies in attendance were well entertained by the local committee under the leadership of Mrs. Geo. F. Shears and Mrs. Gurnee Fellows. Drives were enjoyed and visits were made to different points of interest in the city. Tea was served each afternoon at the Meissen headquarters and once at the Art Institute. The new officers elected are: President, Mrs. Herbert Dana Schenck of New York; vice presidents, Mrs. W. B. Van Lennep and Mrs. John E. James of Philadelphia; secretary, Mrs. H. S. Weaver of Philadelphia; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. McCauley of Rochester, Pennsylvania.

SENATE OF SENIORS.—The Senate of Seniors held their meeting on Wednesday afternoon. New members were initiated and an interesting session was reported.

UNANIMOUS CLUB.—This select club held one of its popular meetings and banquets on Thursday evening. Although but a small proportion of its active membership were present, yet the associates and guests of honor swelled the numbers to about forty.

With not quite twice the population of Austria-Hungary, the United States has nearly seven times as many doctors. There were some special reasons why a great many people from the former country did not migrate, which we have not thoroughly understood heretofore, which are now perfectly plain.

A Dr. Doyen, of Paris, invented a cancer serum some time ago which, according to the report of a committee of experts recently, was entirely worthless. In addition to this adverse report, the committee declare "that in some cases the treatment made impossible the ultimate operation which would have saved life."

Little Jane ate jam and little Jane ate jelly,
 Little Jane went to bed with a pain in her—
 No, don't you believe it,
 Nux did not relieve it,

The fact of the matter, the whole thing is simple:
 Little Jane had a pain in her omphalic dimple.

(With the most profuse apologies to Dr. H. W. Roby, Topeka, Kansas, as well as to little Jane and the dimple, for changes, by the editor, in the original copy.)

C. M. Van Law, the popular and pushing passenger representative of the "Moffat Line" in this city, seems to have about all the business he can attend to these days looking after the tourists who patronize that line. Nearly every one who comes to this country makes a trip over this new road before returning home and every one speaks in the highest terms of praise of the manner in which they are treated by the representatives of this popular passenger route.

The Critique

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

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—G. S. Peck, M.D., president; address, Stout Block; O. S. Vinland, M.D., Secretary, 1705 Lawrence 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.

HOW TO PROMOTE HOMEOPATHY.

In another part of The Critique, Dr. V. H. Hallman, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, outlines a plan whereby he considers the propagandism of homeopathy may be accomplished, and we are glad to publish his very interesting article, but unless there is a decided change in the contributions to the program of the American Institute of Homeopathy, we would hate to see the principles of Hahnemann promoted wholly from that direction, as he suggests. The Critique believes that homeopathy is being betrayed and misrepresented in our national organization equally as much as in many of our so-called homeopathic colleges and by self-styled homeopaths, and unless a halt is called on the practices of the institutions and the individual members, that it will be only a question of a very short while when it will be absolutely impossible for the laity to distinguish any difference whatever between the treatment and therapeutics of the homeopaths (?) and those of the old school. During one of the morning meetings of the Institute in Chicago we listened to a paper that brought out a protest from one of the members which was so vigorous in its action that we have no doubt but what those present who are constantly priding themselves upon their up-to-dateness

dubbed the protestor a "crank," yet no one could fail to see that he was a homeopath and that he had had good homeopathic instruction somewhere, and, furthermore, that he had the backbone to practice what had been taught him and what every true homeopath should preach. (Especially in public.) The paper was evidently of old school origin, and the objector thereto suggested that it be eliminated from the records of the meeting, and we honestly believe it would look better in most any other document than the transactions above referred to. This was not the only offense along these lines, and if our old school friends desire any more convincing proof to substantiate their oft-repeated statement that the homeopaths are rapidly adopting their methods in the treatment of disease all they will have to do would be to produce a copy of the transactions of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the burden of proof would be on the homeopathic side.

The Critique does not believe that all the talk in the world from institutes, homeopathic colleges and physicians supposedly of the homeopathic faith, unless the combination show their belief in the law of similars to be sincere by practicing the real thing, will do anything towards aiding our cause in the minds of the public, and it proposes to start a crusade of its own against those who, either from choice or bad teaching, have followed after false gods and goddesses of medical practice, at the same time allowing the public at large to suppose them true and tireless toilers in the homeopathic vineyard. To this end we have about completed arrangement for the publication of a series of articles on "Homeopathy vs. Anti-pathology," and believe they will stir up the dry bones in a manner quite equal to the "Frenzied Finance" eruption which recently occurred in other quarters. The gentleman who has consented to undertake this task is one whose homeopathic principles are so well grounded, his history and education so thoroughly true blue that we have no fear but what he will be able to differentiate between the wheat and the chaff and that he will studiously avoid the publication of anything for which he has not the most abundant and absolutely reliable proof, nor is he at all likely to spoil a good story for relation sake. There is no doubt in our minds but what the time is ripe for just such service in the cause of homeopathy as will show up the bad acting of some of our institutions, and as The Critique is absolutely independent and without the restraining influences of college and medical society patronage, it is without question the only publication in the country which could conscientiously undertake the task. With our September number the first installment of these articles will appear, and while we shall insist upon their conforming to all the requirements of

polite magazine literature, we shall not restrict them so closely as to detract any from their interest to true homeopaths.

M.

FOURTH OF JULY WOUNDS.

The frequency of tetanus following Fourth of July wounds is no doubt explained by the fact that tetanus spores are more widely scattered during the heated season than at other times of the year. The media in which the tetanus bacilli are most largely found are the earth and soil which during the hot summer months become dried and easily distributed.

The tetanus bacillus is a strictly anærobic organism, that is, it will not grow in the presence of free oxygen. The Fourth of July wound offers ideal conditions for the growth of such an organism. The soft tissues are lacerated and easily become necrotic and the wound of entrance, if left to itself, will soon become sealed.

Recognizing these facts, the treatment of all such injuries should consist primarily in the conversion of the point of entrance into an open wound of the same size and even larger than the wound in the deeper tissues. The failure to insist upon this procedure, which in many cases involves an operation requiring considerable skill, is the most serious mistake in the treatment of such wounds. After the wound is enlarged to its very deepest point, it should be thoroughly cleansed with saline solution and in the majority of cases it will be best to wipe it out with gauze saturated with pure commercial carbolic acid, or tincture of iodine.

The dressing of the wound is very important. It should be tightly packed with iodoform gauze. Loose packing will allow the wound to close. The dressing should be moist and protected from drying by means of oil muslin or rubber dam. Such a primary dressing should not be changed for forty-eight hours.

Experience has shown that every case of Fourth of July wound should receive a prophylactic dose of anti-tetanic serum. In the light of the experience of hospitals where this prophylaxis has been consistently followed, it can be said that the physician who fails to use it is guilty of a serious neglect in treatment. A prophylactic dose of 10-20 c. c. of tetanus antitoxin should be injected subcutaneously, preferably as near the wound as possible.

The results obtained from the use of tetanus antitoxin in the treatment of tetanus have been improving from year to year. It is of no avail if used subcutaneously, but when it has been injected into the spinal canal and into the nerve trunks leading to the injured part, cures have resulted. The method to be followed in such cases is as follows:

A nerve trunk is isolated and from 2-4 c. c. of tetanus antitoxin is injected into the substance of the nerve without any reference to injury from over-distention. At the same time a lumbar puncture is made and as much cerebro-spinal fluid withdrawn as will flow out of the needle. From 5-10 c. c. of tetanus antitoxin is then injected into the spinal canal. These operations should be done under chloroform anæsthesia as the effect of the chloroform upon the convulsions is beneficial.

The use of tetanus antitoxin should be supplemented by the use of saline solution both in the rectum and subcutaneously. At least one quart should be given by the latter method every twenty-four hours.

If tetanus antitoxin is not available the Bacelli treatment should be given. This consists in injecting subcutaneously from 2-5 gr. of car-

bolic acid in water, every three hours.

The results from this treatment when uncombined with the usual treatment of sedatives have been marvelously successful.—Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter Editorial.

If the foregoing editorial encouragement to practice pure homeopathy is a sample of the teaching in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, and we are led to believe it is, inasmuch as the publication from which it is copied is the accredited mouthpiece of that institution, we do not wonder that there has been a marked falling-off in its patronage during recent years any more than we lack surprise when we hear that professors therein send their sons to allopathic colleges for a medical education. Of all the mongrel homeopathy it has ever been our misfortune to encounter, the foregoing puts every other "horrible example" in this line so completely out of business that it need not fear any very active competition in that particular respect for some time to come. We are surprised that James Ritchey Horner would permit his name to remain at the head of an editorial page publishing any such stuff purporting to represent HOMEOPATHIC treatment for Fourth of July accidents, or any other, for that matter, and if any one will point out to The Critique wherein the reproduction of such tommy-rot will help the cause of homeopathy or aid any one attempting to practice this brand of medicine, we will gladly take down our sign and join the ranks of those who are only too anxious to predict the "doom" of homeopathy and its absorption by the allopaths. "Homeopathy is doomed, and it is only a question of a very short while when we, as a school, will be absorbed by the allopaths," is an expression uttered by several so-called homeopaths whose cerebro-spinal fluid has, evidently, all been drawn, and if their prediction is in any way correct, and we claim that it is "away off," what could contribute to the condition which these croakers contend is about to overtake us any more than the publication of just such stuff as the foregoing, at the same time making the claim that it is in any way homeopathic. With such handicaps as these even, and many others besides, we don't believe our beloved homeopathy to be anywhere as near its "doom" as are the degenerates who, because they cannot break into all the railroad, life insurance and municipal jobs in the country, blame the law as laid down by Hahnemann for their failures to make a financial, social and professional success of homeopathy and who, in consequence, adopt practices with which they are not upon speaking terms even. There is a compensatory consolation in our knowledge regarding all such homeopaths, however, which is refreshing to reflect upon, and that is that their desertion from our ranks will in no wise weaken our strength, or strengthen the weakness of those to whom they fly.

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

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.

Minnesota has a Medical Reciprocity Act; later information in the sweet by and by.

Who says homeopathy is "doomed" in Denver? Not The Critique, by any means.

"C," whoever that may be, handed up a few hot ones right off the bat as an editorial writer in the July issue of Medical Century.

During Dr. J. B. Kinley's absence from the city his extensive practice is being cared for by Dr. John Galen Locke.

Dr. J. B. Kinley and family are sojourning in the mountains these hot days.

Governor Warner has re-appointed Dr. Joseph H. Cowell, of Saginaw, a member of the Michigan State Board of Medical Examiners.

Typhoid fever topics will be discussed at this month's meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club.

Hay-fever season is here, and those suffering from this trouble will find a Carence nasal shield an absolute luxury.

Drs. Sherretts and Foust were in attendance at the American Institute in Chicago, last session.

Dr. S. S. Smythe left Denver the 26th of last month for California, where he hopes to enjoy a short and much-needed rest.

"There has been some additions and a few subtractions to and from the faculty," is the way Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher reports things from Kansas City in the July issue of Medical Century.

Latest reports from Dr. W. A. Burr, who was seriously injured last month, as stated in The Critique, are very gratifying to his numerous friends.

At a recent meeting of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Dr. William Boericke was elected president. He lives in San Francisco, California.

Reed & Carnrick's popular representative, Mr. R. C. Deppen, was making his regular visit to the medical fraternity of the city last month and called upon The Critique, among the number.

Dr. Maclay Lion, 409-25 Deardoff building, Kansas City, announces his specialty, diseases of the stomach and intestines, in a neat card which recently reached this office.

Chionanthus has been proved by the Homeopathic department of the State University of Iowa, and Medical Century will publish the salient points of these proceedings in its August issue.

From the number of subscriptions which The Critique is receiving, unsolicited, every month, we are led to think that perhaps there may be a few people interested in the genuine article of homeopathy, such as it advocates.

The eighteenth annual announcement of the Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College, medical department of Kansas City University, has been received. It makes an awful bold front if it is the one which intends to discontinue business this fall.

The North American Journal of Homeopathy published a rather complete report of the proceedings of the American Institute of Homeopathy in its July issue, from which The Critique copies a considerable

The Kansas City Hahnemann College seems to have a hard time holding on to faculty officers. A recent retirement from the deanship places Dr. Frank Elliott in that enviable position, while a Dr. Smith, from Kansas, has been made registrar.

Dr. H. M. Bentley, Sterling, Kansas, was elected president of his state society at a recent meeting held in Topeka. The meeting, by the way, was unusually well attended and successful. Hooray for Kansas!

Dr. A. F. Swan, a first-class homeopath by the way, who resides at Brighton, Colorado, and occasionally contributes to The Critique, came in to visit the editor a few minutes one day the early part of last month.

"I think there is nothing I find so helpful as Kent's lectures," is the postscript of a letter from Dr. J. Field Dech, of the 15th of June, containing an Australian money order in payment of subscription to The Critique. The doctor's address is Ashfield, Sydney, N. S. W.

Dr. Clinton Enos announces the removal of his offices to 1437 Stout street, this city, where he will be pleased to meet all of his old patrons and as many new ones as may see fit to favor him with their patronage.

The faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific is made more attractive by the names of four female members; they are all assigned to positions in the departments of obstetrics and gynecology.

The twenty-fourth annual announcement of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, University of the State of New York, just received, shows that institution to be in an unusually prosperous condition.

Dean Willard of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College attended the American Institute and visited with his daughter in Chicago the latter part of June and the fore part of July. He also solicited a few subscriptions to "Progress" as a side issue.

Among those claiming Colorado as a residence place, enrolled in the classes of the Harvard summer school, which opened last month we notice the name of Dr. Pearl B. Wheeler, who is taking the course in "Descriptive and Experimental Psychology."

The county commissioners of the city and county of Denver appointed J. J. Loftus county physician shortly after depriving Dr. C. B. James of the office. The former happened to be of the right faith politically; surely so professionally. Where do the homeopaths come in?

Colorado has been having some hot weather during the past month, that is, for Colorado, but we still carry the banner when it comes down to furnishing cool nights and other luxuries which the other localities fail to have forthcoming and on tap with even a semblance of regularity. Come out to Colorado!

It is too blooming bad that the homeopathic profession of the city and county of Denver cannot get together and support the only institution bearing homeopathic title in the state, namely, the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, thus avoiding the publication of suits being brought against it by local firms for supplies furnished.

Dr. William F. Thatcher of Dallas, Texas, accompanied by his son, is spending his summer vacation in Routt county, Colorado, and will no doubt enjoy the balmy breezes which blow continuously in this delightful part of the state. They do say that it is colder in Colorado than in Texas!

Dr. J. Wylie Anderson, the handsome and energetic business manager of *The Critique*, took a few days off the latter part of last month and also took to the mountains during that period. He visited with the family at his summer cottage in Indian Creek Park and we doubt not enjoyed himself to the limit.

The July issue of the *Medical Sentinel*, published at Portland, Oregon, was a souvenir edition, in honor of the A. M. A. meeting, and reflects the very greatest credit upon its managers and editors. From the point of view of artistic printing, arrangement and quality of contents, it would be hard to beat.

Three young ladies received diplomas from Green Gables Training School, Lincoln, Nebraska, of which Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey is the whole it. This all occurred June 3d, and *The Critique* desires to acknowledge receipt of an invite to the same.

At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Denver county held the 15th of last month, Drs. Sherman T. Brown, E. C. Rivers and Henry Sewall were appointed on the advisory board of the county hospital. What is the matter, Mr. Commissioners, with putting just one homeopath on this advisory board?

Mrs. Dr. J. Wylie Anderson and family—barring J. Wylie himself—have hied themselves to their summer home in Indian Creek Park, forty miles north of Morrison; in consequence they are taking life cool and comfortable these sweltering days. J. Wylie will “tag after” as soon as he can get away.

President's address, sixth annual meeting, Surgical and Gynecological Association of the American Institute of Homeopathy, C. E. Sawyer, M. D., Marion, Ohio, has been received at this office, and, although only casually considered, proves to be an able and entertaining document, but will some one kindly tell us where the homeopathy of it comes in?

“Samuel Hahnemann, A. D. 1755-1843,” by William Boericke, M. D., San Francisco, California, is the title of a reprint from *Medical Century* recently received at this office. It is the kind of literature which will postpone the day of “doom” so glibly predicted by many so-called homeopaths occupying college positions in this and other communities.

Mr. William Clark, who has held the position of superintendent at the county hospital heretofore, was quite recently re-appointed to that position, owing to a shaking-up administered by a decision of the State Supreme Court relating to “who's who” in city and county officers. The Republicans are on top in the department governing this institution.

Sir Frederic Tevis, the most eminent surgeon of England, says that “alcohol brings up the reserve forces of the body and throws them into action, with the result that when they are used up there is nothing to fall back upon.”

Kansas City is about to pass an ordinance which will give all schools of medicine a “square deal” at the new city hospital, in the matter of clinics. Anything the matter with K. C.? Well, I guess not!

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The Western Pharmaceutical Association, 404 Fifteenth street, Denver, Colorado, is practically a new firm in these parts. Their representatives are hustlers of the right sort and claim to furnish Allaire Woodward Company's goods at the very lowest prices and to guarantee the same superior to all others in the market. Physicians are respectfully requested to give them a trial order.

The title page of the Medical Advance for July, 1905, gives the following information as to its editorial staff: H. C. Allen, M. D., Managing Editor. Associate Editors: J. B. S. King, M. D.; Stuart Close, M. D.; Elwin Taylor, M. D.; S. E. Chapman, M. D.; R. F. Rabe, M. D.; Olin M. Drake, M. D.; A. E. Austin, M. D.; W. J. Hawkes, M. D.; E. B. Nash, M. D.; Philip Rice, M. D.; George H. Clark, M. D.; Frank Wieland, M. D.; William Jefferson Guernsey, M. D.; Guernsey P. Waring, M. D.

At a recent meeting of the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, Dr. David A. Strickler was elected dean and Dr. J. B. Kinley, registrar. All that is needed now is the patronage of a goodly number of students to make the institution a howling success; but just how students in homeopathy can be secured for a medical college whose dean declares "homeopathy to be doomed" is a question that will no doubt come up later under our articles on "Homeopathy vs. Anti-pathology" and we will not touch upon the subject at this time.

Dr. Harry Wood Bates, the dentist, packed his little grip and hied him westward the 8th of last month. Before returning to Denver, he will take in the Fair at Portland, Oregon, at which place he will do some clinical demonstrating at the Dental Congress of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, look over Los Angeles and other California communities, and when he returns will, no doubt, have a long story to tell about "interesting sights I have saw." The Critique wishes him a delightful trip, all of which he reports having had, as he has already returned to the city of lights.

Preceding one of the morning sessions of the American Institute the latter part of June, we noticed a very industrious individual "papering" the seats of Music Hall, Chicago, with typewritten circulars which, upon careful investigation, turned out to be an appeal to the members of the Institute to become subscribers to the North American Journal of Homeopathy—the great inducement offered being a "reduced Institute rate." Hills Cole, M. D., assistant managing editor, had charge of this feature of the Journal's missionary work in its own behalf, but we did not notice any very great rush on the part of members of the aforesaid Institute to comply with the bargain-counter offer.

At the "faculty reorganization" of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, Dr. William T. Miller was elected registrar in place of Dr. James Ritchey Horner. We understand that Dr. Horner has already resigned his position as editor of the Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter, and that his name will hereafter be found on the title page of Medical Century as Associate editor. One thing is sure and that is both the Cleveland College and Journal have lost a staunch homeopath and most thorough gentleman, and we congratulate Bro. Dewey upon his new and able acquisition to the Century's already enviable editorial management. If this is another case of "freeze-out" we'll bet dollars to doughnuts that Horner will not be the loser in the end.

It was Eugene Field who said that Chicago river water was so vile that disease germs could not live in it; even germs require pure water for a long life and a merry one, which has been scientifically proven by recent research.

THE MOST SATISFACTORY METHOD OF TREATING HAY FEVER.

It is now regarded as a pretty well established fact that hay fever is a neurosis with the peculiar local manifestation of hypersensitive-ness of the respiratory mucous membrane. Excessively humid air, dust, the pollen of certain plants, attenuated particles of matter and certain volatile emanations cause a pronounced irritation of the mucous membrane. This is indicated by violent fits of sneezing; copious discharge of mucus; sensation of burning in the pharynx and post-nasal vault and sometimes in the region of the forehead, the eyes and the cheeks; more or less headache and difficulty of breathing, due to nasal stenosis produced by turgescence of the mucous membrane; and in not a few cases cough and bronchial asthma. These phenomena are undoubtedly the direct result of the vasor motor paralysis that follows the preliminary irritation. They are caused by an engorgement of the tissues resulting from excessive dilatation of the capillaries. So much for the etiology and pathology of the distressing condition that annually incapacitates thousands of the most valued citizens of the country every year and for which no treatment heretofore has proved more than palliative.

With the discovery of the remarkable therapeutic properties, of the suprarenal gland and the isolation of its active principle, Adrenalin, a new day dawned for the hay-fever patient. As our experience with Adrenalin increases we are more than ever convinced of its efficacy. Its very satisfactory and exceedingly prompt action in controlling the paroxysm is simply charming to physician and patient. It affords the sufferer the grateful relief from physical torment and mental anguish that he once learned to expect from cocaine; but the dangers and inconveniences of cocaine are entirely wanting after the use of Adrenalin. The latter powerfully contracts the capillaries, reduces the turbinal turgescence, thus relieving nasal stenosis, and checks the profuse flow of mucus. It also overcomes the sense of mental and physical depression that is so common in many chronic cases.

Adrenalin is used either in the form of the $\frac{1}{1000}$ solution or the more recent Adrenalin Inhalant. The latter is a permanent oily solution also of $\frac{1}{1000}$ strength. Either solution may be sprayed into the nares and pharynx, during deep inspiration when it is desired to reach the lower air passages, or the nasal tissues may be treated by means of topical applications on cotton mops. It is unnecessary to use cocaine, as the Adrenalin solutions are not at all or very slightly irritating. Adrenalin is kept in the leading pharmacies of the country and the physicians should have no difficulty in procuring it at any time. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., who market the Adrenalin preparations, have published a brochure on the treatment of hay fever that should be in the hands of every medical practitioner. It can be obtained by application to the Detroit office or any of the branch houses.

The Critique

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KALI PHOSPHORICUM.

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

The symptoms of this remedy are worse morning, evening, and during the night. The over-sensitive, nervous, delicate person, worn out from long suffering, much sorrow and vexation, and prolonged mental work; also such as are broken down from sexual excesses and vices. It is a long-acting antipsoric. Anaemic and chlorotic patients. Most complaints are worse during rest, and ameliorated by gentle motion and slowly walking about. The patient in general, and his pains, are aggravated in cold air, aggravated from becoming cold, and after becoming cold, aggravated from entering a cold place, aggravated in cold, wet weather. He takes cold easily. Aversion to the open air. Draft of air aggravates, and open air aggravates. Numbness in the extremities. Great lassitude. Aggravated by ascending stairs, and by physical exertion. Glands dwindle. Choreic movements. Complaints are worse after coition. The weakness, emaciation, and anaemia and tubercular tendency are strong features of this wonderful antipsoric remedy. Oedema of the limbs and dropsy of serous sacs. Complaints aggravated after eating. Emaciation, wasting diseases with putrid discharges and putrid stools. Fainting spells. Fasting ameliorates. Fatty tendency of muscles and organs. Aggravated after cold drinks, milk. This remedy has been used in gangrenous conditions. Parts become black. Septic, putrid hemorrhages, and great prostration. All forms of nervous weakness. Hypochondriasis and hysteria. Inflammation of glands. Complaints from loss of fluids. Orgasm of blood. The pains are aching, pressing, stitching, tearing, tearing downwards, paralyzing. Chronic neuralgia, ameliorated by gentle motion, aggravated from cold. One-sided paralysis from a gradually-increasing weakness. Paroxysms of pain followed by exhaustion. Pulsation felt all over the body and in the limbs. Symptoms are often *one-sided*. Many symptoms come during and after sleep. Twitching of muscles, and jerking of limbs. Ulcers with putrid discharges. Offensive catarrhal

discharges. Walking fast aggravates; walking in open air aggravates. Warmth of bed ameliorates. Complaints worse in winter. Too many cures have been made by the followers of Schussler on the lines herein described to permit this remedy to remain unexplained. Good provings are found in our literature. The high and highest potencies have served the best, and it should be used in the single dose.

Flies into a passion and can hardly articulate. Aversion to answering questions. Apprehensive anxiety, in the evening in bed, and during the night; anxiety after eating, about the future, about his health, about his salvation. Whenever he awakens it oppresses him, and he becomes hypochondriacal. She takes an antipathy to her husband. She is cruel to her baby and husband. Perverted affections. Broods over his condition. Aversion to company. Complaints come on from bad news. Confusion of mind morning and evening. Contrary humor. Low form of delirium in typhoid and septic fevers. Delirium tremens. Imaginations. Sees dead people. Sees figures, frightful images. Discontented and sad. Dullness of mind in the morning. Discouraged. He refuses to eat. He is very excitable and greatly wrought up from bad news; then follows palpitation and many nervous symptoms. Exhaustion after exertion of mind. He dwells much in fancy. Fear in the evening. Fear of a crowd, of death, of *disease*, of evil, of people, of *solitude*. He is easily frightened, which increases his many nervous and mental symptoms. *Weak memory. Forgetful.* Cannot recall words. Homesickness. Effects of grief and prolonged sorrow. A nervous hurry is noticed in action and speech. Nervous excitement has increased until hysterical conduct is present. It is a great remedy for *imbecility*. She is impatient and impetuous. Indifference to surroundings, to joy and to her family. Indifference to his business matters, and then comes indolence and lassitude. Insanity; melancholia; thinks she has sinned away her day of grace and refuses to eat. She does not recognize her surroundings. Shrieks and acts like one insane. Quarrels with her family. The irritability is very marked, in morning on waking, in the evening, after coition, during headache, during menses, when spoken to, on waking at any time, after becoming exhausted from a diarrhea. There is laughing and crying, lamenting and wringing the hands. There is loathing of life; moaning during sleep. *Dulness of the senses.* Weakness of memory for words, and great *prostration of mind.* *Sadness* in morning on waking, in the evening, and also day and night. Obstinate; morose; mood changeable. Mistakes in speaking and writing. In many cases cured a mild mental state was noticed. Over-sensitive in general, and especially to noise. Rest-

lessness during menses. The numerous cases of nervous prostration from mental work, prolonged anxiety, much sorrow, and sexual excesses and vice are likely to require this remedy. Incoherent speech. Starting; *easily startled* from fright, during sleep, *from touch* and *from noise*. Stupefaction and *suspensions*. He is indisposed to talk, or to be talked to. Talking in sleep. Vanishing of thought. Becomes timid and bashful. Vexation brings on many complaints. *Weeping* and weary of life.

Vertigo afternoon and evening, ameliorated in open air, aggravated after eating, with a tendency to fall forward; aggravated on looking upwards, compelling him to lie down; with nausea and with headache; objects turn in a circle on rising up, when standing, when stooping, on turning the head, when walking in open air.

The head is cold, and sensitive to cold air. Congestion; fulness of the head felt on coughing. Heat in head evening, flushes of heat in the forehead. The head inclines to fall forward. Tension of scalp. Heaviness of the head, morning on rising, in forehead and occiput. This has been a useful remedy in hydrocephalus and many brain affections, when associated with putrid diarrhoea. Itching of the scalp morning on waking, in the night in bed, aggravated 3 to 5 a. m. Movements felt in the head. It has much pain in the head. Pain *morning* in bed, on rising, on waking, and *passes off on moving about*. Pain afternoon, evening and *night*. Worse in very cold air, but ameliorated in open fresh air. She must let the hair hang down. The headache comes with coryza, comes from taking cold. The pain is worse on coughing, and ameliorated by eating; aggravated from becoming overheated, from disordering the stomach, from excitement, and from physical exertion. Weight in occiput with exhaustion. Must lie down and shun the light, lying on back ameliorates; aggravated from jarring and stepping, aggravated before and during menses. The headaches from mental work, in students, brain-fag from over-work are cured by this remedy—when the symptoms agree. Nervous headache during menses. Paroxysmal headaches. The pains in head are ameliorated by gentle motion; aggravated from noise, riding in a carriage, after sleep, sneezing, stepping, stooping, touch, pressure, walking and writing. Headache comes from eye-strain, and is ameliorated by wrapping up the head. Violent pulsating pains. Pain in forehead before menses, above the eyes extending to occiput; across forehead into both temples. Pain in occiput lasting all night; frequent waking, with pain on rising; awakens with pain in occiput and loins, ameliorated lying on back, passes off after rising. Pain in occiput as if hair were pulled: must let hair hang down. Violent headache in *sides of head*. Neuralgia

of left mastoid process, aggravated by motion and in open air. Pain in temples. The pains are aching, boring, burning. Burning in forehead during stool. Bursting in forehead. Drawing in forehead, sides of head and vertex. Jerking pain, pressing pain. Forehead as though bored, ameliorated by eating. Pressing *outward* in forehead, over eyes as if brain would expand. Pressing in occiput, ameliorated by eating. Pressing in temples and vertex. Soreness in occiput. Stitching in the head, forehead, over eyes, in occiput, sides of head, right frontal eminence and in temples. Stunning pains. Tearing pains in the head, in forehead before menses, ameliorated lying and on appearance of the flow. Tearing in occiput, sides of head, temples, and vertex. Perspiration on mental exertion, of the forehead; cold sweat. Pulsation, forehead and temples. The brain is very sensitive to jar, and to sounds. Shocks felt in the head. Softening of the brain. Complaints come on from uncovering the head.

Anaemia of the optic nerve. Lids agglutinated in the morning and a discharge of mucus, aggravated in the evening. Dryness and dulness of the eyes. Falling of the lids. Inflammation of the conjunctiva, injected blood-vessels and lachrymation. Paralysis of the optic nerve. Photophobia. Redness of the eyes. Staring, restless, excited look. Strabismus following brain diseases. Sunken eyes. Swollen oedematous lids. Twitching of eyes and lids. Weak eyes. Pain in eyes on motion of eyes, on reading, on waking; aggravated in sunlight. Aching. Smarting of eyes and margins of lids. Drawing, pressing. The balls are sore to touch. Sharp pains from eyes to temples in the morning. Stitching. Sticks. Sensation of sand. Tearing pains. Blurred vision. Colors before the eyes, floating black spots, dark colors; halo around the light. Dim vision after *coition*. Vision is foggy. Exertion of vision brings on eye troubles and headaches. Vision weak.

Discharge from the ear, bloody, *offensive*, *putrid*, *purulent*, Eruptions on the ears. Pimples in the canal. Fulness in ears. The ears are hot. Itching in the ears, aggravated lying. Noises from nervous exhaustion and cerebral anaemia, with vertigo. Buzzing, fluttering, humming, ringing, roaring, rushing, *singing*, whizzing. Pain deep in ear. Cramping, drawing, pressing. Stitching in left ear down to cheek, and behind the ear. Stinging in ear, aggravated lying. Tearing in ear. Pulsation in ear. Stopped sensation. Singing in ear. Ears swollen. Twitching. Hearing acute to noises and voices, but impaired as to the articulation of the human voice. Deafness.

Coryza, fluent or dry, with cough, with *headache*. Hay-fever with great nervous weakness. Obstinate catarrh. Discharge bloody, excoriating, greenish, *offensive*, purulent, stringy,

thick, watery, white, *yellow*, worse in the morning. Yellow crusts, worse in right nostril. He suffers much from dryness in the nose. Epistaxis in the morning, on blowing the nose, in low fevers. The nose is obstructed. Itching and burning in the nose. Pressing pain at the root of the nose. Much soreness inside of the nose, with yellow crusts and dark blood. Smell at first acute, later wanting. Sneezing frequent; violent at 2 a. m., from slight exposure. Ulceration in the nose. The nose is swollen.

Brown patch from the edge of the brows to the eyebrows, three inches wide, lasting three months. Chlorotic face. Dark circles under eyes. Cracked lips. Face pale, sickly and dirty. Circumscribed red cheeks. Jaundiced face. Herpes on the lips. Sore crusts on lips. Vesicles on lips. The expression is haggard, sickly and suffering. Flushes of heat in face. Inflammation and swelling of the parotid gland. Itching of the face, in the whiskers, on right cheek, on temples. There are drawing, stitching, tearing pains in the face, aggravated in cold air. Cold applications ameliorate pain in right side of face from a hollow tooth. Pain in jaw bones, ameliorated after eating, speaking, waking and touch. Neuralgia of face followed by great weakness. Neuralgic stitch riding in cold air, ameliorated by heat of hand. Paralysis of one side of face (*Caut.*) The face perspires. Swollen lips, parotid and submaxillary glands. Tension of the face. Ulceration of lips.

The tongue is dark coated and bleeding. The gums bleed, and are covered with sores. The typhoid mouth, tongue and teeth in septic fevers. Redness of gums and edges of the tongue. The tongue is white, slimy, greenish yellow. Dry mouth and tongue in the morning. Inflamed mouth and gums. *Offensive odor*, putrid morning, like spoiled cheese. Sore burning mouth and tongue. Receding gums. Thick salty saliva. Scorbutic, spongy gums. The roof of the mouth swollen in ridges, feels as if lined with grease. Taste bad, bitter, insipid, putrid, sour; bitter in the morning. Grinding teeth in sleep. Nervouse chattering of teeth. Pain in teeth from taking cold, aggravated by cold things, aggravated masticating, aggravated after sleep. Pulsating, aching, jerking, pressing, sore, stitching, *tearing*.

This remedy has been used with some success in diphtheria with putrid odor. Dryness in throat in evening. Fullness and constriction of the throat. Inclination to clear the throat by hawking. Mucus in the throat in the morning, sometimes tasting salty. Lump in throat. Pain in throat on swallowing. Pain in right tonsil. Burning, rawness, soreness. Stitching on swallowing. Stitching pain from left tonsil to ear, while driving in forenoon. Inflammation and swelling of throat and tonsils, with white deposits like membrane.

The appetite is increased and sometimes ravenous, but goes

on the sight of food. Hunger soon after eating, from nervous weakness. Hunger during menses. Aversion to food, to bread, to meat. Sensation of coldness in the stomach. Desires *cold drinks*, sour things, sweets. The stomach is commonly disordered. *Fullness* and distension. Emptiness with nausea, disordered. Fullness and distension. Emptiness with nausea, during menses, after eating. Eructations, after eating, ineffectual, of bile, bitter, empty, of food, sour; waterbrash. Heartburn. Weight in stomach after eating. Loathing of food. Nausea on coughing, after eating, during headache, during menses, during pregnancy; ameliorated by eructations. Retching. Pain in stomach after eating and during menses. Burning, cramping, cutting, *soreness*. Stitching. Gnawing pain at 5 a. m. on waking. Pressing after eating. Sensation of a stone in the stomach. Extreme thirst for cold water. Thirst during heat. Thirstlessness sometimes. Vomiting in the morning, on coughing, after eating, during headaches, during menses, during pregnancy. Vomiting bile, blood, *food*, mucus, sour.

The abdomen feels cold, and is sensitive to uncovering. Distension after eating, during menses. Tympanitic with great pain, in *typhoid fever*. Distended with dropsy. Sensation of emptiness. Fermentation with distress in heart. Flatulence, *obstructed*, noisy. Sensation of fullness after eating. Heat in abdomen and heaviness. Inflammation of intestines, peritoneum, and liver. Pain in abdomen aggravated at night; across the abdomen left to right; bending double ameliorates; during cough, during diarrhoea, *after eating*, *before* and during menses; paroxysmal; before stool. Pain in region of liver. Bearing down, ameliorated sitting, aggravated lying on left side, aggravated after drinking. Seems as though sides of abdomen would burst when seeping. Burning. Cramping after eating. Cutting. Griping in hypogastrium with ineffectual urging to stool. *Soreness* in abdomen and liver. Stitching in abdomen and liver. Stitching, catching in spleen, aggravated from motion. Rumbling and tension.

Constipation with very difficult stool; hard, large, knotty. Diarrhoea, morning, 6 a. m., evening, *night*, during or *after eating*; colliquitive; from fright or excitement, during menses, painless, with vomiting and cramps, with *great exhaustion*, in typhoid. Dysentery. Offensive flatus which ameliorates the symptoms. Formication of the anus. Hemorrhage from intestines in typhoid. Hemorrhoids, external and internal, itching, painful with burning and swelling. Inflamed piles with offensive moisture. Inactivity of the rectum. Involuntary stools. Pain in rectum during and after stool. Burning during and after stool. *Soreness* and pressing pains. Stitching pain. Tenesmus after

stool. Paralysis of the rectum. Relaxed anus. Ineffectual urging to stool. The stool is excoriating, bloody mucus or pure blood, brown, clay colored, watery stool; putrid flatus followed by tenesmus after breakfast. Stool *copious*, dark, frequent; large, light colored. Lienteric stools. Stools *offensive, putrid, purulent, watery*, like rice water, yellow or yellowish green mucus.

Chronic catarrh of the bladder in old people and nervous wrecks. Pressing and stitching in the bladder. The urging to urinate is frequent, or ineffectual, and worse at night. The urine dribbles. Dribbling after urination; feeble stream, frequent, copious at night. Stream *stops and starts*. *Involuntary at night*, in old people, in typhoid, in nervous prostration. In obstinate cases of enuresis, in excitable sensitive children. Unsatisfactory urination. Inflammation and stitching in the kidneys. Burning in the urethra during and after urination. Stitching in the urethra. The urine is albuminous, burning, cloudy, *copious*, offensive, scanty, watery, yellow like saffron. Sediment is flocculent, mucus, red and sandy. Specific gravity increased. Sugar in the urine.

Erections very troublesome in the morning and during the night without sexual desire; violent in the morning. *Impotency*. Frequent seminal emissions without erections. Inflammation of glans penis. Sexual passion obliterated.

In tired out nervous women who are subject to abortion. Aversion to coition. Desire increased, intense for four or five days after menses. Inflammation of uterus. Itching from leucorrhœa. It cured a chronic abscess discharging periodically through the vagina and rectum a copious orange colored fluid. Leucorrhœa *acid, burning, copious*, greenish, yellow, offensive, putrid; after menses; in young girls. Menses absent, black, *copious, dark*, delayed, frequent, irregular, late, *offensive*, painful, pale, protracted, *scanty*, short, suppressed, *thick*. Uterine hemorrhage. Pain in ovaries, in left, ameliorated lying on the back and bending double, during menses. Pain in ovaries on going to sleep. Stitching pain in ovaries. Pain in uterus and ovaries at night during pregnancy. Labor-like pains. Prolapsus of uterus.

Irritation of the larynx and trachea in cold air. Catarrh of the air passages, with thick yellowish white mucus. Soreness and scraping in the larynx. Tickling in *larynx* and trachea. Voice hoarse, lost from paralysis of the vocal cords; hoarse from over exertion of vocal cords.

Respiration difficult at night; rattling, short; difficult on going up stairs. Nervous asthma, aggravated after eating.

Cough in daytime, morning, evening in bed and during the night. Dry cough at night during fever. Hacking cough. Cough

from irritation in larynx and trachea. Loose cough. Paroxysmal cough. Racking cough. Rattling cough. *Short*, spasmodic. Cough in cold air, from deep breathing, during chill and fever, after eating; aggravated lying. Asthmatic cough. Cough from tickling in larynx and trachea. Whistling cough. Whooping cough with great nervous exhaustion.

Expectoration in *morning*, bloody, frothy, greenish, mucus, *offensive, purulent, putrid, salty, thick, sweetish, viscid, yellowish white.*

This remedy has been favorably mentioned in angina pectoris. Anxiety in the chest in the evening. Catarrh of the chest. Spasmodic constriction. Constriction of the heart. Fatty degeneration of the heart. Hemorrhage from the lungs. Hepatization of the lungs. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, lungs, pleura. Oppression of the chest. Itching of the skin. Pain in chest during cough, on inspiration, on motion, on breathing. Pain lower part of chest on coughing, in sides of chest, in heart. Aching in left side of chest through to scapula. Burning in chest. Cutting under right breast. Soreness in chest. Sticking in chest on coughing, during respiration, in mammae, sides of chest, in heart. Tearing pains in chest. *Palpitation, anxious, ascending steps, aggravated by motion. Violent.* Perspiration like onions in axilla. It is very useful remedy in catarrhal phthisis. Suffocation of lungs. Swelling in axilla; abscess. Weakness of chest. *Weak heart.* Pulse intermittent and irregular; feeble circulation.

The back feels cold. Eruptions on the back, pimples. Weight in lumbar region. The nape and back lame. Itching. Pain in the back during rest, ameliorated by motion, respiration aggravates, during menses. Pains in occiput and loins morning on waking, ameliorated lying on back, passing off after rising. Pain in back of neck. Pain in dorsal region. Pain in scapulae morning on waking, had to sit up to turn over. Pain first in right, then left scapula. Pain between scapulae. Pain in lumbar region during menses, while sitting, ameliorated by motion. Pain in sacrum during menses. Intense pain along spine. Pain in coccyx. Aching between scapulae. Sore bruised spine. Burning in back, in lumbar region. Drawing in back, lumbar region. Lameness and stiffness of whole back, ameliorated by gentle motion. Stitching pains in the back, in dorsal and lumbar regions. Sticking toward front of chest with dyspnea, ameliorated leaning back against chair, aggravated lying on the back, sitting or walking. Tearing pains in the back, in lumbar region. Softening of the spinal cord. Weakness with stumbling when walking. Swollen glands of neck. *Weak back.* Cannot sit erect without a chair back to lean against. This remedy cures many nondescript spinal affections.

Cold hands and feet. Feet cold and damp. Cramps in thighs, calves and soles. Eruptions on limbs, pimples. The hands are hot. Heaviness of limbs, of lower limbs and feet. It has been of great service in hip joint disease. Itching of the limbs, of *palms* and *soles*. Numbness of the limbs, upper and lower; hands and finger tips, feet and legs. Rheumatic and gouty pains in limbs and joints, ameliorated by motion and warmth. Pain in back and limbs, ameliorated by motion. Pain in shoulders and arms, in arms when raising them. Sciatica, ameliorated by gentle motion. Pain in hip and knee. Pain in legs 5 a. m. on waking, ameliorated by gentle motion. Bruised knees and legs. Burning feet, soles and toes. Paralytic drawing in limbs, ameliorated by warmth and gentle motion. Drawing in upper limbs, in the thighs, knees and legs. Drawing laming pain in soles. Pressing pain in shoulder and thighs. Stinging in soles. Stitching in joints, shoulders and knees. Tearing in the limbs; shoulders, upper arm, elbow, forearm, hand, fingers. Tearing in lower limbs; hip, knee, legs, feet. Paralytic tearing in limbs, ameliorated by motion. Paralysis of limbs. Hemiplegia. The feet perspire. The lower limbs and feet are restless. Rheumatic stiffness after resting. Odema of hands and feet. The hands tremble. The limbs twitch. Weakness in all the limbs, especially the lower.

Profound sleep. Dreams anxious, *amorous*, of falling, frightful, of being naked, nightmare, vivid; night terrors in children (Borax). Restless, nervous and hot in sleep. Sleeps on the back. Sleepiness early in evening, after eating. Sleepless after midnight, after mental exertion, after excitement, after vexation. Sleepless with sleepiness. Waking early, as from fright. Walking in sleep. Very troublesome yawning.

Chill, morning, forenoon, noon, afternoon, evening. Chilliness in the open air, in bed. Could scarcely get warm in bed. Chilliness ascending spine in evening. Cold all day. Chilliness after eating. External and internal chill. Nervous shivering and shuddering. Shaking chill. One sided coldness.

Fever in afternoon and evening. Heat all night, with hunger. Fever alternating with chill. Fever at night in bed. Typhoid fever, low, putrid type. Dry heat. Flushes of heat. It has been a very useful remedy in hectic fevers when there is putrid sweat and putrid expectoration and great nervousness and excitement. Internal heat. Fever with no sweat. Scarlet fever, skin dusky and throat putrid and dark red. Sweat mornings and nights, when eating and drinking, and on slight exertion, during sleep, offensive; profuse night sweats.

Dusky spots on calves. Burning after scratching. The skin is cold, jaundiced, dry. Eruption moist, and the moisture is bad smelling. Herpes. Eruptions, itching, pimples, psoriasis,

scabby, urticaria: vesicles, bloody, ichorous. It has cured erysipelas that was almost gangrenous with putrid odor. *Inactivity of the skin*. Itching, crawling, stinging in the skin. Very sensitive skin. Sticking in skin. Ulcers, burning, offensive, even putrid, with yellow discharges.

Olive oil and Tuberculosis.—“Pure olive oil is especially prescribed for delicate or weakly children. Specialists on lung and other wasting diseases are of the firm opinion that the daily administration of pure olive oil in a child’s diet would not only produce a stronger race of men and women, but would also stamp out consumption and kindred diseases, by killing the embryo germ which in later years so often baffles the skill of the physician.”—Every Month.

The early recognition of tubercular disease is a matter of great importance to the patient, but it is often unsuspected until far advanced, when it coexists with other troubles. Women who apply to the physician for treatment for pelvic disease are very often victims of tuberculous infection in some part of the body, and the local lesion, which is often trivial, engrosses the physician’s attention, while the serious disease is neglected. I have frequently been called to operate for laceration of the cervix or perineum, or displacement of the uterus in a patient who was well advanced in tuberculosis. These sufferers have usually been told that all the trouble was reflex, and that a repair of the local lesion would effect a cure.—Dr. Edwin Walker in Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reports.

The Pennsylvania Osteopathy Bill Vetoed.—The governor of Pennsylvania, whom we have heard severely criticized on numerous occasions, showed himself to be right at least on problems that involve the medical profession by vetoing the bill which recently passed the state Legislature legalizing osteopathy. The osteopaths succeeded in putting through a bill licensing those who desired to engage in the practice of this art and establishing a state osteopathic association, before whom all candidates should appear before they could legally engage in the practice of osteopathy. The governor in vetoing the bill said that it contained nothing to indicate what osteopathy was. He said approval of the bill would appear to give the authority of the state to a system of practice in the healing art which excluded the use of medicine and surgery. Governor Pennypacker has established a valuable precedent in his decision, and we can only hope that it will be brought to the attention of other governors when they are called upon to sign similar bills.—Editorial Medical Age.

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., Evanston, Illinois.

To The Critique:

In your August number, Mr. Editor, you, as well as several contributors, refer to the deplorable state of the homeopathic profession. Attention is called to the fact that many who assume to be representatives of the noble system of Homeopathy are either ignorant of its fundamental truths, or willfully misrepresent in their teachings or practice, or both, nearly all that is precious to the true followers of Hahnemann. Other journals have occasionally given strong hints, or open denunciation, of this disgraceful situation. In the American Institute open charges were made, by men of acknowledged stability and worth, that in nearly all of the homeopathic colleges, hospitals and clinics, allopathy in some degree is being taught and practiced, endorsing in a shameful way the remnant of that traditional makeshift which Hahnemann denounced a century ago.

Now, Mr. Editor, in response to your request, for some "good homeopathic copy," I propose to join a crusade against this entire fraudulent outfit, who in the name of homeopathy are prostituting nearly all that is good and true in its teaching and practice. In other words, the homeopathic ship has largely fallen into the hands of mutineers, who evidently mean to scuttle the craft, or steer into the enemies' harbor. Is it not time to make the call:

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

There is little use to cry "mongrel," "hypocrite," "impostor," "fraud," and do nothing more. Everybody is tired of that kind of reform. The present-day demand is to see the exhibit. "Take off the lid and expose the rascals," is the cry from all quarters. The commercial world is awakening to the flagrant wrongs in business life; there is a lively crusade on against graft; the trusts and combinations, some banks and life insurance companies, have played the game of frenzied finance until the honest and conscientious part of mankind are dumb-founded because of recent revelations. Genuine reform is in the air.

This commercial crusade has only just begun: its magnitude is yet to be developed. It will spread in all directions, including every phase of life, and the question naturally arises, "Is this not the opportune time for us 'to cry aloud and spare not,' 'to take off the lid,' and let the keen eyes, and the quickened intelligence of a conscience-awakened people, see the guilty offenders who are disgracing homeopathy?" A general housecleaning being the order of the day, why not rally to the Hahnemannian

standard and clean out the homeopathic mansion? This is what I propose we do, and I am ready to do my part.

I have purposely withdrawn from all college work, and have no official connection with any hospital or society, in order to be sufficiently independent to give the plain facts. This is addressed to you for the same reason. Your journal not being associated or affiliated with any college, hospital or society, can publish the unvarnished truth without bias, restraint, or charge of catering to any special or personal interest.

Truth to Be Paramount.

This introduction will be the first of a series of papers, running through the coming year, on the general title "Homeopathy vs. Anti-pathology." Throughout the discussion truth is to be the sword, in fact, the entire armament in the conflict to be waged. Ambition, reputation, policy, and personal interests, of the good, bad, or indifferent, will be secondary. Truth is to be paramount. Not experience, not the opinions of men, but the truth as embodied in the principles and laws promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann in the establishment of homeopathy.

Some of the sub-headings discussed, without fear or prejudice, will be: What is Homeopathy? What is Anti-pathology? What is implied in these names? How to acquire a knowledge of homeopathy; The teaching required and the practice necessary to promote homeopathy; How the true standard in teaching and practice is to be permanently maintained; The importance of knowing the fundamental principles of homeopathy; the importance of knowing the philosophy involved, and the ability to know how, when and where to apply such knowledge.

The Point and Purpose Will Be Three-fold.

First—To draw the line, as established by truth, so that every doctor with a thimbleful of sense, can see for himself, and know regarding others, who is for and who is against homeopathy.

Second—To determine who alone can and must represent homeopathy in its teaching and practice.

Third—How to promote and more firmly establish homeopathy.

No more practical work can be done. It will be emergency work. Homeopathy must be redeemed. Are you for, or against the truth? Prepare to decide and get into line; let there be no more duplicity. What will America have to offer, and who will represent true homeopathy, at next year's International Congress? This crusade will help to determine.

The homeopathic conglomeration, of the present time, characterized as it is by nearly all the subterfuges, inspired by a money-getting craze, and commercial medicine, is too disgusting to be fully described, or arraigned, in dignified language. How-

ever, the task will be undertaken as an imperative duty.

Just a few words in this introduction with each of the main divisions of the homeopathic profession as at present constituted.

TO THE ALLOPATHIC PRESCRIBER: You who administer crude drugs in allopathic doses, even if selected according to the homeopathic law. You who talk and write much, criticizing and ridiculing homeopathy and homeopaths; but you properly belong with the allopaths. You call the conscientious followers of Hahnemann 'hayseeds,' as Dr. Goodno did at a recent session of the American Institute. You are talented and witty, perhaps above par in what you know, but your greatest weakness is that you are away from home and evidently don't know it. You are short on gumption. (Gumption is a new word and its latest meaning is said to be: "tion" (shun), "to avoid"; "to be aware of"; "gump," "a simpleton who is away from home and don't know it." Complete meaning, "shun a gump." When the lid is taken off and the light turned on, this is the first thing all good homeopaths will do.) You advocate merging with the old school—so easy for you—just where you belong. You never can, and ought never to expect to be a promoter of homeopathy. You only deceive and befuddle those whom you try to lead or teach; as was said in the Bureau of Homeopathy, during the last session of the A. I. H., "One professor of an allopathic type in a homeopathic college will do more harm than ten homeopathic teachers can repair." Your case with specific charges will receive special attention later.

TO THE "MIXERS:" When the "lid comes off" you will, of all others, appear the most ridiculous. Your name is legion. You belong, perhaps, to the majority who make up the conglomeration heretofore mentioned. You are all things to all men. You want to be known as a homeopath, but you often say (for dollars), "I practice both ways"—a kind of a you-pay-your-money-and-take-your-choice doctor. You are a liberal. You can foresee that "Homeopathy is doomed." You are a hypodermic, serumtherapy, calomel, strychnine, tonic and opiate expert. You fraudulently misrepresent homeopathy. Even the eclectics are ashamed of you, and the physio-medics are horrified by your reckless use of poisons. Your expertness lies entirely outside of homeopathy, and the world at large is deceived thereby. The general opinion and knowledge of homeopathy is gauged by your standard of unbounded duplicity; hence, discredit and disgust surround a good and noble cause.

In the church you would be called a hypocrite; in society a humbug; in war a traitor; in politics a grafter; in business a fakir; but in medicine you expect to be called liberal and scientific.

You can manage the Bureau of Clinical Medicine in the American Institute so as to exploit the Mixers' treatment, and at the same time crowd out all discussion of a better way. (Instance the Skin Clinic and Symposium on Pneumonia at the last session.) Oh, yes, you are away up in politics, but away off on homeopathy.

You are becoming an intolerable nuisance in the homeopathic camp. The more you have to do with the colleges, societies, hospitals and clinics the more obvious the nuisance. During this crusade you will be decorated with the sign-board, "To Homeopathy," or, "To Allopathy"—you to make the choice. Your therapeutic practice must be the distinctive guide. Exit your career as a straddler. You may be able to represent homeopathy, if you will adhere to the truth as embraced in the law of cure.

TO THE MATERIALIST: Your favorite declaration is, "I am as good a homeopath as you are." A real homeopath never makes such a remark, it is not necessary. You may use the single remedy, you may know much of *materia medica*, and sometimes use the Repertory; you may "take your cases" and keep a few records, but you are "stuck on" the divisibility of matter—the material dose. It would take forty mules and a cyclone to move you. You prefer to stay "stuck." At the Niagara Falls meeting of the Institute in 1904, you developed a fine scheme to get us all "stuck," but a majority, even in that conglomerate collection of homeopaths, preferred the whole of homeopathy.

You can write a prize essay, providing judges are selected who know no more about homeopathy than you do. You only see in part. You deny as fallacious important truth regarding homeopathy—truth which has been demonstrated thousands of times, and is now about to be rediscovered and established, by scientific investigation. How can you fully represent or promote homeopathy? No man can teach nor practice what he does not know. The present and future need, in the promotion of homeopathy, is for men and women who know more, and deny less, than you do. There will be a special sermon to you later.

TO THE SPECIALIST AND SURGEON—including the whole field of mechanical and surgical therapeutics; the X-ray, electricity, osteopathy, hydropathy, massage, physical culture, etc.; all have their place among useful adjuvants.

There will be no criticism, at this time, upon these substitutes for curative treatment, because, those who are devoted to these expedients make little, or no claim, that they represent or propose to promote homeopathy. Like the allopaths and eclectics, they are only what they pretend to be, so far as homeopathy is concerned. Later, the wheat and chaff will be separated and

truth will be recognized wherever truth prevails.

TO THE HOMEOPATHIC SURGEON, however, we have something to say, both now, and later in the series. Every true follower of Hahnemann needs and loves the conscientious homeopathic surgeon. We want you near for emergency work, and we often want you quickly.

There is but one serious point of dispute with you, and that has become more and more serious. Although the question is a delicate one, it must be raised, and raised now, in the beginning of this crusade, i. e., Can the homeopathic surgeon, fairly and fully represent and promote homeopathy? Will he, as an official manager of, and teacher in, our colleges; or an official leader in our societies, promote homeopathic therapeutics?

Is he sufficiently equipped, by a knowledge of the principles and philosophy, in and upon which true homeopathic therapeutics is founded, to even undertake such a task?

Are the colleges and societies, in which his influence is marked, headed towards better therapeutics; or towards surgery, mechanical and antipathic treatment? (Witness the last graduating class of an institution, thus managed, not a thousand miles from Chicago.)

If any one can answer these questions in the affirmative, speak up promptly. It is far from our purpose to impugn the motives, or speak slightingly of the influence, or work, of any good physician; however, facts are demanded, and must be given to sustain the truth.

The surgeon has a mechanical turn of mind, or he would not choose, or delight in, mechanical work; consequently, his thought and study is almost entirely along material lines, within the range of the physical senses; hence, a good diagnostician and pathologist. He seldom perceives the patient—that immaterial “vital phenomena” which is prior to, and dominates over, the material organism. It requires a philosophic turn of mind to understand, investigate and treat the patient thus designated; therefore, the medical doctor born and educated for such study, is the natural therapeutic guide; and he, not the surgeon, must represent our distinctive teaching and practice—Homeopathic Therapeutics.

TO THE ALLOPATH—or the so-called “Regular” (but so irregular that your practice is without regulation): You will be interested in this crusade when the “lid comes off”; there will be a big bunch of fellows let out who belong to you. We don’t want them; they are worse than barnacles on the homeopathic craft. Some are old and exceedingly clever in politics; others are fresh and green from the homeopathic (?) colleges. Here is a valuable tip to you: between Thanksgiving time and the holidays, this year, have your American Medical “gump”

trap working overtime. The woods will be full of big game escaping from the crusade exhibit.

TO THE LAITY—who desire homeopathy: You, above all others, will be interested in the results of this crusade for honesty in the practice of medicine. You have been “easy” for the fraud and fakir. You have asked for bread, and have been given a stone. If you really want allopathy with its heroic drugging, you ought to have it; if you desire and ask for homeopathy and are given horse medicine, as you are in nine cases out of ten, you are certainly to be pitied.

We all know by observation, that the moment a patient knows the kind of treatment he wants, and why, he has done forever with the Fixers and Mixers, who doctor for dollars, with poison drugs and heroic doses. This crusade to promote homeopathy, will include a plan to inform you along homeopathic lines so you can spot a fraud the minute he opens his medicine case, or enters the sick room.

TO THE HOMEOPATH—you who are worthy of the name; you who remain true to the single remedy in all potencies, to the minimum dose, and prescribe for the patient (not the name of the disease) as indicated by the totality of the symptoms; you are the only surviving members of the profession qualified to fully represent and promote homeopathy. You are the only practitioners who rely upon true homeopathic therapeutics to cure the sick.

If the Hahnemannian system, depending as it must upon its distinctive teaching and practice in homeopathic therapeutics, is to be preserved and handed down to succeeding generations, YOU MUST DO IT. The crisis is at hand; the mutineers are defiant; the issue must be met, and war is hereby declared.

Some startling things are being said and done demanding this immediate action.—“Homeopathy is doomed,” is a recent proclamation coming from a high official of a western, high-altitude college. “Liberty of medical opinion and action is a vital necessity,” is the published rallying cry for students, just out, coming from the president of another homeopathic (?) college, a large portion of whose graduates enter the antipathic practice, and join the American Medical Association. The American Institute was so cleverly manipulated that nearly all that is vital to homeopathic principles and philosophy was omitted, or snuffed out, at the recent Chicago meeting. Homeopathic hospitals, sanitoriums, colleges and clinics are, with a few exceptions, managed by those who endorse and use more antipathic than homeopathic treatment, being mostly in the hands of the political “liberal Mixers.”

If you have smiled while reading certain portions of this

paper, it is like laughing at your mother's funeral. Deep and lasting grief pervades the heart of every follower of Hahnemann who realizes that the "gumps and mixers" have stolen our birthright and started for the antipathic wilderness.

Who will suggest or present a plan of campaign to be opened at once, to be worked the year round, until the noble inheritance, bequeathed to a sick and dying race, is wrested from these mutineers?

Who is to be the "Paul Revere" to sound the alarm and the "Phil Sheridan" to reorganize and lead the host on to victory?

Who will join the loyal army to give conquest for the truth and enter the campaign for the restoration of true homeopathy?

Who is to be the man to give a million or more to establish a college and hospital where TRUE HOMEOPATHY shall be taught and demonstrated, a boon to oncoming generations, without doubt the greatest need and the best solution to the main question: "How to promote and promulgate homeopathy?"

The author of this appeal and the editor of this journal have already enlisted for the war and are developing plans, and propose pushing them into immediate execution.

We do not insist upon our plans if there are better ones to be suggested. Can we hear from five hundred homeopaths within the next ten days, who desire to be arrayed upon the side of truth, offering suggestions, comment or criticism? From such a consensus of opinion the very best plans to promote homeopathy can be formulated. Dr. Hallman's paper in the August number is a good beginning.

All that has been promised in this series on the general title, "Homeo-pathy vs. Anti-pathy," will be served up in monthly installments, without fear or favor. "Come along," and "come quick."

55 State Street, Chicago.

How the "Regulars" Receive Their Prophets.—Remember Lemmelweiss, the real discoverer of antiseptics. He began his work only fifty-seven years ago, nineteen years before Lister entered the field. Beneficent and true though his work was in every particular—in practice reducing the obstetrical death rate from ten to two per cent.—yet this man was persecuted by his professional colleagues to insanity and finally to a premature grave."—Dr. R. N. Foster in *The Clinique*.

COMMENT, CRITICISM AND CLIPPINGS.

By A. F. Swan, M. D., Brighton, Colorado.

We learn from the Medical Counselor that the state Homeopathic Society of Michigan is to start on an exhaustive campaign for new members and for a unification of all homeopaths in that state.

Why not also and likewise in Colorado?

Certainly there are several homeopaths in Colorado who are not members of the state society, and many who are members do not attend.

Wake up! Get together! Work for homeopathy, first, last and all the time. Eliminate those members who are so certain homeopathy is on its last legs, and only needs a little shove (which, by the way, they are only waiting a chance to give), to send it down the slide into the lake of oblivion. Eliminate the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic College from its absolute control of all matters in the society; meet away from Denver at least every other year. Sit down on the pretenders who pretend to be homeopaths and to use homeopathic methods when in reality they are using alkaloids, shot-gun prescriptions and the like. Be honest with yourselves, gentlemen, and be honest with your patients, and don't pretend to preach homeopathy when you are practicing everything but homeopathy. Homeopathy is a system of medicine—of therapeutics—and that only, when you use mechanics, electricity, massage and their kindred treatments, you cease to practice homeopathy. Do not then let homeopathy bear the blame for your failures, nor rob from the treatment used the credit of your cures.

* * * *

American Physician, for June, has the first of a series of valuable articles on the homeopathic therapeutics of the ear, which are excellent digests; clear, concise and seemingly practical. It is well worth while for the general practitioner to have this and succeeding numbers within easy reach.

* * * *

A combination prescription, copied from a homeopathic journal, as used in the practice of a homeopathic surgeon, and consisting of *nux moschata*, *gtts v.*, *carbo veg.* 3 x, and *lycopodium* 12x, aa grs. v., makes interesting reading for the homeopathic readers of that journal. And this is even a little "more so," because one of the editors of this journal is an ex-professor of the late lamented and deceased Chicago Homeopathic, and which editor and ex-professor in an unpublished letter attacked us for alleging and claiming that unhomeopathic methods in the aforesaid college had been a prime cause for its unhappy disappearance and death. Another angle of the picture is that this prescription was used and is recommended in an eastern homeopathic hospital which sets up large pretensions to purity and cleanliness in matters homeopathic. And behold how

these several professors and ex-professors in colleges homeopathic by virtue of tradition and the sign over the door, will arise in their several and respective mights and dignities and accuse us of treason and falsehood! But what can you expect when such homeopathic editor, not content with the homeopathy his alma was able to give him, hies him over to the Harvey Medical school, which is not a homeopathic school, and after due study and attention is graduated from there—a post-graduate finishing in an allopathic college! And, thereafter, in Polk's Med. and Surg. Directory, he advertises himself as "R. & H."—regular and homeopathic! If he had sons old enough—which thus far he is still too young to have, for which we humbly kotow to Fate—where would he send them for a medical education? Sir?—American Physician.

Verily Kraft is not yet subdued by the attacks made upon him in public and otherwise, to compel him to let up. More strength to his pen hand.

* * * *

What is wrong with our homeopathic colleges? The various faculties assure us there is "nothing;" they are "all right." The practice of their graduates, however, and the private utterances of their professors, combined with their treatment in clinics and elsewhere, all combine to signify something wrong, and so the question still remains unanswered.

* * * *

We often hear it sentimentally remarked that this is a queer world. So it is, but still queerer are the people in it. Divers types of humanity tread this little globe of ours, and you will come into contact with all of these types before you have been very long in the practice of medicine. One of the very first that you will encounter is that specimen of genus homo, familiarly known as the dead beat. He is on the watch for every new doctor that comes into the community. He will come early and often and stay long—just as long as you will work for him for nothing, and donate your medicine. He will flatter your vanity in every way that suggests itself to him, and will regale you with stories, if you are incautious enough to listen to him, going to show the utter incompetency of every physician in the community but yourself. Toward every doctor whom he owes he will show particular malevolence, and you can estimate quite accurately how many physicians have befriended him by the extent and direction of his abuse. You may be sure that as soon as you press him for a few dollars he will add you to the list, and you will find yourself sizzling on the gridiron of his righteous indignation, for the benefit of the next medical new-comer. As you value your peace of mind, beware of him. Scorn his cheap flattery—for praise, like hope,

is a good breakfast, but a very poor supper. While no physician should be mercenary, neither should he labor for love alone. Empty words will not buy books nor medicines, nor idle promises that bread and butter that are as loudly demanded by the internal machinery of a doctor as by that of any other man.

The ethics of the consultation room is usually considered somewhat complicated. The A. M. A. has adopted a code that is supposed to be religiously followed by the so-called "regular" physicians, and that is sufficiently rigid to satisfy the most fastidious. It almost specifies the length of coat and the style of shirt collar that should be worn in the sick room. It lays down the law so that even he who runs may read, and he who reads may run, if he is easily alarmed by formidable details. The intent of all this is doubtless of the best, and it might accomplish much good if physicians as a class would live up to it. Nevertheless all this good advice is largely superfluous, for little men do not heed it, and big men do not need it. The three things needful in the consultation room are charity, honesty, and common sense. Possessing these, the consulting physician may safely leave all red tape behind him. The lack of one or all of them will sooner or later bring disaster. Study to please the physician who calls you. A little tact will enable you to always do this, while being at the same time perfectly honest with him and the patient or his friends.

A point always to be remembered is the tremendous advantage enjoyed by the consulting physician, so far as the confidence of patient and family are concerned. The attending doctor has seen and watched the case from incipency; he has noted every detail, pondered over every symptom and circumstance likely to be of value in formulating a diagnosis and a prognosis; in a word, he has become, as he should be, a thorough master of the situation—and yet, when the consultant appears, all this goes for naught. The latter immediately becomes the oracle of the occasion. A halo of superiority surrounds his saintly head, and when he opens his mouth the patient eagerly grasps the manna of his great wisdom. This is a peculiar state of affairs, and very hard to explain on reasonable grounds, but you will find it to exist in almost every instance. The consulting physician can make or unmake his colleague in less time than it takes to tell it. A word, a look, a mere shrug of the shoulders may convey volumes. Therefore beware of this tremendous power that becomes yours when your colleague calls you. Never misuse it. Protect his interests so far as you can do so conscientiously, and you will never regret your generosity.

*"The Practical Side of Medicine," by Harvey B. Dale, M. D., Oshkosh, Wisconsin, continued from February.—Medical Visitor.

These extracts from an address to students may be old stories to the physician; from not very ancient experiences they are not yet known by all—and hence quoted.

Among all the journals which represent specified medical colleges, the Chironian stands out as a shining example for others to follow. College matters, of interest to students and alumni are emphasized—long and more or less poorly written digests of text books are conspicuous by their absence. The June number, devoted to the annual commencement, is interesting even to an outsider—and to those familiar with persons and places around the N. Y. H. M. C., must be a very pleasing and attractive number.

THE PASSING OF HOMEOPATHY.

By R. D. P. Brown, M. D., Denver, Colorado.

“Homeopathy is doomed,” so says the dean of one of our alleged homeopathic colleges and, from his standpoint, the statement is just. As he gazes upon his little world of men from which all individuality has been so carefully weeded; which has been so conscientiously guarded from the growth of thought lest it shall overshadow the lesser light of him and such as he; as he sees, without realizing, that his narrow world in which honest criticism has been suppressed and original thought trampled underfoot in the fear that one may arise who shall gain prestige over him and his kind, lies stagnant under the noonday sun of advancement great and ever greater, he feels and justly feels that homeopathy, such as he understands, is doomed.

Were it not that the prospective students and younger members of the profession uninformed as to the true status of this class of homeopaths, are deeply impressed by such statements, to discuss them would be worse than a waste of time. But for the sake of those who, coming to seek the truth are turned aside by the wall of ignorance and smug self-satisfaction builded by this class who see failure in all things but themselves, we feel justified in using space which should be given to matters more worthy of the followers of Hahnemann and his law.

The ignorance of the mass of graduates is augmented from year to year through the methods employed in most of our societies regarding the presenting of essays and their discussion.

Ninety-five per cent. of all essays offered for our consideration show, not so much the lack of thought, as the lack of knowledge of the primary principles of homeopathy. This is as it should be—the reading of a paper showing a sufficiently perfect conception of the truth to preclude criticism can be of comparatively little value. There are few capable of criticising it; it appears to the mass as something beyond them. They recognize its excellent quality without understanding it. The element of instruction through discourse and criticism is lost.

Not so, however, with a production so faulty that each

present may find some point sufficiently crude to warrant his criticism. Each may tear down the little section appealing to him as worthy of his thought and in its stead may place the little block of truth culled in his years of work. For each has some knowledge of truth unknown to the others, and by this accumulation of facts a structure of worth is built.

True, the original building is destroyed, but upon its ruins rises a structure which will forever stand.

The essayist has given the thought. What though, bit by bit, his carefully prepared work has been torn down and scattered? Because of his effort, however crude, something has been learned by all.

This is healthy discussion and means advancement. But alas! it is not the method followed in our societies.

There one must not criticise, lest the ignorance of the writer be brought to light; the one chosen to open a discussion must be one in both thought and training with the writer; he must tell what "excellent work is here;" how great is the privilege of hearing one so versed in homeopathic lore; how true are the statements made. However gross the work may be he must not by word or look permit the essayist to feel that perfection has not been reached, thus leaving the writer still in his ignorance and the mass in a maize of wonder that their teaching should have been so faulty.

If one, in the full assurance of his knowledge, shall have the temerity to criticise such work, he is frowned upon and if he shall persist, new by-laws and regulations are passed to protect the unlearned from such criticism as might hurt their tender feelings.

Thus the very object of our societies is destroyed and the medium which should carry instruction to the many is made of no avail.

It is not surprising that one living constantly in such an atmosphere should feel that homeopathy, as a school, is falling from the plane to which a century's war has raised it.

Yet the statement itself shows a lack of observation and knowledge of conditions in the homeopathic world which would be amusing were it not so pitiful and did it not so retard the development which is taking place constantly in spite of such drawbacks.

Since the advent of James T. Kent, than whom no man since Hahnemann has written or taught so well, the number of true homeopaths has quadrupled, and more.

True it is that attendance at the colleges as a whole has decreased, but this is due to the faulty instruction offered as well as to the campaign of ignorance already mentioned. Neverthe-

less there are more men to-day actually practicing under the law of "similia" than ever before in the history of the school.

Where a few years ago we experienced great difficulty in finding a physician to recommend to our patients about to leave for other localities, to-day we find within easy distance of almost any town, one whom we may not only recommend, but whom we feel assured will carry out our system of practice, being versed in the law.

Kent and his associates alone are turning out more men every year who actually follow the instruction of Hahnemann, than were ever graduated from all the so-called homeopathic colleges in any one year.

As a school we stand higher to-day in the social and even in the political world than ever before.

Again, find a man who really practices under Hahnemann's law and he will be found a successful practitioner, clung to by his patients and his friends as one of superior knowledge and ability. These conditions are so patent and so easily proved by anyone willing to observe that we must suppose some ulterior object other than the advancement of the school, to be in view of the one so viciously insistent upon the "doom of homeopathy."

Or else—perish the thought—he must have confused his own failure as a homeopath with the doom of the school under which he professes to practice.

August 23d, 1905.

ORCHIDOPEXY—NEW OPERATION.

A peculiar operation was performed by De Beule (*Centralblatt für Chirurgie*, May 6, 1905) on a seven-year-old boy with one-sided undescended testicle and inguinal hernia.

The hernia was treated in the usual way, and the testis drawn down as far as possible by gentle traction. The scrotum was then buttonholed opposite it and the testis drawn out. A corresponding slit was then made through the skin and fascia of the thigh, and the testis attached to the base of this wound by two silk sutures. The free edges of the two wounds were then sewed to each other, thus forming a tube of skin and fascia connecting the scrotum to the thigh and containing the testis. After ten days the patient got up, and after six weeks the tube was cut through near the crural end, the testis placed in the scrotum, and both ends closed.

This operation avoids sudden tension on the cord, which may lead to atrophy of the testicle.—*Therapeutic Gazette*.

The Critique

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

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 Bk., Denver, Colorado, Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the board of censors.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—G. S. Peck, M.D., president; address, Stout Block; O. S. Vinland, M.D., Secretary, 1705 Lawrence 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.

A DECLARATION OF WAR!

Beginning in this issue of The Critique we commence a crusade against anything and everything un-homeopathic. The first shot is fired by Doctor Guernsey P. Waring of Chicago, Illinois, in his letter headed "Homeopathy vs. Anti-pathology" and it leaves us little to say regarding what he intends doing in this line during the coming twelve months, but as Doctor Waring has in his possession an abundance of evidence to back up any and all statements made by him, we need only to assure our readers further that what he has set about doing will be well and thoroughly done.

This is not going to be a battle of billingsgate or a wordy warfare without the necessary evidence in our possession to back up everything we may publish; we do not intend to belittle the good intentions of those who conscientiously conform to the teachings of Hahnemann; we propose, however, to publish facts concerning the deplorable methods practiced in public institutions and private practice under the guise of homeopathy, and while our contributor's communications may not be ornamented

with as ornate rhetorical decorations as some of the prize-winning and beautifully constructed communications to the profession via the A. I. H., we can assure our readers there will be no need of an accompanying blueprint to enable them to tell what the writer intends to convey; it will be right from the shoulder and The Critique will back it up.

We feel sure that this warfare may lay claim to more than merely the merit of good intentions; inasmuch, too, as it is being waged in the interests of better homeopathy and as so many in the profession have signified a willingness to help in the good work, we trust, ere it has been continued any very great length of time, that it may merit the praise of the profession for the excellence of its execution. M.

NEW COMBINATION AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to city and county affairs whereby the county hospital has been taken out of the hands of Health Commissioner Sharpley, has caused a complete change in the personnel of the staff of this institution inasmuch as the county commissioners now have control and very recently appointed persons thereon more to the liking of said commissioners. It is an observable fact which will be noticed, no doubt, without our calling particular attention to it, that in making up the homeopathic appointees that the Denver Homeopathic College crowd has been entirely ignored, in fact the small percentage given the new school of medicine would lead one to infer that the county commissioners were in a quandary as to whether to appoint any homeopaths at all; we believe, however, that a concerted action on the part of the homeopaths, regardless of cliques, clubs, college or other combinations, would result in there being given the homeopathic profession of the city a fair and equal representation on the county hospital staff, provided the matter was properly presented to the county commissioners; and, furthermore, that a fair and equal distribution of patients might be secured through the same medium, backed by the present superintendent who has always shown a disposition to be fair in all matters pertaining to the assignment of patients. There should also be an interne appointed from the homeopathic college to this institution and there are other features connected with the county hospital and county medical work in which the homeopathic school of medicine should have an equal share with the dominant school. M.

OBSTREPEROUS OSTEOPATHS.

The second session of the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association, marked by an onslaught on the other two schools of medicine, was attended in force this morning at the Brown Palace hotel. Many papers of interest to the profession were read, and several demonstrations and clinics were given in illustration of the lectures.

Dr. J. T. Bass of Denver precipitated a merry war by his paper on "Are Osteopaths to Be Swallowed Up?" Dr. Bass said:

"Trust methods, despite the ethics which supposedly govern medicine, have wormed their way into our profession and threaten even now to disrupt the three opposing schools of osteopathy, allopathy and homeopathy. Over \$420,000,000 per annum is at stake, and the old schools are making a desperate fight to absorb our school and bring osteopaths into the conciliated fold. But we can not, and must not, adopt their methods. Nowadays every physician and surgeon is merely 'Dr. So-and-So,' without reference or respect to the school whose methods he may follow.

"We were fiercely attacked in Colorado, but two years ago the osteopaths had a state law passed which compels every license to state definitely to what school he may belong. Our enemies have not bothered us since.

"The allopathic trust has absorbed and beaten the 'homeos' into submission, and now a doctor's office, be he a 'regular' or 'homeo' is a medley of medicines advocated by both schools. Their systems are wrong, so they have been compelled to adopt each other's methods.

"A 'regular' said to me the other day, 'Osteopaths will be helpless in their fight with us. I can put in a "vibrator," and practice osteopathy, but you can never use my medicines. Now, what are you going to do about it?'

"The trust extends down the line from doctors to coroners and through to cemeteries. There is a conspiracy to kill the school of osteopathy by stealing our own thunder."

Dr. Frye of Madison, Wisconsin, said he objected to Dr. Bass' remarks and that he believed there were too many osteopaths for them ever to be absorbed.

Dr. Bass replied that ten years ago the "homeos" were in the majority, but that the allopaths had absorbed them to such an alarming extent that the College of Homeopathy in Denver was forced to close its doors this year.

Dr. R. Van Dyne, Utica, New York, said that the osteopaths should never mix with the old school, and his remarks caused more discussion.

Judging solely from reports in the secular press, we would infer that the recent meeting of our osteopathic neighbors, held

in the city of Denver, was punctuated by numerous outbursts of obstreperous oratory anent the two dominant schools of medicine. These little flurries of free, if not particularly fresh air, must be borne with by the public in general, which would be benefited thereby, in a way, if the statements made at these times possessed even a modicum of reliability; as it is, about all that can be done is to call attention of Dr. Bass and others to the fact that in their eagerness to say something they have overlooked one very important feature, and that is to adhere strictly to the truth. For instance: ten years ago, never in fact, the "homeos" were not in the majority nor have the "allopaths absorbed them to such an alarming extent that the college of homeopathy in Denver was forced to close its doors this year." We'll admit that the statement, barring our numerical strength, comes perilously close to being a fact, but it is not the fault of homeopathy that it is so, but the lack of homeopathic teaching and practice which has brought about this state of affairs. We don't believe that either of the older methods of medical practice will ever attempt to steal the thunder of the osteopaths, but if such a dire calamity should overtake them the only ones they should accuse of dishonesty are members of the homeopathic school, and not those, unless the thieves try to palm off the practice as being homeopathic. So far as the old-school is concerned, their methods and means of experimentation might as well be drawn from the osteopathic or any other system as not, as their range of resourcefulness is limited only to the confines of the earth and all it contains; their practice being made up of guesswork and a sort of go-as-you-please, the osteopaths are in luck if they don't swipe their system bodily and claim that Pa Still was an impostor when he tried to make the osteopathic system an independent institution.

The question, "Now what are you going to do about it," is answerable in only one way. If you are an osteopath, and pose as one in public, don't attempt anything else in the medical line; should any other outfit steal your thunder, or lightning for that matter, have a sufficient amount of confidence in the reliability of your lost lightning to feel that what they have confiscated will do some good even though it be used by an inexperienced individual; that is the way a true "homeo" would look at it, that is one who hasn't been "absorbed."

M.

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every 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.

Bank failure is about as hard to recover from as heart failure.

Dr. Burr still continues to improve.

Dr. Edwin J. Clark has moved his offices from 22 Steele block, this city.

The announcements of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College have been issued, so we have been told.

Dr. Strickler was elected president of the Colorado State Board of Medical Examiners at its last meeting.

The Hahnemannian Medical College of the Pacific will open its session of 1905-6 on the evening of October 4, 1905.

The next meeting of the Colorado homeopaths will be held in Denver, beginning somewhere near the 14th of the present month.

The Colorado Medical Journal for February, 1905, reached us August 1st of the present year. That is what we call rustling.

"Pain in the stomach nowadays is always appendicitis and is recognized by the physician's wife over the telephone." Osler.

Wilmington, Delaware, is going to have an addition built to its homeopathic hospital, contracts having been given for this work.

Dr. Anderson made another trip to the mountains the 12th of last month and was gone a week, during which time the editor attended to his practice.

Miss Brash is the head nurse at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital. She is a recent graduate of the institution. Miss McFadden is still in the city.

Dr. C. E. Tennant of Denver was appointed chairman of the Bureau of Sanitary Science at the meeting of A. I. H. Apologies for overlooking this in our last issue.

The next meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held at Atlantic City one year from this month. Save up your pennies and go.

According to the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, the Denver Homeopathic Medical College will begin its twelfth annual session the 18th of this month.

There were 2,353 deaths from pneumonia in Chicago during the first half of the present year, according to reports of the health department, and 1,700 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

"Fraternity of antagonistic principles is a pipe-dream" is the way Homeopathic Recorder puts it when you talk about mixing homeopathy with allopathy. Correct!

The name of James Butcher Brown, M. D., was conspicuous by its absence from the title page of July issue of Progress, which has heretofore claimed him as its business manager.

Editor Harvey B. Dale, in the July issue of Medical Visitor, acted as though he suspected soft, sweet-voiced Dr. Strickler of Denver of something serious the way he mentioned the doctor's dress suit.

"Chicago papers please copy" should have been suggested before the meeting of the A. I. H. instead of afterwards, judging by the very meagre reports of this meeting which appeared in the Chicago press.

July Clinique contains a very handsome half-tone of the exceedingly handsome George F. Shears, M. D., president of Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

During the hours while not in attendance upon private cases, nurses on the private staff of a London hospital return to duty in the wards. Just to keep their "hand in," as it were.

According to an osteopathic orator, the Denver Homeopathic Medical College has closed up shop. Haven't received the announcements for 1905-6.

An item of news in July Clinique informs us that "Prof. Clifford Mitchell is about to again assume the duties of matrimony." If he does we hope he will not assume too much of it all at once.

The Boston University School of Medicine sends out a very prosperous looking pamphlet announcing its thirty-third annual intention of continuing business at the old stand.

The Medical Advance also pays its respects to the Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter's method of treating Fourth of July wounds homeopathically (?).

The Hospital Leaflet says that "the Pittsburg Homeopathic Hospital acknowledged a recent gift from Mr. Joseph R. Orr, of Bibles and Testaments in seven different languages."

It has been found necessary to raise the price for the support of the Good Samaritan Bed in the Rochester Homeopathic Hospital from \$200 to \$300 per annum.

In the catalogue of attendance upon practitioners' course, New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1905, the name of Margaret Beeler, M. D., Colorado Springs, is the only one recorded from the Rocky mountain region.

After a short but exceedingly satisfactory sojourn in Los Angeles, California, Dr. S. S. Smythe returned to Denver the 9th of last month pretty well satisfied with Colorado, notwithstanding he found many things to admire and enjoy in the Golden State.

A recent letter from Dr. Kent advises the editor of his whereabouts, which is in the Norway pine forest on the shore of Mautrop lake, Minnesota, where he is enjoying himself to the fullest, in company with his most excellent wife.

Kraft's paragraphs regarding the recent meeting of the American Institute are very snappy—that is, those which appeared in the August issue of *American Physician*. But look here, young feller, what do you mean by that lack of brightness on our Websterian forehead?

The Rochester (New York) Health Bureau has printed an admirable small pamphlet "How to Take Care of the Babies During Hot Weather." That would be a valuable document to distribute outside of the town in which it originated.

One of the junior class students of the Denver Homeopathic is acting as interne at the hospital and a recent telephone communication with that institution advised us that he was also "superintendent." Nothing like being the whole IT.

Read the advertisement in this issue of the Morton safety razor. As a saver of time, as a sanitary proposition, from many different view-points, this invention is of intense interest to the medical profession. Write for information and say you saw the advertisement in *The Critique*.

August issue of the *Homeopathic Recorder* contains Dr. E. J. Clark's article on "Substitution," which appeared as an original communication in our July issue. Inasmuch as the customary courtesy of credit to this journal has been omitted, we simply rise to remark that this kind of piracy is never practiced by *The Critique*.

Dr. Albert F. Swan of Brighton brightened the *Critique* editorial sanctum with beams from his benign countenance the 12th of last month. We are in hopes that our winning ways will have the effect of inducing him to contribute more regularly to this journal in the future than he has been in the past.

Undertaker to Washington Park Tramway Conductor—Everybody seems stuck on riding with you.

Conductor—Yes, that's a fact, but they don't seem to be 'just dying to,' like they are when they ride with you.

Gatchell of the *Clinique* thinks the failure on the part of the Chicago daily press to report the national convention of the homeopaths due to influence exerted by the A. M. A. If the reason, that association possesses a pretty plump pull.

Honolulu, Aug. 17.—A dispatch by wireless telegraph from Hilo says that Hana, the Hawaiian wife of Kailua, a Chinaman, gave birth to one child on last Thursday, two on Sunday, one on Monday, two on Tuesday morning and one on Tuesday night. All are dead.—*Daily Paper*.

Dr. William Boericke's son, W. Fay, graduated from Harvard recently with high honors, having completed a four years' course in three. The Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy considers this a very praiseworthy proceeding on the part of this young man.

"The Bloodless Phlebotomist" is the title of a very handsome little booklet issued by the Denver Chemical Manufacturing Company of New York. It tells all about antiphlogistine and its use in all cases and conditions and should be in the hands of everyone using this thoroughly reliable preparation.

Woodland Park, Colorado, must be a mighty healthy summer and winter resort. News comes of the arrival of a charming daughter at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Vinyard, who are both well known in Denver, the doctor having been interne and his estimable wife the head nurse at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital not so very many years ago.

In a certain unmentionable a certain Denver physician announces himself as making a specialty of diseases of women and children while his advertisement in a Chicago publication declares diseases of the throat and chest to be his delight. You pay your money and takes your choice.

The forty-sixth annual announcement of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, 1905-6, has reached this office bearing the customary evidences of prosperity, which like documents in the past have possessed. The practitioners' course of this college, 1905, was well attended and gave great satisfaction to the twenty-eight physicians who patronized it.

Dr. C. G. Parsons, formerly chief resident physician at the county hospital, has severed his connection with that institution and will hereafter devote himself exclusively to the practice of anaesthetics. His offices are in the Jackson block, 315, and his telephone number is Main 5257.

According to press dispatches the early part of last month, the Colorado State Board of Health is busted, financially, and asks the governor to do something for it in the way of furnishing funds to carry it through the balance of the biennial period for which the last Legislature made a provision of \$5,000. Who got the money?

Police Surgeon Prewitt resigned his position last month in order that his friends on the Fire and Police Board might not be criticised too severely for retaining him after the Post's expose of his methods. The Post objected to live people being rushed to the morgue in order that a Democratic coroner might have a job, which demonstrates the old saying that "some people are almighty hard to please."

A post-card from Frank Kraft, M. D., dated at the Portland Fair ground, August 4th, and addressed to the editor of The Critique, would indicate that that gay and festive follower of Aesculapins was having a good time in the wild and woolly Northwest. We haven't received the August Physician yet and hope it hasn't suspended. (This was written early in the month, however, and it may show up yet.) Later—It has come.

About the only thing that our esteemed contemporary, Clinique, crows about in referring to the recent Institute meeting is the quality of weather furnished during the session. Let's see: Who is it that is responsible for the weather in Chicago? Oh, yes! The Lord. If not the responsible party, we have forgotten the names of those comprising the weather committee.

"Be wise," is the wail of a certain unmentionable which started out as a two-dollar-per an. (with soap) proposition a little over a year ago but which now advertises a cut of fifty per cent. in its subscription price (no soap). With experience more wisdom always comes to those who wait; a rapid increase, however, in the number of volumes is no indication of an increase in the volume of rapid returns.

Dr. Lilburn Merrill has recently returned from Glenmore, in Park canon, where the summer camp of the Juvenile Industrial League was located. Dr. Merrill conducted about twenty excursions to this delightful retreat and in all about 375 poor children were given an outing for periods ranging from two days to that many weeks. Hon. B. B. Lindsey is president of the association and anything he has to do with in which children's interests are at stake is sure to be successful.

John Alexander Dowie, the prophet who has profited by the absolute confidence a community in Illinois has in everything he says, recently issued an edict to his followers which will result in great profit to the obstetrical branch of the medical profession, provided it proves prolific of results. He has commanded that in every family within the zone of Zion (Illinois), there shall be a baby born at least once a year. But, say, John, that isn't the way they get 'em, "don't-cher-know."

A company has been incorporated in St. Louis whose stunt is to convert rotten eggs into good ones, by preserving and canning them, and putting them on the market. The worst thing about the whole procedure is that this truck finds a ready sale, but if the Lord will preserve us against making a mistake in the matter, we'll guarantee that none of the preserved eggs will find a compartment for canning purposes inside our carcass.

Dr. J. B. Kinley, registrar of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College, met with quite a serious accident at his summer home at Glen Park, near Palmer Lake, Colorado, the 6th of last month, whereby one of the bones of his right forearm was broken and the right shoulder dislocated. He came to the city long enough to have the damages repaired by Dr. John Galen Locke, after which he immediately returned to his rural retreat in the mountains.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of New York will meet in semi-annual session in the city of Syracuse, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th of the present month. H. Worthington Paige, M. D., the energetic secretary, has issued a very handsome booklet which contains a list of officers, committees, bureaus and all other necessary information. Dewitt G. Wilcox, M. D., is the president of the association.

The forty-sixth annual announcement of "Old Hahnemann" of Chicago is before us bearing all the ear-marks of a prosperous and pro-

gressive institution. The document in question contains a register of students, list of alumni of Hahnemann Medical College, including alumni of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and is a circular of general information for 1905-6 of matters pertaining to this, the greatest of all homeopathic institutions in the world.

Read Dr. Waring's initial letter upon the subject of Homeopathy vs. Anti-pathology. This is the doctor's "Declaration of War" on everything un-homeopathic and as he is the most intensely homeopathic in all of his ideas, there is no reason for feeling any fear but what the subject will be handled without gloves. These articles will run through the coming twelve numbers and longer, if necessary, at the conclusion of which we hope to have covered the ground most completely. Send in your subscription now.

There was a good deal of homeopathy in the Institute—in spots—if you happened to hit those spots. We heard one chairman say, in a mechanical bureau of one of the by-products of the Institute, that the paper just read was one of the finest evidences that the homeopathic surgeon was the peer and superior of his old-school brother. And yet in the paper so read, there wasn't one reference to anything homeopathic, and it could with as fine grace have been read in the A. M. A. with which some small portion of the Institute is now becoming enamored.—American Physician.

Look here, Kraft, you're a kicker.

As foreshadowed in last issue of The Critique, the name of James Ritchey Horner, M. D., has been taken from the editorial page of Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter. Drs. Bishop, Phillips and Kimmell now constitute the editorial staff of the Reporter and if we are to judge of what we may expect in the future by the make-up and contents of the August issue, we will put our stamp of approval upon the above named publication and wish it and the college it so valiantly voices, all manner of prosperity.

Dr. LeRoy Hedges, president of the State Homeopathic Society of Colorado, was a caller at this office the last day of July. The doctor has given up his practice in Grand Junction and is, at present, actively engaged in getting rich through the medium of a marvelous and inexhaustible copper mine of which he is the principal owner. He spent some time in perfecting arrangements for the forthcoming state society meeting, in the success of which he is as deeply interested as ever, but he talked copper pretty glibly, as he does everything else he ever discusses, and will, no doubt, convince a goodly number that it would be a good thing to invest in.

The facility with which the Post of this city erects five, eight and ten-story structures on nearly every vacant corner in the city must impress its readers residing in remote regions with the progressive spirit which prevails hereabouts. The most recent building scheme to come under our observation, and one which will interest the medical profession in general, is the construction, by the city, of a new \$50,000 emergency hospital and we have no doubt but what members of the profession are already imagining themselves upon the staff of this institution and as saving Rabaks and other unfortunates by the dozen. It is hardly to be expected that the building will be completed for the forthcoming Grand Army meeting and may be not until after the auditorium is begun, but it will——

The Critique has no desire to contribute to the irresponsible information which will, occasionally, creep into medical, as well as other publications, consequently takes this opportunity of correcting a misstatement made on page 298 of our last issue in which we say, "As outside the college in which Dr. James Tyler Kent teaches this particular branch in connection with the study of homeopathic materia medica, there is no time devoted to such instruction in other so-called homeopathic institutions." Dr. H. C. Allen, editor-in-chief of Medical Advance, calls our attention to the fact that "the repertory, Bonninghausen's especially, has been taught in the clinic room of Hering College since its first course of lectures in 1872. Dr. Tomhagan has used it every year; I have used it and so has others. We could not teach homeopathy without it, could not instruct the students in the selection of the remedy without." Glad there is one institution willing and ready to stand up for the quality of homeopathy it handles. Any others?

Mount Carroll Democrat: Some years ago the firm of Drs. H. W. and R. P. Wales of Lanark was one of the most prominent in Carroll county. They were brothers and both most excellent practitioners. But trouble of some kind came between them. They dissolved partnership, and in fact became bad friends, only speaking to each other when business demanded. Dr. Henry Wales continued at Lanark, while Dr. R. Wales came to Mount Carroll. Both prospered. In fact, both were so popular, and their services in such demand, that they worked harder than they should. Both are now old men, as the world goes. "Dr. Hen," as he is familiarly called, is in bad health, while Dr. Royal P. is getting ready to go to Colorado Springs to pass the remainder of his life in ease. Wednesday the brothers met in Lanark, talked over their old-time trouble, both acknowledged their haste in different transactions and they made all differences right, and we are sure both are happier now than they have been for many years.

Both old friends of The Critique editor, who is glad to hear the good news.

Kraft thought it a little queer so many policemen were in sight during the recent meeting of the A. I. H. in Chicago, which recalls a story Mike Clark, the Union depot policeman, told us a Sunday or two ago: "Two rather wild young buckos from the East were reminded of their religious duty out in this wild and woolly country in the early days by the appearance of a missionary priest and each decided to make a much-delayed confession. The 'first choice' falling to Mike (not Clark), he entered the confessional, where he remained something over a half hour, which appeared to his waiting friend, Pat, an inordinate period for a man with even the accumulated burden of sin and wrong-doing which he knew his friend to possess, so he concluded to investigate. Peering into the box, he beheld Mike in a very penitent position, but there was no priest in sight.

"'Phat are yez doin'?' (No answer.)

"'Are yez nearly throo?'

"'Not half.'

"'Where's the father?'

"'Gone to get somethin' t' eat.'

"'Look out, ye divvle; more likely he's gone to get a policeman.'"

This only shows that a fear of the police often pervades the peaceful precincts of the professional as well as the confessional.

Yellow fever seems to be a very stubborn subject for scientific medicine to overcome. We don't see why President Roosevelt does not send a few Homopathic physicians to the Southland so sadly scourged by this trouble for which the poor little "muskeet" is to blame, and see if there could not be some change accomplished.

You all remember that beautifully illustrated feature of The Critique's January (1905) edition, don't you? That one which gave the bouquet of homeopathic beauties who were appointed on the county hospital staff at that time. Well, you need not count that as being authentic any longer as regards the entire bunch, because the county commissioners have handed out a new deal, in consequence whereof all but two of the former number have been dropped, Dr. C. N. Hart and Dr. J. Wylie Anderson being the two retained, while Dr. C. E. Tennant has been added to the gynecologists. Out of a staff consisting of fifty-one physicians, the homeopaths got three, but that is pretty fair when you take everything into consideration, consequently The Critique says: "Thanks, dreadfully."

SCROFULOSIS WITH INVOLVEMENT OF THE SKIN.

The form of scrofuloderma, most frequently seen in practice has its origin in the lymphatic glands of the neck, axilla, and inguinal region. Under the skin glands may be felt as firm, movable, tolerably numerous bodies. Their growth is slow and indolent. Occasionally here and there a gland may attain considerable size, which either remains indolent for a long time or undergoes spontaneous resolution, or more frequently terminates in suppuration. Preceding the suppurative process the overlying skin becomes thin and takes on a violaceous color. Later the skin breaks down and after rupture there is a discharge of thin curdy pus mixed with blood. Sinuses form and the skin is undermined and perforated leading to the formation of strenuous ulcers. In shape the ulcers are oval or linear and show purplish undermined edges. Pale, unhealthy granulations cover the ulcerous surfaces.

In some cases, according to Eve, a conglomeration of glands may be detected which show no tendency to fuse or become matted together. Another form of strumous dermatitis is the so-called scrofuloderma, which commences as small nodules and gradually attains a considerable size. Hallepeau has observed that these gummata occur along the course of the lymphatics of a limb. Another skin manifestation of scrofuloderma is chronic eczema of the skin or scalp found in patients who have a tuberculous diathesis. Eczema of this variety is apt to be scaly and indolent, though very stubborn, and shows little response if measures are directed to the local condition alone and the general state of nutrition ignored.

The above conditions are most frequently encountered according to Holt, among children from three to ten years of age, and he recommends the very best surroundings as the "sine qua non" of treatment. This includes diet, climate, fresh air. The indolent local condition should be let alone, and the parts merely kept clean. For internal medication the syrup of the iodide of iron and cordial of cod liver oil (Hagee) should be the physician's main reliance, and occasionally arsenic should be used to supplement the other tonics mentioned.—American Journal of Dermatology.

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE ANAEMIA IN PORTO RICO

The commission appointed by the United States government in February, 1904, for the "study and treatment of anaemia in Porto Rico, has submitted a report to the governor of that island. This report covers over 200 pages, and is printed both in the Spanish and the English language.

The commission were experts in their special field, and the amount of work done by these gentlemen, the exceedingly painstaking manner in which they attended to every detail of the subject, stamps this inquiry as one of the most scientific and thorough investigations ever undertaken in the cause of public health.

As early as 1899, Dr. Bailey K. Ashford, who later became a member of this commission, discovered ankylostoma in the faeces of anaemic patients who were then crowding the filed hospitals at Ponce. This was the first positive evidence in Porto Rico that the disease known as anaemia was in reality ankylostomiasis or uncinariasis, and so prevalent did this disease become during the ensuing years that fully ninety per cent. of the population became affected.

When the commission appointed by the United States began its investigation in Porto Rico it established a hospital consisting of tentwards, first at Bayamon, and later at Utuado, the most anaemic districts of the island.

The object of the treatment was first to remove the parasite, and then to cure the anaemia. To kill the parasite the commission used thymol, malefern and betanaphthol, but the preference was given to thymol. First, the patient received a purge of salts, and on the following day he was made to fast until 1 o'clock, and then given thymol in doses not exceeding four grammes, then another purge was given to remove the parasites killed with the antiseptic. The purpose of the first purge was to clear the intestines of the mucus, etc., so as to allow the thymol to act. The thymol and purge treatment was then resumed once a week until the faeces showed no more uncinaria.

While thymol kills the parasite and the purges remove them from the intestines, also diminishing the amount of toxins in the system, these remedies only clear the field for a reconstructive process in the blood, which is needful for the restoration of the extremely anaemic patient to health.

Iron was given in the severer cases of anaemia. Pepto-Mangan (Gude) was the only proprietary remedy reported by the commission, the other remedies used being pharmacopoeial preparations. That over eighteen pages of the report should be devoted to cases treated with Pepto-Mangan proves the high regard in which the commission held this preparation, and established the unrivaled clinical value of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) in one of the most severe forms of anaemia—that of uncinariasis or miner's anaemia.

In reading the report of the commission, the unbiased character of the work stands out clearly, and yet the results obtained point so distinctly to the supremacy of Pepto-Mangan (Gude), that even if numerous other records were not available, proving the therapeutic value of this remedy, this report alone would suffice to establish Pepto-Mangan at once as the foremost haematinic known. The eighteen cases in which Pepto-Mangan (Gude) was used by the commission in the treatment of uncinariasis were selected on account of their extreme severity, and thus these cases represent the most crucial test to which any iron preparation can be subjected. The results obtained with this treatment were extremely gratifying. In nearly all of the cases re-

ported we find notes such as these: "Excellent condition; completely cured," etc., while the difference between the low percentage of haemoglobin (some cases showing only eleven per cent.) and the low count of the red blood cells, at the beginning of treatment with Pepto-Mangan and the nearly normal findings at the conclusion, affords convincing proof of the efficacy of the medication.

A noteworthy fact is that none of the patients showed any digestive disturbance after the administration of Pepto-Mangan, although the remedy was used for many weeks in each case. When we remember the extremely low state in which most of these patients were found on admission, and the fact that several suffered from gastro-intestinal symptoms incident to their disease, this detail is by no means to be underestimated.

The observations of the commission were made under government control, and, therefore, the report may be regarded as a supreme test, and the efficacy of Pepto-Mangan in one of the severest forms of anaemia is proved beyond a doubt.—The Chironian.

THE TREATMENT OF DIABETES.

By Robert C. Kenner, A. M., M. D., Ex-President of Louisville Clinical Association, Editor Third and Fourth Editions of Garrod's *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, etc., Louisville, Ky.

It is highly important that diabetic patients live up to strict hygienic rules. The least infraction of the laws of health rarely fails to render them substantially worse, while, on the other hand, their strict observance is rewarded with improvement. Sources of worry should be avoided, and every influence which tends to perturb the patient must be as far as possible removed. The patient should wear flannel next to the skin. Baths in tepid water should be indulged in every two or three days. Moderate exercise should be insisted upon, but the utmost care must be taken that this does not lead to exhaustion.

The treatment of diabetes may be said to be dietetic and medicinal. It is impossible to attain satisfactory results in the treatment of these patients unless we formulate for them a correct dietary, and the patient adheres to it with all sincerity. In fact, it is well that patients at the outset be told in the plainest terms that success is dependent upon the strictest attention to the matter of diet, and to other directions regarding drugs. I give here the foods which are to be used by the diabetic patient. May take soups or broths of beef, chicken, mutton, veal, oysters, clams, terrapin or turtle (not thickened with any farinaceous substances), beef tea. Shell fish and all kinds of fish, fresh, salted, dried, pickled or otherwise preserved (no dressing containing flour). Eggs in any way most acceptable. Fat beef, mutton, ham, bacon, poultry, sweetbreads, calf's head, sausage, kidneys, pigs' feet, tongue, tripe, game (all cooked free of flour, potatoes, bread or crackers). Gluten porridge, gluten bread, gluten gems, gluten biscuit, gluten wafers, gluten griddle cakes, almond bread or cakes, bran bread or cakes. String beans, spinach, beet tops, chickory, kale, lettuce, plain or dressed with oil and vinegar, cucumbers, onions, tomatoes, mushrooms, asparagus, oyster plant, celery, dandelions, cresses, radishes, pickles, olives. Custards, jellies, creams (without any sugar), walnuts, cocoanuts, pecans. Tea or coffee (without any sugar), pure water.

These must be avoided: Liver, sugar, sweets or starches of any kind, wheaten bread or biscuits, corn bread, oatmeal, barley, rice, rye bread, arrowroot, sago, macaroni, tapioca, vermicelli, potatoes, par-

snips, beets, turnips, peas, carrots, beans, melons, fruits, puddings, pastry, pies, ices, honey, jams, sweet or sparkling wines, cordials, cider, porter, lager, chestnuts, peanuts.

Of drugs which have been found beneficial in the treatment of diabetes, I might give quite a list. But a consultation of the leading authorities will make it plain that opium is the remedy which is regarded as most beneficial. In fact, other remedies, while they often seem to afford benefit for a time, are rarely found satisfactory after having been taken for a period long enough to bring permanent results.

Regarding the value of opium as a remedy in the treatment of diabetes, let me quote some authorities. Bartholow says: "Opium is a very important addition to our resources in the treatment of diabetes, as Pary has shown. From six to twelve grains a day are necessary in order to produce a decided impression. It checks the bulimia, the inordinate appetite, allays thirst, diminishes the flow of the urine, and the excretion of sugar, and probably arrests or prevents the changes in the nervous system which accompany or are causative of this disease."

Stevens says: "Opium is generally the most useful drug; it should be given in small doses, gradually increased until the patient takes five or six grains daily."

Lockwood says: "Opium is a valuable drug, and in diabetes there exists a tolerance for its use."

Osler, who is, beyond all doubt, the greatest observer on this hemisphere, says: "Opium alone stands the test of experience as a remedy capable of limiting the progress of the disease. Diabetic patients seem to have a special tolerance for this drug."

I could greatly multiply the list of able writers on the practice of medicine who regard opium as the sheet anchor remedy in the treatment of this disease, but those opinions I have noted are sufficient to show that the best observers favor this agent, and regard it as the resource of our art in the combat with this affection.

A study of authorities, while it emphasizes the curative value of opium, will also reveal the fact that constipation and other unfavorable results which that drug possesses, has, to a great extent, made it dreaded. This objection has now by the help of modern pharmacy, been eliminated, and we are able to administer opium in a form that does not damage the secretions, and which, in other words, exerts the action of opium without the prejudicial by-effects which are inseparable from opium in any other form. I refer to papine, that being an ideal opiate in diabetes, and any other condition where the action of a pure opiate is desired, in which the injurious by-effects of the drug do not enter.

I have employed papine in the treatment of a considerable number of diabetic patients, and its action has been all that I could desire. It exerted the action of opium, but did not produce derangement of the secretions or active congestion of the brain, as results uniformly from the old-time opium preparations.

Osler says: "Not much effect is noticed unless the patient is on a rigid diet. When the sugar is reduced to a minimum, or is absent the opium should be gradually withdrawn. The patients not only bear well these large doses of the drug, but they stand its gradual reduction."

The principle to be observed is to give papine until the sugar disappears, then gradually withdraw the agent. The urine must be examined every day or every other day, and papine is to be used until there is no sugar.

Papine should be given in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime. A teaspoonful of papine represents the strength of one-eighth morphine, and this gives one a lucid idea of the dosage. I give the drug in gradually increasing doses until the sugar disappears; then I gradually lessen the dose, but if sugar reappears, I go back to larger dosage.

Having treated a considerable number of cases of diabetes with papine, I am frank to say that it surpasses all other agents in this disease and should be employed in all of these cases. I consider all cases as having a favorable outlook where the patient will adhere to the diet, and where he will take the papine regularly. Of course, I mean those patients who in the nature of things are capable of cure.

Constipation is often a symptom, and this must be treated by saline laxatives, etc., but no resort must be made to purgative drugs. They increase debility and often turn the scale against a patient. When boils and carbuncles threaten, or when they appear, ethol should be given in doses of a teaspoonful every two hours until they disappear.

When diabetic coma seems imminent, large doses of sodium bicarbonate are to be given, and whisky is also to be exhibited freely. To relieve insomnia and nervousness, bromidia is the most efficacious remedy I know.—Medical brief.

SAL HEPATICA.

The attention of the medical profession is being directed to the use of Sal Hepatica in typhoid fever and inflammatory conditions of the bowels. It appears to be a very safe, saline laxative in such affections, being less obnoxious to the organism than sodium phosphate alone or other salines and is more readily eliminated.

By commingling lithium and sodium phosphates in proper proportions with certain of the "Bitter Water" salts, the manufacturers of Sal Hepatica claim a compound is secured that is superlatively more active than either the lithium or sodium salt alone, or, indeed, than any of the natural purgative mineral waters. Recognizing this, the most eminent practitioners latterly have taken to prescribing Sal Hepatica in preference to the natural waters, with the result that the remedial action of the latter is enhanced, the untoward manifestations accruing reduced to a minimum and their palatability materially increased.

Sal Hepatica is very effective in limiting and reducing the amount of uric acid formed within the circulation and excreted by the kidneys, and is freely absorbed and taken into the blood and as rapidly (along with the chemical products formed) eliminated by the excretory ducts or organs as is readily demonstrated by its presence, after a brief course thereof, in perspiration and urine, the latter more particularly being doubled or trebled as to quantity and rendered decidedly alkaline.

Sal Hepatica is the original effervescent saline laxative, hepatic stimulant, uric acid solvent and eliminant of irritating toxins in the alimentary tract. It is manufactured under the direct supervision of J. LeRoy Webber, Ph. G., its originator, and only at the laboratories of Bristol-Myers Co., manufacturing chemists, 277-279 Greene avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT OF THE SUMMER DIARRHEAS
OF INFANTS.

Of the various agents that have been suggested for the disinfection of the intestinal tract, Acetozone is by far the most promising. It has been shown by Nevy and Freer, of the University of Michigan, that Acetozone, even in weak solutions, destroys *bacillus pyocyaneus*, *bacillus coli*, *bacillus typhosus*, *bacillus diphtheriæ*, *staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, and *streptococcus pyogenes*, in less than one minute. These writers say that "while the strong solution kills everything almost instantly, the weaker solution (1:3000) destroys the vegetating germs, as a rule, within one minute." At the same time, solutions of 1 to 1000 strength are given internally without the least harmful effect. The good results accruing from the use of this remedy in the summer complaints of young children are early and unmistakable; the discoloration and putridity of the stools disappear; the diarrhea is checked; the temperature falls; pain and inflammation subside; the vomiting is controlled, and the condition of anguish and irritability is consequently greatly dispelled.

In dealing with this class of cases the following make up the round of treatment: (a) withdrawal of milk and the substitution of thin broths, albumen and cereal waters, or other liquid feedings; (b) immediate evacuation of the stomach and intestines by stomach-washing and intestinal flushing with Acetozone solution (1:5000 or stronger); (c) the sustaining of the patient's vitality; (d) administration of an internal antiseptic—Acetozone (1:3000 to 1:1000); (e) the observance of hygienic conditions. In giving the drug, the solution usually administered to adults (15 grains to 1 quart) should be diluted with one-half its quantity of water and flavored with lemon or orange juice. It should be given in teaspoonful doses at frequent intervals—every twenty or thirty minutes in the beginning, lengthening the intervals as the case progresses.

Colonic irrigation is a useful procedure in cholera infantum. Acetozone (1:5000) solution is unexcelled for this purpose. The same solution may be used for lavage, which is recommended by many leading authorities. In washing out the stomach the irrigating fluid invariably should be lukewarm and is best introduced prior to the feedings. Its continuance must be based on the character of the washings.

Acetozone is marketed in ounce, half-ounce and quarter-ounce vials and in boxes containing six vials of fifteen grains each. An ounce is sufficient to make eight gallons of aqueous solution.

In the wasting diseases, as well as in rickets, scrofula and marasmus, it is of the greatest importance that a remedy be selected which will quickly check the pathological condition and restore the organism to the normal without producing digestive or other functional disturbances. Cod liver oil has always stood first in the category of remedies calculated to bring about this desirable result, but unfortunately its peculiar odor and taste are features which are quite often objectionable to patients. Hagee's *cord. ol. Morrhuæ comp.* is an elegant preparation, containing all the essential therapeutic properties of cod liver oil and combined with tissue-building chemicals (hyposulphites of lime and soda) and aromatics which render it agreeable to the palate.—*American Journal of Dermatology.*

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KALI SULPHURICUM.

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

Two very deep acting remedies unite to form this one. It was left to Shussler to show its first curative powers. Dewey's work on the "Tissue Remedies" gives the best presentation from the biochemic view. The writer gathered the symptoms from reported cures for many years, and found they were justified by the study of the two remedies entering into the formation. Many of these symptoms come out upon the sick as aggravations. Some of these are only cured symptoms. This arrangement could be improved upon much by provings. If the reader will carefully use this remedy as herein directed he will be astonished at its depth of action, and if he uses it high he will be surprised at the length of action of every single dose. It has cured epilepsy, lupus and epithelioma, and many desquamating skin affections. It has cured most obstinate cases of chronic intermittent fever. It is useful in catarrhal affections with thick yellow or greenish pus or *thin yellow watery discharges*. Most symptoms are aggravated in the evening. The patient craves fresh and even cold air, and he is ameliorated in open air and cool air. Aggravation by exertion and becoming heated. Complaints come on during rest, and are ameliorated by motion. Complaints aggravated in warm room. Takes cold from being overheated. When once heated he cannot cool off without taking cold. *Predisposition to phthisis*. It is frequently indicated after *Tuberculinum*. Epileptiform convulsions. Jerking of the limbs and twitching of muscles. Dropsical condition of the extremities. Loss of flesh, and complaints aggravated after eating. Fasting ameliorates many symptoms. Flabby muscles. Fatty degeneration of glands, liver and heart. Heaviness of limbs and weariness of the body. Hysterical symptoms. Sluggishness of the body and lack of physical irritability. Well selected remedies fall short in action. Wants to lie down, but lying in bed aggravates; he must walk about to ameliorate his sufferings. Surging of blood in the body. Pain in the limbs, bones and glands. *Wandering pains*. Pains ameliorated by motion, ameliorated walking, ameliorated in open air; aggravated in a warm room, ag-

gravated sitting or lying, or rest in any form. The pains are burning, *cutting*, jerking STITCHING and TEARING. ULCERATIVE PAINS. Tearing downward in the limbs. Tearing in glands and muscles. PULSATION ALL OVER THE BODY. Touch aggravates many symptoms. Many symptoms appear *on waking*. Trembling and quivering. Walking ameliorates. Warm coverings aggravate, warm room aggravates, warm bed aggravates, warm wraps aggravate; bathing aggravates. Complaints dating back to suppressed eruptions. Post scarletinal nephritis. One does not need to reflect to perceive this is a Pulsatilla somewhat intensified. It takes up the work and finishes as a complement of Pulsatilla, unless as in some instances, the patient becomes a cold and chilly subject and is better during rest, and then Silicea often will be found to have what symptoms remain. It is usual for a patient under a deep acting remedy to go to opposite modalities, and hence *Puls.* is so often followed by *Silicea*; but this is not always true. When *Puls.* has acted well for a time and because of opposite modalities *Silicea* does good work for a while, and then the patient swings back to the original state, symptoms and modalities, then it is that Kalisulph is of great usefulness. What occurs is the same as when *Sulph.*, *Calc.* and *Lyc.* have rotated in a given case too deep to be cured by a single remedy and a series of remedies has been what was required because the symptoms changed in such a manner that such a series was homeopathically suited.

Quite unlike *Pulsatilla*, this patient is easily angered and obstinate and VERY IRRITABLE. Seems to be thinking of something far away. ANXIETY in *evening* in bed, during the night and on waking. Aversion to work, to business and to company (like *Puls.*) Concentration of mind difficult, and want of self-confidence. Confusion in the evening and in the morning, in a warm room, ameliorated in open air. *Dullness of mind*, discouraged and discontented with everything. Extremely *excitable*, and *mental exertion aggravates*. Fear at night, of death, of falling, and of people. Frightened at trifles, and forgets what he was going to do and to say. He is always in a hurry, as if excited. Impatient and impetuous. Hysterical and excited in the evening, and mind active. Cannot make up his mind to do and act. Very irritable in the morning on waking, in the evening and during menses. Misplaces words in writing. Alternating moods. Changeable disposition. Restlessness during menses. Low spirited morning and evening. *Oversensitive* to noise. Mental symptoms from sexual excesses. Walking in sleep. Shrieking. Easily startled, from fright, on falling asleep, and *during sleep*. Indisposed to talk. He talks in sleep. *General timidity*. Weeping.

The vertigo is a prominent feature in the evening, in a warm

room, aggravated after eating, aggravated during headache, aggravated looking upwards; with nausea; must lie down; objects turn in a circle; aggravated sitting, aggravated rising up, and standing; ameliorated in open air. Feels that he is falling forward. He staggers.

Boiling sensation in the head, and coldness of vertex. Hyperæmia in bed, on coughing, and in a warm room. Constriction like a band or a close fitting cap. Constriction of forehead. Much dandruff. Eruptions on scalp, crusts, eczema, moist, sticky, pimples, scaling. Fullness in head, and *hair falls out*. Heat in head in a warm room. Heat in *forehead*. Flushes of head. Heaviness of head, morning, in forehead, in occiput. Itching of the scalp in the morning. The brain feels loose. Sensation of movements in head on moving the head. There are numerous headaches. Pain *morning* on waking, EVENING and *night*, aggravated from a draft, during chill, taking cold, during coryza, on coughing, after eating, when heated, from *warm room*, jarring, during menses, motion of the head, pressure. It is ameliorated in open air, in cold air, lying. Rheumatic headache in evening, aggravated in warm room, aggravated moving head from side to side or backwards. Catarrhal headaches. Gastric headaches. The aggravation of the headaches by motion is an exception, and it will be interesting to learn what further provings and observations bring forth. The pains are pulsating, aggravated shaking head, after sleep, sneezing, standing, stepping heavily, stooping, straining the eyes; aggravated in a *warm room*. The pains are violent. Walking in open air ameliorates. Pain extends to eyes and forehead. Pain in forehead, morning, evening; aggravated after eating. *Pain over eyes*. Pain in *occiput*, *sides of head*, temples. The pains are *boring*, burning, bursting, drawing, *jerking*, *pressing*, STITCHING in head and SIDES of head. Stunning. Tearing. Pulsating in occiput, sides of head, temples, vertex. Shocks in head, in sides of head, mostly in *right side*.

The eye symptoms are numerous. Lids agglutinated. Dryness. Discharge, yellowish, greenish. Inflammation of conjunctiva, of lids. Dark veins. Eruptions about the eyes and on the lids. Lachrymation and itching. Opacity of the cornea. It is recommended for cataract. Pain, *burning*, pressing and tearing. Photophobia, redness of eyes and edges of lids. Spots on the cornea; ulceration of the cornea. Swollen lids. Dark colors, variegated colors, yellow. Halo around the light. Black floating specks. Dazzling. Dim vision. Exertion of vision brings on many complaints. Foggy vision. Sparks before the eyes. Weak vision.

Catarrh of Eustachian tubes and middle ear. Dryness of the middle ear. Discharge from ear, *yellow*, thin *bright yellow*

or greenish, bloody, *offensive*, PURULENT. Eruptions, *eczema*, excoriated, pimples. Eruptions behind ears. *Itching in ears*. Noises; buzzing, chirping, cracking, crackling, humming, RINGING, *roaring, rushing*, whizzing. Pain in ear, evening, aching, boring, cutting, pressing, stitching, tearing. It has cured polypos. The ears feel stopped, and pulsate. The hearing is impaired.

Fluent coryza. Catarrh with discharge, bloody, burning; excoriated, greenish, offensive, purulent, *thin*, YELLOW, slimy, or thick and viscid. Dryness in the nose. Bleeding in morning on blowing. *Itching in nose*. Obstruction. Pain, burning. Soreness in nose, of septum. Smell acute, later *lost*. Sneezing. Swollen nose.

Sickly, yellow, *chlorotic* face. Cracked lips. Sometimes pale. Sometimes circumscribed redness. Drawn face. Suffering, sickly expression. Eruptions on face, lips and nose. Herpes, pimples and scales. Desquamating face. Flushes of heat. Itching. Inflammation of the submaxillary gland with swelling. Prosopalgia, aggravated when the room becomes too warm, and in the evening; ameliorated in the open air. The pains are drawing, stitching and tearing. Perspiration of the face. Swollen glands of jaw, swollen lips. Twitching face. It has cured a wart on the lip, and will cure epitheleoma when the symptoms agree.

Aphthæ in mouth. Dryness of mouth and bleeding gums. Mucus in mouth and on the tongue. Sore burning tongue. Salivation. Taste insipid, putrid, sour, sweetish, wanting.

Coated yellow slimy tongue, mostly at the base. Toothache aggravated in a warm room, ameliorated in cool fresh air.

Dryness and *constriction of throat*. Frequent hawking of mucus. Heat and inflammation of throat. Sensation of a lump in the throat. *Mucus in the throat* in the morning. Painful sore throat. Pain on swallowing. Rawness, burning and sticking. The tonsils much swollen. Swallowing difficult.

Great anxiety and distress in the stomach. Appetite is increased, ravenous, or *wanting*. Aversion to bread, to eggs, to food, to meat, to hot drinks and warm food. Coldness in stomach. Catarrh of stomach. Desires sour things, SWEETS, cold drinks and cold food. Distension of stomach. Irritable, easily disordered stomach. Sensation of emptiness and faintness in stomach. *Eructions*, after eating, bitter, empty, of food, SOUR; waterbrash. Eructions ameliorate. Gastroduodenal catarrh with jaundice. Fulness after eating *ever so little* (*Lyc.*) Heartburn, *heaviness* and flushes of heat. Hiccoughing. Loathing of food. Nausea during chill, during cough, after cold drinks, after eating, *with headache*, on motion. Pain in the stomach after eating and drinking. Burning, cramping, cutting, pinching, pressing, soreness, stitching. Pulsating in stomach. Retch-

ing when coughing. *Burning thirst*. Vomiting on coughing, after eating, during headache, during menses. Vomiting bile, food, mucus, *sour*.

Coldness in the abdomen. *Distension* after eating. Dropsy. Enlarged liver. Obstructed flatulence. Sensation of fullness after eating. Heat and heaviness. Complaints of the liver. Itching of the skin. Pain in abdomen at night. Cramping during diarrhœa, after eating, before the menses, during menses, aggravated by motion. Pain in inguinal region and in the liver. Burning, cutting, pressing. Pressing in hypogastrium and liver. Soreness in abdomen, and in the liver. Sticking in the abdomen, in the sides of the abdomen, in the inguinal region, in the liver. Pulsating. Rumbling before stool. Trembling in abdomen. Tympanitis.

Constipation that is very obstinate, alternating with diarrhœa. Stool difficult, soft or *hard*, insufficient, during menses, from inactivity of the rectum. *Diarrhœa* in the morning, evening, night, after *midnight*, painless, or with cramps, during menses. *Chronic diarrhœa*. Offensive, putrid flatus which ameliorates many abdominal symptoms. Hemorrhage from the anus. *Hemorrhoids*, external, internal, large and bleeding. Involuntary stool. *Violent itching of the anus*. Pain in the *rectum and anus*, during stool, after stool BURNING during diarrhœa, during stool, after-stool. Cutting, pressing, smarting and great SORENESS. Parts *excoriated*. STITCHING in anus. Tenesmus after stool. Urging to stool, ineffectual, absent in constipation.

Stool is excoriating, black, thin and offensive. Stool bloody, frequent, offensive, purulent, watery, yellow slime. When constipated the stool is dry, hard, knotty, LARGE, like *sheep dung*, small. The stool is light colored and bileless.

Chronic catarrh of bladder. The pain is pressing, sticking. It has urging to urinate aggravated at night, constant or frequent, ineffectual. Urination is painful, frequent at night, dribbling when walking. Inflammation of the kidneys with stitching pains.

Gonorrhœa in the advanced stage, with green or yellow thin discharge. Hemorrhage from the urethra. Burning during urination, and in the meatus. Cutting.

The urine is albuminous, and this remedy has been especially useful in albuminuria following scarlet fever. The urine burns and is cloudy, high colored, *copious*, or *scanty*, offensive, with red and purulent sediment.

Impotency. Induration of testes. Inflammation of glans penis. Orchitis after suppressed gonorrhœa (*Puls.*) Itching of genitalia and scrotum. Drawing in testes. Sexual desire diminished or entirely lost. Swollen testes.

It builds up women who have been subject to abortion. Aversion to coition. Excoriation of the genitalia, with *itching*. *Leucorrhœa*, burning, excoriating, *greenish*, *yellow*, purulent thick or *watery*. Menses absent; bright red, *copious*, *too soon*, or *too late*, offensive, *painful*, protracted, scanty, *suppressed*. Hemorrhage from the uterus. Pain in uterus, during menses. Bearing down in the pelvis. Burning in the genitalia. Labor-like pains during menses. Prolapsus of the uterus.

Catarrh of the air passages with thick greenish, yellow or white mucus. Dryness in the larynx. Rawness in the larynx. Soreness and roughness. Almost constant *scraping* in the larynx, aggravated after eating, at night in bed, until midnight; almost driven to distraction by the necessity to clear the larynx and gets up only white thick mucus. Tickling in the larynx. Hoarseness. Recurrent coryza with irritation in larynx. Voice lost. Every cold settles in the larynx.

Asthma aggravated in a warm room, ameliorated in open air. Dyspnœa evening, night, *with cough*, when lying, walking, ameliorated in open air. RATTLING BREATHING. Short suffocative breathing in a warm room. Wheezing in a warm room. Whistling.

Coughing in *morning*, *evening*, in bed, NIGHT; ameliorated in cold air, ameliorated in open air, ameliorated by cold drinks. Cough with coryza, aggravated lying. Dry hoarse croupy cough at night. Cough aggravated after eating, during fever. Exhausting cough. Hacking cough. Loose cough. Paroxysmal racking cough. RATTLING cough. Suffocating cough. Tickling in larynx, trachea and deep in chest. *Warm room aggravates cough*. Whooping cough *with yellow slime* or *yellow watery* expectoration. Expectoration bloody, *difficult*, must be swallowed, or *slips back*, purulent, *yellow* or *greenish*, *slimy watery*, viscid.

Anxiety in the chest. It is one of the most surprising remedies in catarrh of the chest. Rattling-in chest from every cold change in the weather. Constriction of the chest. The last part of pneumonia and pleurisy will bring out symptoms for this remedy. Itching of the skin of the chest. Eruptions, eczema, pustules. *Oppression* of chest and hemorrhage. After bronchitis in children, when every cold causes rattling in chest and there is no expectoration. Burning, cutting, *stitching* and soreness in chest. Pain in heart. *Stitching* in the heart. Palpitation with anxiety of heart. Tumultuous palpitation. Perspiration in axillæ. Weak chest. This remedy has saved many people from *phthisis*. It has cured swollen sensitive mammæ coming every month before menses.

Coldness in the back. Pain in the back on breathing, during menses, periodical, aggravated sitting, aggravated standing;

ameliorated walking; aggravated in a warm room. *Wandering pains*. Pain in cervical region, *dorsal region*, between the shoulders. Pain in lumbar region *during menses*, while sitting, and walking. Pain in sacrum. Aching, bruised, burning, drawing, STITCHING. Tension in the cervical region. Weakness in the lumbar region.

Arthritic nodosities. Coldness of upper limbs and hands. COLD FEET evening in bed, and during fever. Cracked hands. Cracking in joints. Pimples and vesicles on limbs. Desquamation on legs above the shoe tops in a young woman. Heat of hands. Heaviness of lower limbs. Itching of the skin. Jerking of the limbs. Numbness of *hands, lower limbs* and feet. Pain in the limbs during chill. *Rheumatic pains* in limbs. Cramps in muscles. Drawing in knees and legs. Rheumatic pains aggravated in a warm room; ameliorated walking in open air; aggravated sitting; ameliorated moving about. Sore bruised pain in tibia. STITCHING in the joints, in lower limbs, knees, legs; WANDERING STITCHING. Tearing pains during chill, in joints, upper limbs, lower limbs, thighs, legs. Wandering tearing pains, ameliorated by motion, and walking in open air. Perspiration of palms, of feet. Cold sweat of feet. Restless legs. Stiffness of joints. Swelling of knees, legs, feet. Trembling of limbs, hands and feet. Twitching *thighs*. *Ulcers on legs*. Weakness of joints, upper limbs, of knees.

The sleep is full of dreams. He has nightmare. Dreams anxious, of death, of sickness, *frightful*, of *ghosts*. Late falling asleep. *Restless sleep*. Sleepiness in afternoon and *evening*, and after eating. Sleepless before midnight. Waking early, and frequently.

Chill EVENING and night. Chilliness in the evening. Chilliness after exertion. Coldness of the skin. Quotidian chill. *Shaking chill* EVENING, 5 p. m., 6 p. m. Fever without chill, evening until midnight. Fever, dry heat, flushes. Hectic fever. Intermittent. Perspiration in morning, NIGHT, after midnight. Perspiration on slight exertion; copious.

Sensation of burning in the skin; burning after scratching. The skin is often cold. DESQUAMATION. Discoloration; liver spots; red spots. Dry skin; inactivity of skin. Dry burning skin. Epithelioma. Eruptions, blisters, burning, dry, *moist*; eczema with yellowish green watery discharge herpetic. Itching and stinging eruptions. Rash like measles. Eruptions painful, pimples, psoriasis, pustules, red eruptions. Scabby eruptions. Scabby after scratching. *Scaly* eruptions on a moist base. Smarting, suppurating eruptions. Tubercular eruptions. Urticaria, nodular. Vesicular eruptions. Erysipelas with blisters. Easy excoriation of the skin. Intertrigo. Formication. Itching, *burning*, crawling, *stinging*; aggravated when *warm in bed*;

ameliorated scratching. Moisture of the skin after scratching. Neuritis. The skin is very *sensitive*; a sore feeling in the skin. Sticking after scratching. Skin swollen and dropsical. Sensation of tension. Ulcerative pain. Ulcers, bleeding, burning, bloody discharge, stabbing, yellow discharge, *indolent*, pulsating, suppurating, tuberculous. Painful warts.

Note:—Original publication in The Critique.

HOMEO-PATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY. DEFINITION AND APPLICATION.

(Second Installment.)

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., Evanston, Illinois.

(**Editorial Note.**—The September number of The Critique contained the first installment of a series of articles “declaring war on everything un-homeopathic.” This introductory article classified the “conglomerate collection of Homeopaths” into: The Allopathic Prescribers; The Mixers; The Materialists; The Surgeons and Specialists, and The True Homeopaths—grading and characterizing each division, and outlining a crusade to be continued indefinitely, the object being to solve the problem: “Who is to represent, and how best to promote, True Homeopathy?” This first installment will be mailed free, while the supply lasts, by addressing the author, or The Critique.)

Definition of Terms.

The first thing, and perhaps the most important step, in the beginning of an educational and practical course of reading or study, is a definition of the terms employed. This is especially true in the series begun in the September issue of The Critique in which a three-fold purpose was outlined, as follows:

“First—To draw the line, as established by truth, so that every doctor can see for himself, and know regarding others, who is for, and who is against, Homeopathy.

Second—To determine who alone can, and must, represent Homeopathy in its teaching and practice.

Third—How to promote, and more firmly establish, Homeopathy.”

To define homeopathy, and exclude or classify by itself all that is un-homeopathic or anti-pathic, drawing the line of separation clearly and permanently, and applying the same to the conglomerate practice of the present time, will be undertaken in this issue, the quotations used being taken from the best authenticated dictionaries.

PATHY, or **PATHIC**—“Denotes endurance, suffering, disease; a passive state of suffering; a passive state of sickness to be acted upon as applied to the practice of medicine.”

HOMEO—“Signifies like, similar;” “like affections producing like conditions or feelings,” an active state or principle capable of affecting the passive sick state.

ANTI—“As over against”; “opposed to”; “primarily against”; “antagonistic”; also an active state or principle.

Therefore, “*homeo*” and “*anti*” signify the manner of

meeting and treating the "pathic" or "passive state of suffering" or "disease;" the former by a "like or similar," or that which would "produce a like affection," as demonstrated by the proving of medicine upon the healthy; the latter by an opposite, that which would be "primarily against," "antagonistic" to, or produce an opposite affection, the effect and result being necessarily characterized by the greatest possible difference and conflict.

Consequently, *Homeo-pathy*, to give the exact combined definition as given by *The Century Dictionary*, is—"The medical treatment of diseased conditions of the body by the administration of drugs which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symptoms 'closely similar' to those of the morbid condition treated." This represents a distinct system, or division of medical science, founded upon *principles* and *law*, and known as the New School of medical practice, promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann.

Hence, *Anti-pathy* means exactly the opposite to *Homeo-pathy*. In the above definition of Homeopathy strike out the words "closely similar" and substitute therefor the words "exactly opposite" and you have an equally correct definition of Anti-pathy. This includes many classes and types of routine and empirical practice, in fact, all un-homeopathic practice, such as Allopathy, Heteropathy, Enantiopathy, etc., known as the Old School of practice, and founded upon the fluctuating experiences and opinions of men.

This classification is so simple and natural, comprising only two divisions, and the one so directly opposite to the other that one cannot include, nor be substituted for, the other.

Every drug, not neutral to the case, but capable of acting upon and modifying a passive state of sickness, must fall in one division or the other; it will be homeopathic, or antipathic to the case, never both; if not neutral, it must be either one or the other.

Every doctor in administering a drug must represent one side or the other; he cannot represent both sides at the same time. Such abominable duplicity as is exhibited by trying to include these two antagonistic and conflicting systems of treatment into one classification cannot be longer tolerated. The present effort to unite the two schools of practice, thus defined, displays a wilful disregard of truth, or an inexcusable exhibition of consummate ignorance, or both.

Read over again the foregoing definitions and compare them with all the dictionaries to be found, and convince yourself. (doubtful is necessary) that to undertake to represent or practice both systems of medicine, as above classified, either together or alternately, is a disgraceful imposition upon a worthy profession and a victimized laity, and is nothing less than confounded humbuggery. Excuse the language; its true and forceful mean-

ing is intended. Something must be said to wake up both the guilty and the innocent, if *True Homeopathy* is to be preserved and promulgated.

Now for the Application.

Homeopathy, based upon principles and law, as just defined, has an unchangeable and infallible guide to curative treatment.

Anti-pathy, based upon experience, as it is, regardless of principles or laws, has only a fluctuating, changeable—hence fallible guide to palliative treatment. Demonstration of this fact is seen constantly in the recurring attacks of sickness of patients who unwittingly become the victims of anti-pathic treatment.

Homeopathic practice recognizes that the principles and laws, involved in health and sickness, operate from within out, from the center to the circumference; the human body is built that way, and cared for upon the same plan in all its functioning processes. All eliminations from the body, necessary to health, conform to this same law; therefore, in the treatment, to be consistent and in harmony with nature's laws of health, the medicine must act in the same way—from within out, from center to circumference; from the vital force to the material body, from the patient to his organs. *This is the very essence of Homeopathy*, as demonstrated by curative treatment, and will be given extended study in a later installment.

Anti-pathic practice is based upon external things, upon pathology, or the progress and results of disease; upon the fluctuating experiences gained by antagonizing the same with drugs tending directly to the opposite course in treatment—The material man, his organs, his diseased parts, the pathology and the results of disease, are always seen first and generally nothing more; hence, the treatment only of organs, affected parts, eruptions and external results of disease—treatment from without in; from circumference to center, from the organs of the sick man to the man himself (the patient) if *he* is thought of at all. The law is antagonized, and the *patient* neglected. This is the anti-pathic treatment, so commonly palmed off for Homeopathy, as demonstrated in innocent patients by a series of recoveries only—recovering only to be sick again in the same way, or with a more serious "sickness" and in turn to be palliated some more, to be sick again.

But you "Mixers" are such artful dodgers it will be necessary in order "to line you up," to be more explicit and refer directly to your work in private, as well as in public institutions.

Investigation shows, and abundant data will be given later, that your daily routine practice and the prescriptions made, as taken recently from the records of homeopathic institutions, include all of the following anti-pathic "specifics" employed in treating "diseases" not the patient:

For Constipation, Magnesium Sulphate, Castor oil, Salaxive

(a compound cathartic), Compound Glycerryza, and other compound nostrums; all of which are anti-pathic, given to *antagonize a morbid state*. Never more than palliative, and invariably tending towards ultimate chronic constipation. (Please keep in mind the foregoing definitions and the terms employed.)

For Rheumatism, Sodium Salicylate (chiefly) five to ten grain doses four times a day (the Old School doctor gives larger doses and less frequently, which is the only difference.)

Colchicine four times a day (for gout, arthritis, etc.)

Aspirine (a much lauded Antipyretic and Antirheumatic solvent.)

All of which is Anti-pathic, largely attempting only to dissolve, by chemical attack, certain morbid products with palliative solvents.

CRITIQUE—SIX. cmfwyp cmfwy pu

For Heart Disease, Digitalis (Empirically, for stimulation.)

Magnesium Sulphate (for catharsis.)

Potassium Citrate (for diuresis)..

Strychnia Sulph. (for later stimulant.)

All of which is anti-pathic, "opposing" the results of sickness, and commonly resulting in permanent injury to the patient, in case he survives such routine and heroic palliation.

For Anemia and General Weakness: Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia (a general bracer or tonic to produce conditions just the "opposite" to the morbid state.)

Calcium Phosphate and the *Hypophosphites* of *Calcium* and *Sodium* (to supply deficiency in constituents of the blood). A breach presentation in the light of homeopathic therapeutics. All anti-pathic, as usual.

Alcoholism with Delirium, Tincture Nux Vomica and Tincture of Capsium (for antidotal effect.)

Hyoscine hydrobromate, hypodermically (to force sleep.)

Sodium bromide, Potassium bromide and Ammonium bromide in twenty grain doses of each, combined (sedatives of the back number variety, now being discarded by the best Old School men.)

This is the worst sort of anti-pathic treatment and don't forget every prescription is taken from records on file.

Nephritis, Basham's Mixture (a standard preparation of iron.)

Potassium Citrate, ten grains four times a day (for diuresis) With this anti-pathic treatment the morbid kidney, already unable to perform its functions, is forced into overwork, and later into a more chronic morbid state, and prescribed by homeopaths (?)

Neurasthenia and other nervous affections, Strychnia Nitrate 1-60th grain doses four times a day, often followed by Codeine,

the bromides, some of the coal tar products, or other compound tablets (to force rest and sleep) Truly anti-pathic, and commonly a percursor to sudden death, the cause of which is "scientifically" classified, and flippantly announced, as "heart failure."

We could continue indefinitely examples similar to above, but space will not permit at this time.

The foxy homeopathic (?) doctor readily finds excuse for such "hodge-podge" prescribing; he will say, "Oh there may be a few unscrupulous fellows who are guilty, but only a few;" and many good doctors believe his statement to be true. Investigation proves, however, that more than one-half of the homeopathic profession is shamefully guilty, and that three-fourths of the prescribing in homeopath hospitals, and altogether too much of the teaching and clinical work in our colleges, where Homeopathic physicians are in control, is, in a greater or less degree, similar to the above display of "horse medicine," mixed in with the careless routine use of homeopathic remedies in the tincture or low dilutions. This we propose to prove by a series of "crusade exhibits" during the coming year. Every one of the above prescriptions was taken from the records of certain public institutions where Homeopaths are responsible.

Another excuse often given, is, that "the doctor is excusable for administering, occasionally, crude and poisonous doses, anti-pathically, when the Homeopathic remedy cannot easily be selected."

But, my dear doctor, what right have you to fondle with a great truth, or trifle with human life? You acknowledge by your choice of the Homeopathic school of practice that there is a great law involved in prescribing for the sick. Where is your right or authority for the violation of law involving the health and life of your patient?

How many times would you need to steal before becoming a thief?

How often must a married man marry other women to be a bigamist?

How many murders can you commit before becoming a murderer?

Away with such flimsy excuses for your duplicity. Accident or ignorance is the only possible excuse which can be offered for the violation of law—and these often fail to save the guilty from punishment. Even these excuses cannot lessen your condemnation when you give poison drugs in crude doses for anti-pathic or palliative purposes.

The plea of accident will not even apply in your case, because you do it intentionally; being a graduate of a Homeopathic college you must know something of the "law of cure," at least that there is such a law upon which Homeopathic prescribing is

based, therefore the plea of ignorance is of no avail. Suppose you do hide behind the faults and faulty teaching of your alma mater, you have only tried to pass your guilt along to other homeopaths—and there you are—still unextricated from the crime of being a “Mixer” condemned in common with other “Mixers.”

(To Be Continued.)

* * * *

Comment and Criticism.

(In connection with each installment of this series space will be given for comments and criticisms coming from our friends, or otherwise, bearing upon the crusade outlined, or upon the plan of campaign and organization soon to be inaugurated. A few have been received promptly enough to appear in this issue—we hope to hear from a large number before the next installment is completed.—Ed.)

Delta, Colorado, September 9, 1905.

From Dr. Minerva B. Cushman:

My Dear Doctor Waring:

To me your appeal is an earnest of a general awakening and incentive to deeper study among conscientious physicians, and it is refreshing in this age of fraudulent doctors to know that a crusade is really on against the abominable practices of the “mixer.” But you have undertaken a gigantic task, yet one “worthy of your steel,” and I hope your “declaration of war” will bring many responses from Hahnemannians announcing their desire to enlist in the battle. As you must know, I wish to be counted on the side of truth and pure Homeopathy, and I wish I were more able to assist in the agitation you have begun against medical traitors and humbugs.

Yours truly,

DR. MINERVA B. CUSHMAN.

* * * *

From Dr. C. S. Carr, Editor of Medical Talk:

Columbus, Ohio, September 13, 1905.

Dear Doctor Waring:

I am indeed interested in the crusade against such homeopathic physicians as are pretending to practice homeopathy and are in reality practicing a “hodge-podge” of their own invention made up of drugs and potencies and “what-not.”

I believe that every man who pretends to be a homeopath ought to practice homeopathy. Just think of it; a woman is anxious about her sick baby. She is afraid to trust her child to a drug doctor, so she sends for a homeopathic doctor. She expects that the child will be treated with homeopathic remedies. She fondly trusts that her child is in safe hands because she has employed a homeopathic doctor.

The doctor comes into her home under the guise of a homeopath. He pretends to be prescribing homeopathic remedies, but in fact he is prescribing drugs. He has picked up, here and there, by reading or hearsay, a smattering knowledge of a few allopathic drugs. He either never had any faith in homeopathy or else he has lost what faith he had. So he attempts to treat the child with drugs. He realizes that he knows little or nothing about drugs; thus he cautiously and dishonestly ventures to give this drug and that drug, hoping to acquire by experiment a knowledge of drugs which he is supposed never to use.

Such a doctor is a cheat and a fraud. If he does not believe in homeopathy, he ought to quit pretending to practice; he ought to go

to an allopathic college and learn how to use allopathic remedies.

Any patient might a great deal better send for a drug doctor than to employ such a homeopathic physician. At least the drug doctor knows what he is doing. If he ventures to use strong medicine he has had instructions as to how to do it. But the mongrel homeopath, he knows nothing about the allopathic treatment and yet undertakes to give such drugs under the cover of the pretense of practising homeopathy. He is indeed far more dangerous than the out-and-out drug-sluggler. Of all the detestable doctors outside of the state prisons it is the make-believe homeopathic doctor who is secretly giving allopathic drugs and at the same time palming himself off as a homeopath.

Very sincerely yours,
C. S. CARR, M. D.

* * * *

Plan of Organization.

Some may think this campaign for better Homeopathy will only be a temporary and passing agitation, followed by few, if any, practical results; therefore, thus early in the crusade a synopsis of the plan is given, including a permanent organization of the Huhnemannians of America, for the sole purpose of representing and promoting Homeopathy.

The synopsis of the plan, to be matured and given in full later, is as follows:

First—One general name, as for instance THE HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION, and an addition to the name designating locality; namely, International or American, Canadian, State, County or City.

Second—Membership in the International to carry with it membership in any local, the residence to determine. A local may be organized where two or more desire to co-operate in support of the general plan to represent, promulgate and practice true Homeopathy.

Third—The publication of Homeopathic literature (exclusive of the Mixer or anti-pathic type, which now largely fills the so-called Homeopathic journals) both for the profession and the laity; instructive and practical for the profession, and educational for the laity.

This is not only to consist of new and original articles, but also to reproduce much of the best literature of the past, long since out of print, but nevertheless exceedingly valuable; all of which can be accomplished by the publication of one or more journals supplemented by tracts for general distribution.

Fourth—An annual fee, perhaps five dollars, will entitle each member to full membership, including the Transactions of Annual meetings, and perpetual subscription to the association monthly journal. Associate membership with smaller fee can be arranged.

Fifth—The first meeting for the parent organization to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the week previous to the joint meeting of the International Congress and American Institute to

be held in September, 1906. This meeting can provide for the proper representation of Hahnemannian Homeopathy at the International Congress the following week. Local preliminary organizations can be started immediately, and much effective work accomplished during the coming winter looking toward a general rally next September. Naturally the first thing needed is the name and address of every homeopathic physician in sympathy with such a plan and its purpose; *we want your name immediately*, also any suggestions which you think should be incorporated in the plan to reach and solve the main question—How to preserve and promote true Homeopathy.

Chicago office, 55 State street.

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CLINICAL CASES.

By C. M. Boger, M. D., Parkersburg, W. Va.

WHOOPING COUGH.—St. C. H., aet 2.

1.—Dry cough, worse at night, especially before midnight. Sometimes vomits phlegm.

2.—The cough makes him angry or anger may bring on a paroxysm; sometimes crying starts it.

3.—Picks his nose, is cross and has loss of appetite. Is cutting teeth.

4.—When coughing he sweats about the head, and the face gets very red and the abdomen draws up.

5.—Yellow coated tongue with a clean tip; bad breath.

6.—Wants to be nursed.

7.—Urine yellow and cloudy. Stool dark.

8.—Sometimes blue about the mouth. Puffed about the eyes.

9.—Much sneezing.

10.—Had eczema some months ago.

R. *Sabadilla* 30x., one dose a day for four days, then *Sacc lac*; the child quickly mended and in two weeks was entirely well.

Case II.

CYSTITIS.—Mr. W. C. aet 26.

1.—Frequent burning micturition every time he takes cold or is constipated; worse in the forenoon.

2.—Takes cold from getting into drafts.

3.—Bad taste in the morning.

4.—Intolerant of heat.

5.—Soreness in the bladder.

R. *Terebinthina* 9x., effected a complete cure.

Case III.

HEADACHE.—Mrs. Nanette B. aet 32.

1.—Headache every three or four days, with nausea and vomiting; it begins with photophobia followed by throbbing and aching in temples and vertex which goes down neck and is accompanied by a throbbing deep in nose; it is much worse from cold and better from heat.

2.—Anorexia with fulness in the stomach; bowels move every other day.

3.—Incontinence of urine on stepping hard.

4.—Thick, creamy, pasty leucorrhœa.

5.—Soreness and scab on inside of right nostril where there is also a soreness on inhaling cold air.

6.—Sense of a lump rising in the throat in morning.

R. *Kali-bichromicum*, 1 m., two doses, one month apart; entirely

cured.

Case IV.

NEURALGIA.—Miss B. D. aet 12.

1.—Sudden burning, throbbing pains like hot wires at the angle of the left jaw, from where they radiate into the head and neck; the pains make her restless and deprive her of sleep; they are worse from bending the head backward and better from cold applications and are accompanied by ebullitions of anger. They have already lasted several days.

2.—Three weeks ago had a blow on the head, ever since which she has had headache; several days ago rode in the cold wind and has had a tooth filled.

3.—On starting to chew a sharp pain shoots over head and much water comes into mouth; it is a little better by continued chewing but there is a tired feeling in the jaws.

4.—The palms feel dry.

R. Chamomilla, 1 m., entirely relieved the case in a few hours.

Case V.

ABDOMINAL NEUROSIS.—G. W. McC., an engineer.

1.—For ten years has had a cramp and drawing together under left short ribs on being jarred by his engine; it is better from heat and sour belching; the pains always leave in real cold weather.

2.—The breath is offensive and the tongue is indented by the teeth.

3.—The stools are very fetid.

R. Arnica, 1 m., entirely cured.

* * *

Case VI.

HEMORRHOIDS.—Mrs. R. L. N.

1.—Hemorrhoids with much soreness in them.

2.—Dark, offensive mucous discharges from rectum.

3.—Weakness and a sense of restlessness in knees.

R. Thuja, 1 m., two doses seventeen days apart cured the case.

* * *

Case VII.

PURPURA HEMORRHAGICA.—Miss L. aet 54.—December 1st presented the following symptoms:

1.—Paralysis of the anterior thigh and leg muscles, the foot and toes pointed straight down. The reflexes of the calf were almost abolished. The urine dribbled away involuntarily.

2.—Contraction of the masseters, the jaw was held tightly shut most of the time.

3.—Complete paralysis of the œsophagus; no attempt at swallowing could be made without strangling. There was Cheyne-Stokes respiration.

4.—Speech was interrupted; she was unable to articulate more than the first two or three words of a sentence. She moaned more or less constantly.

5.—The eyes were bloodshot and turned slightly to the right; vision was lost beyond three feet, the pupils, however, were normal. Hearing was normal.

6.—Stupor predominated. The temperature was 95 and the pulse 85 and very tense.

R. For this condition she received Arnica (30) with the result that in two days she was able to retain her urine, and the jaws relaxed somewhat, but now the tongue became brown and dry, a horrid odor came from the mouth and the stupor seemed to be merging into coma. The indications for Opium were not very strong, I nevertheless gave

her a few doses of the 60th centesimal; they were without effect. New a few new symptoms appeared, the tongue caught on the teeth when she attempted to put it out, respiration was only kept going by an effort of the will, so that some time after falling asleep she was awakened by a sense of suffocation, while the mouth filled with a sticky mucus; the sense of hearing became more acute and noises began to disturb her, otherwise she remained the same. The prescription now was *Lachesis* (2 m.) two doses followed by placebo; the next morning, the fifth day of her illness, large hemorrhagic spots appeared along the spine, the one over the sacrum being one and a half times the size of a silver dollar; a few small ones also came on the upper limbs, but most important of all, a bleeding from the uterus came on, and as she had not menstruated for six years this only served to confirm the diagnosis of *purpura hemorrhagica* with the initial lesion in the lower pons.

After the *Lachesis* the patient was a little better in a few hours and the improvement was so steady that she needed only one more dose on the seventh day of her sickness; on the tenth day she was able to take a few steps with but slight assistance.

In addition to the internal remedy on the sixth day general massage by a skilled masseur was instituted; this I believe to have contributed largely to her rapid recovery.

DISCUSSION—*B. LeB. Bayliss*:—I would like to know what the indications for *sabadilla* are or were.

C. M. Boger:—The final choice was on the concomitant; the cough making him angry and the anger bringing on the cough; also much sneezing. The other symptoms could be covered by a number of remedies. Sneezing, however, is not a characteristic of *sabadilla*.

Dr. Bowman:—What were the concomitants in that case of headache for which you gave *kali bichrom*? If I had that case three hundred times I would not have arrived at the conclusion that that was the remedy.

C. M. Boger:—The symptom that first made me suspect it was thick, creamy and pasty leucorrhœa; it requires looking up to tell the rest. The other symptoms were not usually associated in the mind with that remedy and you would not guess it unless you looked for them. Another point was the sensitiveness of the *nostri*; to inhaled cold air. In the case of hemorrhoids, the symptom that led to the remedy was the peculiar one of restlessness in the knees. In the case of cystitis I reported it was the sensation of soreness in the bladder.

The tired feeling in the jaws and the probable cause being riding in a cold wind were characteristic in the neuralgia case. The character of the pain did not make one think especially of *chamomilla*.

P. E. Krichbaum:—I would respectfully like to ask if *Dr. Boger* ever prescribes on key-notes? (laughter)

C. M. Boger:—These symptoms are not key-notes; sneezing is not a keynote of *sabadilla*. All the symptoms harmonize well; that is all; you can find all of them in the *materia medica*.

J. B. S. King—Without venturing to dispute Dr. Boger's main proposition that he never, never, uses key-notes I want to call attention to the fact that *sabadilla* is a remedy of which sneezing is a key-note. It is one of the greatest provocatives of sternutation in the world. It is impossible to powder the seeds without some protection. The alkaloid *veratrine*, which is derived from *sabadilla* is also a powerful sternutatory. The well-known preparation imported into this country from Germany as a white tobacco-free snuff, under the name of *schneeberger schnuff-taback* is said to owe its astonishing properties to this drug—*sabadilla*. Take a pinch of that snuff and you do not have to sneeze; it sneezes for you; it seems to seize you by the occiput and jerk your head off by a powerful explosion. The pathogenesis of *sabadilla* is full of sneezing and lacrymation. Never tell me that sneezing is not a key-note of this remedy.

Dr. Bowman—There is a weed called sneeze-weed that grows in Tennessee. This is the story that brings it to mind; an uncle of mine sent a slave out to mow the weeds down in his yard; there was a lot of sneeze-weed in one corner of the yard, and it produced such convulsive sneezing that the slave died in a few hours. I cannot tell you any other name for it as this happened a long time ago when I was a little boy.

P. E. Krichbaum—I think that that weed must have died out; I am a native of Tennessee and I have heard the old people tell tales about domestic remedies and "yarbs," but I never heard of anything about this sneeze-weed.

Note—From transactions I. H. A., Chicago, June 22, 1905; original publication in *The Critique*.

OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF HOMEOPATHY.

By Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D., Weehawken, New York.

Hahnemann was once congratulated upon the large and increasing number of his followers, but replied that the number of his true followers could easily be counted upon the fingers of his two hands. History repeats itself, and so to-day we find the same dictum to apply with equal truth. To be sure, we now have upwards of twelve thousand homeopaths in the United States, yet how many of them are true followers of Samuel Hahnemann? Their number is easily within the thousand mark. Ask any salesman of so-called homeopathic drugs how many combination tablets he sells and if he is honest, his answer will be startling. Tell any agent of the legion of pharmaceutical houses that you do not use his preparations because you are a homeopath and you will be told that many homeopathic physicians use his remedies and like as not, he will mention the names of many of your professional brethren, with whom you are acquainted. Go to the alumni dinners of our homeopathic colleges and listen to

the oratorical effusions, watch the guests as they drink to the memory of the immortal Hahnemann, (standing and in silence) then watch them on the following day, as they deal out the various nostrums, crude drugs and empirical preparations. Oh the hypocrisy of it all, it is indeed disgusting to behold but sad to contemplate, for are not many of these men educated and conscientious physicians? I do not say homeopaths, for homeopaths they are not, though sailing under Homeopathy's banner and nominally belonging to the school. Ask any one of these men what a homeopathic physician should be and you will be told: "A physician first and a homeopath second," but it never seems to occur to them that the true follower of Hahnemann is both and at the same time. In speaking to a classmate some months ago, inquiring what kind of work he was doing, he replied without hesitation or embarrassment that he was practicing "any old way," writing prescriptions whenever he thought best, or giving the homeopathic (?) remedy if it pleased him. A prominent member of one of our state homeopathic societies but recently prescribed a teaspoonful of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for a teething infant. Another read an exhaustive paper on the subject of infantile constipation and its treatment, giving all the hygienic, dietetic, mechanical and allopathic medicinal measures, but never so much as once even mentioning the name of a homeopathic remedy. His paper was received with the usual acclaim and with the exception of one well-known Hahnemannian and the writer, not one voice was lifted in protest. Indeed, it has now come to pass, that for one to raise his voice in defense of correct homeopathic principles, is to invite sneering criticism and even personal abuse. At a state society meeting some two or three years since, the topic of discussion was the subject of malaria and its treatment. A Hahnemannian who was present decried vigorously the use of quinine in this disease and testified to his belief in the efficacy and all-sufficiency of the potentized simillimum. For his pains he was savagely (I use the word advisedly) attacked, ridiculed and pitied for his profound ignorance and credulity. The writer once listened to a paper and its discussion on infantile eclampsia. A few homeopathic remedies and their indications were briefly as is the rule, mentioned by the essayist. Not one of those who took part in the discussion mentioned homeopathy, but all were unanimously in favor of hypodermatic treatment with powerful alkaloids. I am told, and by one who is in a position to know that in one of our so-called homeopathic hospitals Formic acid in very appreciable crude doses is now injected hypodermically in all cases of rheumatism. As I waited in the waiting room of one of our busy homeopathic physicians, I was astonished at the rapidity with which he attended and dispatched his many patients. There

were twelve people in the room beside myself, and I prepared for a long wait, but soon had ocular evidence of rapid-fire work on the part of the doctor, for within three-quarters of an hour all of the twelve had been seen and dismissed, marvelling no doubt at the superior wisdom of their medical advisor. On asking this man what he did when called to a case of intestinal colic, at night, he assured me that his hypodermic syringe soon brought blissful tranquility to the suffering patient and sweet and undisturbed rest to the medical injector.

The field of medicine is daily becoming more circumscribed and surgery is now doing what medicine formerly essayed to do. Even in the homeopathic school is this true and to-day we are taught to rely on physiological hypodermatic medication in all cases of emergency, collapse from whatever cause, etc., ad nauseam. The life-saving power of Carbo veg., Veratrum album, Camphora, Secale cornutum and many others is totally ignored. Stimulation of all kinds, together with so-called tonics form a large part of the armamentarium of the ultra-scientific homeopath to-day. To rely on the similar remedy in the fight against disease, is to show a decadent and retrograding mind. To fall back upon the teachings of the Organon is to be considered old-fashioned and behind the times. One is told with some vehemence that were Hahnemann alive to-day he would be the first to accept and make use of the modern discoveries of scientific research. The American Institute of Homeopathy, that conglomerate mass of opposing and antagonistic forces, has in its infinite wisdom decreed, that a homeopathic physician is one who adds to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of homeopathic therapeutics and observes the law of similia. All that pertains to the great field of medical learning is his, by tradition, by inheritance, by right. Verily, this definition has achieved its object; the average homeopath is observing the law of similia—at a safe distance—and through myopic eyes.

Not so long ago a well-known surgeon of the allopathic school asked the writer whether he as a homeopath practiced his belief. On being answered in the affirmative, he remarked, "Well, I am glad to know, for you are the only one in this section, to my knowledge, who does so, and my work has brought me into contact with most all of them." Another allopathic physician, and I am glad to state that I have some good friends among them, asked me why it is that so many of my homeopathic brothers write so many prescriptions for old school drugs, and worse than that, for unofficial preparations which they themselves would not think of ordering. The question was beyond me.

Enough has been said, though not half that could be told, and in the interest of truth alone, for the statements of fact here

made can all be vouched for. After all, mere opinions are of little value, facts, susceptible of proof, must be our weapons. Enough have been presented to show that the writers' contention is correct, namely: "That the homeopathic school to-day is homeopathic in name only and that with the exception of a mere handful, as compared to the whole number, the school is not in the slightest degree living up to the principles and practice as laid down in the *Organon* by Samuel Hahnemann."

For the causes of this truly deplorable state of affairs we must look deeply. The teaching in the colleges is, of course, largely at fault. Men whose qualifications as teachers of pathology, practice of medicine, obstetrics, surgery and the various specialties, are most excellent, unfortunately are too often sadly lacking in the proper understanding of Homeopathy and its philosophy. On this account their practice is as crude as their homeopathy, materialistic and empirical in tendency. Remedies are used and recommended for this or that disease, while the patient himself is entirely lost sight of. The art of studying a case, of working it out with the aid of a repertory, is unknown to them. What their remedies lack in homeopathicity is made up in gross quantity, and from this it is but a step to polypharmacy, and crude drugging. Often the authors of otherwise excellent books, their reputation and college standing obscures their ignorance of homeopathic principles, and their familiarity with and proficiency in modern methods of diagnosis and bacteriology casts a halo of undeserved greatness about their august heads. Is it any wonder then, that the impressionable student is awe inspired at their weighty words and accepts their every statement without question? Let such a teacher, utter one word of ridicule or criticism of homeopathy and the potency question, almost irreparable harm has been instantly done, harm which many weeks of patient teaching on the part of the materia medicist cannot entirely overcome. For it is human nature to believe the untruths more readily than the truths, and to laugh at the serious placed in a ridiculous light.

It therefore follows that many students must, in consequence, go forth with weak faith in the cause in which they profess to believe. Let these same students enter hospitals where again they come in contact with physicians of the same order, and their downfall as true homeopathists is made complete. I have yet to see a good homeopath, unless he has had his training at the hands of an outside Hahnemannian physician, come out of the so-called homeopathic hospital. And those who have taken the pains to observe, will bear me out in this statement.

As to the means of correcting these conditions, the writer has his own ideas and opinions, worth perhaps very little, particularly to those to whom they most apply. But that we as a school,

must have a greater desire for truth, a greater abhorrence of hypocrisy, an increased respect for and better understanding of Homeopathic Philosophy, in a word, Hahnemann's words and admonitions as given us in the Organon and Chronic Diseases, is his firm and settled belief.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS—COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

Members of the Colorado Homeopathic Medical Society:

It is a pleasure, as well as my duty to address you this morning. After an acquaintance with the affairs of the society extending over a period of four years I feel that we have much to be thankful for in the apparent drawing together of hitherto hostile influences within our own ranks; misunderstandings have been adjusted, wrongs righted, and old friendships renewed.

Never before, I am sure, in all its history, has this society been in so prosperous a condition or occupied so high a standing throughout the state. Though all this is true, yet we are not at the end of our striving, there are higher levels to attain, grave questions to solve and ideals to live up to. What I fear is that some may think that the ideas I shall advocate are altogether too ideal for this wicked world. We'll just forget for a little while that this world is wicked, or if you insist on the fact that it is wicked, just remember that you are contributing your share to the wickedness, and then quit your wrong-doing.

I shall divide my discourse into the following heads: The Homeopathic law, the world needs its recognition; the old school, law, it needs a therapeutic law; the status of the practitioner before the people to-day, without regard to pathy; some points of professional etiquette, with a general rule which will apply in all cases of doubt.

We, as a society, are striving for the general recognition of a great truth, a law, as immutable as the great law of gravitation; the law that has lifted the practice of medicine from the plane of charlatanism and given its exponents seats of honor among the great; I refer to the law, *similia similibus curantur*, i. e., the law that teaches, that a disease is to be cured by a drug that will produce in a normal human being, the symptoms that are like to the manifestations of the disease in question. This is the law of Homeopathy.

Homeopathy is not a question of large or small dose; it deals primarily with the law of "similia" and incidentally with the size of the dose; the homeopath, it is true, has discarded the toxic dose, and has so far modified the world's ideas in regard to the administration of drugs that there is now but little professional poisoning going on.

The chief trouble with us is that we dwell too much on the

one idea to the exclusion of all others. We are so puffed with pride at the fact that we have grasped a great undeniable truth, the *one* truth governing the giving of drugs, that we think that all sufficient and let other truths bearing on the cure of the sick escape us.

Some of us, not content without a "scrap" read into the law of "similia" certain dogma relating to the size of the dose and undertake to tell you that unless you believe as they do you are not a Homeopath. I am under the impression that this is all wrong and has confused not only the laity but also our brother of the allopathic school, in that he thinks that if he keeps his dose large enough he is in no danger of being a Homeopath, just so some of our school have deceived themselves and are under the impression that if they go high in their attenuations that is all there is to it. They become men of one idea on the subject of attenuations. To illustrate, suppose a patient lying in the public road, suffering with a compound, comminuted fracture of the tibia and fibula, much hemorrhage and laceration of the soft tissues. Shall we ignore the local lesion and give drugs homeopathically? Shall we go away leaving him lying there, to return the next day, and again noting his symptoms give him more drugs? Or possibly trust to the first indicated remedy, one dose, with sac lac to keep him busy for six weeks? No one here is so foolish as to pin his whole faith to the indicated drug in such a case. In the first place there is no drug which will produce a compound comminuted fracture of any bone. And all, however enthusiastic in regard to the giving of drugs homeopathically, will acknowledge the necessity of proper environment, surgical proceedings, nursing, diet and hygiene.

Is the objection raised, that this is a surgical case. I admit that I have used an extreme case for an illustration, but I contend that it is fair, for are there not many cases of loss of continuity of tissue as in phthisis pulmonilis, destruction of necessary tissue as in anaemia? I merely speak of these to show that there are other laws bearing on the cure of the sick, mind you I do not admit that there is any other law governing the giving of drugs, but do contend that there are other laws tending to the cure of the ill, which we cannot afford to neglect.

We have wasted many precious hours bickering over side issues that ought to have been taken up and systematically and scientifically investigated. Instead we have disputed, called names and declared the other fellow is no Homeopath, because he does not believe as we do. Or possibly have asserted that the other fellow is a traitor to homeopathy because he would like some reprovings made under modern methods. Now I am not trying to cast doubt on the work of the great Hahnemann if I ask for a reprovings; neither should modern methods be sneered at.

Hahnemann had no clinical thermometer, I could mention many other advantages we now have, but it is needless. The two things I do plead for are, first a larger tolerance for each other's views, and, second, the getting of more than one idea.

The useless persistency of some doctors over a pet principle is aptly illustrated by an incident occurring during my boyhood. A mule balked, I noted with a shivering admiration the expert profanity and the ghastly dexterity with the whip displayed by the driver. Then the mule, stock still, grimly silent under the merciless lash, strongly suggestive of the Christian martyr, or the doctor of one idea. Oh for the ability to stand punishment like that. Then a stranger appeared, spoke sympathetically and gently to the driver, and sympathetically and gently to the mule, the while he was producing and tying a string to the mule's ear. The mule's attitude lost its rigidity, he commenced to shake his head to dislodge the annoyance on his ear. "Tell him to get up" said the stranger. The mule started, shaking his head. The stranger explained oracularly, "A mule has room for only one idea in his head at a time, when I tied the string on his ear he began to wonder, then forgot to balk and is still walking and wondering." The fun was over and my youthful admiration was transferred to the man who knew so much that he could have his own way without friction, and I came to the conclusion that it was because he had room for many ideas in his head. Oh for some one to tie a string on the balky doctor, for it is possession of but one idea that makes balkers.

Now I do not desire any one to lose sight of the law of "similia" for an instant. I believe in upholding that law whenever and wherever it is called in question, but I do not believe in saddling it with any restriction in regard to the large or small dose. It is my belief that certain drugs are only useful in the high attenuation and others only efficacious in the drug form, while others are useful both in the high and low potencies.

The law of "similia" does not need reproving, it has been proven by every physician present. *Certain drugs do need reproving* that we may know in which attenuation to use them.

There are conditions pathological, only to be reached by the homeopathic use of drugs, therefore, the world needs a knowledge of "similia."

And now we come to the consideration of the men adrift without a rudder. The school of medicine variously known as "Old school, Allopathic or Regulars," has departed radically from its standpoint of fifty years ago. Its members no longer insist that there is such a thing as a law of contraries in the administration of drugs, as they once did. They admit that they are without any general law, they are experimenting yet; perhaps not so disastrously as the allopathic physician who had a typhoid pa-

tient, a German. The German typhoid patient begged for sauerkraut. "No," said the doctor, "It would kill you." Nevertheless the patient got the kraut, triumphantly told the doctor and proceeded to get well.

At the conclusion of the case, Dr. ——— who believed in gathering written data, wrote in his book, "Sauerkraut is a good diet in typhoid fever." Soon after being called to another typhoid case the good doctor bethought himself on his previous experience and said, "Feed the patient sauerkraut." The patient being Irish remonstrated, "Never mind your dislikes," quoth the doctor. "You must take it." He did; he died, whereupon the doctor, after deep cogitation revised his notes thusly: "Sauerkraut diet in typhoid will cure a German, but will kill an Irishman."

This story, ridiculous as it sounds, is after all a noble exposition of the position of our "regular" friends, who having found it impossible to maintain their position in regard to the law of cure, inseparable from the name allopath, abandoned the name and the theory together and in order to maintain a semblance of dignity in their retreat from an ignominious position they label themselves "regular" and after having made the most vicious attacks upon empiricism, have boldly announced that they have no law for the administration of drugs and are perforce become themselves empirics in that with no governing law they must still grope. They have made however, a distinct advance toward the practice of the homeopath; they were once fond of jeering at us in the days before they got down to business and began to acquire real knowledge; they reviled in this wise, "Behold the fellow who cures the bite with a hair of the dog that did the biting." And now? And now? "Consistency thou art a jewel." Now, they cure diphtheria with antitoxin, otherwise diphtheriazied horse serum, and other antis have they too numerous to mention.

Again the man of the dominant school is no longer so sanguinary either toward his patient or his brother of the homeopathic faith, they no longer advocate blood letting. Now friends, for all I so mercilessly expose the weakness of the dominant school in the administration of drugs, do not understand me as saying that they are useless men in the world of medicine; far from it; their ranks are full of upright, clean-souled, brainy men, liberal and tolerant, who do heal the sick, who while they are forced to experiment do learn by experience. When a man like Dr. Lorenz comes among us and shows what he can do by absolute anatomical knowledge and logical thinking, we must acknowledge his worth even though he does not worship at our shrine.

Asepsis and antisepsis now accepted as great truths by the Homeopath, came not from men of our school but as the result of the experiments of the "Regular." The "Regular" needs the law that has so far been entirely in our keeping. We need to emulate the "Regular" in his efforts to penetrate into the terra

incognita.

Have I made it plain that my allegiance is firmly given to the law of "SIMILIA," which is good as far as it applies, and applies absolutely in the giving of drugs and no further.

The status of the physician in the eyes of the public is a thing that must be considered both for the good of the people and for the good of the physician.

The dictum of one physician is no longer sufficient. Does one doctor fail to relieve or satisfy, the patient calls another and yet another; they have lost faith in everything. We are under suspicion along with patent medicine and other fakes; they only call us because we offer a chance for relief, and relief they must have.

We are responsible for this condition; we have ourselves opened the doors for the system of unbelief known as Christian Science; we are responsible for the elevation of what should be a valuable adjunct to medicine, to the dignity of a separate system of cure, I refer to massage and manipulation, now traveling under the misnomer, Osteopathy.

How are we responsible? In our efforts to down the other doctor, no matter to what school he may belong we have made too much noise, we have denounced one another too often in public and much too often behind the other physician's back. How shall the public believe in us as a class, if each one in his daily practice goes about sneering, belittling denouncing, each and every physician with whom he comes in competition? In my opinion it is the right thing to agree as far as possible with what the other man has done, whether called as consultant or as successor, and when you cannot agree keep silence as to what you think, you will be judged not by what you say, but by your success with the case. When you show respect for another physician and this without regard to pathy, you instill into the mind of the public respect for the profession. When you show disrespect to any physician's methods, you merely sow distrust which deepens and intensifies, should you be unfortunate with your case.

Some physicians will bungle even in their application of the law of "*similia*" while others without that law, out of their experience and recognition of laws other than that applying to drugs, produce good results.

All men are not fit to practice medicine even when they hold diplomas, but it does you no good and the profession much harm if you voice your opinion to the public. Again we have stood too much on our dignity and have refused to acknowledge the necessity for at times practicing other laws besides that for the giving of drugs. I am a Homeopath, but I have at times practiced metnal suggestion, hydrotherapy and what now passes for Osteopathy, I do not think it hurt my homeopathy; it certainly

helped the patient. Each success of a Homeopathic physician means new friends for Homeopathy. The average new patient does not ask what school do you belong to, he asks can you promise a cure or at least relief. The chief thing that gives the "Regular" a hold on the people is his prompt use of the hypodermic and the resultant relief. People will not stand pain to further anybody's theory, whether true or not, and here many a Homeopath is in a quandary; he knows that he stands on ticklish ground, for does he fail to relieve at once, they will send for another physician who possibly will not hesitate to use Morphia.

Here is the place to use palliatives and adjuncts of drugs. Keep them so busy that they will not have time to consider the advisability of calling another physician until the drug gets in its work. But the physician should never pander to depraved appetites or ideas.

Doctor, why did you choose to practice medicine? Was it because, like Joan of Arc you heard voices urging you to alleviate the woes of humanity; did spirit hands beckon you onward? Were you of such a mind that science for itself seemed the only thing worth while in life or did you choose it because the position of a doctor was assured in society, or because it promised a dignified livelihood with the minimum of physical exertion. The reason that caused you to adopt and remain in the profession has much to do with your actions as a physician and consequently much to do with the attitude of the public toward the profession, should you have no higher aim than the collection of dollars, you will lower the profession in the eyes of the public. I admit the handicap under which we are laboring, We must live, we must have dollars to live.

Oh, the pity of having to mix altruism and dollars; or it may be science with finance, it has spoiled the beauty of the profession for many a man. Still if your heart is in your work for a noble reason the public will recognize it and the profession shall be elevated.

There have been presented to me by various physicians during the past year, several conundrums in etiquette; now I have never posed as authority on anything pertaining to this subject; if I should ever write a book it will not be on etiquette. I dodged the questions at the time they were propounded, but I could not sweep my mind clear of them, like Banquo's ghost they would not down, I had to settle them for my own satisfaction, and having done so presume to present the result for your consideration: Said one physician, "it is very unsafe to call some of our leading physicians in counsel, they steal your patients." Such a state of affairs, if it really exists, can only be due to low ideals on the part of a few and a weak acceptance of such a condition by men who, afraid of financial loss, say to themselves: "I must because

all the others are doing it." In the first place all the others are not doing it. There are always lofty souls who rise above any sordid consideration. The practice of medicine is a noble profession only when practiced by noble men. There is a saying which originated with the old French nobility which was responsible for many an act of justice, generosity and even self sacrifice; "*No-blesse oblige.*" This meant that no matter what the common herd held admissible, the nobility held themselves to a better more self-sacrificing, more noble standard, and even though an occasional individual nobly born, but not noble minded, failed to live up to their high ideal, the rest merely shrugged their shoulders and regretted that there should be renegades even in the ranks of the nobility. When we as physicians respect most highly our obligations as members of a noble profession, then shall we all raise in the estimation of the public.

It is true that no physician called in consultation should accept the case, unless requested so to do by the physician in charge, neither should he decline in such a manner as to imply that the patient was a fool for ever having employed such a doctor. It is a good plan to refuse to attend a case unless satisfactory settlement has been made with the former attending physician, this, when you have not been in consultation.

The next charge is this: "Dr. So and So is no homeopath; he always calls regulars in consultation." Why not? May it not be that in many cases he is forced by the preferences of his patients to call a "regular?" Again, perhaps the old school man is the best man available to consult, perhaps his knowledge is required in something rather than in the application of drugs. I remember a case in Chicago, in the beginning of my practice, in which I was doing the totality stunt as I had been taught, and without satisfactory results either to myself or my patient. Professor Babcock, a blind man, of the old school, but a specialist in the diagnosis of the heart, put me on the right track and showed me that without profound knowledge of the heart and all that pertained to its action, I had not the totality of the symptoms. There may be good reasons why Dr. Blank calls regulars in consultation, therefore judge not that ye be not judged, for with what measure ye mete it shall be measured to you again. We as a school are experts in but one thing, viz.: the administration of drugs, therein is the homeopathic specialty; in other things we are as the regular.

Lastly I deal with the charge that a homeopath is a traitor to the cause if he joins a regular medical society. I really wonder why? If a homeopath does not renounce his belief in order to join, but intends to let his light shine instead of hiding it under a bushel.

I tell you it is not right to refuse to affiliate with the old

school. *There is no fear that the "Regular" will ever blot out Homeopathy. It is not possible for men to change, defy or ignore, for any length of time, one of God's laws, whether spiritual or physical. The law of "similia" is one of God's laws and were every homeopath on the face of the earth destroyed to-morrow, the Homeopathic law would be re-discovered in a very short time.*

I am in favor of joining societies wherever asked. If one quietly adheres to his belief and is not arrogant or blatant, the regular will soon be asking, "What would you do in this case doctor?" You tell him in a friendly way and why. It is astonishing how many of them become converts in a quiet way and many of them openly. It is not long since a prominent old school doctor said to me in discussing a remedy, "Doctor there are but few in my school who now call in question the homeopathic law of similars. Don't tell me that it is necessary to fight each one another in order to make a living. For who so shall lose his life for a principle shall save it. The only rule that covers all cases of etiquette is one laid down by the lowly Nazarene nearly 2000 years ago, one of the two commandments He gave: "*Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself;*" and that includes the public, the regular, and those of your immediate family, the Homeopath.

Note.—Annual address delivered by Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, Grand Junction, Colorado, before the Colorado Homeopathic Society, at the first day of its session, September 14, 1905.

TEREBINTHINA.—Few months previous to birth of child, now one year old, had unusual pain in back, renal region and down uterers into bladder, urine very dark and of strong odor, depositing a black sediment; emaciation, anæmic appearance as of having lost much blood, weakness, exhaustion on walking a short distance; after going up-stairs, paltitation, dyspnœa, throbbing in head; skin very pale and had an unhealthy feel; flushes of fever in afternoon followed by profuse sweats; constipation; tongue pale and flabby; urine dark, almost black when first emitted, depositing a sediment amounting to nearly one-fifth of its quantity, and as black as coal; urine not much below its normal amount, looked smoky. Chronic passive hemorrhage from kidneys.—Medical Advance.



The Critique

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

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—Grant S. Peck, M.D., Denver, Colorado, President; J. B. Brown, M.D., Denver, Colorado, Secretary. Meets annually, meeting place to be determined by the board of censors.

DENVER HOMEOPATHIC CLUB—G. S. Peck, M.D., president; address, Stout Block; O. S. Vinland, M.D., Secretary, 1705 Lawrence 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.

WANT A LITTLE HELP.—From Peabody, Kansas, comes the following, accompanied by an enclosure covering a yearly subscription to The Critique: "I mailed the following letter to _____ yesterday: 'Please cancel my subscription to _____, and oblige;' I have no time to read homeopathic (?) publication that do not help me to be a better homeopath'." These high-school compositions on how to propagate homeopathy look well in print, but the true HOMEOPATH wants something else more satisfying; this publication proposes to furnish an abundance of the latter kind and has received quite a few of the former which will be returned to the authors, provided postage is forwarded real soon, otherwise they will hit the hard end of the waste-paper basket.

* * *

A. I. H. "TRANSACTIONS."—Have you received that bit of type-written paper from the secretary of the American Institute, purporting to be the part you took in certain "discussions" at the recent meeting of the aforestid? Granting that you have, now that that official in "editing" the same has eliminated from the original oratory everything which a very indifferent stenog-

rapher had previously and, no doubt, purposely left out, do you recognize the infant as your very own, with all the indelible marks removed? In case you have paid your dues in advance and, later on, receive a beautifully bound edition of the "transactions" will you have that unbounded confidence in the reliability of the document which you might have felt had not your own personal experience warned you that it had been doctored to suit the convenience of a certain clique whose sole object is to knock out everything even hinting at homeopathy within the American Institute of— What?

* * *

ALPHONSE-GASTON.—The Alphonse-Gaston act, not illustrated, which appeared in a certain unmentionable recently, wherein the editorial-dean Alphonse congratulates the current-events-ex-dean Gaston upon *his success*, with a falling off in attendance before him amounting to nearly sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. during the current-events-ex-dean Gaston's administration of affairs, and in the very same issue the current-events-ex-dean Gaston congratulating the Denver Homeopathic Medical College on securing the services of so capable a gentleman as the editorial-dean Alphonse for the responsible position so recently relinquished by current-events-ex-dean Gaston, with the publicly proclaimed prognostication, by the former, of the "doom" of homeopathy, before him, would be funny if it were not for the fact that it only goes to show that when some people do not know just what else to do they generally know enough to do something foolish and, furthermore, that they usually do it.

* * *

OPENING EXERCISES, DENVER HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE—The opening exercises of the Denver Homeopathic Medical College were held in the main lecture room of that institution, Monday morning, September 18th, and were largely attended by the faculty and numerous friends. The absence of students on this occasion was no doubt due to the fact that it had been previously announced there would be no lectures given on this date, but Dean Strickler assured all present that the attendance would be equally as large as last year and that within a week or two the classes would be well filled. Addresses were made by ex-Dean Willard, Professors Peck, King, Harris and Stewart in all of which there was an abundance of enthusiasm for the cause of homeopathy; in fact it has been a rare occasion when so much good fellowship and interest has been shown in college work as was manifested on this occasion and if the predictions of those present are carried out to even a limited degree there is no reason why one should not expect to see a great revival of interest respecting college affairs among the homeopathic profession hereabouts, enough, at least, to raise the institution bear-

ing this title to a plane of importance somewhat similar to that which it once occupied.

* * *

PROPAGATION OF HOMEOPATHY.—“C,” whoever that may be, in September issue of Medical Century, hits the homeopathic bull’s eye, with the following forceful editorial:

“The Homeopath who quakes before violent disease and runs off into allopathic practice just because his patient is stricken with a disorder that kills is no Homeopath at all. It isn’t this type of man who propagates Homeopathy or anything else. To be a propagator one must be a believer. Then, believing, one must practice that which he believes. This brings success, and the door once ever so slightly ajar it is easy to get within the portal of the American heart and make a convert. The doctor who relieves the sufferer overcomes the prejudice of his patron. The physician who cures his malady wins the affection and interest of the patient. Homeopathy cures when carefully and intelligently applied. The public reads. It wants to-day to know the whyfore of everything in which it becomes interested. Show it what Homeopathy is and it will do a great deal of propagating itself.”

It is simply marvelous, the habit great minds have of running like courses; had we been called upon to express the sentiments embodied in the foregoing we doubt whether we could have done so with equal precision, although they are ours in every respect. The Critique takes its hat off to you “C,” and trusts you may live many years to toil for the practical propagation of homeopathy.

* * * *

COLORADO HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.—Although we are unable to give a very accurate account of the doings of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, meetings of which were held at the Masonic Temple parlors, this city, the 14th, 15th and 16th of last month, we are informed upon very reliable authority that the same were well attended and that a very profitable and pleasant program was presented on these occasions. There was but little friction manifested owing, no doubt, to the absence of malcontents within the ranks, yet we hear that Friday’s feature was enlivened somewhat by an insinuation on the part of one of the brethren that the association reminded him of a close corporation, the remarks being brought out owing to the proposed action to throw all proceedings to a certain unmentionable pamphlet. President Hedges, however, had his little bottle of oil handy and it was only a short while until the troubled waters resumed their usual tranquility. We hear the president’s address, by Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, of Grand Junction, and Dr. J. P. Willard’s paper, “Treatment of Tuberculosis,” spoken of in the very highest terms, not only for the quantity and quality of the homeopathy contained in each, but for the numerous wise suggestions embodied therein. The Critique regrets it’s inability to publish each of these documents, as they would serve the good

purpose of demonstrating the fact that there is, occasionally, a good homeopathic thought expressed in homeopathic institutions hereabouts. There were no banquets or other public doings that we have heard of, but all present seem to have had an enjoyable and profitable time. The election of officers occurred on the second day of the season and resulted as follows:

President—Grant S. Peck, M.D., Denver.

First Vice President—F. A. Foust, M.D., Colorado Springs.

Second Vice President—C. E. Tennant, M. D., Denver.

Secretary—James Butcher Brown, M.D., Denver.

Treasurer—U. A. Sharrets, M.D., Colorado Springs.

The retiring board of censors as well as the retiring administrative council were re-elected by unanimous vote. The retiring president has made a most enviable record in the administration of the society's affairs and it is due to his tact and discretion that there is the harmonious condition existing which is manifested by the present comparatively placid state of affairs. We feel sure that Dr. Peck will prove a worthy successor and that further improvement will be apparent at the conclusion of his term of office.

* * *

“HOMEOPATHY DOOMED”(?)

An irresponsible sheet published in the city of Denver, edited by a one-time graduate of the Denver Homeopathic College, who from time to time breaks out in acute attacks of matricidal mania, has recently been making much of “Homeopathy Is Doomed” as a reported quotation of the Dean of the Denver Homeopathic College. As the Dean referred to, we denounce the quotation as a base slander wholly devoid of truth, and totally misrepresenting our position in the matter. As we have long since learned not to look for anything in the shape of justice or truth from the source indicated, we do not deem it of interest to our readers, nor of sufficient importance to give it further attention. We make this statement solely in order that the college with which we are officially connected may not suffer more than need be by falsehoods circulated by irresponsible persons and pernicious publications.

“Homeopathy, as expressive of the great law of cure, is as eternal as the hills, and will live. Whether the Homeopathic organizations as they now exist will bring about the universal acceptance of this great truth by the scientific world is a debatable question. We feel very hopeful that they will, but we are not unmindful of the fact that this great work is yet to be accomplished.”—D. A. S., in “Progress.”

If it were not for the fact that The Critique is ever ready and willing to give as much space to the correction or retraction of any article appearing in its editorial pages as it has devoted to individuals or institutions, it would not spoil any good white paper in the reproduction of anything resembling the foregoing; the limited circulation of the pamphlet from which it is taken, however, would make it appear as though we desired to take an unfair advantage did we not follow out this iron-clad rule of ours, as, if left to this medium of dissemination alone, but few

outside the faculty of the Denver Homeopathic College would ever know that even this very indifferent denial had been made. The absurdity of the article has no doubt been the occasion for considerable merriment within the circle of this certain unmentionable's somewhat restricted realm.

Inasmuch as The Critique has given the soft, sweet-voiced scribe (how lovely of you to say it Brother Dale), oft repeated opportunity to "make this (some) statement solely in order that the college with which we are officially connected may not suffer more than need be by falsehoods circulated by irresponsible persons and pernicious publications" and he has not allowed the choleric to wilt his collar, about the only conclusion one can come to in this particular case is that this particular bit of truth had hit the dean, personally, a little harder than anything could smite him officially, hence his hurt. In order to give as much additional reliability to the denial of the editorial-dean as the distressing circumstances under which it was wrung from him will permit, we allow the general public to be the judge of our responsibility and will even admit the perniciousness of this publication, but we want it understood that we have in our possession data covering time, place and circumstances under which the declaration "homeopathy is doomed" was made by the soft, sweet-voiced Dr. Strickler, besides which we will add the weight of the combined personal evidence of too absolutely truthful professional gentlemen, that this was the "sum and substance," of what he said regarding the matter. But "what's the use," as the poloris cat said when the worse-semlling automobile went by.

* * *

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every 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.

Tuberculosis causes 400 deaths in the United States every day.

The salary list of the Boston City Hospital amounts to \$164,000 per annum.

Raja A. N. Roy, Bengal, India, is one of the numerous new subscribers to The Critique.

Medical Century says: "Sometimes The Critique uses language and says things." Really?

We are obliged to forego the pleasure of printing quite a number of interesting communications this month owing to lack of space.

The Colorado Medical Society meeting, old-school, will be held at Colorado Springs the 3rd, 4th and 5th of the present month.

Editor of The Critique and wife celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary the first of the present month.

Appendicitis, my son, is a pain of modern origin and costs from \$200 to \$300 more than the old-fashioned bellyache of our forefathers.

The News of the 16th of last month contained the pictures of the twenty-five physicians who were in attendance upon the State society on that date.

Dr. Vere V. Hunt, LL.D., M. D., (Dunham, Chicago, '02), has been appointed local surgeon for the St. Louis & San Francisco railway at Bessie, Oklahoma.

Drs. Cooper, Allen, Foust and Sharrets, Colorado Springs, make up a "big four" combination from the city south of us, which would be hard to beat anywhere.

Dr. E. H. Wolcott has been appointed president of the board of managers of the State Hospital for the Insane at Gowanda, New York.—Hospital Leaflet.

Dr. William R. Welch, surgeon and specialist on diseases of women, formerly located in 237-8 Temple Court building, has moved to suite 211-212 in same building.

According to a certain professor it is a bad plan for a medical student to work his or her way through college. Yes? But what are you going to do about it, you know?

The nurses have been removed from "saints' rest" to the basement of the Homeopathic Hospital, where they will be domiciled hereafter. A wise evidence of economical management.

Dr. W. Carey Allen of Colorado Springs, looking ten years younger than we have ever seen him, paid a brief visit to the editorial office of this publication during the session of the State society.

Did you notice the extensive notices in the Denver papers announcing the twentieth annual meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society? Quite as extensive as that A. I. H., with a slight reduction.

During Dr. Kent's recent fishing and hunting trip at Mautrop Lake, Minnesota, he succeeded in landing the biggest fish (muscalonge) that has been caught in that vicinity in two years—a nineteen-pounder.

Mrs. William H. Piper, wife of John Alexander Dowie's "overseer" in Boston, declares that her left leg had been lengthened three and one-half inches by prayer. It will not be long until the old guard of leg-pullers will be out of a job.

Going without breakfast for forty days previous to the time for an attack of hay fever to put in appearance will prevent the appearance of the attack and eventually cure the cussed complaint. So someone says.

Dr. Charles C. Rowley, formerly interne at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, has located in the offices formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Clark, 22 Steele block, and will be glad to be kept busy from this date and until further notice.

Owing to a strike among the printers of Detroit, Michigan, the Medical Counselor for August reached us with its contents very materially curtailed. It was a pretty good journal, anyhow, and we hope its troubles, of which we speak, have all been adjusted ere this.

Dr. John F. Edgar, El Paso, Texas, cards himself as a "regular physician guided by the law of cure." He is a homeopath, who always gives the word the prominence of a capital H and practices the faith and spells the name in accordance with Hahnemannian exactness.

The substitute secretary of the State society succeeded in getting the program of the twentieth annual meeting out the day preceding the opening exercises, which would hardly give the out-of-town members much of an opportunity to make up their minds whether to attend or not.

The many friends of Dr. H. W. Wales, Lanark, Illinois, ('63 Hahnemann, Chicago), will regret to learn that he is so broken in health as to necessitate his retirement from practice. He will spend the coming winter in Florida and a host of well-wishers will hope that he may be greatly benefitted thereby.

Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey, Bryanville and Green Gables, stopped off a few minutes on his return from a trip to the coast, whither he wends his way annually for the relief of a very aggravating recurrence of hay fever, and visited with the State society and a few of his professional brethren the middle of last month.

The fourteenth annual announcement of Hering Medical College, Chicago, has been received. This institution is now housed in the Chicago Homeopathic's old home and promises to teach only the very purest kind of simon-pure homeopathy. That sounds good and we believe Hering is in a position to "make good."

George Daniel, on sea post service between New York and Europe, has crossed the Atlantic 172 times in the past seven years. He was formerly an employe in the Denver postoffice and is a brother of Dr. Daniel, formerly interne at the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, now located at Atwood, Colorado.

Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, ex-president of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, tarried in the city several days after adjournment of the meeting and delighted many of his friends by "dropping in" occasionally. He always has something good to say for homeopathy and those practicing that brand, consequently is always welcome.

A private communication to The Critique requests us to announce that the next meeting of the Texas Homeopathic Medical Examining Board will be held early in October; just where, our informant was unable to say, but the secretary, Dr. Hunter B. Stiles, Waco, Texas, will be pleased to furnish this bit of information to all who may make inquiry of him.

Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe, formerly located at Hoboken, New Jersey, has opened offices in the Fuller (Flatiron) building, 614-619-A, New York City, and will confine his practice to the treatment of chronic diseases. His office hours are from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted. Dr. Rabe is a homeopath of the right sort and physicians desiring to refer practice to New York physicians will do well to remember this fact.

During the recent G. A. R. encampment in Denver the Rock Island system handled over 20,000 people with but few delays and still fewer complaints. Sloat and Drew and their staff of assistants were Johnnie-on-the-spot when it came to looking after the interests of this throng of transients, and we heard many words of praise for the excellence of the service of this justly popular route.

About fifteen members of the old Chicago Homeopathic Medical College have purchased the old C. H. hospital and have made many additions and improvements thereto. It is intended to make it one of the foremost homeopathic institutions of the kind in the country and we hope to have a special report from it in the future which will demonstrate the fact of its having made good.

Chicago is to have another free dispensary which will be under the control of the homeopathic profession of that city, when the Volunteers of America complete their arrangements. The Salvation Army does a vast amount of work along this line and employs homeopathic physicians exclusively, which leads Medical Century to remark that "it is a great recognition of our school when these two great organizations turn to it."

No one during the recent G. A. R. encampment held in Denver, enjoyed the visits from numerous old comrades any more than did Dr. Samuel S. Smythe. The doctor was captain of an Illinois battery, and it is still an undecided point whether this branch of the service was wholly accountable for the termination of the turmoil, or whether the infantry and cavalry were entitled to some credit. Of course there are people, prejudiced, quite likely, who insist that the latter did the fighting—but then it's a "long story."

Dr. Howard Crutcher, chief surgeon of the Chicago & Alton railway and a prominent homeopathic physician of the city of Chicago, paid his respects to the business manager of The Critique the early part of last month. Dr. Crutcher's principal mission to this country was for the purpose of locating his wife at the Nordratch ranch, Colorado Springs, where she expects to remain all winter, and the many friends of the Crutchers throughout the country will join us, we know, in hoping for the speedy restoration of Mrs. Crutcher to health.

Dr. William Bahrenburg of Belleville, Illinois, had the misfortune to meet with a very painful accident while in this country during the G. A. R. doings, whereby he sustained a fracture of the seventh rib,

left side. The accident occurred on the branch train which runs between Colorado Springs and Manitou on the Denver & Rio Grande, and he came to Denver the following day, where the business manager of the Critique made all necessary repairs.

The September issue of the Denver Medical Times shows a marked change in the editorial management of that publication. Dr. Thomas Hayden Hawkins, former editor-in-chief, relinquishes that position to assume charge of "Book Reviews" department, his former position on the Times being taken by Dr. Arthur Edgar Bonesteel. Besides these two gentlemen Dr. Edward C. Hill and fifty-three of the most prominent physicians in the state compose the editorial staff and are stockholders in the enterprise. The Critique wishes the new-old publication much deserved popularity and prosperity.

Dr. S. M. King of Albia, Iowa, accompanied by his most estimable wife, spent a week in Denver recently, during which period he visited his brother, Dr. E. H., and enjoyed himself with the G. A. R. veterans, of which organization he is a medical director. Mrs. King is a sister of General Chaffee of the regular army; besides making many friends among the old soldiers during this most recent sojourn, their numerous visits to the city during past times have made them welcome in many homes outside their immediate relatives. Dr. King is a graduate of Hahnemann, Chicago.

Wonder if that able and artistic editorial in a recent edition of a certain unmentionable was intended as an excuse for the writer's not having called his committee on publication of society transactions together at all, but permitting his "wisdom" to dictate in the matter? Then that large local circulation; did that come so rapidly that the business office ran out of "soap," or was it a myopic condition which caused the pamphlet's promoters to cut the subscription price in twice? Some people are so near-sighted that a dollar in the hand looks ten times as large as two would in some one's else, especially where their chances of getting action on the other fellow lessened proportionately with every addition to the "volume" number.

Dr. Grant S. Peck, the newly-elected president of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, has appointed the following committees and chairmen of bureaux for the next meeting of the society, which convenes sometime during 1906. If there is any hitch in the arrangements or failure to provide papers to fill in the program it will not be due to the procrastination of the president, at least. The following is the list:

- Committee on Legislation—Drs. Tennant, Allen and C. W. Enos.
- Committee on Publication—Drs. Willard, Smythe and Strickler.
- Committee on Arrangements—Drs. Dake, Kinley and Clinton Enos.
- Chairman Bureaux Gynecology—Dr. Sechrist.
- Chairman Bureaux Pediatrics—Dr. Foust.
- Chairman Bureau Chest Diseases—Dr. Dake.
- Chairman Bureau Surgery—Dr. Clinton Enos.
- Chairman Bureau Nervous Diseases—Dr. Blair.
- Chairman Bureau O. and O.—Dr. Swerdfeger.
- Chairman Bureau of Obstetrics—Dr. Mastin.

There is no reason why the next meeting should not be a record-breaker from every point of view, and the president in starting the ball rolling at this early date has set a good example to the committees and chairmen of bureaux which will, no doubt, be productive of excellent results. Get busy!

Whenever the Rock Island System wants a man for some important position in the passenger department of this great corporation, about the first thing the head of the passenger department does is to look into the record of their Denver representative; the usual result follows, and Mr. Denver man goes up higher. The most recent instance of this almost absolute practice is manifested in the appointment of Mr. C. B. Sloat to the Boston district as general agent of the passenger department, and the advancement of Mr. N. L. Drew, formerly city passenger agent, to the place made vacant by Mr. Sloat's promotion. Both of these men have made an enviable record in the short time they have held their positions in Denver and there is no reason why either one should not realize his highest ambitions in the way of advancement, as they are both gentlemen of the highest order and workers for the welfare of their department, the likes of which are rarely found. This is another instance wherein it is a question whether the company or the men referred to are to be the most congratulated.

The Rev. Dr. John Houghton, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Denver, who secured some free advertising during the very recent past, broke out in a fresh spot the fore part of August by sending individual invites to the members of the clergy to attend a clinic for mind-healing, at which one Winifred Smith was to do the heavy. According to the account in the Post, but three preachers were present and none of these expressed any very great enthusiasm over Winifred or her warblings. "Who's Afraid?" would have been a good heading for the article in question, as, referring to the clinic the Post says: "Bishop Olmstead does not frighten the Rev. J. R. Houghton, who, notwithstanding the edict of the bishop forbidding the Rev. John R. Houghton to establish in Denver a clinic for mind healing, the progressive rector of St. Mark's is now holding three meetings a week in the church rectory, to which the clergy is invited, to look into the matter of healing by prayer as taught by Christ." We notice in the press dispatches where a woman's leg has been lengthened by this process to the extent of over three inches, and we don't see why it isn't perfectly proper for Denver "easies" to experience the same ecstatic pleasure so long as the pastor of some high-toned church has charge of the pulling plant.

The substitute secretary of the State Society, Homeopathic, succeeded in sending out notices for the meetings held in this city the 14th, 15th and 16th of last month, so that a majority of the members were informed as to the exact meeting place ONE DAY in advance of the opening event. The s. s.'s picture appeared in one of the daily papers along with the following notice: "The nineteenth annual meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society will be called to order to-day at 10 o'clock in the Masonic Temple building by the president, Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges of Grand Junction, Colorado. There will be over 200 physicians, all believers in the homeopathic science, attending the convention, and some very interesting papers on homeopathy will be read. The meeting will last for three days, closing on Saturday. The first hour of the convention will be devoted to the regular routine business. After that will begin the discourses, papers and lectures. At 4 p. m. to-day President Hedges will deliver his address. He will offer a large number of suggestions to the delegates for the improvement of the society and will also outline several fields of work that will be taken up by the association during the coming year.

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The principal speakers will be: E. E. Swerdfeger, Clinton Enos, R. F. Lamberton, S. S. Smythe, W. A. Secrist, J. W. Harris, C. E. Tennant, Frona Abbott, J. B. Brown, A. C. Stewart, H. T. Dodge, Sarah Calvert, E. D. Pronger, C. W. Enos, W. M. Dake and J. P. Willard, all of Denver; U. A. Sharetts and F. A. Faust of Colorado Springs. The election of officers will be held at the close of the convention, Saturday afternoon. The balance of the day will be devoted to demonstrations and matters scientific connected with the profession."—News, August 14, 1905.

"At Omaha we took a Union Pacific train and found it one of the most perfect of trains and railways ever traveled on by me, and, as my readers may remember, I have done some traveling in the last ten years. I go out of my way to say this because I have latterly had some rather rough experiences in railway traveling, and in this country, too. So that I revert with unfeigned pleasure to this trip over the Union Pacific on down to Salt Lake City, as far as I have now gone, but which I will resume to-morrow morning to San Francisco. I had trial of the reclining chairs in this train—I believe there are no regular stiff-back stuffy day coaches upon this road—so that ordinary passengers and not necessarily a medical editor and his daughter find themselves in comfort and content in reclining chair cars. I also found what I consider a good change in the West, namely, the introduction of tourist cars, which are really Pullman sleepers minus the gorgeous veneering, inlaid woodwork, upholstery and heavy Axminster carpets. In all other respects they are the equals of the more lordly and likewise more costly Pullman and the price is just about half of the finer equipment. This puts the convenience and comfort of a good bed within the means of common people who have to pay their fares, who travel because they have to and are not of that class to whom a railway trip is simply a holiday jaunt and money no object. I do not know whether these cars are to be found in the East or not. But they ought to be. And I do not mean by tourist cars emigrant sleepers. Not at all. The diner of my train from Omaha was a superb pattern, large, commodious, well ventilated, well lighted, and the service a la carte (not tawbell de hotey) excellent, with prices not too steep, considering the convenience of not having to sprint for your dear life to the station lunch counter, and, with one eye on the train, guzzle hot soup or boiling red-hot coffee, eat a ham sandwich made some several moons before (as I had to do on the Georgetown loop road), eat pie with your fingers—no knife being furnished for fear of your cutting your mouth therewith. In these diners you sit to your meal, take it leisurely, eat your provender, admire the landscape, and, when you have finally resisted the inclination to drink out of the finger bowl and have tipped the colored gasson, you are ready to fight the world once more in true and knightly style. In all my travels on the Union Pacific thus far neither I nor my daughter have heard a word of complaint against the road. It makes its destination with fair precision and always in safety."—American Physician.



The Critique

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No. 11

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

GUAJUCUM.*

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

This is a very deep acting remedy, even deep enough to cure the symptoms of and turn into order a constitution that is rheumatic, gouty, and has inherited phthisis. These patients are subject to diarrhea; the tendons are too short, or they have abscesses, catarrhal troubles, bronchitis. Sore swollen joints. The rheumatic points are more painful from warmth (Lac-c., Led., Puls.) and more comfortable when cool. Gouty abscesses of joints. The bones become spongy, or suppurate. The leg and ankle bones are especially affected. Sensitive periosteum. Limbs contracted and stiff. The excretions are all offensive. Drawing, tearing pains. His colds settle in the limbs, and the joints become sore and the muscles draw. His suffering is increased by the slightest motion or exertion. Gradually increasing exhaustion. Progressive emaciation. In the first stage of phthisis it is a wonderful remedy, when the symptoms agree. The progressive character of the sickness, the weakness of mind and body, and such symptoms as belong to deep constitutional troubles. In psoric cases complicated with syphilis and mercury and other violent drugs we find use for this most neglected remedy. It is closely related to *Causticum*, *Sulphur*, and *Tuberculinum*.

Absent minded in the morning. Indolent, and low spirited. Obstinate; fretful, and forgetful.

Vertigo on rising.

Rheumatic pain in one side of the head, extending to the face. Gouty headaches. Sensation of looseness of the brain. Stitching in the head. Pain in forehead, occiput, and deep in the brain. Tearing pain in the head. Sensation as if blood ves-

sels were distended. Neuralgia of left side of face and head. Pulsating pain, ameliorated by pressure and walking; aggravated by sitting and standing. This is an exception to the general rule, as most symptoms are aggravated by motion. Perspiration on head and face, when walking in the open air.

Sensation of protrusion of the eyes. Swelling of the eyes. Dilated pupils.

Tearing in left ear. Paroxysmal pain in ear.

Pain in the bones of the nose. Nose swollen. Fluent coryza.

Pain in the bones of the face, nose and teeth. Face red and swollen, spotted. Heat in the face in the evening. Sharp pain in right malar bone. Paroxysmal pain in face, head and neck, every day at 6 p. m., lasting until 4 a. m. Dull ache in left side of jaw. Tearing, stitching in teeth. Pain in teeth when biting jaws together.

Perverted taste. Tongue coated thick white, or brown.

Burning in throat. Tonsillitis.

Aversion to food, to milk. Much thirst.

Vomits a mass of watery mucus, followed by exhaustion. Nausea from sensation of mucus in throat.

Burning in stomach and abdomen.

Constrictive sensation in stomach, with anguish and dyspnea.

Much flatulence in abdomen.

Morning diarrhea (*Sulph.*). Stools watery. Constipation, with hard, crumbling, offensive stool.

Urging to urinate, even after micturition. The urine is profuse, and fetid. Cutting in urethra while urine flows.

Stitching in neck of bladder after ineffectual urging to urinate. Emissions without dreams. Discharge from urethra.

Chronic inflammation of ovaries. Menses absent. Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Shuddering in mammae, with gooseflesh.

Spasms of larynx. Difficult breathing. Palpitation.

Dry, hard cough with fever, finally relieved by expectoration.

Copious, putrid expectoration, like pus. Expectoration of blood.

Rheumatism of the muscles of the chest, with great pain on

motion. Stitching pains in chest from motion and breathing. Stitching pains seem to be in the pleura. Chronic bronchial catarrh with putrid expectoration, when rheumatism extends to chest. *Phthisis pituitosa* in rheumatic and gouty patients. Chest pains after riding in open air.

Palpitation of the heart. Rheumatism of the heart; frequent weak pulse.

Rheumatic stiffness of back of neck and back. Stitching in neck and back. Drawing pains in back between scapulae. All pains aggravated from motion and ameliorated during rest; aggravated from heat.

Drawing, tearing, stitching pains in upper limbs. Rheumatic pains in upper arm and shoulder. Pains in finger joints, and then in whole hand. Hot hands. Stitching in right thumb. Pains all aggravated from motion; aggravated from heat.

Shortening of the hamstrings. Pain in thighs extending to knees. Tearing, drawing pains in legs. Pains in the *Tibia*. Gouty abscess of knee. Shooting pains in legs from feet to knees. Softening of tibia and ankle bones. The knee is flexed from the contraction of hamstrings. The right leg swollen and drawn close to the thigh. Pains in all the limbs, aggravated from motion and heat. Weakness of arms and legs. Numbness of lower limbs. Stiffness of limbs. Weakness of limbs after exertion. Rheumatism of joints, aggravated from heat and motion. Pain in limbs after taking cold.

Restless sleep. Sleeplessness. Wakens from sleep as if falling. Nightmare while lying on the back. Unrefreshing sleep. Chilliness followed by fever in the evening. Burning fever. *Hot hands. Night sweats.* Copious perspiration.

The provers that perspired had no urinary symptoms.

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LAUROCERASUS.

The many strange constitutional symptoms indicate feeble circulation and weak heart. Great general coldness, that is not ameliorated by external warmth. It is like wrapping up a dead man. Yet if he approaches a warm stove nausea comes on. If he is in a warm room the sweat breaks out on the forehead and the forehead is cold; but if he moves about slowly in the open

air the sweat ceases and the forehead warms up. Want of animal heat. Want of reaction. Remedies act only as palliatives, act only as short acting remedies in constitutional disease, or the symptoms partially subside but the patient does not react. The patient does not convalesce. It often cures the heartfailure due to Digitalis in Old School hands, or when convalescence is attempted by weak heart if there is cold skin and external heat is objectionable. It should be compared with *Camph. Am-c.* and *Secale*. A prolonged fainting spell; twitching of the limbs, gasping for breath. Complaints after deep sorrow or fright. Chorea after every excitement. Spells of profound sleep, with snoring or sterterous breathing. In the spells of suffocation he must lie down (*Psor.*) but the dry, hacking cough comes on as soon as he lies down.

Weakness of body and mind. Fainting. Motionless. Apprehensiveness.

Vertigo in the open air; he must lie down.

Coldness of the forehead in a warm room, ameliorated in the open air. Stupefying pains in the head, with pulsation. Stitching pains in the head. Periodical paroxysms of aching pain under the frontal bone. Sensation as if brain fell forward on stooping. Tension in the brain. Headache is sometimes ameliorated by eating. The scalp itches.

Dim vision. Veil before the eyes. Objects look larger.

The face is blue, sunken, bloated, and expressionless; jaundiced; yellow spots. *Formication of the face*. Lockjaw.

Mouth and tongue dry. The tongue is dry, cold and numb; stiff and swollen.

Spasmodic contraction of throat and oesophagus; drink rolls audibly down the oesophagus and through the intestines.

Emptiness in stomach after eating (*Dig.*) as if he were still hungry. Violent thirst. Loathing of food. Nausea on coming near a warm stove. Vomiting of food with the cough. Eructations, tasting like bitter almonds. Violent pain in stomach, with cold skin. Coldness in stomach and abdomen. Contractions like cramps in stomach and cutting in abdomen. Pain in liver as though an abscess were forming. Stitching pain in liver on pressure. Rumbling in bowels.

Diarrhea, with green mucus, and green watery stools, with

tenesmus. Constipation, with difficult stool. It cures cholera infantum with green watery stools when drinks gurgle down the oesophagus and there is general coldness, blueness, and fainting spells.

The whole urinary apparatus is in a paralytic state. Suppression of urine or retention, or urine passed in a very feeble stream. Involuntary urination. Pain in stomach when passing urine. These urinary symptoms sometimes come with palpitation and suffocation, and fainting spells, or other cardiac symptoms and *Laurocerasus* must be consulted.

Menses too frequent, profuse, thin, with tearing in vertex at night. Uterine hemorrhage, with flow dark and clotted during climaxis. Fainting spells with coldness during menses. Pain in sacrum during menses.

Heart patients that often suffer much from constriction of the larynx are helped by this remedy. *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Difficult breathing. Suffocation, oppression of chest, gasping in heart complaints, ameliorated by lying down. Clutching at the heart and palpitation. It has cured mitral regurgitation many times.

Short, hacking, dry, nervous cough. Cardiac cough. Whooping-cough in puny children when there is a history of feeble heart, blue cold skin, and laryngeal spasm. Paralytic chest symptoms.

Irregular action of the heart, slow pulse, fluttering heart. Sitting up causes gasping; lying ameliorates the oppression. Feeble pulse, cold blue surface, twitching of muscles of face and limbs. Slight exertion aggravates all the symptoms. *Cyanosis neanctorum*. Burning in chest on inspiration.

The veins of the hands are distended. Cold clammy feet and legs. Painless paralysis of limbs. Stinging and tearing in limbs. Feet numb from lying with limbs crossed.

*Note.—Original publication in *The Critique*.

A Great Offer.—THE CRITIQUE takes great pleasure in calling attention to its unprecedented offer of two magazines—*Cosmopolitan* and THE CRITIQUE—for but little more than the price of one publication, \$1.25; *Review of Reviews*, *Cosmopolitan* and THE CRITIQUE, \$3.00.

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.**GET BACK TO THE TRUTH.**

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., H. M., Evanston, Illinois.

In the October issue of *The Critique* the "Second Installment" for want of space was not completed, but closed abruptly with the promise "to be continued."

The Definition and Application of Homeopathy and Anti-pathology was treated at length, deducing the following conclusions:

1st—Homeopathy is a distinct and exclusive system of treating the sick depending upon the administration of medicine, the action of which must be in harmony with the principles and laws involved in health, sickness and cure. The treatment of the patient, not his diseased parts, the pathology.

2nd—Anti-pathology, as the term indicates, is directly and distinctly the opposite to homeopathy, representing antagonism to, not harmony with, the principles and laws involved: The treatment of the diseased parts, not the patient.

3rd—That these two systems of treating the sick being radically different, cannot be employed together, or alternately, in the same patient, or by the same physician, without disgracing and abandoning homeopathy, imposing upon the patient, and practicing a most flagrant and inexcusable form of duplicity.

4th—That these systems of practice must be separated, and ever so remain, as there can be no legitimate mixing one with the other, nor substitution of one for the other.

The above propositions were discussed and conclusions reached without suggesting the cause or the remedy; consequently many inquiries have been received, such as "What has introduced this confusion into the medical practice?" "What are you going to do about it?" "Give us a sure solution and a practical remedy," etc.

As our space is especially limited in this issue, the above questions only will receive attention in concluding *Installment No. 2*.

Get Back to the People With the Homeopathy of Hahnemann.

Hahnemann lived ahead of his time. He promulgated a system of medicine almost universally rejected by the doctors of his day.

Only a few faithful followers supported the new system, while the master of the great art of healing lived.

Europe started the good news of similia, and America responded to the proclamation—America, so receptive to new thought and new systems, re-echoed again and again Hahnemann's announcement to the world.

That Hahnemann lived ahead of American times is also self-evident. American civilization, made up from every nationality on the globe, has in it all the religions, cults and systems known to the world.

Homeopathy came as one of the sojourners. Brought by its friends, and cherished by a few true followers of Hahnemann, the new system of curing the sick seemed to have gained a welcome haven.

But America, with its so-called advanced civilization, civil liberty, religious freedom, boasted democracy and free education, has, and is still, turning its back upon much golden truth, given to the world by our forefathers.

Commercialism, with its dollar standard, rather than truth with its character of everlasting grandeur, has been America's popular ideal. Fads and fallacies, wine and wealth, graft and gain, style and stunts, pools and politics, characterize America's superficial progress; and the practice of medicine shares its part of the infection. The confusion of the medical practice to-day in which fakes, fallacies, dishonesty and duplicity constitutes an alarmingly large part is but a natural product of the commercial craze of the present time dominating as it does every department of life.

Truth is loudly calling "halt," "about face," "get back into line;" principles and right must prevail. Roosevelt with his big stick forcefully calls for a "fair deal." Bryan, the great commoner, shouts from the Platte "get back to the people."

In politics, in the church, in society, in the ranks of capital, in the turmoils of labor, in every distinctive class or phase of life, the cry can be heard—"get back" to a permanent, sensible and orderly life, and anchor in the everlasting truth.

What about the profession of medicine? What truth has it for a basis? Whither are we drifting? What goal in the near beyond? What about Homeopathy, and its truth? What has the past century done in its further promulgation? What are

we doing now, and what are we going to do? These are vital questions, to which there can be but one answer; as in other departments of life, so in medicine, so with Homeopathy; we must get back to the truth, back to the principles and philosophy promulgated by Hahnemann, and demonstrated by his consistent followers.

The careful observer understands, with but little qualification, that Homeopathy is being disgraced, betrayed and abandoned by the so-called Homeopaths who are servile devotees of a modernly commercialized anti-pathic system. A large portion of the laity, who desire and ask for Homeopathy, receive in return only a bastard variety consisting of crude poisons, scientifically (?) classified as anti-arthritic, anti-nephritic, anti-parasitic, anti-pyretic, anti-toxic, anti-chlorotic, anti-neurotic, anti-phlogistic, anti-rheumatic, anti-zymotic, administered in heroic doses, all anti-pathic, as the names of their own choosing indicate.

An automobile, a hypodermic, and a hand-case of serum-therapy, may be a business getting outfit, a successful commercial fad; but it surely represents no enduring truth, and cannot be palmed off for Homeopathy much longer. Hundreds and thousands of people are already in revolt. They are awaking to the realization that they are being worked to the limit; consequently, dozens of no-medicine cults are thriving. Doctors, for dollars, misrepresenting the true mission of the physician, as given in section one of the *Organon*, are scandalizing a noble profession, and disgusting the laity.

Such double dealing, imposition, and truthless teaching and practice is reaching its limit. The call is going forth to return to the "camp fire," to get back to fundamental principles, to reclaim, if possible, the wanderers, and lead the oncoming students of medicine, and their future patients, into honesty, frugality and truth.

This crusade is to open the way for just such work. I am sure we do not fully appreciate the opportunity. The laity, already aroused and organizing for self-protection against this truthless imposition, is more susceptible to education to-day than ever before.

The pendulum of human nature swings from one extreme to the other. It is now swinging away from heroic and indis-

criminate anti-pathic drugging; the opposite extreme will naturally be no drugging; but my good colleagues, don't you see that when the pendulum is at rest it will be poised very near the truth given us by Hahnemann, viz: The single remedy, with the material poison eliminated, given in the smallest dose, sufficient to cure, and selected by the law of similia to remove the cause, not to palliate the result of disease, is the very essence of Homeopathy.

The old way of trying to advance and promote Homeopathy by educating doctors is pretty nearly an ignominious failure. My plea in this exhortation is for the true representatives of Homeopathy to "get back" to the people with the truth given us by Hahnemann. As previously stated, we all know by observation that the moment the patient knows the kind of treatment he wants, and why, he has done forever with the fixers and the mixers who administer poisonous drugs in heroic doses.

The day of indiscriminate drugging is rapidly passing. The people, with a little help, readily see the folly and wickedness of using crude and poisonous drugs at any time, or in any form. Cure and health are not promoted thereby; but sickness, disease, and chronic invalidism commonly result.

If every Homeopathic physician who knows the truth, and is trying to practice consistently with such knowledge, would do his or her full share in educating the masses, the demand from the people for Homeopathy, straight and true, would soon be irresistible, and the so-called "scientific" puddlers and muddlers in medicine would be out of business. I say soon; it might be ten or twenty-five years; even if it be fifty years, the first half of the twentieth century would show a far greater advancement for Homeopathy than is credited to the nineteenth century.

We all recognize and acknowledge this fundamental principle of democracy, that true reforms, in advancing civilization, come from the people. Then why not give more time to the education of the people, rather than to the doctors? So long as the people submit to be faked there will a premium for fakirs; but when the people know what is best for them, what they need, and demand a "square deal," they will get it, and not before.

This is an opportune time for a crusade, and I propose we

begin immediately, having this two-fold purpose in view, viz.:

First, the exposure by publicity of the pretending Homeopathic doctor, who in his duplicity substitutes compound tablets, serumtherapy and paliative crude drugs for Homeopathic treatment.

Second, to sufficiently inform and educate the laity regarding the principles and practice of Homeopathy, so that they can easily know a true Homeopath, and distinguish between him and the fraudulent mixer who now claims to represent Homeopathy.

Every true disciple of Hahnemann, should promptly join such a crusade, and get into the missionary field for Homeopathy. Get back to the truth, as Hahnemann gave it to the world, and pass it along to the people. The common people, who heard the great Truth Giver gladly, will hear any truth giver gladly; while the scribes and pharisees, and the politicians in "commercial" medicine, will "pass it up" as they long since have been doing.

Chicago Office, 55 State Street.

(Second installment, concluded.)

Cucurbita Citrullus—*Watermelon and Its Effects.*—Dr. Douglas says that an infusion of the seeds of the watermelon acts promptly in relieving the painful urination of children, relieving the pain during passage of urine, and stimulating the flow of the urine as well. When male children cry at every urination and the diaper is stained yellow, we may expect prompt results. For painful urination, with a sense of constriction, and backache from passage of urates and phosphates (gravel) this remedy exerts a soothing influence upon bladder, kidneys and urinary passages.—*Medical Counselor.*

A Great Offer.—THE CRITIQUE takes great pleasure in calling attention to its unprecedented offer of two magazines—*Cosmopolitan* and THE CRITIQUE— for but little more than the price of one publication, \$1.25; *Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan* and THE CRITIQUE, \$3.00.

HOMEOPATHY OR SURGERY.*

F. E. Gladwin, M. D., H. M.

"Like cures like." "Disease is cured from within outward, from above downward and in the reverse order of its coming." Man is sick and that sickness has shown and is showing itself by signs and symptoms. All down through the years, groups of symptoms have come and gone, each group disappearing to give place to a group more serious, closer to the man himself. The progress of the expression of disease is from the less vital to the more vital part, from the surface to the center.

The first expression of the miasms is upon the surface; the first expression of psora is an eruption upon the skin. The first expression of sycosis is a discharge from the mucus membrane; the first expression of syphilis is the ulcer upon the mucous membrane. The eruption, the discharge, the ulcer, are not the disease itself, but the expression of the disease. If any expression of disease is removed without removing the disease itself, the disease either expresses itself more violently in the same part or it expresses itself in a more vital part, and so on until it has expressed itself from the surface to the center.

A man is sick, to cure him a remedy must be found that will produce upon the healthy man signs and symptoms like unto those of the sick man, a remedy that will demonstrate itself upon the surface and then progress toward the center just as the man's sickness has done. It must be capable of going in the same direction and at the same pace. It must be like the sick man. Such a remedy only can unravel the case, can cure the man. When nature by the help of such a remedy takes up the work of cure, it begins at the center, at the most vital point in which the disease has expressed itself and works outward, clearing up the disease in the reverse order of its coming, bringing out old symptoms long suppressed, in the less and less vital points until the surface is reached and the man is cured. In this progress of cure when the remedy has worked back along the line in the reverse order from that which the disease has taken, if it comes back to a point where an operation has been performed, an organ or part removed, it wants to reproduce the symptoms which led up to that operation and those which were wiped out or prevented by the operation; but how can it when the part is not there to work upon? Nature can not go over a path that has been annihilated, she does her best to bridge the chasm, but it is only patchwork, her work has been interrupted and she can not continue, the operation has rendered the case incurable.

Such were the principles given me when I took up the practice of Homeopathy. I have seen them verified over and over again. I have clung to these principles so closely that when I was ready to fulfill my promise to write a paper for the Surgical Bureau, I found that I had no material that would furnish a basis for a paper. Fifteen years in the practice of medicine and no surgical cases! What had become of them? I called to mind cases of fistula, of tumors and so-called cancers; but they had disappeared under the remedy. There were septic wounds that had threatened the limbs upon which they were located, but they, too, had been controlled by the remedy. When I live in a city where it is not an uncommon thing to rush appendicitis patients off to the operating table at midnight, it is no more than fair to think that some of my appendicitis cases were correctly diagnosed,

*Note.—Original publication in *The Critique*. From *Transactions of I. H. A.*, 1905.

but in appendicitis the Homeopathic remedy has so controlled my cases that I have never resorted to surgery and I have never lost a case. In my home city they operate for typhoid fever, but the Homeopathic remedy alone has always been my surgeon, and I have never lost a case of typhoid fever. On going over the whole fifteen years of my work, I found that in the realm of disease, the only time that I ever resorted to the knife was this spring, when I caused the lancing of an abscess, and that once so nearly cost me the life of my patient that I would hesitate even longer before lancing another abscess.

As in thought the panorama-like procession of my people pass before me and I see how many times I might have used the curette or the knife or even local treatment and did not, I ask myself what is the reason I have never found it necessary to resort to these things, then the truth of the old teaching comes back to me and I know that Homeopathy can cure all curable cases.

The incurable are all about us, incurable because of operations needlessly performed; they come to us begging for help until our souls are filled with the horror of it all, and we cry out to the surgeon—don't—it is not necessary—Like does cure like, find the remedy that fits the case all along the line and give it; it will do the work and surgery will not be needed. The surgeon may have the accident cases, the deformity cases; they belong to him, but the cases of disease belong to the physician who understands that the present demonstration is but a part of the whole sickness, one who understands that all sickness must be cured from within outward, for it is true that in the realm of disease the Homeopathic court is the court from which there is no appeal.

DISCUSSION.

G. P. Waring.—I am more pleased with this paper than any other that I have heard upon the same subject. The plain clear statement of a Hahnemannian physician has been given. Of course the real medical man and the surgeon will never agree; it is not to be expected that they should. There is a certain ground between the two—a region of doubt—where possibly there may be claims from both sides. I believe, however, that the surgical function begins where the medical man's work leaves off. The medical man should be first considered in a chronic case verging let us suppose towards an incurable condition. If the vital force cannot be prompted by the indicated remedy to eliminate or throw out that which is pathological in the case, then it is time to call in a surgeon and let him see what he can do. Surgery occupies an important and necessary place in all kinds of purely mechanical troubles, but where the vital force is involved and on account of the involvement there has developed a morbid growth, for instance, or any morbid state the vital force should be corrected first. When this is done it will very seldom be necessary to employ surgical aid at all. I am very much pleased with the paper and glad to have the subject so clearly stated.

P. E. Krichbaum.—First, internal medicine then if that fails or is given until it can do no more and the patient is about dead then turn him over to the surgeon; I do not believe that that

is a fair deal, yet that is what Dr. Waring said. A fairer way is to classify cases at first. There are surgical cases in their nature and there are non-surgical cases. Two years ago at the Boston meeting, I related a case of appendicitis where the internal remedy would not have saved the patient, but where surgery did save him and was the only thing that could have saved him.

C. M. Boger.—It seems to me that the more I read about appendicitis, the less I know about it. At one time I thought that every case had to be operated on as soon as you were sure that it was appendicitis: Gradually, I have been getting around a point where I do not care to see any of them operated on. It looks in the light of surgical pathology as if pus would be necessarily fatal, but I know from experience that it is not necessarily fatal. The opposite fact is that when the case is operated upon and the pus evacuated, that is not always a life-saver. Whether to operate or not is a matter of fine judgment and it does not seem to me that the surgeons use any fine judgment; it is with them operation anyhow. It is a matter of fine judgment which is for the best interests of the patient. I have seen a case of appendicitis in a person of sixty-nine years old recover after the abscess had ruptured when the vitality had been weakened by a stroke of apoplexy three months before.

H. C. Allen.—How did you know that the pus was there?

C. M. Boger.—By the range of temperature and the septic tongue.

G. P. Waring.—In the class suitable for the surgeon I thought I said emergency case also; such a case as Dr. Krichbaum mentioned belongs to that class; the case has not been under homeopathic treatment, it is progressing rapidly, death may be determined in a few hours. I do not intend to include such cases in the role of internal medication cases as they do not meet the requirements. The facts are, however, that patients are operated on by the hundreds who could have been saved without operation if they had secured the services of a Homeopath before.

Fredrica E. Gladwin.—I have heard of many terrible operations and of many grand results from them, but I am still unconvinced of the correctness of the principle of them. Cure—real cure—must be from within. When we remove the demonstration of a disease the disease is still there. After such a removal there may be improvement for a time; the mental effect upon the patient is one of relief to see the external manifestation of a disease taken away, but we all know the sad results that follow later. If there is a better way and we know there is, why not accept it. We know that homeopathy can cure; why resort to the knife on every possible occasion. When we have a better way, what is the use of taking a worse way. It only lays up trouble

for the future. I have had some sad experiences with surgery in my own life. We had a successful operation, but a little later there was a death from consumption. We had another grand operation for some little thing—a polypus in the uterus—and a little later a death from cancer. I do believe that in either or both of these cases that Homeopathy would have saved life and health. I had a case last year, diagnosed cancer, decided on operation and arrangements made to go to New York for operation; but somebody sent her to a Homeopath and now every trace of the supposed cancer is gone. If Homeopathy will do these things what is the use of resorting to the knife.

I can only say that I thank God from the bottom of my heart that I have been taught better and have up to date never found it necessary to send anyone to surgery for abscess or to get rid of pus.

A Nice Little Scheme.—At a recent meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association the following resolution was passed:

“*Resolved*, That we favor such legislation as shall require the proper public officer, in case of death ensuing from disease or otherwise under medical attendance, when the physician in charge has himself dispensed his own medicines, shall issue the death certificate instead of the attending physician as now permitted by law.”

This is a move towards the same old tyranny that drove Hahnemann from city to city in Europe.—*Homeopathic Recorder.*

Pulsatilla—Unquiet look, lips bluish red; weak memory; pangs of conscience about religion and the female sex. Violent palpitation when in the presence of woman, abhors and hates the whole sex; has to go out of their way for fear of injuring them; he looks upon them as evil beings and is afraid; considers their presence injurious to *his soul*. Respiration short and difficult; painful pressure in the chest: *Malais.*—*Medical Advance.*

OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE SELECTION OF THE POTENCY.

By Dr. J. T. Kent.

I must apologize to the association for not having written a paper, but I have been too tired and too ill to prepare one. I made the mistake of putting its preparation off too long, until when college closed, I had a little break-down and since I have not been able to write a paper. I will, however, make a verbal report.

The question of what is the best potency for a given case and the question of what is the potency that is best for habitual use is a broad subject. When I was a boy, I played with chickens' feet when they were being prepared for the family dinner and it was my first study in anatomy. I found that by pulling certain tendons or strings as I called them, that the corresponding toes would double up. Every one of the toes could be made to contract by pulling certain strings but it was a very clumsy motion compared with the natural orderly movements of the toes when they were on the chicken. This leads me to jump a long way, to say that I have been in the office of many Homeopathic physicians who have in their armamentarium nothing but tinctures, and I think that that is clumsier than pulling the strings to make the chicken's toes move.

I have been in other physicians' offices where nothing could be found but the C Ms. In my opinion, that, too, was a somewhat arbitrary selection; it showed a partiality for a certain potency that was too arbitrary and not sufficiently based upon judgment. There is a wonderful latitude between the tinctures and the C Ms and in my judgment the selection of the best potency is a matter of experience and observation and not as yet a matter of law. There is an almost endless field here for speculation and observation, ranging from the tinctures to the highest potencies, with the possibility of bringing out some useful rules for the guidance of others. The various potencies are all more or less related to individuals and it is the individual that we should study. We might well begin with Hahnemann's statement that the 30 is low enough or strong enough to begin with. For many years I have found it strong enough to begin with. Individualization, in regard to potencies as in other branches of Homeopathic work, furnishes us with an additional element of accuracy and success, enabling us to reach certain cases that we otherwise could not reach. Some patients are very sensitive to the highest potencies and are cured mildly and permanently by the use of the 200th or 1000th. There are other individuals who are torn to pieces by the use of the highest potencies. The indiscriminate use of any one potency is very likely to bring reproach upon our art. They all, from the 30th to the millionth, have their place, but no single potency is equal to the demands made upon it by the diseases of different individuals. Then the nature of the disease makes a difference; patients who have heart disease, or who are suffering from phthisis are apt to have their sufferings increased and the end hastened by the highest potencies; they do better under the 30th or 200th. Sometimes very sensitive patients will do well on a high potency if they have been prepared for it by the use of a lower one. I have frequently seen patients recover from their symptoms for a while under the 1000th and then the remedy would cease to act. A repetition of it would be followed by no effect. The 10,000th would then produce a very beneficial effect and make the

*Note.—Remarks at meeting of I. H. A., Chicago, before Bureau of Homeopathics. Original publication in *The Critique*.

cure permanent. Give the necessary doses at long intervals until the repetition brings no effect; then if you are sure that it is the similimum give it in a higher potency until that ceases to act and finally the highest. In this way we can put a patient upon a series of potencies and keep up a prolonged curative action lasting for several years.

The prolonged action is sometimes necessary in very chronic, deep-seated diseases. A few months would exhaust the action of a drug if only one potency was used. Any potency, no matter what it is, high or low, will cease to act after a time. That shows at once the usefulness of knowing about more than one single potency of a medicine. Hahnemann gave us an axiom in this respect; it was when the remedy ceases to act, give a single dose of sulphur to awaken the susceptibility. This would not be so often necessary if the potency was properly varied. It was also more necessary with the earlier practitioners of Homeopathy because they had a limited number of medicines to handle compared to us. I have not used sulphur as an intercurrent for a long time because the indicated remedy will not so often cease to have a curative effect if the potency is properly varied. I have been told by many Homeopathic physicians that they have used the 3d, 6th or 12th, and obtained a fair result and then it ceased to act at all. Such prescribers have no range of potency and they fail to make a complete cure. Several times I have seen patients on repeated doses of the right remedy in a low potency make no improvement, simply because their susceptibility to that potency—not to that remedy by any means—had been exhausted. I have taken such patients and without changing the remedy, but simply the potency, got a curative result.

When a patient returns and upon examination you find the old symptoms still there, although the patient says that he or she feels much better, that is not the time for repeating the dose. It is only a question of time when a cure will result. But when a patient returns and says that he is losing ground, then it is the remedy that has ceased to act, not the potency. Now you need to hunt up another remedy and not a change of potency. Remember that these things are not as yet matters of law, but simply the results of some observation. I have always been interested in experiments and observations upon this question, and there is a great deal of work for all of us to do in this field.

Of course it is only the men who hew close to the line that can furnish observations of value. I am always willing and glad to listen to such a man's experience with the greatest interest. One of the important uses of a society like this is to bring out the experience and observation of trained men such as make up the bulk of its members.

DISCUSSION.

P. E. Krichbaum.—I know for a fact that sometimes a remedy although indicated, will not work except in some certain potency. I remember a case of scaldhead in which calcarea was indicated: I began with the 30th, went to the 1000th, then to the 10,000th, there was no action at all until I got to the two-millionth. It was calcarea and I was bound to find a potency to fit that child.

E. A. Gustafson.—I have had a similar experience. The case was that of a young girl with a pain of a burning character in the shoulder blade. Sulphur was the remedy, I began with the 30th and went up, but I got no action until I reached the

CM. I tried for four months before I struck the right potency.

H. C. Allen.—I have had to go as high as the DMM to get the desired result; I dissolved it in water and gave two teaspoonfuls twice a day until better. After the second day the trouble ceased for two months and then returned. Two more doses were required and the cure lasted. That was three years ago. I have also had the opposite experience in a case of meningitis. Apis was the remedy indicated. I gave it in the 1,000th without result. The patient was just as bad in the evening as in the morning when I gave the Apis. It was still indicated and I changed my potency to the 30th and the baby made a rapid recovery. I do not understand why the 30th worked and the 1,000th did not. Evidently it was not on the dynamic plane or similar to the dynamic for life force of the patient.

Dr. Bolen.—I was not present when Dr. Kent began talking, but I would like to ask him a question. I have a record of a lecture of his on this subject in which he makes the statement, quoting Hahnemann as authority giving the paragraph in the Organon that the rule for a change of potency was something like this. You will often find, he said, that the most careful selected remedy (now I do not remember whether this applied to antipsorics alone or to remedies in general) will fail to produce the expected results. In that condition give a dose of sulphur and you will be surprised to find a strong action of that remedy and how rapidly the condition of that patient will change for the better. This is so because sulphur was the simillimum, but it removed or uncovered the psoric miasm which before prevented the remedy indicated from acting. Now to-day what I heard of Dr. Kent's remarks leave me in doubt as to what he advises in such cases.

J. T. Kent.—That is an entirely different subject from that I mentioned to-day. I did say and this is probably what the doctor heard, that if the potency is wisely varied and used it will not be necessary to give sulphur as it would if you used only one or two potencies. This does not interfere with the truth that when the carefully selected remedy does not act in any potency, sulphur will enable the indicated remedy to act, which before it could not do.

B. LeB. Balies.—The selection of the potency is a very important thing. We find cases of sickness which yield very rapidly to the action of the lower potencies. For general use in acute cases I prefer the 200ths, they have proved themselves very serviceable. If the higher potencies are employed, they must as a rule be used in much less frequent doses. I never give more doses than enough to effect a perceptible improvement nor in more frequent intervals than every three or four hours. I

have found the first use of high potencies sometimes very distressing and this in my own person so that I have no doubt about it. At one time the 25m caused me great suffering while the 200th cured me rapidly. In one case in which I used lycopodium for a very severe bronchial trouble, it grew worse under the potencies that I used. I considered the condition critical, for the patient could not attempt to rise in bed without being threatened with fainting. Then my venerated friend Dr. Wells gave a dose of the millionth and it cured. Idiosyncrasy is often the greatest importance in the case of potencies. In regard to the psoric condition, I am sure that it often needs to be treated preliminary to prescribing the remedy indicated by the symptoms which it masks.

C. M. Boger.—Boenninghausen says that when, notwithstanding the administration of a carefully selected remedy, the sick condition remains unchanged, the trouble arises from a want of receptivity, which we must seek to revive either by repeated small doses or by medicines recommended for difficult cases. Whether or not we believe in the psoric theory, we must acknowledge that sometimes the best selected remedy is ineffectual unless preceded by an antipsoric. This answers a large part of the question concerning the repetition of the dose and also as to the potency to be used. The paper written a good many years ago by Dr. Lippe and recently published in the Medical Advance also answers it. I never hesitate to give several doses when I consider it necessary, if only I am sure of the remedy. First try one dose and if there is no effect repeat until you do get improvement. As soon as you are sure that a reaction has begun then wait until it ceases, before repeating. We are justified in giving repeated doses until the reaction is excited.

J. T. Kent.—Perhaps I did not make plain in what I said that in my judgment sluggish patients require very high potencies moderately sluggish patients moderately high potencies even in the beginning. A single dose of a very high potency will take hold of a sluggish patient while it probably will not take hold of others who are differently constituted. Some have endeavored to overcome this by giving repeated doses of a low potency, but I do not think that they have very good success in that way. A very sensitive patient will get the same powerful action from the first dose of a 30th potency that a sluggish patient will get from the single dose of the CM. I have seen this so often that I have no doubt of it. I have patients so sensitive to the indicated remedy that in their case I never think of administering more than a single dose of the 30th or 200th potency. I have had unfavorable results when I made the mistake of judging them to be sluggish when they were really sensitive. I am careful in beginning a new case not to use too high a potency.

DOES THE CONSIDERATION OF PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS
INTERFERE WITH THE MAKING OF A SUCCESSFUL
HOMEOPATHIC PRESCRIPTION?

Rudolph F. Rabe, M. D.

The answer to this question depends to a great extent upon the view-point of the man who attempts to solve it. At first glance the problem appears simple and seems to require an immediate "No." To the pathologist and diagnostician, and a good diagnostician must of necessity be an able pathologist, the treatment of disease depends almost entirely upon the pathological condition present. If by disease we understand pathological change in the structure of a tissue or of an organ and regard the gross or even microscopical lesion as the disease itself, then it is rational to presume that any drug capable of restoring the changed tissue to its normal condition is the drug particularly related to this disease. This seems to be the trend of scientific thought to-day, and signs are not wanting that many in our school are endeavoring to place the materia medica upon this pathological basis. The thought is alluring and can well occupy our best minds in its consideration. In the Organon Hahnemann teaches us that it is the totality of the symptoms which represents the disease, is in fact the outward image of the disease, and that with the removal of this outward image the disease itself can no longer exist. Who is there among us who will deny that this is a truth? To be a good pathologist or at least to have a good working knowledge of pathology, is the duty of each one of us, and in the present age the education of the physician can not be considered complete unless he has this knowledge. The ability to diagnose follows. Does the ability to prescribe also follow? It has been said that pathology means tissue change, and the word is here used in this sense, i. e., morbid anatomy. Is not this tissue change often the result or end-product of disease? That which we know and understand as disease and which is, withal, so difficult of definition, is often present long before any tissue alteration can be discovered, either micro- or macroscopically. This, however, does not prove that such tissue change may not be present and future years may discover instruments or methods of detecting such changes, however minute. Aconite produces violent and sudden hyperæmia with great activity of the circulation, so do belladonna and ferrum phos., then how are we to distinguish and choose the remedy among them for the case in hand? Perhaps it may be granted that not only does the symptomatology of a drug correspond to that of a given disease, but that the pathology of the drug, so to speak, must also correspond to that of the same disease. Diseases affect certain organs or parts of the body, so do drugs. It is natural to suppose, therefore, that where this relationship in drug and disease corresponds, the simillimum is most likely to be found. In this sense pathology is an aid to prescribing. Thus, in a case of localized broncho-pneumonia, where there were no deciding symptoms, the knowledge that the pulmonary lesion was confined to the lower left lobe, directed attention to Natrum sulph., which affects this portion of the lung. Further study and search into the history of the case confirmed the choice, and the remedy in a single dose promptly cured. No so, however, in a desperate case of unresolved croupous pneumonia in a boy of seventeen years, who was spitting up between one and two quarts of thick, greenish, batter-like pus in every twenty-four hours. Here the pathologist and diagnostician, a man of unquestioned ability, asserted that if this waste could be stopped, the boy could get well, and suggested Hepar or Amm. mur, as the proper remedy. The statement

was true, but the pathologist's view-point was not that of the prescriber. A comparatively unimportant and not especially severe pain in the left shoulder during coughing, led the latter to a consideration of *Rhus tox.* and *Ferrum met.* Further study showed the case to be *Ferrum*, and the remedy in two doses, at an interval of one month, restored the wasted form to one of vigorous good health. Certainly in this case pathology was an aid but might have been a hindrance to the selection of the curative remedy. Phosphorus has actually produced hepatization of lung structure, yet it does not follow that the drug becomes the remedy in every case of croupous pneumonia, and disappointment would surely follow its indiscriminate application in this disease. As we are all aware, the symptoms which lead to the selection of the simillimum often lie outside of the pathological state entirely. Not only this, but in the choice of a remedy, that one becomes the simillimum whose general symptoms correspond closely to the generals of the patient, even though the particular symptoms, those related to an organ or part may not correspond or can not be elicited. Here, indeed, the pathologic condition present in the organ or tissue affected, though expressed by particular symptoms of some prominence, has no value whatever in the selection of the remedy for the case. So, for example, an arsenicum inflammation, with its burning heat and relief from warmth, will not be cured if the patient's generals correspond to those of *secale*. The pathological state may be precisely similar to that produced by arsenic, but the totality is here lost sight of, the remedy is merely homeopathic in part or superficially so, and cure can not be looked for. The ideal case would be one where both the pathology as well as the symptomatology of disease and drug correspond, but as this so seldom occurs, the ideal case is not often met with. As a matter of fact, pathology and diagnosis do appear to influence many homeopathic physicians in the selection of the remedy, and symptomatology in its widest sense, being relegated to second place, plays an unimportant part. With these physicians, "cure" is too often a mere "getting well," an ultimate recovery of the patient, often in truth, in spite of, not on account of the otherwise useful remedies, wrongly applied. Yet it must not be forgotten that the prescriber who is a symptomatic extremist may, in his eagerness to match the symptom totality, and neglecting his study of pathology and diagnosis, entirely fail to remove the disease or often more properly, perhaps, results of disease. As an example may be mentioned the case of an undetected pleurisy with subsequent effusion, where mere prescribing for common symptoms, symptoms the result of a purely mechanical condition, failed entirely; aspiration, however, with the withdrawal of three quarts of serum, brought about an immediate amelioration, so that the remedies, prescribed thereafter, conducted the case to recovery. To prescribe for a patient whose abdomen contains a ruptured pus sac, pus that is surely the result of a pathological or diseased state, is not only to invite disaster, swift and sure, but also to misinterpret the law of similia and bring discredit upon Homeopathy. An appreciation of symptomatology in its relation to cure, i. e., symptoms as the guide to the remedial agent with cure in view, and a just and proper estimate of pathology in its relation to diagnosis, prognosis and cure, i. e., what is curable in a given case and what is not to be reached by an internal dynamic remedy, would lead the physician to a proper application of that which is symptomatic in the remedy to that which is symptomatic in the patient. And finally, in conclusion it may be said, that in the treatment of disease it is the patient who is to be prescribed for and not his disease; therefore, a consideration of pathology and diagnosis, while very necessary to the

proper conduct of the case and to an estimate of what is or is not curable by the dynamic remedy, is nevertheless not essential and may at times be a real obstacle to a successful homeopathic prescription. For us the totality of the symptoms must ever remain the true guide to the selection of the simillimum.

DISCUSSION.

J. T. Kent.—I do not think that a homeopathic physician, accustomed to making the best prescriptions, would ever assume that diagnosis is worthless. Diagnosis has its proper place and function and the successful homeopathic prescriber is the only one who knows what that is. Diagnosis is frequently a short road to the study of groups of symptoms. The Homeopath knows where the diagnosis is to be placed; knows its relation to other things and he values it, but always places it secondary to the prescription. About eighteen months ago I was called some distance out of the city to see a case and I found two pretty good Homeopathic physicians nonplussed. They had been working over the case for some time and had considered it sciatica. They had been prescribing on the symptoms and I do not see, on that basis alone, how they could have done better than they had done. But they had overlooked something. The patient was lying on his back with one leg drawn up. I took hold of the leg and pulled it strongly; he said "that relieves my pain;" I pushed up on the leg and that increased the pain. I invited the doctor into another room and said to him, "You have a case of hip-joint disease." That is an instance where delay in prescribing was necessary. We must make distinctions in our cases by means of diagnosis. We must not ignore these important things. We cannot know too much. A broad liberal education is an absolute necessity, and I was much pleased on that account with Dr. Close's paper. But all the various branches must be put into a proper relation with each other or Homeopathy will be in danger of being crowded to the wall when it is really the thing all these other branches should be made subservient to. The trouble has been that we know too much about diagnosis and not half enough about prescribing.

E. P. Husséy.—The all-round physician does know pathology; he must know pathology or he is not a true physician. At the same time I quite agree that pathology is secondary to a knowledge of *materia medica*, but it should be a close second. One of the first requisites in the treatment of the sick is to remove the cause, and in order to do this intelligently a knowledge of pathology is absolutely necessary. A good pathologist can understand the cause of sickness, and that that has a direct bearing upon the course of a case was illustrated by the case of sciatica related just now by Dr. Kent. Without a knowledge of pathology and expertness in diagnosis we are bound to waste time in prescribing for conditions that it is not the province of

medicine to cure. Every man develops in the line of his specialty. Good surgeons are not the best materia medica men and good prescribers are not apt to be good surgeons. This should be recognized. But we surely know that a knowledge of pathology is as essential to every department of medicine as is a knowledge of physiology, and most particularly so to the specialist in Homeopathic therapeutics. Indeed, to me it seems so essential to the latter that he cannot be a successful prescriber without it. He must prescribe for the totality of the symptoms, and the more thoroughly he understands the relationship and significance of every symptom, the better prescriber will he be.

B. LeB. Baylies.—After all let us not forget that there is a true, more interior pathology that belongs to homeopathy alone and to which the pathology that we are talking about is only the external sign. The external lesion may be useful by showing the relation of the remedy to certain parts of the body.

H. C. Allen.—I have on my right one of the big four of the Northwest, Dr. Aldrich, who knows all about pathology, let us hear from him.

H. C. Aldrich.—Dr. Kent and the worthy president, Dr. Hussey, have both voiced my sentiments in regard to this subject. As the president said the specialist studying all the details of his particular branch often neglects the details of the other equally important branches. The surgeon is often a poor prescriber, and the good prescriber often a very poor surgeon. The all round physician knows the principles of all departments of medicine, and it should be the duty of all to cultivate them, for that would make each better in his own specialty. ?

E. A. Taylor.—We should divide our cases almost at the first glance, at least at the first examination into medical and surgical cases. In a medical case pathology helps little or none in restoring the patient to health; in a surgical or in a mechanical case, of course pathology is all important.

E. P. Hussey.—That is the very point. It requires knowledge of pathology and of diagnosis to determine at once which is the surgical and which is the medical case. Years ago one of our well-known physicians gave a test case through one of the journals to the profession. He made no physical examination of the case, but got all of the symptoms the patient could give, and asked the profession the remedy. He decided in his own mind what the patient needed, and sent him away. After the answers and recommendations of remedies appeared, the doctor with spud and syringe removed a mass of hardened cerumen from the patient's ear, and the symptoms all disappeared without any internal medicine at all.

R. F. Rabe.—I brought this subject up in my paper because we have often been, and are frequently now, being criticised for not being up in diagnosis. I believe that we have often laid ourselves open to this criticism. A proper appreciation of this subject is necessary to the proper care of our patients.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF HAHNEMANN.

By W. J. Hawkes, M. D., Los Angeles, California.

I acknowledge freely my inability to do the subject justice. His life was a long one; his works were great. No one man in the history of medicine has done so much to alleviate the ills of the human race as he. The work that he has accomplished under difficulties is stupendous. He has been calumniated by a large proportion of the medical profession from the time when he discovered the homeopathic law and published his theories and the results of his labor in demonstrating their truth to the present day. He has been denounced as a charlatan, as an ignoramus, as a sordid seeker after wealth; he has been accused of all kinds of immoralities and has been traduced and abused in every possible way, even by those who, previous to his discovery, had acknowledged his great ability, learning and uprightness of character. This is the history of all revolutionizers and discoverers. He has been more fortunate however, than the majority of such in that during his lifetime the truth of his discoveries had been acknowledged and a monument raised to his memory in the town whence he had been ignominiously driven by bigotry, ignorance and jealousy.

Born a member of a large family, of poor parents, he had to struggle on his own merits for an education. His father, a painter on porcelain, not only did not encourage his son's efforts in the pursuit of knowledge, but positively discouraged them. He endeavored to train his son in pursuits where the making of money was the object. His own genius in a measure enabled him to overcome the financial difficulties which beset him. His desire for learning and his great ability evinced even as a child, gained him the good will and favor of his teachers wherever he went to such an extent that the usual fees were dispensed with and everything was done by his tutors to foster and encourage his ambition and ability. So marked and conspicuous were his industry and ability in his studies, that, at the early age of twelve, he was called upon to teach other members of his class the Greek language and other studies. So great was his ambition and desire for knowledge that it was his habit to study the whole of every alternate night, sleeping only every other night. Notwithstanding his great vitality and strong constitution which enabled him to be an active practitioner, vigorous man, and prolific author beyond the age of eighty, his studious dissipation at one time broke down his health so that his life was threatened by a lingering fever. It was then that he turned his attention to the study of medicine.

He was born at Meissen in the kingdom of Saxony, on the 10th of April, 1755. When not yet twenty years of age, and

with only twenty crowns in his pocket, he went to Leipsic, the city where a statue has been raised in his honor in one of the most beautiful esplanades in that historic city, just seventy-six years after he first trudged through its long streets in the character of a very poor student.

The character he received from Meissen procured his free tickets to most of the lectures, but all his expenses of living he was obliged to earn in various ways, chief of which was the teaching of Greek and French and translating English, French and even Italian books into German.

Anxious to see the practice of his chosen profession on a larger scale than was possible at Leipsic, he was obliged to double his night work in order to procure the means to take him to Vienna, at that time the seat of the great school of his profession. There he spent a year at the Vienna hospital under Dr. Quarin, the chief physician, with whom he had become a great favorite, and who procured him the position of physician to a family in Hermannstadt, the emoluments of which position, together with his literary work, enabled him to procure sufficient means for another year's study at Erlangen, where, at the age of twenty-five, he took his degree in 1779. He practiced a while at Dessau, then he was transferred to Gommern, near Magdeburg, where he held the place of hospital physician for nearly three years. It was here, when nearly thirty years of age, that the fearful uncertainty of the practice of medicine impressed itself upon his mind and caused him to abandon his profession, although he was a successful physician, and to return to literary work to obtain a livelihood. From there he went to Dresden, where, at the request of Dr. Wagner and with the consent of the town council, he undertook the direction of the city hospital for a year, at the end of which time he gave up in disgust the practice of medicine. "The thought," he said, "of being a destroyer of human life was so dreadful, that soon after my marriage I gave up treating any one lest I should aggravate the disease, and occupied myself entirely with chemistry and authorship."

Hahnemann was not the only allopathic physician and writer who at that time realized the dangerous uncertainty of its practice. He was the only one, however, who had the unselfish force of character and courage to abandon and denounce it, at his own loss of position and pecuniary prosperity. I quote other prominent allopathic authorities:

Cullen says: "The materia medica abounds in numberless false conclusions. Such, indeed, is the state of the matter that nobody can consult these authors with any safety, unless he is fortified with a good deal of skepticism."

Bichat says: "It is an incoherent assemblage of incoherent opinions. It is not a science of a medical mind; it is a shapeless

mass of inaccurate ideas, of observations which are often puerile, of deceptive remedies and formulas, as fantastically conceived as they are tediously arranged."

Hoffman says: "There are few remedies the effects of which are well known. The greater number disappoint the expectations of the practitioner."

Girtanner says: "There are a few valuable results founded upon experience, but he will lose his time who searches for the few grains of gold in the large mass of rubbish accumulated during the twenty-two centuries."

Rastan says: "Let no one say that medicine has freed herself from the darkness of the middle ages. Let one but glance at the formulas, and he will rise with indignation against the prevailing practice."

Adams says: "We cannot think of the various theories in medicine, since the days of John Hunter, without the most painful distrust in all modes of practice."

Boerhaave says: "If we compare the good which a few true disciples of Aesculapius have done since their art began, with the evil which the immense numbers of doctors have inflicted upon mankind, we must be satisfied that it would have been infinitely better for mankind if medical men never had existed."

Dr. Rush says: "We have assisted in multiplying diseases; we have done more, we have increased their mortality."

Sir A. Cooper says: "The science of medicine is founded on conjecture and improved by murder."

Dr. James Johnson: "I declare it to be my most conscientious opinion, that if there were not a single physician, or surgeon, or apothecary, man-midwife, or chemist, or druggist, or drug in the world, there would be less mortality among mankind than there is now."

Dr. Hufeland says: "My opinion is, that more harm than good is done by physicians, and I am convinced that had I left my patients to nature instead of prescribing drugs, more would have been saved."

Sir John Forbes says: "In a considerable portion of diseases, it would fare as well, or better, with patients in the actual condition of the medical art, as more generally practiced, if all remedies, at least all active remedies, especially drugs, were abandoned."

Dr. Pereira says: "We can hardly refuse our assent to the observations of the late Sir Gilbert Blane, that in many cases patients get well in spite of the means employed; and sometimes, when the practitioner fancies he has made a great cure, we may fairly assume the patient to have had a happy escape."

Dr. Good says: "The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon, and the effects of our medicines on the human system are,

in the highest degree, uncertain; except, indeed, that they have already destroyed more human lives than war, pestilence and famine combined."

Dr. Mannsel says: "The physician being, then, a blind man armed with a club, who, as chance directs the weight of his blow, will be certain of annihilating nature or the disease.

Dr. Farra says: "Nine-tenths of the diseases are medical diseases."

While translating Cullen's *Materia Medica* in 1790, he was inspired with the idea that the best way to ascertain the curative property of medicines would be to learn the sick making powers of drugs upon the healthy. Acting upon this thought he began by testing drugs upon himself. The first drug experimented with was quinine, and after taking repeated large doses of this drug, he found that it produced upon him symptoms similar to those experienced by, and observed in, patients suffering with intermittent fever; and, during his lifetime, he proved in this way upon his own person 106 different drug substances, noting with great minuteness and exquisite order the symptoms produced by each substance. The labor represented in the accomplishment of this great work it is difficult to conceive and appreciate. Not only upon himself, but upon members of his own family, and the persons of enthusiastic students and friends, were these experiments conducted. His accuracy and method cannot be more fully attested than by the fact that no one of his many observations has been found to be inaccurate to any considerable degree. His industry and self-denial were marvelous. Through fifty-five years of his life he was an ardent student, experimenter and writer for publication. From 1777, when his first essay was published, until 1832, he gave to the world fifty-eight publications. Many of these were translations and assays and included his *materia medica pura*, his lesser writings, the *Organon*, and various works on chemistry. He was acknowledged to be one of the most expert chemists of his time. His knowledge was accurate and perfect. Every subject upon which he treated he was master of. He even solved the problem of producing a soluble preparation of mercury, and his *Mercurius Solubilis* is to-day a standard preparation.

Notwithstanding all these evidences of his extended and profound education, he has been charged from that day to the present time with being an ignoramus, a charlatan, and a fraud. No one of his unfair and petty traducers during that whole period or now, can point to a literary record at all comparable to his. It is true a number of his more liberal critics during that time have given him due credit for his upright life, his perfect erudition and his success as an author and as a physician. Valentine Mott, justly the pride of American surgery, who visited

Hahnemann during his sojourn in Europe, had the courage and fairness to say of him: "Hahnemann is one of the most accomplished and scientific physicians of the present age." Prof. Henderson says: "It is but justice to one of the brightest and bravest of beings that ever adorned our profession, to ask you to pause and reflect on the circumstances of Hahnemann's life and occupation."

Many suppose that he was cheered on the path he took, if not by the approval of his professional contemporaries, at least by the abundant offerings of the public, grateful for real or fancied benefits. Nothing can be further from the truth. In 1803, at the mature age of forty-eight, Hahnemann, who was styled by Hufeland in 1801 "one of the most distinguished German physicians," was without a fixed residence and in absolute poverty. For years he had been spending his strength in seeking to improve his profession rather than his own circumstances. With talents and knowledge that could not fail to have enriched him, had riches been his aim, in the trodden path of medical routine, he deliberately preferred the contempt, oppression and privations which dogged him year after year in the course which he believed to be that of truth and duty. How many of his modern detractors would have taken a like course at the call of conscience under like discouragements and sacrifices?

As an evidence of the esteem in which he was held as a physician and scholar, he was appointed to the position of Physician in Ordinary to Duke Frederick Ferdinand of Anhalt. The following letter expresses the Duke's opinion of his physician:

"Cothon, January 29th, 1823.

"My dear Hofrath Hahnemann: While expressing to you my thanks for your medical help this year and for the past two years, and assuring you of my complete satisfaction, I wish you to accept the enclosed trifle as a slight recompense for your medicine and services. May Heaven preserve you in good health for many years for the benefit of suffering humanity.

FERDINAND, Duke."

Hahnemann's biographers tell us that his married life with his first wife was not Elysium. Nevertheless, we find nothing in Hahnemann's writings bearing upon his family relations and life that in any way reflects upon his wife. On the contrary, he has many kind words to say of her. In his eightieth year he married his second wife, an accomplished woman over forty years his junior, who came to him with what was called an incurable disease and whom he cured. Her character and intellect and accomplishments so impressed him: that he desired to make her his wife, and she, being enchanted by his noble character and intellect, became fascinated; the result was their union. As he himself frequently says, the period from this marriage to his

death was the happiest of his life. She was his devoted helpmeet. In the later years of his life she, having become an accomplished physician, eased him of many of the labors of his great practice. Through her influence he removed to Paris, where he enjoyed great honors and a marvelously extended practice.

A writer who at this time desired to consult Hahnemann, tells how she took a carriage to proceed to Hahnemann's home. The carriage stopped a long way from the house, and on inquiry as to the cause she learned that a long string of carriages preceded her. In due time her carriage reached his door. Looking back she saw a long string of carriages behind her. After being ushered into the house, which was palatial in its appointments, she found its several rooms filled with waiting patients, many of whom bore evidences of nobility and wealth. After waiting three hours her turn came, and she was granted an audience with Hahnemann. During this audience Madam Hahnemann noted down all the symptoms as they were detailed to her husband. She was greatly impressed with the large number and high degree of those seeking to consult the sage. Here we see the reward of merit. What a difference this scene presents compared with his struggles and persecutions and poverty of forty years before.

The discovery of the law of homeopathy, while one of the greatest boons to suffering mankind, is scarcely less in importance than the discovery made by Hahnemann that the curative powers of drug substances are not in proportion to the quantity of the drug. Hahnemann discovered that drug substances diluted so that neither chemistry nor mechanics could detect their existence, still retained remarkable curative powers, and that substances which in the crude form were medicinally inert, could be made by subdivision to develop marked curative properties.

When he first began the practice of medicine under the homeopathic law, he used doses as large as those he had been in the habit of using under the old regime, but he found that in the proportion as the drug fitted the diseased condition of the patient, in that proportion, when given in large doses, did it aggravate the patient's symptoms. For this reason he was forced to lessen the quantity, and was gradually, as a beneficent result of the truth of the law, forced to diminish the quantity of the drug prescribed, until he reached what he regarded as the minimum curative dose. The size of the dose has nothing to do with the fundamental truth of the law. The small dose of common homeopathic practice is the necessary result of the truth of that law. Notwithstanding this truth it is commonly held to-day by the opponents of our school that Homeopathy means small doses. The editor of the Medical Record, the leading allopathic journal of the country, said in his editorial column, that "Homeopathy

means that the more a drug substance is diluted the more powerful it becomes." When the leaders of the old school to-day make such rank mis-statements about the fundamental principle of homeopathy, we may excuse in a measure Hahnemann's contemporaneous detractors and misrepresenters and the laity of the present time.

Some very valuable papers wasted their sweetness on the smoky air, and some spicy discussions took place before a formidable array of empty seats (in the Chicago meeting of the Institute). Probably the average member thinks that he will get the benefit of all these in the published transactions, however, and possibly he will glance at that ponderous volume once or twice before he lays it away to accumulate dust and become valuable as ancient history. It is really too bad that so much good and valuable energy is wasted at every Institute meeting. What encouragement is there for the ambitious writer and conscientious student to burn the midnight oil in preparing a paper that is really valuable? If the members simply will not listen to these papers—and it seems evident enough that they never will—there ought at least to be some way to get them before the profession before they acquire a "general flavor of mild decay." If this be treason, or, in other words, an argument in favor of an Institute journal, make the most of it.—(Medical Visitor.)

It may not be treason, but in the light of ordinary horse sense, it is worse: it is Thomas-foolishness. How could the publishing of an Institute journal cause any less of empty seats, or keep the members from baseball games or the department stores? —(American Physician).

A Great Offer.—THE CRITIQUE takes great pleasure in calling attention to its unprecedented offer of two magazines—*Cosmopolitan* and THE CRITIQUE—for but little more than the price of one publication, \$1.25; *Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan* and THE CRITIQUE, \$3.00.

The Use of Plain Water in the Summer Fluxes of Infants.—Dr. Stephens brings up a very old but very useful therapeutic agent for the summer attacks of vomiting and diarrhea, which are so common and so fatal in young children during the heated term. It is plain water, given in quantities as large as practicable. Stop the milk and milk foods and put the sick baby upon barley water. Give freely of plain, cool water. Throw away the hot flannels with which such children are generally burdened. Take off the hot, flannel belly-band, and keep the child cool.—(*Eclectic Journal.*) This homely advice can not be repeated too frequently.—*Hahnemannian Monthly.*

The Critique

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

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.

COLORADO AS A WINTER RESORT WHERE OVERWORKED BUSINESS MEN MAY OBTAIN REST, RECREATION AND RECOVERY IN ABUNDANCE.

The close of each succeeding summer season in many parts of the country—in the low, sea-level altitudes of the East in particular—invariably finds a large proportion of the prominent, progressive and “pushing” business managers of the large commercial centers, staring physical bankruptcy in the face as a result of their determined devotion to duty during a period when the clergyman, lawyer and, occasionally, members of the medical profession are taking advantage of an opportunity offered them for a “much needed” vacation; the business man, however, no matter how badly he may need the rest, invariably puts off his holiday until all business responsibilities have been removed and then, in the majority of cases, he finds himself as well as his medical adviser confronted with the quandary of where he should go in order to secure the greatest possible amount of good in the very shortest possible time.

Searching scientific investigation has demonstrated the fact that brain and body workers in low altitudes more readily fall victims of diseases due to a deficient blood supply, such as anemia, neurasthenia, brain-fag and other neurotic conditions; these are invariably accompanied by insomnia and indigestion as a result of a devitalized condition of the blood due to its over-supply of white corpuscles, consequently the over-worked and under-fed vital forces soon succumb to the inevitable, the victim finds himself rapidly becoming unfit for either physical or mental effort and the customary change to a higher altitude is immediately insisted upon by his medical attendant.

Why higher?

Simply because science has demonstrated beyond cavil or question, that a sojourn in higher altitudes is productive of a proportionate and progressive increase in *red corpuscles* of the blood, those little particles of powerful vital force, which, when found in the system in normal numbers, make men accomplish great things through vigor of brain, and to carry their accomplishments to successful conclusions through a healthy, vigorous and enduring physical economy. Inasmuch as the altitude of Colorado varies from one to two miles above sea-level, it requires no very vigorous argument to verify its claim of possessing limitless life-giving forces which may be generated in this climate of almost perpetual sunshine, with the accompanying dry, bracing, invigorating and stimulating atmosphere.

The *red corpuscles* are here in abundance waiting the pleasure of all who may wish to take advantage of them as a gratuitous gift.

There are other matters to be considered, however, when you talk business to a business man. If he gives up any of his valuable time, even for the acquirement of health, he does so grudgingly, consequently he must be assured in advance of the physical comforts awaiting him at the end of his journey as well as the conveniences provided during his transportation *en route*.

As regards the former, it is a well-known fact that Colorado contains within her confines a large number of cities and towns possessing all modern conveniences necessary to meet the wide range of requirements made upon her resources by many different conflicting conditions.

Her cities are the cleanest and best conducted on the American continent; her churches, schools, theatres, hotels, restaurants and public utilities will compare with those of any other commonwealth in the grand galaxy of states; no less a personage, and certainly there are none greater, than President Roosevelt, looks to Colorado when in need of rest, recreation and recuperation after a season of strenuousness, and, so far, all demands made upon her by this distinguished guest have been met with such promptness as to have earned his everlasting gratitude and good will. The beauty of all this is we do not have to do any special "fixing up" in order to maintain these claims, as the conditions are here perpetually in the shape of permanent improvements.

Speaking more of our winter season, however, that is usually mild. It is a rare occurrence for one to come in contact with any protracted cold or inclement weather, and although one is seldom ever out of sight of snow, and the "beautiful" often lies deep in the higher inhabited districts, in the lowlands it rarely falls to a depth of over four or five inches, and that disappears almost immediately. The beauty of the sudden disappearance

is that it is never followed by muddy, slushy underfooting, as the warm rays of the sun, aided by a rapidly absorbing atmosphere, soon dispels any discomfort of this character which invariably follows the "thaw" of other climates.

Few days follow each other without the brightest and warmest sunshine; not the warm, debilitating sunshine of lower and more humid altitudes, but the kind whose devitalizing heat is neutralized by an air, as Bayard Taylor expressed it, " * * * which is neither too sedative or too exciting, but has the pure, sweet, flexible quality which seems to support all one's happiest and healthiest moods."

We have unsurpassed scenery in such variety and abundance that the most fastidious fancy in this respect can feast itself to the fullest and still find much more upon which to feed. As one enthusiast has expressed it on viewing our snow-capped mountains: "It is hard to tell where Colorado leaves off and where Heaven begins."

Above all, however, Colorado's altitude and climate are conducive to the acquirement of the much needed *red corpuscles* and the very best time for those in need of these very necessary elements of the blood to begin the repair of their vital forces, is between now and the commencement of next summer's heated season.

Fortunately for those in impaired health, Colorado grows closer to the balance of the civilized world with each succeeding schedule, owing to the energy and competition of those great public educators and conveniences, the railroads, so that now, what, not so very many years ago was considered a most trying undertaking, may be accomplished with as little discomfort or danger as though one was to remain in his own home, and there is no need of any one depriving himself of her glorious health-restoring resources beyond such time as it takes in making the journey.

Colorado is abundantly provided with transcontinental transportation facilities as well as the most luxurious local accommodations in this line. The equipment is the most modern, consistent with comfort and safety to the tourist and traveler that money can provide, and there is not a line running into Colorado but what will compare favorably with any of their Eastern competitors in point of service and convenience of schedules, so that those contemplating coming to Colorado may rest assured of all the comforts which modern methods of transportation is capable of contributing. The Critique does not make mention of these matters to boost any particular railroad, but considers the information necessary so that those in need of a change to higher altitudes, especially in the winter months, may know that we are not lacking in facilities for their safe, convenient and expeditious conductment to the country where *red corpuscles* are as free as the grace of God.

JAMES WILLIAM MASTIN, M. D.

PUNGENT POINTS AND PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every 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. R. D. P. Brown has moved his residence to 1818 Washington avenue.

Will someone be so blooming kind as to tell us what a peach bo-lo is?

Report of the New York State Homeopathic Society meeting elsewhere.

In the dim, dam, distant hence, Homeopathy will be "doomed." Not now, please.

Dr. S. S. Smythe made a brief visit to his ranch, near Bennett, Colorado, the fore part of last month.

Drs. Bishop and Phillips now constitute the editorial staff of Cleveland Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Dr. Kent's articles still continue to add to The Critique's circulation and pleasure and profit to the readers thereof.

"A little money in one's pocket is better than much more in another man's purse." It is all right, however, if you happen to be the other man.

Dr. F. A. Faust was elected first vice president at the recent meeting of the Colorado Homeopathic Society—not Foust. Will someone please kick us?

The governor of Michigan has appointed Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Ann Arbor, a member of the board of trustees of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Good.

There are 60,000 tubercular patients in Kentucky alone, and, so far, the state has made no provision for their care or taken any measures to prevent the spread of the trouble.

Medical Century intimates that one of the first duties of a dean is to harmonize interests, and says there seems to be work of this kind to do in Denver. Who said so?

Dr. F. G. Oehme, Rosburg, Oregon, among the first patrons of The Critique, died in Portland July 23. He was a highly educated gentleman and a physician whose Homeopathy was never questioned.

According to American Physician, Dr. William Boericke has been prevailed upon to take up the portfolio of materia medica in Hahnemann College of San Francisco once again. Good news, indeed.

Dr. E. R. Eggleston, Mount Vernon, Ohio, was recently afflicted with a stroke of paralysis. He formerly resided in Cleveland, Ohio, and was at one time registrar of the Homeopathic College there.

Dr. Robert Spessard and wife of Glen Elder, Kansas, cousins of the editor, paid a very pleasant visit to Denver and the editorial family the 1st of October.

Cash donations for the month of September, 1905, to the Homeopathic Hospital of Rochester, New York, for "current expenses," amounted to \$450.

We had the pleasure of a very brief visit with Dr. Walter Joel King of Golden one of the warm days of early last month. King is always in a hurry and this occasion was no particular exception to the rule.

We understand that Dr. Sechrist has had a severe tussle with appendicitis during the past month. We trust he will overcome the enemy.

Dr. Ralph D. P. Brown is just recovering from a collision with an automobile, which sporting event was "pulled off" over a month ago. No bones broken—just how the auto came out we have not learned.

Dr. McIntyre of Chicago was a caller on a few of his professional friends in this city the fore part of last month, between trains, on his way home from Portland and far West points.

Miss Francis Willard Emery, one of the first graduates of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital training school, was married at her mother's home in Wetmore, Kansas, the fore part of last month.

Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe's office address, New York, is 614 Flatiron building instead of 614 A-619, as stated in last month's Critique. Fuller building would be more to the point perhaps; Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Mayor Watson of Greeley, Colorado, nee Miss Nora Silcott, a graduate of the Denver Homeopathic Hospital training school, was in the city the fore part of last month visiting friends preparatory to making an extended trip throughout Europe.

In reporting the doings of the State Medical Society, Denver Medical Times mentions one J. M. Bailey, instead of J. M. Blaine, as being of the publication committee. Say, these printers are regular hyenas when it comes down to making mistakes, "ain't they?"

During his sojourn in Routt county, Colorado, Dr. William F. Thatcher of Dallas, Texas, was notified of his appointment on the Homeopathic Board of Medical Examiners of his chosen state. An honor most worthily bestowed.

Dr. Charles Nelson Hart having declined the honor of a re-appointment on the county hospital staff, the county commissioners appointed Dr. Giles F. Roosevelt as the Homeopathic representative in general medicine.

Dr. Paul G. Rowe, Marion, Kansas, a classmate of Dr. R. D. P. Brown at Dunham, was a welcome social caller at the editorial office of The Critique the latter part of August, but too late for mention in last issue. He was looking for a location in Colorado.

The treasury of the Institute for Drug Proving has been enriched to the tune of \$1,000 by a donation from the committee of arrangements of the late meeting of the American Institute. So sayeth the Medical Counselor. Colorado gave \$50.

The Critique very deeply regrets to announce the death of Dr. U. A. Sharretts, Colorado Springs, recently elected treasurer of the Colorado Homeopathic Society, which sad event occurred in his home town the early part of last month.

Thomas H. Storey was, on August 26th, fined \$500 and sentenced to 180 days' imprisonment by Police Judge Rose of Los Angeles for practicing medicine without a license. He claimed to be a *chiorpractic.*—Southern California Practitioner.

Another shake-up in the editorial staff of Denver Medical Times places Edward C. Hill, M. D., in the editorial chair, retiring Dr. Bone-steel; our esteemed friend, Dr. T. E. Carmody, is associate editor and we take great pleasure in saying that we believe he will do the position great honor.

Three graduates from the Rochester (New York) Homeopathic Hospital training school have secured positions with the Hahnemann Hospital of New York within the past year. That of itself is a pretty good indication that the Rochester school turns out nurses of the right sort.

Dr. Burr will resume his efforts to raise money for the Denver Homeopathic Hospital, so says "ress." It is fortunate that the good doctor has recovered sufficiently to undertake this work once more, as all the work of recent years in this line for the D. H. hospital has been done by him. Success to him.

Page 15 of the September issue of the Medical Counselor, Detroit, Michigan, contains an article from the pen of a supposed Homeopath, purporting to be a sure-thing treatment of typhoid fever. The doctor is what Waring would call a "mixer," and about the only redeeming feature to his advice is that he is one and isn't afraid to own up to it.

The ninety-third regular meeting of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical Society was held in Northwestern University building, Chicago, Thursday evening, October 19th, at which time a very interesting program referring to the prevention of disease was presented. Dr. Gilbert Fitz-Patrick is the president and G. M. Cushing secretary of the society. "The work of the physician is to prolong in comfort the living human organism" (C. A. Weirick), was the text at the top of the program.

The Medical Century has this bit of humor in its current issue: "Drs. Frank Kraft and R. S. Copeland were in Denver about the time of the Epworth League meeting. The profession did not see much of them, as they doubtless spent most of their time in the amen corner of the League." We can't speak for Copeland—he, no doubt, did the devotional act to a finish; but Kraft—peach bo-lo for him.

Dr. H. W. Wales (Hahnemann, '63, Chicago) during his lifetime one of the oldest and best known Homeopathic physicians in the northern part of Illinois, died at a sanatorium in Pennsylvania the fore part of last month, aged sixty-five years. We regret to learn that his brother, Dr. R. P. Wales, who recently removed to Colorado Springs, is in a critical condition owing to a serious illness and that there are but little hopes entertained for his recovery.

In the Colorado desert there are rainstorms during which not a drop of water touches the earth. The rain can be seen falling from the clouds high above, but when it reaches the hot, dry air beneath the clouds it is entirely absorbed. These strange rainstorms take place in regions where the thermometer often registers 128 degrees in the shade.—Shannon (Illinois) Reporter.

Say, Boyle, someone has been "kidding" you.

Rumor sayeth that Miss Brash, who has had charge of the Homeopathic Hospital in this city for some while in the capacity of head nurse, has joined the ranks of "married folks" and that her successor is a Miss Wallace. The only one to escape the toils of Cupid at this institution was a certain very estimable young lady who has ample time to think of matrimony later on. We refer to head nurses, of course.

Mr. Garrit Fort, assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Union Pacific railway, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, made a very pleasant visit to The Critique October 14th. Just like all other prominent railroad men, he was busy.

The health officials of San Antonio, Texas, are after the "skeet." Thirty-three health inspectors are out gunning, so to speak, for the festive fever breeders of the yellow sort, and it is hoped that their efforts will be rewarded by a very visible reduction of disease in this hustling Texas town.

After considerable persuasion, Dr. J. H. White, surgeon P. H. and M. H. S., whatever that stands for, appointed two Homeopaths on the board of consulting experts during the recent yellow fever epidemic at New Orleans. Drs. Meyer and Belden were the ones thus honored. Just a little "persuasion" is all that is needed. Yes?

Dr. A. F. Swan, Brighton, Colorado, was a caller at the editorial offices of this thoroughly reliable Homeopathic publication the 15th of last month. This part of Adams county has experienced some strenuous times, politically, during the past few months and the end does not appear to be in sight yet.

The editor of The Critique had the pleasure of exchanging greetings with Dr. W. A. Burr on Sixteenth street one of the delightful days of last month. The doctor was looking in excellent health and as his recent accident will leave no serious after-results, he was correspondingly happy. Here is The Critique's best wishes for future good health and happiness, doctor.

Some French scientist has very recently discovered an absolutely sure cure for consumption—that is, if the newspapers are to be relied upon. He refuses, however, to divulge his formula to a select number of scientific gentlemen (consideration, \$50,000), for fear that in doing so it might be a case of casting "pearls before pigs." The quotation may be wrong, but that is the sum and substance of what he means.

That prince of good fellows, Dr. J. M. Blaine, was elected editor of Colorado Medicine, the official organ of the old-school society of this state, at a recent meeting of the publication committee held in this city. We predict for that publication a vast amount of prosperity and popularity which it has not heretofore possessed, notwithstanding the fact of its having acquired its share of these necessary attachments during the brief time it has been published.

Kraft tells of the delightful time he had in San Francisco during a visit paid that part of the world shortly after visiting Denver. He had peach bo-lo banquets to burn and never once in the cold gray dawn of the morning after appears to have had any regrets for his hilarity. The way he tells about those Golden state fellows, they must be lallapalousas when it comes to taking charge of a stranger within their gates.

The latest evidence of Dr. Lilburn Merrill's energy and enthusiasm in his work for the welfare of boys in general and the boys of Denver in particular is the Juvenile Advocate, a monthly publication that is a credit to the cause it represents. It calls for a donation of 50 cents per year, that being its subscription price, and if each succeeding copy is to compare at all favorably with the October issue, it will be well worth that much and a good deal more. Send your subscription to the Juvenile Advocate, room 26, court house, Denver, Colorado, and get your money's worth of something energetic, entertaining and exclusively "boy."

"No one thing contributes so much to race suicide as our modern school system," said Dr. Freda Lankton yesterday, addressing the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association. Her subject was "The Imperfect Development of Our Girls."

She said:

"One of the most grievous problems of the day is the lack of development of our girls. Our school system so crowds the child as to divert to the brain those energies which should go to its physical up-building. From these nervously developed mothers, the child becomes an invalid from childbirth. While the body is in process of development the brain should be rested. It is not possible to produce a perfectly developed body and compass an education in the short period of twenty years. Owing to the strain upon our girls during the years of physical development we are creating a race of women incapable of producing normal children.

"If you are to have a race of strong, symmetrical and capable men and women, you must modify your school system. Dull children in our schools up to the age of thirteen or fourteen often develop into the most brilliant students after that time. Nature has been developing the body during those years of apparent intellectual dullness."—Press Dispatch.

It might not be inappropriate for The Critique to suggest to the management of the Denver & Rio Grande railway that it advertise the Royal Gorge, which has, heretofore, only laid claim to being one of the most beautiful bits of natural scenery on the American continent, as also being the permanent dwelling place of the much-talked-of stork. During the past year no less than a half dozen storks have flown into the car windows of trains passing through this wild bit of natural grandeur, and deposited with some mother a little dimpling bit of humanity, and if the practice is to become one of the permanent attractions of the scenic route in question, it will be up to the railroad management to maintain hospital accommodations, with the necessary medical attendants, on trains passing over this particular piece of track, to take care of this new feature of its transcontinental travel in a proper manner.

Dr. Keen, the noted Philadelphia surgeon, is specially famous for the rapidity with which he performs operations. He was complimented by a layman on this ability not long ago, whereupon he told of an English surgeon who had performed a delicate operation on a millionaire's wife. The bill was suited both to the nature of the operation and to the patient's pocketbook. The millionaire grumbled, saying the operation took only ten minutes. "If that's your only objection," said the surgeon, "the next time any member of your family needs an operation I'll keep the patient under the knife for a couple of hours."

The Colorado Medical Journal and Western Medical and Surgical Gazette, September issue, reached us promptly on time and appears to have taken on a new lease of life, inasmuch as a large number of the most prominent physicians of the city and state have associated themselves with the journal, and it gives ample evidence of rejuvenation by the character and quantity of contents. The publication in question is divided into twenty-eight departments, each department having at least one editor, some two, to which is added from one to three consulting editors. With this large staff, and a publishing house as owners, the Journal should prosper and be of great benefit to the school of practice which it represents. The Critique wishes it much deserved success.

THE CRITIQUE.
BOOK NOTICES.

The Elements of Homeopathic Theory, Materia Medica, Practice and Pharmacy. Compiled and arranged from Homeopathic text-books by Drs. F. A. Boericke and E. P. Anshutz. 196 pages. Cloth, \$1.00. Postage, 5 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel, 1905.

A Text-Book of Diseases of the Chest. Pericardium, Heart, Aorta, Bronchi, Lungs, Mediastinum and Pleura. By Egbert Guernsey Rankin, A. M., M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine New York Homeopathic Medical College, physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, Department of Public Charities and to the Flower Hospital, New York. With sixty-three illustrations. 744 pages. Cloth, \$5.50. Half morocco, \$6.50. Postage, 35 cents. Philadelphia. Boericke & Tafel, 1905.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. Eighth decennial revision, by authority of the United States Pharmacopœial convention held at Washington, A. D. 1900. Revised by the committee of revision and published by the board of trustees. Official from September 1, 1905. Philadelphia agents: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Sub-agents: New York, E. R. Pelton, 19 East Sixteenth street; Chicago, the E. H. Colgrove company, 65 Randolph street; St. Louis, C. V. Mosby, 2313 Washington avenue; San Francisco, Yayot, Upham & Co., 100 Battery street.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of New York held its thirty-ninth semi-annual meeting in Syracuse on September 26 and 27, 1905. It was one of the most enjoyable meetings in the history of the society. The sessions were held in the handsome new hall of the Woman's Union building and the parlors thereof were devoted to the many and varied exhibits. About three hundred physicians and visitors were in attendance and all expressed themselves as having had not only a delightful, but a most profitable, time. The scientific program was exceptionally good and the various papers elicited an active and instructive discussion. The meeting was opened at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning by an invocation by the Rev. F. W. Betts.

The Hon. Allan C. Fobes, mayor of Syracuse, made a felicitous address of welcome which was responded to by De Witt G. Wilcox, M. D., of Buffalo, president of the society. After these formalities the regular order of business was taken up. Forty-one new members were admitted to the society.

The special committee on public education in sexual physiology, hygiene, ethics, etc., George Parker Holden, M. D., chairman, presented an interesting report advising the society to co-operate with a similar organization of the old school in the work along this common line of interest. The lady visitors were treated to an automobile ride about the city during the afternoon, followed by a reception at the home of Mrs. J. W. Sheldon, who was assisted by the wives of other Syracuse physicians. In the evening the society was entertained by a select vaudeville program followed by a luncheon. The local committee, consisting of Drs. Sherwood, Candee, Church, Hoyt, Sheldon and DuBois, earned the society's gratitude and admiration by the very delightful plans they had made for its entertainment. President De Witt G. Wilcox presided throughout the meeting and Treasurer Charles T. Haines and Secretary H. Worthington Paige filled their respective positions.

The scientific program was as follows:

Bureau of Paediatrics—John E. Wilson, chairman. Helminthiasis in Children, John Rieger; The Peculiar Symptoms Which Occur in Nervous Diseases Where the Patients Are Young Children, John E. Wilson.

Bureau of Gynaecology—A. R. Grant Chairman. Experiences derived from the past years' work, J. M. Lee. (Discussion opened by George W. Roberts W. Roberts). Some of the remote effects of the Uterine Cervix, Homer I. Ostrom. (Discussion opened by T. Mosely.) Comparison of several cases of Extra-Uterine Gestation, George T. Mosely. (Discussion opened by W. L. Hartman.)

Bureau of Materia Medica—P. W. Shedd, chairman. Albuminuria of Pregnancy, W. B. Hinsdale, Ann Harbor. (By invited co-operation). *Ceanothus Americanus*, Emily F. Swett. *Kali Nitricum*, Guy B. Stearns. Biochemistry—The connecting link between Homoeopathy and the Natural Sciences, including the present stand of Allopathic Therapeutics, Eric Vondergoltz.

Bureau of Neurology—Clarence A. Potter, chairman. Manic-Depressive Insanity, Amos J. Givens, Stamford, Conn. (By invited co-operation.) Hypomania, John T. Greenleaf (by invitation). Insanity and the Trophoneuroses with a report of three cases, Edward A. Everett (by invitation).

Bureau of Surgery—W. H. Dodge, chairman. The Drainage of Wounds, C. R. Snow. Herniotomy in Adults, Newton M. Collins. Appendicitis and the Leucocyte Count, Joseph H. Fobes. The relation of the general practitioner to Orthopaedic Surgery, Harlan P. Cole (by invitation). Tubercular Peritonitis, and a short surgical clinic, W. L. Hartman.

Bureau of Ophthalmology and Otology—George A. Shepard, chairman. Recurrent Ocular Paralysis: The nose a possible casual factor, with report of a case, J. Ivimey Dowling. The local use of Carbolic Acid in Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis and Keratitis, Louis D. Hyde. Immature Cataracts, E. J. Bissell.

Bureau of Obstetrics—C. R. Summer, chairman. The Toxaemia of Pregnancy, Frederick W. Hamlin. (Discussion opened by Edwin H. Wolcott.) Dystocia—clinical excerpts, H. C. V. B. Peckham. (Discussion opened by George A. Cachman.) The Sphere of Homoeopathic Medication in Obstetrical Emergencies, A. H. Rogers. (Discussion opened by Wm. Perrin.)

Bureau of Laryngology and Rhinology—Robert Mortimer Jones, chairman.—Goitre, James D. Miller. (Discussion opened by Robert Mortimer Jones.) A case of Webbed Uvula and two cases of Reflex Cough, H. W. Hoyt.

Bureau of Public Health—George E. Gorham, chairman. Results of Sand Filtration in the Albany Water Supply, George E. Gorham.
H. WORTHINGTON PAIGE, Secretary.

A NEW LIQUID ANTISEPTIC.

Parke, Davis & Co. have recently introduced a new liquid antiseptic of considerable power, called Cresylone. It contains fifty per cent. of cresylic acid and forms clear solutions with water in all proportions.

A two per cent. solution of Cresylone is not only an excellent disinfectant for instruments and hands, but a valuable detergent and lubricant, too. It is said not to injure metallic or rubber instruments, though celluloid articles are apt to become friable under its action.

In the treatment of wounds a one per cent. solution is usually

employed, and a two per cent. solution may be used in profoundly septic cases when more vigorous measures are indicated.

Cresylone completely arrests the development of pus organisms and is, therefore, indicated in the various suppurations with which the general practitioner has to contend. In the treatment of otorrhea, irrigation with a one-half per cent. solution is said to be of benefit. A solution of the same strength is of value in the treatment of ozena.

As it removes odor, it may prove of service in gangrene. In cancer of the cervix uteri, the application of gauze saturated with a solution of Cresylone will remove the odor that accompanies this disease. For disinfecting sputa and stools Cresylone commends itself in the sick room, hospital ward, schools, prisons, etc.

Therapeutically, the use of Cresylone has been suggested in various pathologic conditions, notably in the treatment of gonorrhoea, lupus, tonsillitis, eczema, and cystitis of the female.

WHAT IS PSORA?

Dr. P. W. Shedd, in a recent conversation with an eminent surgeon, was asked the question, "What in hell is psora, anyhow? What business has any one, in this enlightened age, to use such a term?" Dr. Shedd was too much overcome by the forceful manner of his questioner to reply at the moment, but after he came to (and we congratulate him upon "coming to" after the operation) he prepared a very interesting little answer which is published in *American Physician*; and, which ought to give the eminent surgeon several new thoughts upon the subject of "scientific enlightenment." Psora is a disease-syndrome, whose etiology is unknown—so is syphilis, measles, scarlatina, variola, acute epidemic miasms, chronic pandemic miasms. We found, by looking through half a dozen dictionaries, that a syndrome is the name given to the union of symptoms which takes place in diseases. Hahnemann having apparently recognized a disease-syndrome worthy of a name, christened it "Psora." The very name, at once, eliminates the *acarus scabei* as an etiologic factor. And psora is quite as good an appellation for a disease-syndrome as "small-pox." Man does not die of "little-pocks," does he? And may not little-pocks be produced by half-dozen different evanescent causes? Where is the scientific enlightenment about this, and yet it goes without comment. Dr. Shedd has also a carefully prepared list of symptoms, arranged in schema-form, from which any one can get a clear idea of the symptoms and signs composing this particular syndrome, which accompanies his article in *July American Physician*.—Hahnemannian Monthly.

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MEDORRHINUM.

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

One of the many uses of this remedy is in the inherited complaints of children. The physician of long and active experience meets many obstinate cases in children. The infant soon emaciates and becomes marasmic, or a child becomes asthmatic, or suffers with viscid catarrh of nose or eyelids, or has ringworm on the scalp or face, or is dwarfed; and after some waste of time it comes to mind that the father was treated for gonorrhoea that was obstinate and perhaps had condylomata on the genitalia. This remedy will cure, or begin the recovery. The woman married several years desires to become a mother. She was healthy when she married, but now she has ovarian pains, menstrual troubles, she has lost all sexual response, is growing pale and waxy, and becoming violently sensitive and nervous. The husband's history gives the cause, and this remedy will cure. The pale waxy young men, who crave stimulants and tobacco, who are sensitive to drafts, become stiff after exertion and walking, who perspire easily and are extremely sensitive to cold, who have never been well since having a gonorrhoea cured by injections. Rheumatic symptoms in every part of the body. Some symptoms are worse in the daytime. The usual comparison with Syphilinum, which reads, "Med. in daytime and *Syph.* at night," does not hold good as a sweeping statement. It is true that many *Syph.* pains are worse nights. It is true that some sycotic and Medorrhinum symptoms are worse daytimes. It is also true that many sycotic symptoms are violent day and night. It is also true that the mental symptoms of Med. are most violent at night. It will not do to be too sweeping with circumstances of this nosode. The rheumatic inflammations are worse from mo-

tion, but where swelling is not present these patients act like *Rhus* patients; they are sensitive to cold, suffer from aching and torturesome pains, and find relief only in motion—like *Rhus*. Most sycotic patients suffer from cold, some are sensitive to heat. Sore, bruised and lame, as if he had taken a deep cold and was coming down with a fever. The pains come with a feeling of general tension. Obstinate cases of rheumatism. Losing flesh. Walks stooped, becoming clumsy. Stumbles. Looks as if he were going into quick consumption. Intense nervous sensibility, respecting touch of garment or a lock of hair by any one not *en rapport*.

Trembling and quivering; growing steadily weaker. *Intense formication* all over the body. Starts from the slightest noise. Feels faint and wants to be fanned. Wants open air. Cold and pulseless, with cold sweat. *Oedema of the limbs* with great soreness and dropsy of serous sacs. Externally sensitive to cold damp weather. *Subject to neuralgias*. Stitching, tearing pains. The pains are ameliorated by heat. Drawing pains in back and limbs. The patient is extremely sensitive to pain. The remedy should never be used low.

Forgetful of facts, figures and names; of what he has read. Makes mistakes in writing, of spelling, and words. *Time moves too slowly*; everybody moves too slowly. He is in a constant hurry, in such a hurry that he gets out of breath. She is in such a hurry that she feels faint. Confusion of mind, dazed; fear of sensation; loses the idea when speaking. Great difficulty in stating her symptoms, loses herself and must be asked over again. Thinks some one is behind her; hears whispering. Sees faces that peer at her from behind the furniture (*Phos.*). Everything seems unreal (*Alum.*). Wild desperate feeling as if incipient insanity. Weeps when talking. Exhilaration in evening. Changeable state of mind; one moment sad, the next mirthful. Presentiment of death. Frightened sensation on waking as if something dreadful had happened. *Fear of the dark*. Anxiety about her salvation.

Vertigo when stooping; ameliorated lying; aggravated on motion. Fear of falling.

Wandering neuralgia of head, worse in cold damp weather. Sharp pains come and go suddenly. No part of head is free from pain. Pain aggravated from light, and on coughing. Burning pains deep in, as if in brain. Extreme tension of scalp. Band

across forehead. Pain in occiput and nape, aggravated on motion. Intense itching of scalp. Herpetic eruptions on scalp; ringworm. Copious dandruff. Hair dry and crispy.

Flickering before the eyes. Blurred vision, and black or brown spots in the field of vision. Objects look double, or small. Sees imaginary objects. Eyes feel drawn. Tension in the muscles. Pain in eyes on turning them. Sensation of sand in eyes. Sensation of sticks. Inflammation of conjunctiva with ulceration of the cornea. Blepharitis with much swelling. Lids stuck together in the morning. Margins red and excoriated. Ptosis. Smarting of lids. Eyelashes fall out. Swelling under eyes, as in Bright's disease.

Impaired hearing and total deafness. Imagines he hears voices or people in conversation. At first the hearing is very acute. Pain along Eustachian tubes into ears. Crawling in ears. Itching in ears. Stitching pains in ears.

This remedy cures obstinate nasal catarrh, also post nasal obstruction with loss of smell. Mucus, white or yellow. A middle aged man was cured of an obstinate nasal discharge by Med. very high, and a discharge from the urethra which had been suppressed many years before came back and acted like a chronic gleet, and finally subsided without other treatment. Bleeding from the nose, and bloody nasal discharge. Nose sensitive to inhaled air. Itching and crawling in nose.

The greenish yellow, waxy, sickly face of the sycotic patient looks like that of the Arsenic patient, but strange to say, Arsenic does not otherwise correspond to the symptoms, but may be mistaken for it. The skin shines, and is often covered by blotches and there are fever blisters about the mouth. Herpes on the face. Epithelioma of wing of nose, or on lip. Rheumatic pains and stiffness of face. Swelling of the submaxillary glands. The teeth are always sensitive when chewing. The taste is perverted, and the tongue is foul and white at base. The mouth is full of canker sores. Nleers in the mouth and on the tongue. The breath is foul. Stringy mucus in mouth and throat. Mouth dry and feels burnt. Catarrh of throat, and thick white mucus is constantly drawn from posterior nares.

Ravenous hunger, even after eating. Unquenchable thirst.

Craves stimulants, tobacco, sweets, green fruit, ice, sour things, oranges, ale, salt. Nausea after eating, and after drinking water. Vomiting of mucus and bile. Sour and bitter vomiting. Violent retching. Vomiting without nausea.

Gnawing in stomach, not relieved by eating or drinking. Trembling in stomach. Clawing in stomach, aggravated by drawing up the knees. Sinking in stomach. Agonizing pains in stomach.

Terrible pains in liver. Grasping pains in liver and spleen. It has cured ascites. Pulsation felt in abdomen. Pain and swelling of the inguinal glands. A young man who had been in good flesh and health took gonorrhœa. He was treated by injection. Soon he began to lose flesh. He suffered from pain in the groin, which compelled him to walk bent. He became pale and waxy; stiff and lame all over, and was very sensitive to cold. Took cold frequently, which seemed never to get quite well. After Med. very high the discharge returned, and he seemed quit well. Pain in spermatic cords.

This remedy has cured many cases of marasmus in infants that had inherited sycosis from a parent. Children of a sycotic father are especially subject to attacks of vomiting and diarrhœa, and emaciation. They resist well selected chronic remedies, or are only palliated by well selected remedies. After Med. high they thrive, and remedies act better. Constipation. Can pass stool only by leaning far back when straining at stool. Inactivity of the rectum. Round balls, and hard lumpy stool. Oozing of moisture at the anus, smelling like fishbrine.

Scanty, high-colored, strong-smelling urine in a patient suffering from rheumatic lameness and stiffness. Sensitive to cold, with tenderness of the soles. In albuminous urine with hyaline casts when the patient is waxy and there is oedema of feet and ankles, and the soles so tender he can scarcely walk on them, the skin of soles is bluish and hot; also when the swollen legs are so sore he cannot have them touched, or endure the pressure to ascertain whether the swelling will or will not pit on pressure. In the above conditions Med. will act promptly if there has been gonorrhœal history. Inflammation of bladder, prostate gland or kidneys. Copious mucus in urine. Renal colic. Parenchymatic inflammation of the kidneys. Copious pale urine. Frequent

urination at night. Loses urine in bed. Inactivity of the bladder and feeble stream of urine. It has cured many cases of polyurea.

Nocturnal emissions and impotency in young men who have had gonorrhœa several times, especially if treated by injections. Prolonged gleet discharge with rheumatic symptoms and declining health. For gonorrhœal rheumatism it is a most important remedy. It controls the rheumatic symptoms and restores the discharge. It has cured induration of testes, and pain in the spermatic cords. Pain in left spermatic cord, left sciatic nerve and lumbago from every exposure to a draft in one who suffered from gonorrhœa several years ago was cured by Med. 10m at long intervals.

Chronic pain in ovarian region. Sterility. Painful menstruation. Obstinate leucorrhœa. Enlarged ovaries. Violent itching of vulva and vagina. Profuse menses. Drawing in sacrum as if menses would come on. Cutting like knives in whole pelvic region. Burning in scrotum and hips during menses.

Respiration is difficult. Suffocation and short breath on slight exertion. Asthma in children of sycotic parents (*Nat-s.*). Spasms of the glottis with clucking in the larynx; air expelled with difficulty, but inhaled with ease. Several cases of asthma have been cured by this remedy. Dryness of the larynx causes spasm and cough on falling asleep. Most obstinate catarrh of air passages with copious viscid expectoration has been cured by this remedy. Cannot cough deep enough to reach the phlegm (*Caust.*). The cough is ameliorated by lying on the abdomen, is aggravated at night. The expectoration is yellow, white or green, viscid, difficult to raise. Cough worse in a warm room.

Many of the patients that need this remedy look sick, pale, and walk stooped as if about to go into phthisis. Dry cough, with rattling in chest. Great heat, even burning in chest. Many pains in chest. Rheumatic, sharp pains through chest on exposure to damp cold air. When patients who have suffered from gonorrhœa seem to be taking on a phthisical complex of symptoms and the paucity of individualizing symptoms makes the remedy doubtful, this remedy will bring better reaction, and sometimes be the remedy for many months. Intense pain in chest on coughing. Sensation of coldness in chest and mammae. Stitching pain in chest. The chest is sore to touch, and aggravated by the mo-

tion of breathing.

The heart manifests all the symptoms usual to rheumatic constitutions. Dyspnea; fluttering heart; palpitation. The pains are acute, cutting, stitching; aggravated by motion. Burning in heart, extending to left arm.

"Lame back" is the common complaint of these patients. It is generally a lumbago, or it is a lumbo-sacral pain, and often extends into the lower limbs. Crural or sciatic pains. Drawing in nape and back. Pain across the back, from left to right shoulders. Great heat in the upper part of spine. Stiffness in the back on rising, or beginning to move. Pains all aggravated in cold damp weather. Tender spine. Soreness in region of kidneys.

Chronic rheumatic pains in limbs in cold damp weather. The limbs are lame and stiff. Stitching pains all over the body, and in limbs. Sharp pains. The patient is extremely sensitive to pain, and feels pain as sharp and stitching. Some of the pains come on during motion, and some are better from continued motion. Cold extremities. Burning palms and soles. Trembling of the limbs. Rheumatic pains in shoulders, aggravated from motion. Numbness of arms and hands, worse left. Trembling hands and arms. Burning palms, wants them fanned. Right hand cold, then left. Cold hands. Heat and numbness of back of hands.

Trembling weakness and numbness of lower limbs. Awkwardness of legs, they do not go where they are willed to go. Numbness of thighs. Must stretch the lower limbs constantly. Drawing pains and tension in legs. Rheumatic pains. Stiffness and soreness in flesh and periosteum. Shooting up the legs during a thunderstorm. Restlessness in legs, must move them constantly. Aching, drawing in legs, and thighs, in sciatic and crural nerves, ameliorated by continued motion. Legs numb and heavy, like wood. Legs cold up to the knees. Contraction of muscles posterior part of thigh down to knee. Cramps in soles and calves. Weak ankles. Burning feet, wants them uncovered and fanned. Legs swollen to knees, and pit upon pressure. Sore bruised legs, ankles and soles. Soles sore and bruised, look blue. He cannot walk on the soles. Swelling and itching of the soles. It cures the tenderness in the soles so common in chronic gonorrhoeal rheumatism. Tenderness of soles so that he had to walk on his knees. Cold sweaty feet.

Can sleep only on the back with hands over head. Sleeps on her knees with face forced into the pillow. Terrible dreams of ghosts and dead people; she dreads the nights. Sleepy but cannot sleep. Sleeplessness fore part of night. Copious night sweats.

HOMEOPATHY VS. ANTI-PATHY.

CRUSADE EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE.

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D., Evanston, Illinois.

"GIVE PUBLICITY TO THE SHAMS."

President Roosevelt, during his recent tour through the South, is reported to have said in a public address, in reference to the shams in public life, that: "The conscience of our people has been greatly shocked by recent revelations. There is, I think, in the minds of the people at large a strong feeling that a serious effort must be made to put a stop to the cynical dishonesty and contempt for right." "There are men who do not divide actions merely into those that are honest and those that are not, but create a third division—that of law honesty, or that kind of honesty which consists of keeping clear of the penitentiary." "It is hard to reach astute men of this class, save by making them feel the weight of an honest public indignation following deserved publicity."

The *Outlook* thus announces a leading editorial on the front cover page in its issue dated October 21st:

"Shall we hoist the Black Flag? Are we becoming a nation of hypocrites? If we cannot be honest, let us at least stop pretending to be what we are not." The editorial closes with this earnest appeal: "Let us purge ourselves of dishonesty and hypocrisy. The country is weary of scandals in high places, of shams and humbugs among the eminently respectable."

Editor Hearst, Tom Lawson and Tom Watson are vieing with each other in exposing by publicity the rascals in high finance and political life, and the people say "Power to your elbow."

The people's verdict in the recent November elections astonished the world, by renouncing the graft, bossism, shams and frauds of our perverted political system, and electing candi-

(NOTE.—The series of papers begun in the September issue of *The Critique* declaring "war upon anything and everything un-homeopathic" has thus far only laid the foundation and outlined the plan of crusade, dealing mostly in generalities. We now come to specific charges and statement of facts, giving the time, place and name—when, where and who—definitely locating the responsibility for at least some of the sham, duplicity and dishonesty in the so-called homeopathic practice.)

dates independent of political party machinery.

The literary magazines, and a large majority of the daily papers, are falling into line to publish the truth, desirous, as they always are, to keep near the trail of public progress as demanded by the people.

SHAMS IN THE HOMEOPATHIC PROFESSION.

And now let it be repeated again, "while these crusades and reforms are being pushed towards permanent results in other departments of public life, no more opportune time will ever come than the present to make public the shams, duplicity and dishonesty which has brought, and is still bringing, homeopathy into discredit and disgrace."

The following exhibit, taken from the records of Cook County Hospital, Chicago, though referring to a single institution, is a fair sample of the anti-pathic treatment being substituted for homeopathy in other public institutions.

Cook County Hospital, one of the largest charitable institutions in the world, receiving last year over 22,000 patients, has opened its doors to various branches of the medical profession, including the allopathic, eclectic and homeopathic departments, each having its own medical staff, fully controlling the treatment and responsible for the work done under its supervision.

At the present time the general medical staff of the homeopathic department is represented by the following eminent gentlemen: Dr. H. V. Halbert, Dr. F. W. Wood and Dr. A. R. McDonald. They are prominent physicians of Chicago, each one filling an important professorship in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Dr. Halbert having for years remained at the head of the chair of Practice and Clinical Medicine in that institution.

The cases selected without discrimination for this exhibit are all recent, and taken from the records on file, abstracts having been carefully made to give prominence only to the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and results. No better homeopathy could be found in the records than that given in the following collection. The parenthesis () is used to designate remarks and criticisms not included in the case records:

Exhibit I.—J. W.; age 30; admitted August 16, 1905. Taken sick eight days ago; weakness and general soreness of the tissues, espe-

cially the back, abdomen and limbs; does not care to move; feverish all the time; felt cold and chilly yesterday; soreness in chest, with feeling of heaviness and weakness; no pain but difficult breathing on exertion; occipital headache; poor appetite; bowels constipated; pupils dilated.

Diagnosis: Gastritis.

Treatment: August 16th, castor oil, oz. s. s. ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) August 16th to 21st, gelsemium, 3x., M. V., Q. I. D. (5 minims, four times a day). August 18th, calomel, grs. ij. (2 grains). Sodium carbonate, grs. x.

Result: Improved—discharged.

Attending Physician: Dr. A. R. McDonald.

(The use of calomel with a mild alkali was a very common allopathic prescription thirty years ago; among modern, intelligent allopaths it has fallen into disrepute.)

* * *

Exhibit II.—F. H.; age, 49; admitted August 14, 1905. Weakness and aching in back, which is constant when awake; aggravated moving about, and in wet weather; urinates six or eight times daily, once or twice during night; passes large quantity; pale color, containing two per cent. sugar; considerable thirst; appetite very good, can eat anything; fond of sugar and candies; feels weak in legs and staggers when walking; bowels constipated, move every two or three days after hard straining; stool dark colored, large and hard; night sweats; lost twenty pounds the last two months; patient is tall, bony, poorly nourished; had gonorrhoea and syphilis fifteen or twenty years ago.

Diagnosis: Diabetes Mellitus.

Treatment: August 16th to 25th, Mag-sulph., (Epsom salts), oz. s. s. ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) every a. m. August 18th to 25th, codeine, grs. s. s. ($\frac{1}{2}$ grain), T. I. D. (three times a day). August 22d, calomel, grs. ij. (2 grains). Sodium bicarbonate, grs. x.

Result: Improvement; discharged by request, August 25, 1905.

Attending Physician: Dr. H. V. Halbert.

(Nearly every case, from pleurisy to typhoid fever and diabetes, gets the all-powerful, apparently ever-indicated Epsom salts; here followed by the out-of-date calomel and soda powder. Codeine has some pathological relation to saccharine urine, but none to the other symptoms. Evidently but one pathological symptom used.)

* * *

Exhibit III.—Mary M.; age, 20; admitted June 25, 1905. Has had soreness across the abdomen; no appetite; bowels too loose; aching of back and lower limbs; slight headache; face dull, purple, flushed; sleep poor, lies quietly in bed in a doze; eyes closed, or partly closed,

most of the time; tongue red and dry; lips dry and cracked, slightly bleeding; temperature 102-3.

Diagnosis: Typhoid.

Treatment: June 25th, Mag-sulph, 32 (1 oz.). June 26th to July 14th (nineteen days), Methylene blue, .12 (12-100 of a gram—about 2 grains) Q. I. D. (four times a day). Castor oil, 4. (about 1 drachm) T. I. D. (three times a day). June 30th, Methylene blue increased to .3 (about 5 grains). July 4th to 17th (thirteen days), whisky, 16. (about ½ ounce), every four hours. July 14th to August 4th (twenty-one days), Echinacea, .4 (6 minims) Q. I. D. July 22d to August 28th (thirty-five days), Castor oil, 4. (1 drachm) T. I. D. August 19th, both ankles became inflamed and swollen. August 19th to 28th, Sodium salicylate, grs. x, Q. I. D. Oil of Gaultheria applied to joints.

Result: Recovery. (Instead of cure.)

Attending Physician: Dr. F. W. Wood.

(Indicated remedy not given; single remedy not respected; minimum dose not used. Crude unproven drugs administered. No signs of homeopathy. It may be allopathic; it may be bad eclectic or poor physio-medical treatment; it might be old women's domestic treatment; but it is *not* scientific, and is *not* homeopathic.)

* * *

Exhibit IV.—A. W.; age, 28; admitted August 16, 1905. Sharp, cutting pain over right eye; begins in morning and is worse through the day; ameliorated by pressure; appetite poor; bowels constipated; hemorrhoids for ten years, protruding during stool, but little pain; tongue, thick, yellow coating, with imprints of teeth; gums blue; saliva increased; had syphilis three years ago.

Diagnosis: Cephalalgia and hemorrhoids.

Treatment: August 17th, Phenacetin, grs. V; caffeine citrate, grs. ij (2 grains). August 18th to 21st, Gelsemium, (3x), m. x, every four hours; Pot-iodide, grs. x, T. I. D., (three times a day). August 21st, Codeine, grs. j (1 grain). August 21st to 26th, Bryonia, (2x), m. x, Codeine, grs. i (1 grain). August 21st to 26th, Bryonia, (2x), m. x, (10 minims), Q. I. D. August 22d, Mag-sulph, (Epsom salts), oz. i, (1 ounce). August 23d to 26th, Spigelia, (2x), m. x, Q. I. D. August 23d, Mag-sulph, (Epsom salts), oz. i, (1 ounce). August 26th, Mag-sulph, (Epsom salts), oz. ss. (½ ounce).

Result: Improved—dismissed by request.

Attending Physician: Dr. F. W. Wood.

(No apparent effort to meet the symptoms with the single remedy according to the homeopathic law. No confidence displayed in that used, for it was always accompanied by one or more old-school remedies. To call such treatment homeopathic

in a public institution is a fraud on the public, and a hard blow to the homeopathic art.)

* * *

Exhibit V.—Ruth S.; age, 11; admitted July 23, 1905. Well nourished and plump; dark eyes and complexion; attacks of rheumatism the past three years; left ankle and right wrist swollen; sharp, throbbing pain, aggravated from motion, pressure, at night, by uncovering; skin is red, and hot to touch; sleep restless on account of pain, which becomes worse in the afternoon and continues all night; pupils dilated; tongue coated white; heart having visible impulse; pulse, 120; regular, hard and full; temperature, 100.6.

Diagnosis: Rheumatism.

Treatment: July 23d, Mag-sulph, (Epsom salts), oz. ss, ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce). July 24th to August 1st, Sodium salicylate, grs. v, every four hours.

Result: Discharged—improved.

(This anti-pathic treatment was followed by the usual serious complication, as recorded later.)

Returned to hospital August 14, 1905.

Pain in wrists, hands, left shoulder and upper part of the spine; pains worse at night, from motion and touch; wrists and back of both hands swollen; soft, red and hot, sensitive to touch, inability of motion; pupils dilated; slight systolic murmur over apex of heart.

Diagnosis: Rheumatism and Mitral regurgitation.

Treatment: August 14th to 15th, Bryonia, (3x), m.x, every two hours. August 15th to 25th, Sodium salicylate, grs. v, Q. I. D. August 15th, Mag-sulph, oz. ss, ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce). August 15th to 19th, oil of Gaultheria, (oil of wintergreen-methyl salicylate, applied to the inflamed parts daily.

Result: Improvement—discharged by request.

Attending Physician: Dr. A. R. McDonald.

(Bryonia, doubtful if indicated in this case, is given only one day's trial. Sodium salic., an anti-pathic drug, given ten days' trial, with local applications thrown in to hasten palliation and suppression which will probably result in more serious complications—then followed the first treatment. A routine prescription of bryonia for rheumatism when not indicated by the symptoms of the patient will never result in a homeopathic cure.)

* * *

Exhibit VI.—A. K.; age, 40; blacksmith; admitted August 20, 1905. Came in weak and languid; fever some days before; no appetite; has sharp pain over left side of chest; aggravated by coughing; after en-

tering, developed symptoms of uremia; was in a stupor, but could be aroused to answer questions; urinous odor of the breath and body; face besotted and somewhat cyanotic; eyes closed, pupils contracted; tongue, thick, dirty-white coating; lips thick, heavy and cyanotic; left side of chest bulging with effusion; respiration heavy, labored and stertorous; apex beat of heart in third interspace, to right of nipple line; urine contains hyaline casts; pulse, 120; regular, rather small and weak; temperature, 101 to 104.

Diagnosis: Pleurisy with effusion.

Treatment: August 20th, Mag-sulph, (Epsom salts), oz. ss, ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce). August 20th to 22d, Potas. citrate, grs. x, every four hours; infusion of Digitalis, drachm j, (1 drachm), every four hours. August 20th to September 4th (fourteen days), Strych. sulph., 1-60 of a grain, four times a day. August 21st, Strych-sulph, gr., 1-30 hypo. Fortified oil, oz. j (1 ounce), (containing 1 drop of Croton oil). August 21st, 66 ounces of greenish-yellow fluid withdrawn.

Result: Recovery—discharged September 4, 1905.

Attending Physician: Dr. H. V. Halbert.

(This is a case of pleurisy in a robust man, and would have probably recovered with good care without medicine. Recovery would surely have been hastened by a remedy selected according to symptoms. Not one homeopathic remedy used; a saline purge began the treatment; a hydrogogue cathartic continued it; strychnine, with no possible relation to the case, was injected and a diuretic prescribed purely upon a pathological theory, and all failed so completely that surgery stepped in, to relieve the situation.)

* * *

Exhibit VII.—S. K.; age, 23; laborer; admitted August 9, 1905. Sick past eight days, with general aching and soreness; headache; diarrhea, with soreness in the abdomen; appetite poor, though he has thirst; sleep restless, is drowsy but not stupid; tongue, thick, white coating on the dorsum; red along edges and tip; pulse, 96; full, soft and regular; temperature, 102.

Diagnosis: Typhoid fever and abscess of hip.

Treatment: August 10th to 17th, Gelsemium, (1x), m.v, every four hours; Castor oil, 1 drachm, four times a day continuously. August 17th, weaker and stupid, with nervousness; temperature, 103 to 104.4. August 17th to September 18th (thirty-two days), Baptisia, tinct., m.v, every four hours. August 18th, nervous, picks at bed clothing, gets out of bed; August 18th to 23d, Guaiacol carbonate, grs. v, Q. I. D. August 27th, Morph-sulph, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hypo. September 7th to 17th, Silica, (3x), grs. x, every four hours. September 8th to 27th, Elixir, (iron, quinine and strychnine), Q. I. D., with whisky and Cascara.

September 18th to October 6th (eighteen days), Arg-nit., (3x), Q. I. D.

Result: Recovery—discharged October 9, 1905.

Attending Physician: Dr. F. W. Wood.

(Eight weeks' treatment. Four homeopathic remedies administered without being sufficiently indicated by the symptoms of the patient. Notice their accompaniment: Gelsemium (1x), with castor oil four times a day, perhaps to rush it along the alimentary tract to overtake the typhoid germ. Silica (3x), with iron, quinine and strychnine, four times a day, with whiskey and saccaria for dessert. Arg-nit., (3x), obliged to run the same gauntlet. Homeopathic remedies given in this empirical and routine fashion, mixed with such hodge-podge, crude, anti-pathic drugging, can not be allowed fellowship with homeopathy, and homeopathy must not be charged with the responsibility of this duplicity and dishonesty.)

* * *

Exhibit VIII.—M. M.; age, 75; admitted August 13, 1905. Began three months ago with burning in the stomach; some vomiting; swelling of the feet; appetite poor; bowels normal; sleep good first part of night, after that wakeful; wakes with smothering sensation; dyspnoea on exertion; patient is of bony frame, poorly nourished, weak physically; talks slowly and with difficulty, as he seems to have trouble with expiration; tongue, pale, rough, and coated white; pulse, 96, very weak, slightly irregular; feet, legs and thigh oedematous; pit on pressure; skin rough and dry.

Diagnosis: Mitral regurgitation, nephritis, and senility.

Treatment: August 13th to 25th (twelve days), infusion of Digitalis, drachm i, (1 drachm), every four hours; Potassium citrate, grs. x, every four hours. August 14th to 25th, Mag-sulph, (Epsom salts), oz. ss, ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce), a. m., and p. m. August 25th to 26th, Strych-sulph, gr. 1-30, Q. I. D. August 26th, Atropine, 1-100 gr. hypo. August 26th to 30th, Strych-sulph, gr. 1-30, hypo, every four hours.

Result: Death, August 30, 1905.

Attending Physician: Dr. H. V. Halbert.

(The death of this patient is charged against the homeopathic department of Cook County Hospital, and not even a routine homeopathic prescription made—unless Mag-sulph. (Epsom salts) in ounce and half-ounce doses is regarded by the medical staff as a "mixer's polymerest." Instead, the failing heart was spurred to extra exertion, the enfeebled kidneys forced by a diuretic and the bowels scourged by a powerful dose of salts. Then an effort made to neutralize the disastrous results by powerful

stimulating drugs injected directly into the blood. Does this represent what our "progressive" brethren call "scientific medicine"? Is this the "liberal" teaching demanded recently by the managing officials of our homeopathic colleges? Is it a fair deal, is it honest to charge this treatment and death to homeopathy?)

* * *

Exhibit IX.—Marcus M.; age, 49; admitted July 22, 1905. Wakens every night at 1 a. m., unable to get breath; throbbing in left chest, and sensation of band about chest; gets up at once, walks around till relieved, then sits in chair the rest of the night; aggravation lying on left side; appetite poor, desire for sour foods; slight dyspnoea on exertion; sits up in bed to relieve breathing; tongue large, red and rough, trembling; bulging of left chest, due to pleural effusion over lower half; friction rubs over the lungs; marked arteriosclerosis; pulse, 100; regular, full, hard; no heart lesions; albumen in the urine.

Diagnosis: Pleurisy with effusion; tubercular signs.

Treatment: July 22d, Mag-sulph. oz. i (1 ounce). July 23d to August 17th (twenty-five days), Potass-iodide, grs. x, T. I. D. July 31st, chest tapped, 34 ozs. of fluid removed. August 2d, Sodium Phosphate, oz. i (1 ounce). August 4^h to 11th, Bry. 2x, m x every four hours. August 12th to 17th, Elixir of I., Q. & S., Q. I. D. August 14th, Codeine, gr. j (1 grain).

Result: No improvement; discharged by request August 14th.

Returned August 19, 1905, with following additional symptoms:

Dry, hacking cough at night; sensation of something at lower end of sternum which he could not cough up; fetid odor of breath; feels stiff and sore; is restless, but as soon as he moves he feels sore and wants to sit down; emaciating; pleural effusion over lower half of both lungs; apex beat of heart displaced downward and to the left; feet, ankles, legs and thighs quite oedematous; skin white and tense, pitting on pressure; urine contains albumen and casts.

Further Diagnosis: Mitral regurgitation and nephritis.

Treatment: August 20th to 24th, Potass-iodide, grs. x, T. I. D. August 20th, Mag-sulph., oz. ss ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce). August 22d to 24th, Rhus tox., 3x, m v, Q. I. D. August 22d, Codeine, gr. j (one grain). August 24th to 27th, Infusion of Digitalis, drachms iij (3 drachms) every four hours). Potass-citrate, grs. xv, every four hours. August 24th to 27th, Mag-sulph, oz. ss ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce), a. m. and p. m. August 25th to 27th, Strych-sulph., gr. 1-30, every four hours; alternating every two hours with Infusion of Digitalis and Potass-citrate.

Result: Death, August 27, 1905.

Attending Physician: Dr. H. V. Halbert.

(Died in the Homeopathic (?) Department of Cook County Hospital, without homeopathic treatment. A shame and a disgrace to the homeopathic profession that such practice and results are being charged up against homeopathy. Notice the senseless treatment of this case; from July 22d to August 14th there was "no improvement," and the patient returned to get the same "Mag-sulph. Potass-iod., Codeine," etc., with slight variation, which had failed before, but is repeated until the poor fellow died. What chance had Bry. and Rhus tox., even if indicated, bombarded as they were by anti-pathic crude drugs? His chances for "recovery" would likely have been better if he could have had good nursing and no treatment; but homeopathic remedies administered by a homeopath can cure such cases, and are doing it continually.)

(To be continued in the February issue, when cases treated homeopathically and cured will be given in comparison.)

(Editorial Note: Where parenthesis appear, as in Bryonia, (3x), same were supplied, and were not in original record.)

* * *

Comments and Observations.

From this display of sham homeopathy the following comments and observations may be added as a fitting conclusion:

First—A homeopathic remedy when given in a routine way, for the disease *per se*, but not indicated by the symptoms of the patient, can never produce a cure, and cannot be called homeopathy.

Second—The best results claimed in above cases are "recovery"; no cures are recorded. Homeopathy cures in all curable cases—cures the patient first, then the "disease" is nil, and recurring attacks rare.

Third—Although such an announcement may cause much surprise and deep regret, yet the fact and truth stand out clear and plain, that homeopathy is not represented in Cook County Hospital—that the so-called homeopathic department is only one of the present-day "shams."

Fourth—The symptoms sought for and recorded were more for diagnosis and anti-pathic treatment than for the selection of the homeopathic remedy; directly contrary to one of the cardinal rules of prescribing, viz.: “*symptoms of most value in the selection of the remedy are of least value in the diagnosis; hence, symptoms of most value in diagnosis are of least value in the selection of the remedy.*”

Fifth—It may be said that the prescribing in this Exhibit is partly by internes instead of the attending physicians, but who are the internes? Where do they come from? Every one at the present time in the department in question is a recent graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic or Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago; pupils of the selfsame professors composing the medical staff as above given. Can it be expected that the stream will rise higher than the source? Educational institutions that turn out mixers cannot escape the responsibility of the results and disasters of the mixer treatment.

Sixth—The “sham, duplicity and dishonesty” displayed in the above Exhibit can be accounted for in only one of two ways, either the hospital management and the physicians involved do not know what homeopathy is, or they are recklessly and willfully perpetrating a sham in the name of homeopathy, which at least approaches a crime, upon the health and life of innocent patients. Let us be as charitable as possible and think they do not know any better, and continue to push this crusade of education until true Homeopathy will be better known and understood. Then it will be demanded by the people, and become the universal system of practice.

Many faithful friends have already responded to the call by sending their addresses and promising hearty support in this crusade for True Homeopathy, but still there must be many more to hear from. There will be important information for you later, by mail. Be sure that your name is on the list in time.

Chicago office, 55 State Street. (*Third Installment.*)

CLINICAL CASES.*

By B. LeB. Bayliss, M. D.

Carbuncle.—July 14, 1904. Dr. J. P., a retired Methodist preacher, eighty-five years of age, who had the prostate gland removed two years ago, summoned me to visit him twenty miles away, and treat him for carbuncle of several days' standing, which had been incised or rather punctured centrally in a short crucial cut by a neighboring physician without benefit. I found a hard circular plateau-like bluish swelling, three and a half inches in its plane diameter, and aching, he said, as if struck by a solid heavy bar. At intervals pains shot upward through it and the occiput to the vortex; there were also upward shooting pains through the temples; pains, lying down and getting up, > by continued motion > warm applications.

Especially because of these conditions of amelioration and aggravation, and the location and direction of the pains, I gave *Silicea* 45 m F in solution, to be continued during the night.

There was aggravation of the shooting pains, the patient having taken medicine every hour and a half, instead of every three hours, as directed.

July 15th. The following morning, 8 o'clock, stopped *Silicea*; no medicine.

July 17th. No visible improvement, carbuncle dark blue. On comparative study of remedies, review of symptoms and conditions, *Rhus*, *Thuja* and *China* were found of the highest rank. \mathcal{R} *Rhus tox* 25 m, two doses, one night and morning.

July 19th. Slight improvement, he slept more; but this morning more induration, swelling of darker hue, complaints of weakness after sleep, < from the sun's rays, desire for recumbent posture. \mathcal{R} *Lachesis* 40 m F., 1 dose, dry.

July 22d. *Lachesis* cm, 1 dose.

July 25th. Sleep from 8 to 10 or 11 p. m., then being unable to sleep, must rise from bed and sit up. After 2 a. m. lies down and has several short naps till 6 or 7 a. m. Severe headache, frontal and occipital, > leaning the head forward against something while sitting; when lying, inclining toward the face. The

*I. H. A. Transactions, 1905. Original publication in *The Critique*.

swelling no longer blue, but very hard, > warm wraps; at times heavy throbbing in the forehead. ℞ Belladonna C. M. solution q 3 to 4 h. during severe headaches.

July 27th. The headache better under the Belladonna, the carbuncle less hard and swollen; purulent discharge increased; the core which appeared at the central portion where it had been cut, has loosened at the edges.

July 30th. The Belladonna, the patient says, when first taken, aggravates the headache; a little later, relieves it; he sleeps more, is becoming stronger, and is generally more comfortable; suppuration abundant, core still loosening. The Belladonna solution is further reduced by two half glasses of water, and of the last prepared solution, a dose taken only when the head pain is exacting.

August 30th. Sleeping naturally. As the swelling and induration subsided the sore became painless, but for three days past occasional dull ache in its margins; core has loosened except at the base. He is comfortable on awaking but while and after rising from bed, when moving, the head aches and feels heavy; painful from exertion or jar; > lying. Continue Belladonna occasionally.

August 11th. The core having separated, the sore rapidly healed, with very slight scar, caused by the primary incision. The patient's general health perfect.

The healing and cure of such cases is remarkably rapid when there has been no incision, and medical treatment much simpler and more effective.

I submit this case to your criticism; but am reminded of the grave case of Typhoid which I presented at the last meeting that some of the more fortunate are able to see the end from the beginning, and to select at once the single talismanic remedy. The basic miasms, however, of many morbid manifestations, oblige me to adopt a serial course of medicines to remove one of the strata after another; and I thank God if when (following my nose, perhaps, like the mole), I finally reach the goal of success.

Appendicitis.—Sept. 13th. Christiana W. The patient, a young girl about seventeen years of age, a blonde, was attacked while visiting from home, Sept. 10th, with symptoms, said by the attending physician to indicate appendicitis, was brought home

on the 13th, and when I was called to see her my examination confirmed his diagnosis. The history of the subjective symptoms and relief by applied heat characterizing Colocynth, that remedy was prescribed in the 45 m F. in solution at intervals of three or more hours as pain might require.

Sept. 15th. A little before 6 a. m. the patient awoke with these symptoms: general chill, without shivering or thirst, not cold to the touch; after a few minutes, heat with perspiration, and thirst for cold water; she then had momentary pain shooting across from the region of the appendix to the corresponding left side of the abdomen, tongue coated, its papillæ elevated, edges scalloped. After chill, headache in the lower occiput, temp. 104°. ℞ Merc. v. 30 m.

Sept. 16th. Tongue as described, increase of mucus and saliva in the mouth, bitter taste, offensive breath, griping in the bowels, no cutting pain, pulsating ache of the temples, profuse perspiration. Thirst for cold water continuous, temperature 100°, pulse 114. ℞ Merc. v. 30 m., four powders, dry, one at interval of four and six hours if troubled by headache or other pain.

Sept. 17th, 9 a. m. Rather restless before midnight, sleep after 12 p. m. No headache, general condition the same or a little better. Abdomen soft, not distended, rarely griping, relieved by passing flatus. Much less indentation of the tongue, sore spot on its right margin, position on the back or right side. Temperature 102°, pulse 114. No medicine.

Sept. 18th. Restless the fore part of the night, moving the limbs restlessly; once pain shot down through the right groin. Skin rather dry. Abdomen soft, temperature 102°, pulse 114.

Sept. 19th. Was pretty comfortable during the day yesterday; complained for the past two days of hunger. Her mother being entreated, allowed her the juice of a piece of meat which lay like a stone in the stomach all night. The tongue to-day more deeply scalloped, taste and breath offensive. Temperature 102°. ℞ Merc. v. 30 m F. of the third of a series of dilutions in three glasses of water, solution q. 6 h.

Sept. 20th. Improved, profuse warm perspiration during the night and morning, abdomen soft, not sensitive to light pressure. Still hungry, has been allowed during the past three

days no food except white of egg in water slightly flavored with lemon; she is more cheerful. Slept from 7 to 11 last night, more restless from 12 to 3 a. m. Slept again from 4 to 7 a. m. and later 12 to 3 this p. m. Temperature at 11 this a. m., 101⁵. ℞ Merc. v. em. solution q. 6 h. if restless or distressed.

Sept. 21st. She slept well all night, awaking for drink every three hours, perspired freely, no pain. Lay once in the night, the first time during her illness, on the left side; temperature at 12 m. to-day, 100², pulse 96.

Sept. 22d. Slept from 8 p. m. last night to 3 a. m., having pain in the right shoulder and upper arm, which began on the 20th; took at 6 last evening a teaspoonful of the solution Merc. v. em. This morning a stiff drawn feeling in the right groin, when drawing up the knee, for which her mother gave another dose of the Mercurius em. solution, tongue clearing, no indentation of its edges, temperature 99°.

Sept. 24th. Omitted visit yesterday. Convalescent, attendance discontinued.

The comparison of drugs by Boenninghausen's repertory, shows for indented tongue and erect papillæ, Ars. 5, Hydrastis 4, Merc. v. 5, Plumbum 2, Podoph 4, Sepia 4. Of these, chill then heat with sweat, Merc. alone, heat with sweat and thirst; transverse shooting pain, Mercurius. After the repertory, selection by comparison of the provings, indicating Mercurius.

Constipation, Chronic Portal Congestion and Hemorrhages from the Bowels.—An old-school physician came to me in an anxious nervous mood with profuse rather cool sweat of the hands, head and feet; the latter offensive, necessitating frequent baths, complaining of pains and vertigo, proceeding from the nape of the neck upward over the occiput and vertex. The abdomen was at the same time very tumid, tense and hard, the bowels never moving without the aid of purgative pills. He was relieved by a dose of Silicea 45 m., dry.

On or about the 20th day of May he brought to see me his priest, saying, "Doctor, let me introduce you to the Rev. Father McG.; he has had trouble in his abdomen for the past fifteen years." "Yes, Doctor," said the priest, "I have had almost constant pain in the abdomen for fifteen years, for which I take

a pill every day composed of aloes, colocynth and podophyllum, my only relief."

"What sort of pain have you in the abdomen?" I said. "Burning and cutting, Doctor," and I have frequent hemorrhages from the bowels; always after a stool." "Does any position while sitting relieve your pain?" "No, Doctor, the pain is less when I lie quiet and straight upon my back; that position relieves me."

I gave the patient two powders of Bryonia 45 m. F.; one to be dissolved in six teaspoonfuls of water; two teaspoonfuls to be taken every three hours. The next day I had a message that he was relieved; but the following evening he commenced to take the second powder in the same way as the first and he had return of the pain with great severity. I telephoned him to stop the medicine at once. A day or two later he telephoned me. "Hello, Doctor, this is Father McG. I have no more of that pain that I had for fifteen years; you should have a gold medal, Doctor; God bless you, Doctor." Some years before, while in Rome, he had applied to the Pope's physician and received no relief. Now, normal and regular action of the bowels was soon established, and he had no more hemorrhages, without further treatment.

Some Characteristic Symptoms.—Oct. 9th. Miss L. B. Excitement causes trembling at the stomach with flush of heat from the stomach to the top of the head and brain; rush of blood to the head with fear that she may have a fit—from crowds. Occasionally trembling at the stomach followed by vomiting. At times acid liquid eructations containing particles of food, occasional thrills at heat descending the lower limbs; must use self-control to overcome the excitement, flush, etc. Menses sometimes anticipate two days. Generally sleeps well, sometimes awakens in the night. Calcarea c., M., 1 dose dry.

Oct. 16th. Improved. Sac. lac.

C. L. Attendant on chronic bronchial catarrh with prostration, occurred disposition to uncover with indifference to exposure of the person or unconsciousness of it, lethargy, thickness of speech as from paralysis of the tongue. Give Hyosc. 45 m., 1 dose, with benefit, then omitted the medicine one night, the same condition returned worse than before, tongue heavily coated, en-

larged, excess of saliva, the medicine; the next day improved mentally and able to speak easily.

Spinal Congestion or Spinal Myelitis.—Antonia S., aged 19, brunette, dark-haired, of sanguine temperament, generally healthy, had for ten days pain the whole length of the spine, and on both sides of it from its lower extremity to the base of the cranium, with great sensitiveness to pressure. When bending forward the pain extends from the lower back upward. She has frequent “rushes of blood to the head”; the face feels hot and has a what may be styled jacquemint flush. She has occipital headache and sensation of fullness or congestion of the head with stiffness of the nape of the neck on turning it, pain shooting or tearing from the shoulder down the right arm to below the elbow, with a continual stiffness and aching when raising the arm to the head, also a sensation of “choking tightness,” as she expresses it, in the middle of the sternum, and sharp pains through and from the sacro-lumbar region down the back of lower extremities to below the knees. Iron presents the symptoms given; tearing from the top of the right shoulder down the upper arm, causing inability to raise it, is one of its characteristics; the direction of the spinal pain upward, except as to the nape of the neck, is not mentioned in the proving.

℞ May 23, 1900, Ferrum met 45 m. F., 1 dose.

May 27th. Head entirely relieved of pain and fulness, no pain or stiffness of the neck; pain still extends from the lowest back upward to the infra scapular regions; the sacro-lumbar portion still painful, though with the pains extending from it down the lower limbs, less severe. No medicine.

May 29th. Facial paralysis has appeared on the right side. ℞ Thuja 5 m. F., 1 dose, dry.

June 2d. Face somewhat drawn to the left, moderately flushed, no headache, the whole back painless, numb, legs heavy and draggy from the knees down, ascending difficult. She habitually, as before this sickness, lies upon the back; both sides feel sore when lain upon, though she feels less uneasy upon the right side. The menses appear at intervals of 3 to 4 months, last a month ago, painless, the flow scanty and pale; face flushed in proportion to delay of menses; the hands and feet burn, especially the soles, indigestion; wants to be uncovered in bed, but

soon wants to be covered again. R̄ (June 2d) Sulphur M. F.

June 10th. Facial paralysis nearly obliterated; she is able to close both eyes; head and stomach "all right." A steady ache has appeared between the scapulæ; when lying, soreness on the side lain upon corresponding to the lower ribs; feet still heavy when walking, more when ascending, numb while sitting, face flushed. R̄ Puls. 45 m. F. a dose. Pulsitalla is worse lying on either side, especially the left, has the symptom wanting to uncover from heat, but soon chilly wanting to be covered and possibly should have been given instead of the Sulphur, though improvement followed it.

June 17th. Face free from paralysis, interscapular pain now only present in the morning, except slight return of it occasionally in the evening; she sleeps well still lying on the right side; a little soreness when on the left side, feet less heavy, very slightly numb while sitting.

June 30th. She feels entirely well except a slight interscapular pain on awaking in the night or morning which passes off by change of position or rising from bed, lower extremities without numbness or heaviness. It is now June 30th, two months since the last menses. R̄ Puls. Million F., one dose, dry.

July 7th. Normal menstruation during the last week. She is quite well; has continued well to the present writing.

Dec. 1, '01. Duration of treatment, from May 23d to July 7th.

Magic Cures.—The firm belief in magic cures held by the ancients is thus quaintly expressed by Galen in his essay on Homer: "Many, as I have done for a long time, believe that conjurations resemble the fairy tales of old women. But gradually, and from the observations of obvious facts, I have come to the conclusion that power is exercised by them; for I have learned to know their advantages in stings of scorpions, and also in bones which become lodged in the throat, and which were at once coughed up as a result of conjuration. Many remedies are excellent in every respect, and magic formulæ answer their purpose."—From Dr. Hugo Magnus' new book, "Superstition in Medicine."

SECTION 9 OF THE ORGANON.

By J. E. Huffman, M. D., San Francisco.

“In the healthy condition of man, the spiritual vital force, the dynamis that animates the material body, rules with unbounded sway, and retains all the parts of the organism in admirable, harmonious, vital operation, as regards both sensations and functions, so that our indwelling, reason-gifted mind can freely employ this living, healthy instrument for the higher purposes of our existence.”

In this section, found in the 1833 edition, Hahnemann recognizes a fact that few of the medical men of to-day recognize, viz., that there is an immaterial man in the living body which controls all the life processes of the body and causes the differences between the living body and the cadaver. All tissues of the body are a result of the work done by the vital force. If the vital force is in freedom, is working in order and it not restored pathological tissue may result, thus making pathological tissue a result of disease rather than being disease itself.

The vital force is the builder of tissues and the kind of tissues built depends on the degree of order in which it does its work.

Health is a condition and is the result of orderly action of the life force.

Disease is a condition and is the result of disorderly action of the life force.

When does the vital force begin its sway over the body? It must begin as early as conception. Without a simple substance there is no growth of a material body. Without the life force there could be no development of the fetus. The life principle is in the acorn, else there could be no growth of the oak. It exists in the oak from the first and all development is made under its supervision.

The origin of the vital force exists before conception. There is a life principle in the spermatozoon and one in the ovum or there could be no impregnation and in the union of these two forms is the vital force of the fetus, hence the resemblance to both parents, although some of the resemblance to the mother might be accounted for by the intimate relation during pregnancy. If the life principle furnished by either the father or mother be defective, then the vital force of the child will be defective. Traits and conditions are reflected through the vital force of the child. The black father reproduces his color in the offspring, though the mother be white. A father drunk at the time of conception may produce an imbecile child. The child may resemble a former husband, but in such case the likeness must be due to the influence of the life force of the mother and through it on that of the child.

The fetus develops under the control of its life force, which in turn is under the supervision of the vital force of the mother. If the vital force of the mother is working in order, that of the fetus will work in order, and a healthy child will be produced having a perfect body. A mother's vital force in derangement at conception, if restored to order during pregnancy, will at least produce a greater degree of order in the fetal life force and if the disease is not too far advanced health will be restored also to the fetus.

In section 16 of the Organon, Hahnemann, still speaking of the vital force, mentions two ways in which it may be influenced.

First—By a dynamic cause, which deranges it, disturbs its equilibrium, thus producing disease.

Second—By a remedy, which is also dynamic, that restores it to order. These two with the vital force are known as the three parallels of Hahnemann.

In both of these cases the current of the vital force is changed; in the first, it is turned away from the normal and in the second it is turned back toward the normal.

There is still another way in which it is affected. It is developed and sustained in its normal action and here, too, it is in a dynamic way. The vital force of the fetus has sufficient intelligence to develop the body by the aid of the material life force but as development advances its duties are more varied and complex.

During fetal development it has no voice in the choice of materials on which to build up the body nor in choosing its environments.

During infancy it is still very dependent upon others, yet in this stage the vital force is able to carry on all life processes but has not yet developed to such an extent that the child can choose and provide its own food, that "the reason-gifted mind can freely employ this living, healthy instrument for the higher purposes of existence."

The internal and external man develop together. They are dependent upon each other, though the internal is first. It requires from twenty to thirty years to mature an individual and even beyond that period there must be an influx of the vital principle. This seems to be, in part at least, through the food supply. The food is composed of material for the building up of the body and of simple substance to develop and sustain the vital force.

From these facts three conclusions may be reached, viz.:

That the popular belief, that previous to motion of the fe-

tus, there is no life, therefore no crime to bring about its expulsion, is an error.

That the present-day statement, that disease is not inherited, is also an error.

That in view of the fact that the life force is so many years maturing the body, it cannot be expected to restore order in a short time where the disorder has been steadily progressing for a number of years.—I. H. A., Chicago, 1905. Original publication in *The Critique*.

Astrological Therapeutics.—"Babylonico-Assyrian civilization possessed in its earliest ages a well-developed system of astrologic medicine, as is evident from writings bequeathed to us from antiquity," Dr. Hugo Magnus tells us in his new volume, "Superstition in Medicine." "From the cuneiform tablets in the British Museum, the following rules appear, which the Assyrian and Babylonian court astrologers reported to the king.

Tablet 69a says: "If the wind comes from west upon appearance of the moon, disease will prevail during this month."

Tablet 207: "If Venus approaches the constellation of Cancer, obedience and prosperity will be in the land . . . the sick of the land will recover. Pregnant women will carry their confinements to a favorable termination."

Tablet 163: "If Mercury rises on the fifteenth day of the month there will be many deaths. If the constellation of Cancer becomes obscured, a fatal demon will possess the land and many deaths will occur."


Tablet 232: "If Mercury comes in conjunction with Mars, there will follow fatalities among horses."

Tablet 175: "If a planet becomes pale in opposition to the moon, or if it enters into conjunction with it, many lions will die."

Tablet 195: "If Mars and Jupiter come in conjunction many cattle will die."

Tablet 117: "If the greater halo surrounds the moon, ruin will be visited upon mankind."

Tablet 269: "If an eclipse of the sun occurs on the twenty-ninth day of the month of Jypar, there will be many deaths on the first day."


Upton A. Sharetts, M. D.


Dr. Upton A. Sharetts, formerly of Frederick, Maryland, died at 7:30 o'clock last evening at Colorado Springs, Colorado, of hæmorrhages.

Dr. Sharetts was aged forty-seven years and was a son of the late Jacob Sharetts of Bruceville, Maryland, both of his parents being dead. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1883, and shortly afterwards began the practice of medicine in this city. He was a physician of great skill and his practice grew to large proportions. For a number of years he was one of the busiest physicians in Frederick, and he was popular both on account of his ability and on account of his attractive personality. About six years ago his health broke down, and he was compelled to abandon his practice. After some time spent at Atlantic City and in the Adirondacks, he went to Europe, where he spent about a year, finally returning to Frederick in such an improved state of health that he resumed his practice. In a short while, however, he discovered that his health could not stand the strain of practice, and he removed to Colorado, taking up his residence at Colorado Springs.

After his removal to Colorado, Dr. Sharetts paid several visits to Frederick, having been here for the last time during the past summer. The news of his death was a great shock to his host of friends in Frederick and has caused general expressions of profound regret.

Dr. Sharetts was married about nine years ago to Miss Gertrude Hoffmeier, daughter of the late Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, for many years pastor of the Reformed church at Middletown, this county, and afterwards pastor of the Reformed church at Mount Pleasant, where he died a few years ago. She survives him. They had no children. Dr. Sharetts is also survived by four brothers—D. A. Sharetts of Woodsboro, this county; Luther T., Edwin and Frank Sharetts of Bruceville, Maryland—and three sisters: Mrs. Cromer of Mount Joy, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Weybright of Four Points, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Mehring of Bruceville, Maryland.

Dr. Sharetts was, prior to his removal from Frederick, a director of the Frederick and Middletown Electric Railway Company. He also served as a member of the council of the Evangelical Lutheran church of this city and was a member of Lynch Lodge, A. F. and A. M.—Frederick News, October 9, 1905.—Homeopathic Recorder.



The Critique

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

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.

“TRAINED” NURSES.—

“I am heartily in favor of the nurses,” said Mr. Houghton, in his remarks. “They do even more good than the physician. But one thing in that connection which has always aroused me is the fact that ministers are not allowed in the sick room by the physicians. A minister can do a sick person more good than all the pills and medicines any physician ever poured down one neck, and I want all you nurses to remember this and get us in to see the sick every time we come here.”

The foregoing is from the report published in one of the daily papers, purporting to be the principal feature of the Rev. John H. Houghton’s remarks at the opening exercises attending the dedication of a nurses’ department of the Oakes Home for tubercular patients in Denver, the fore part of last month. It is anticipated that a training school will be established soon in connection with this distinctive division of the Home and if this is to be a part of the teaching of the new section to scientific nursing, we can clearly see at this early day even, where there is going to be a “mix.” We don’t believe there is a physician in the city who would object to the offices of a minister at the bedside of a sick patient, on ordinary occasions, but there are cases where the presence even of one of the cloth who is not inclined

to interfere with the work of the medical man and to belittle it at every opportunity, which would be highly hurtful to the individual indisposed. We are more than anxious to meet one of the "trained" nurses, that is one trained to Dr. Houghton's way of thinking, who would disregard the instructions of her attending physician to the extent of admitting to a sick room so indispensable an individual even as the gentleman in question evidently considers himself to be; it would not be a question of the friends hunting up a new minister, but there certainly would have to be a mighty quick decision made as to whether a new nurse or another doctor be secured. The medical profession is disposed to extend every courtesy to members of every other calling, and usually looks to the clergy as being demonstrators of the highest forms of professional etiquette, but if the manner in which the Rev. Houghton has directed his displeasure towards the medical profession recently is to be an example of what it can expect from this direction in the future, guess it will have to look elsewhere for examples in ethics. M.

* * *

END OF VOLUME TWELVE.—With this issue volume twelve of *The Critique* becomes past history. The past twelve months have been so successful from a financial point of view and so satisfying from a literary standpoint that we feel like thanking all our patrons personally and our contributors a couple of times each; added to this thankfest we wish to include our advertising clients, many of whom have already signified their intention of continuing as such during the coming year.

Until within the past year this publication made but very little pretense of being anything beyond a local factor in Homeopathic circles; a large addition to our contributors and a continuous augmentation to our patronage in the way of subscribers from all parts of the civilized world, however, makes it possible for the management to claim for it much broader limitations as a magazine of general circulation and usefulness to the Homeopathic profession, consequently we have no hesitancy in soliciting subscriptions and other patronage from the homeopaths of this broad land inasmuch as we feel perfectly free to assure all such of our ability to "deliver the goods."

In our September issue we began some crusade articles from the pen of Dr. Guernsey P. Waring; these same articles up to the

present issue were more in the nature of a declaration and many have asked us if whether "all we intended to do in the matter was to tell what we intended doing and then not do it"? It will not require any very great amount of acumen for one to discover in this issue, that Dr. Waring has begun to "do things," nor will one have to read the "exhibits" over very many times to comprehend the correctness of the writer's contention that "no more opportune time will ever come than the present to make public the shams, duplicity and dishonesty which has brought, and is still bringing, homeopathy into discredit and disgrace," neither will Dr. Waring be accused of occupying a position of such absolute moderation as to be a standing reproach to those holding opinions at opposite extremes; the fact of the matter is, if any such treatment as that demonstrated in the "exhibits" has been palmed off on helpless public or private patients as being in any way homeopathic, some one has been buncoed. We believe the publication of the exhibits and a few other matters will do the cause good.

To those who have so thoroughly enjoyed the monthly letters of Dr. James Tyler Kent, we are pleased to say the same will be continued during the coming year—that is, provided the good doctor's health will permit. Already a sufficient number of valuable papers have been prepared to carry the contributions well through the forthcoming volume and we earnestly hope these masterpieces of homeopathic materia medica will be continued indefinitely. Dr. Kent has been the means of making more good homeopathic practitioners than any one other cause in the entire country; he never misses an opportunity, either public or private, to place homeopathy on such a high plane of importance that willing listeners rarely fail to be imbued with the Hahnemannian spirit; as a result, disciples of the Kent brand are rarely if ever accused of apathy for the cause of homeopathy. The Critique takes great pride in the fact that it is the only publication in the United States which is furnished a regular letter, monthly, by this master of homeopathic philosophy.

We wish to reiterate the statement that the past year has been an unusually prosperous and pleasant one for The Critique and we wish to thank all who have so generously contributed to this condition. No one need fear the "doom" of anything in

the homeopathic line so long as this publication remains in existence and from the present prosperous aspect of its affairs there appears no indication of its being obliged to suspend very soon. So cheer up, all you who took the "dooming" business so seriously to heart; The Critique will continue to do things during the coming year and respectfully asks your undivided assistance.

M.

* * *

COLLIER'S CRUSADE.—In addition to the exalted position as a strictly high-class publication which it already occupies, Collier's National Weekly is making additional bids for popularity by engaging in a crusade against the sale and manufacture of so-called "patent" nostrums, especially those whose properties possess peculiarities which makes it extremely difficult to determine any difference between them and a product of the still. Several heretofore favorites have had not a few hard knocks handed them by this particularly pugnacious publication, and, unless all signs fail, there are going to be a number of non-combatants left in the wake of this whirlwind. That advertising pays is a question concerning which very few have any doubts, and the fact that many meritorious products have failed to derive the financial returns which unprincipled fakes have succeeded in securing through the lavish and judicious outlay of money, goes to show that it isn't the quality of the product which appeals to the public so much as it is the quantity of assurance displayed by those who have something to sell, and of which they desire the dear public to become the happy possessors. Neither do publications, as a usual thing, enter into a very exhaustive examination of the standing of their clients beyond that which takes place in the business office, so that when a journal of the standing which Collier's already possesses carries its convictions beyond all precedent and proclaims its intention of declining "advertisements of beer, whisky or alcoholic liquors; advertisements of patent medicines; medical advertisements or advertisements making claims to medical effect; investment advertising promising extraordinary returns, such as stocks in mining, oil and rubber companies; and, further, that the editor reserves the right to exclude any advertisement which he considers extravagant in claim, or offensive to good taste," it is high time that others in the crusade

business look about and see that they are not lacking in adornment of that most precious and priceless gem, to-wit, namely, consistency. Our attention has been called to the fact quite recently, that while we were accepting and soliciting copy of a crusade character concerning everything un-homeopathic, with one hand, our opposite upper extremity was grasping advertising copy for un-homeopathic proprietary preparations, and each one of these communications simply bristled with the insinuating interrogation point. (?-?-?) "Why don't you show the consistency displayed by Collier's?" is one of the frenzied shrieks of an eastern enthusiast. "Why do you lay yourself open to a galling fire of criticism?" wails another from a little farther West, and so forth and so on.

We hope we may be permitted to say, as editor of *The Critique*, that the business manager of this publication, to whom is assigned the task of making both ends meet and the profit side lap over a little, is responsible for all advertisements appearing herein; that before accepting business of any character, he invariably satisfies himself as to the reliability of the proposed client and his product. As a result of this practice *The Critique* has never, nor does it now, nor will it ever, willingly and knowingly, contain the announcement of anything but the most reliable. We don't wish to be understood as declaring our faith in everything which is advertised in medical journals in general and *The Critique* in particular, neither do we profess to use them in our practice, for if there is any one any more of a crank upon the indicated homeopathic remedy, or who strives harder to apply the same according to the law of similia we would be pleased to meet that same individual; yet we have implicit faith in our advertising patrons and believe their sincerity as to the reliability of the products they put upon the market to be so genuine that any just criticism made upon the same would be accepted as a very flattering testimonial to their worth and would be appreciated accordingly. If any one will point out an instance where any preparation advertising in *The Critique* has been productive of any bad effects, such as the establishment of the drug habit or a taste for toddy, we will not only cancel the contract but will guarantee to give the said aforesaid as much free advertising of an adverse character as our circulation will warrant. M.

INTERNATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC CONGRESS.

At the sixty-first annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy held in Chicago, Illinois, June 26 to July 1, 1905, the special committee on the International Congress offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

First—That the next meeting of the American Institute be held in connection with the International Congress within the first two weeks of September, after the third of the month, and that the committee on the International Congress in connection with the executive committee of the Institute be directed to make the necessary arrangements.

Second—That the American Institute of Homeopathy extends a cordial invitation to all organizations of homeopathic physicians to join in this congress under the auspices of the American Institute.

It was later voted that the scientific sessions of the American Institute of Homeopathy be merged with those of the International Homeopathic Congress.

Briefly outlined, the chief purposes of the congress will be:

First—The presentation of reports on the present status of homeopathy as represented in hospitals, dispensaries, educational and other institutions and societies; by the number of its avowed practitioners, by its periodical and permanent literature and by its legal recognition in the different countries of the world.

Second—The presentation and discussion of essays and communications on medical subjects covering especially those departments of the medical sciences and medical practice with which a knowledge of drug pathogenesis and homeopathic therapeutics is especially identified.

Third—The presentation and discussion of such other subjects as may be related to the further development of a sound and reliable *materia medica*, the promulgation of the truths and the general and special progress of homeopathy.

Fourth—The presentation and discussion of essays on subjects of general and practical interest other than those intimately connected with homeopathy, such essays to be presented to the appropriate bureau or affiliated sectional society.

The American Institute of Homeopathy in deference to the convenience and expressed preference of British and Continental colleagues, voted to hold its next annual session and the meeting of the International Homeopathic Congress within the first two weeks of September, from the third to the eighth, or the tenth to the fifteenth inclusive. The place of meeting will be Atlantic City, New Jersey. Full data concerning the meeting will be announced in due season.

Persons eligible to membership will be all homeopaths in good standing in the countries in which they reside. No membership fee required.

To enable the committee to do its work and ensure a memorably successful congress it is requested that the titles of all essays and proposed communications be in the hands of the committee not later than January 1, 1906, and that synopses of the scientific papers be handed in to the same committee not later than June 1, 1906.

Papers read by their authors will have precedence in presentation to the congress.

All homeopathic institutions, societies and organizations of whatever nature are urged to send delegates and authorized representatives to the congress.

Reports from organizations and institutions will be duly and formally presented to the congress if said organizations and institutions find it impossible to send delegates.

The committee charged with the duties of arranging for this International Homeopathic Congress cordially seek your assistance and earnest co-operation and heartily invite you to be present at the congress.

If physicians who plan to attend the congress will send their addresses and those of the members of their families and friends who propose to accompany them, to the Secretary of the Committee, at the earliest possible date, the courtesy will be much appreciated and will greatly facilitate the making of arrangements for the congress.

Committee:

J. H. McClelland, M. D., Pittsburg, Pa., Chairman.

J. B. Gregg Custis, M. D., Washington, D. C.

H. F. Biggar, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

O. S. Runnells, M. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

J. P. Sutherland, M. D., 302 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., Secretary.

BOOK NOTICES.

The Practice of Medicine, by H. V. Halbert, M. D., senior professor of clinical medicine in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, attending physician to Cook County Hospital, Chicago. P. H. Mallen Company, publishers, Chicago, Illinois, 1905. Price, \$6 and \$7, according to binding.

Beyond the fact of the publishers having provided one of the handsomest products of the art preservative in the form of a 1,080-page book, beautifully printed in clear, plain and easily-read type, securely and handsomely bound, the author has furnished the medical profession with a text book which, as an authority, may be referred to with equal confidence by all schools of practice. The object of the writer, according to the preface, has been to present a work wholly up-to-date in every respect and thus meet the demand for a broad view in the line of treatment; that he has succeeded is very readily discoverable by even a casual consideration of the division of the different sections under the head of treatment. Dr. Halbert is a man who persistently aims to keep abreast of the times and in no particular case has he shown this peculiarity more strongly than in the pages of his new book. The book will have a large sale, no doubt. M.

Taylor's Physician's Account Book, J. J. Taylor, M. D., 4105 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Desk size, \$4; pocket size, \$1.

Of all the numerous so-called utilities for the business end of a physician's office, the foregoing comes nearer meeting the many requirements made upon it by this exacting detail than anything we have seen so far. The book, besides being an ornament to any desk, is far and away ahead of anything of the kind which it has ever been our pleasure to investigate. There is ample room for the recording of the largest practice; is plainly printed, clearly and accurately ruled, and besides the business details, contains rules for calculating gestation period, to which is added a record of the obstetrical practice which should, of itself, create a great demand for this publication. It contains a vaccination record and a record of deaths besides the foregoing, and physicians who have been without a record of this character up to the present time should make it a point to put the Taylor's Physician's Account Book down on their Christmas present list and make themselves one, of an article which will grow in pleasure and profit with length of use. The Medical Council, 4105 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, publishers. M.

PERSONAL POINTS AND PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

The Critique is published on the first of every 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.

Mark Twain's seventieth birthday occurred on the 13th of last month.

The Critique and Cosmopolitan for almost the price of either one—\$1.25.

With our next issue The Critique will commence its thirteenth volume.

Collier's Weekly positively refuses to publish "patent medicine" advertisements.

"Homeo-pathy vs. Anti-pathy" is a hot one this month. Of course you will read it.

Typhoid fever was the topic discussed in the November issue of Denver Medical Times.

Dr. Charles M. Thomas desires to announce his removal from 1623 Arch to 1825 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The business office of The Critique will move one floor nearer the sky in the Steele block some time this month.

The November meeting of the Denver Homeopathic Club was an unusually interesting one, so we understand.

American Physician, in its last issue, congratulates "Brer." Dewey on his new assistant editor. My! but you are slow.

Stomach operations in New Jersey cost all the way from \$50 to \$500. Fingers removed for \$5 and legs for \$150. Next!

Dr. J. E. Huffman ordered his Critique changed from 643 Sutter street, San Francisco, California, to Healdsburg, same state.

A very good likeness of the extremely handsome Copeland adorns the first reading matter page of November American Physician.

The New Jersey homeopaths held an interesting session at Atlantic City the 4th and 5th of October. Report of the meeting published elsewhere.

That staunch old Illinois institution, the Rock River Institute of Homeopathy, held its eighty-fourth quarterly session at Clinton, Iowa, October 5th.

Two physicians of a prominent New Mexico city got into a fist fight over a prospective patient, and were fined \$5. Times must be dull there, too.

Dr. W. R. Owens, president of the Texas Homeopathic State Board of Medical Examiners, has been a sojourner in Denver during the past month.

Dr. George H. Ricker, city physician of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1903, died suddenly of heart failure, September 23d. Hahnemann, Philadelphia, 1888.

"H" in an editorial, Medical Century, suggests that the intercollegiate committee of the A. I. H. expend a little brain energy in thinking over co-operation.

The Nordrach Ranch Sanatorium and Hotel Company, Colorado Springs, has sent out a booklet recently, describing their tent colony system, which is a beauty.

Dr. William N. Beggs, editor-in-chief of Colorado Medical Times, has been seriously sick at the Homeopathic hospital in this city for the past month. Pleurisy.

The homeopaths of Albany, New York, contemplate the construction of a new hospital building and already have nearly \$12,000 laid aside for that purpose.

Dr. H. R. Arndt was recently elected president of the San Francisco County Homeopathic Medical Society. The success of that society is assured.

According to the Medical Counselor, Detroit, Michigan, a dean of a medical college has prophesied a shortage of physicians. How soon will this be, please?

Owing to the remodeling of the building, many physicians in the Steele block, corner of Sixteenth and Stout, will be obliged to seek quarters elsewhere.

Ida A. Beck was recently elected president of the senior class of the Denver Homeopathic; Craig, vice president; Angus, secretary; Meckel, treasurer.

Since the 18th of last month Dr. G. E. Roosevelt has occupied offices at 1423 Stout street, whither he moved on that date. Hours, 9:10 a. m.; 4-5 p. m.

Dr. Tennant desires to announce that after the 18th of November his office will be located at 1423 Stout street. Hours, 1:30 to 4 p. m. Telephone Main 2191.

We understand that a certain professor of a certain medical college has resigned, as he found the strain of lecturing to one freshman too much for his nerves.

The homeopathic profession in general will be pleased to know that Dr. Halbert, formerly editor of Clinique, has in press a new book on practice. Homeopathic?

The Detroit Medical Journal published the wedding announcements of sixteen doctors in its November number and only five death notices in the same profession.

October Medical Counselor publishes Dr. V. H. Hallman's recent article in The Critique, "How to Promote Homeopathy." Knows a good thing when it sees one.

Tuberculosis was the topic most generally talked about at the meeting of the Southern Homeopathic Medical Society, held at Louisville, October 23d and 24th.

H. M. Brown, the new city passenger agent of the Rock Island, appears to be taking hold of affairs in Denver in a manner which augurs well for his success.

Dr. LeRoy C. Hedges, Grand Junction, Colorado, was a caller at The Critique sanctum-sanctorum the fore part of last month. It does one good to talk with Hedges.

We desire to warn one Peach-bolo Kraft that McKinley had many friends in this neck o' woods. However, we rather like the resemblance, if there really is any.

This is the last number of The Critique which will be issued this year. Our next issue ushers volume thirteen into the world and we hope to make it a record smasher.

Fifty thousand extra copies of The Critique's editorial of last month, "Colorado as a Winter Resort," etc., have been issued by the Colorado State Commercial Association.

Three thousand two hundred and four dollars was the total cash donations to the current expense fund of the Rochester (New York) Homeopathic Hospital for October, 1905.

Dr. Luther J. Ingersoll, Hotchkiss, Colorado, remembered the business manager of The Critique the latter part of September by sending a fine box of fruit grown in his own orchard.

Delinquent subscribers to The Critique may take advantage of our clubbing rates by paying up all arrearages. Begin 1906 with a clean score and some good reading matter.

St. Louis doctors claim that there are 15,000 people in their town who come under the "dead beat" declaration, so far as doctors are concerned. Denver can skin that number a mile or so.

Dr. Harvey Farrington, associate editor of the Medical Advance, Chicago, Illinois, has removed to 4623 Greenwood avenue. Hours, until 9:30 a. m., 5-7 p. m. Telephone, Drexel 2394.

Notwithstanding the fact of there having been a few changes in the faculty of Kansas City Hahnemann, there is very little friction in this body and the institution is proud of an increase in attendance over last year amounting to over twenty.

Dr. J. Richey Horner is doing some excellent work upon our esteemed contemporary, Medical Century. "Current Literature" is his particular department, but we imagine we have discovered earmarks of his editing some.

At the recent meeting of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Association, held in Omaha, that highly homeopathic combination honored itself and Dr. Lewis P. Crutcher of Kansas City about equally by electing him president.

"The worst ever" is the way "H" in Medical Century refers to that cure-all for typhoid which appeared in Medical Counselor, October, in the disguise of a sure thing from a homeopathic doctor. You must remember, "H," this was a liberal homeo.

Homeopathic medical colleges at Boston, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago (Hahnemann), have an increased matriculation amounting, in some instances to from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. Michigan, Iowa and Kansas City ditto, only less.

According to Medical Century, the Homeopathic Medical College of the University of Iowa reports an increased attendance of ten or twelve over last year, with prospects of a few more coming in later on.

A "beauty doctor" was arrested in Denver last month for practicing medicine without license. He should have been pulled on general principles for presuming that there was anything in his line to be done here. All Denver women are beautiful.

Dr. Hugh Taylor, secretary of the State Board of Health, recently paid a visit to Springfield, Illinois, for the purpose of getting a few pointers as to how health records are kept in that state. Hereafter Colorado will be up-to-date in this respect.

Medical Advance considered the text of Dr. Waring's article: "Get Back to the People with the Homeopathy of Hahnemann," so good that it published it twice in its November issue. That is what some people would call "too much of a good thing."

Mildred C. Woodbury is the business manager and Dr. Lillburn Merrill editor, of the Juvenile Advocate, which should receive a generous support from the citizens of Denver. Send your subscription to 823 Eighteenth street, Denver; 50 cents the year.

Secretary Vinland of the Denver Homeopathic Club does not propose to allow the attendance to fall short of a liberal number of members, judging by the prompt and "catchy" manner he has adopted to notify every one. Keep up the good work.

Although the entertainment of visiting members at the recent Portland meeting was the most lavish of any in the history of the A. M. A., the committee in charge of the entertainment fund returned fifty-one per cent. to the donors after all bills were paid.

Dr. C. H. Murphy, Shaftsbury, Michigan, who recently told all about how to cure typhoid from a homeopathic standpoint, in Medical Counselor, is advised by Medical Advance to take a P. G. course before he publishes another paper. So say we, all of us.

As a result of the third legal battle in Iowa, over compulsory vaccination, the homeopaths have won a decided victory, inasmuch as the "internal" method has been declared to be sufficient to cover all the requirements. "What 'smatter" with Iowa?

The Critique takes great pleasure in saying that it can and will, if desired, furnish the Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan and The Critique, regular price \$5, for just one-half that sum, \$2.50. Make yourself a Christmas present.

Dr. F. E. Waxham delivered an address before the Medical Society of the City and County of Denver at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening, November 21st, on homeopathy. Drs. Kinley, Walker and Clinton Enos were down on the program to discuss the homeopathic side.

A great many people worry themselves sick wondering what becomes with the wind when it does not blow. If they will just stop to consider that there are other things which "blow" besides the wind, they will not be long in solving the riddle.

Boston, which has heretofore held the banner for beans and brains, has risen to the occasion in another contest. Recent press dispatches say that in the butchery of babies by "female specialists," it easily takes first place.

Kraft was rather put out because our esteemed contemptuary did not notice his short stay in Denver. You must bear in mind, mister man, that these big department journals can not always do things as they should. Sometimes they make oversights on purpose.

Dr. R. P. Wales of Mount Carroll, Illinois, has practiced continuously for over forty years in Carroll county.—The Clinique. The editor of The Critique can verify this statement from personal knowledge of the fact.

The Physicians' Casualty Association of America, with offices at Omaha, Nebraska, is making an enviable record for itself, continually, by the prompt manner in which claims against it are being paid. Dr. J. B. Kinley recently received \$175 and Dr. W. A. Sechrist \$50. Both are Denver doctors.

The omphalic oracle from Oshkosh in the October issue of Medical Visitor undertakes to toss The Critique's crusade up high enough so that it will hurt when it "lands." Ridicule is a weapon of the weak and the article referred to, so far, has not hurt much. How do you like our "exhibits," Brother Dale?

Dr. Harry D. Hull, Adrian, Michigan, died recently and in his will provided that all outstanding accounts against patients should be destroyed. If he could not collect them while on earth, and as there is not much chance of his ever meeting any of the delinquents in the heavenly hereafter, he might just as well have done that as anything else.

Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, was sick quite recently in New York, and, if press reports are true, our old-school friends had a deuce of a time deciding what "ailed him." One said typhoid; another, gall stones, while a third insisted that his liver was out of whack. Notwithstanding all this "scientific" guess work, the poor man lives to tell the tale.

We are sorry the report of the registrar of Hahnemann, Chicago, in October Clinique, terminated so suddenly, just as he began telling the students all about an instrument of marvellous utility.

Three little rules we all should keep,—

To make life happy and bright—

"Smile" in the morning, "smile" at noon,

And keep on "smiling" at night.

—St. Nicholas.

We clipped the foregoing from the convention number of the W. C. T. U. Messenger, copy of which recently reached this office. In justice to the Messenger, however, we will acknowledge having added the quotation marks.

Dr. L. P. Crutcher of Kansas City gave a ten days' special course during November at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago upon the Organon and Philosophy of Homeopathy. Some of the subjects treated in a masterful way and consistent with good homeopathic teaching were: "What Is Disease?" "The Single Remedy," "The Minimum Dose," "The Law of Cure," "The Importance of Taking the Case and Keeping a Record." Dr. Crutcher's lectures are evidently much appreciated, as arrangements were made by which all the classes were permitted to attend. Such a course is not only of great value to homeopathic students, but might improve the quality of teaching if nine-tenths of the faculty attended such a course for a year or two.

KENT'S REPERTORY.—Every prescriber meets two classes of cases; the first are such that the indications for the remedy are so apparent that it is suggested at once; the second class demands the most careful examination of the case and requires a mastery of a repertory to assist in finding the indicated remedy. Of the repertories before the profession, there is none that compares with Professor Kent's; having mastered the method of using this work, many cases that were puzzling at first, now clear up and become plain under its use.

Every physician who endeavors to prescribe homeopathically should possess a copy of this work and use it.

A. L. BLACKWOOD, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann Medical College and
Hospital, Chicago.—Homeopathic Recorder.

Dr. James T. Kent's recently published book, "Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica" (965 pages, cloth \$7, half morocco \$8, postage 38 cents), is one of the distinct book successes of the year in homeopathic literature. It is not a collection of formal symptoms, but a vivid description of the very life of each remedy. It does not supplant the old Materia Medica and is not intended to do so, but it throws a flood of light upon it.

Everyone who has this book ought also to have Kent's "Repertory," the results of many years of study. It is, we believe, the best repertory for all perplexing cases. The price is \$16.50, half morocco binding (book expressage extra).

The third book by this famous author is "Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy" (290 pages, cloth \$3) and for any one who wants to get at the soul—so to speak—of homeopathy, he can not find a better book.—Jottings.

SANMETTO IN GONORRHEA.

Sanmetto is a good remedy in urinary troubles. It seems to have a healing and soothing influence in such cases. I have used it internally in years past in gonorrhoea as follows:

Tinc. Conii.....30 gtt.
Sanmetto8 oz.

With an injection of Kennedy's dark pinus canadensis and listerine with soft water so as not to irritate the parts. It generally heals quickly. Sometimes I have used Sanmetto with balsam copaiba and spirits of nitre and mucilage of gum arabic. For injection use soft water and in a day or two inject a mild solution of acetate of zinc. In my hands Sanmetto has acted well.

Frankfort, New York.

W. W. BUDLONG, M. D.

