

THE HOMOEOPATHICIAN

A JOURNAL FOR PURE HOMOEOPATHY

EDITED BY

JAMES TYLER KENT, A.M., M.D., and JULIA C. LOOS, M.D., H.M.

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CONTRIBUTORS FOR FEBRUARY Include James T. Kent, A. Eugene Austin, Fredericka E. Gladwin, R. del Mas, Margaret L. Tyler, of London, and K. N. Banerjee of India, in papers presented at the London Congress and Society of Homoeopaths.

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JAMES TYLER KENT

If each one of our readers could sit for a while beside Dr. Kent on the bench in his garden, and have a professional chat with him, it would not take long to learn why he is, today, considered the foremost homoeopath in the world. There is no question regarding the various phases of sickness, *Materia Medica* study, or application of the principles of Homoeopathy, that one would wish to have discussed that this scientific student is not prepared to handle, in a rational manner.

In 1868, at the age of nineteen years, James Tyler Kent graduated at Madison University, and in 1870 received the degree of A.M. After receiving a medical degree at Bellevue Medical College, he attended two courses of lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, and began practice, accordingly, in St. Louis, in 1874. While thus engaged, he was active, not only in practice, but also as a writer, a member of the National Society, and Professor of Anatomy in the College in St. Louis. It was while thus engaged that he had the opportunity of observing the difference, in procedure and in results, of the Hahnemannian and other methods of study and treatment of the sick. Dr. Phelan cured his wife, and thus led this earnest student to investigate the fundamentals of the system by which the result was attained.

Thoroughness and directness are the characteristics of this master mind. In whatever he undertakes, he masters the steps, from the foundation to the pinnacle; and so it proved with Homoeopathy. After relinquishing all connection with the Eclectic system and institutions, he filled the chair of surgery in the consolidated colleges for Homoeopathy, in Missouri, until Dr. Uhlemeyer, Professor of *Materia Medica*, resigned and urged that Dr. Kent assume charge of this department, for which his special adaptation was recognized. Ever since that time, while he taught in St. Louis, in Philadelphia (1890-1899), and in Chicago, his lectures on *Materia Medica* have been eagerly read in whatever publications they have appeared, presenting the peculiarities of each remedy in a most vital form.

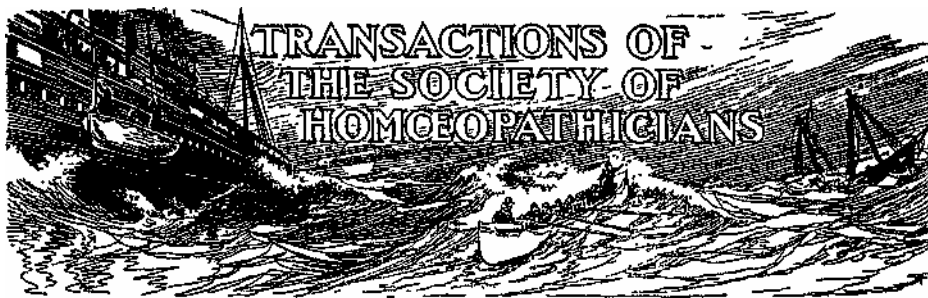
Recognizing the doctrines of Hahnemann to be revelations of Truth, he loves them devotedly, and, in his clear perception and true teacher's communication of them, he claims only that he is faithful to that which has been demonstrated to be Truth. Thus, this able master and wise physician honors the founder of Homoeopathy, and urges allegiance to his teaching. His latest studies have been in mental derangement. Many cases of pronounced insanity have been restored by him, and incipient cases checked before their friends realized where the disorders would lead.

A master in whatever he undertakes, Dr. Kent is always most willing to help others who seek his aid, as teacher, consultant, or prescriber. His beneficiaries are to be found in all parts of the United States, and in all countries of the world. His pupils are acknowledged superior in their grasp of Homoeopathy and in prescribing, wherever they are following his instructions. These are most appreciative of his work, and count it a privilege to associate as the Society of Homoeopathicians, with Dr. Kent as their leader.

J. C. L.



DR. JAMES TYLER KENT, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF HOMŒOPATHICIANS, AND HIS WIFE, AT HOME



"The object shall be to foster and develop the principles of Homœopathy, as promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, to increase knowledge of them and their application."
 "Its prerogative shall be, guided by the authority of these doctrines, to determine what is Homœopathy and consistent therewith."
 CONSTITUTION, ART. I, §§ 2 & 3.

An Address Preliminary to the Study of Homoeopathies

BY JAMES TYLER KENT, A.M., M.D.

It is not an easy grade to the pinnacle of pure Homœopathy, or as it should be admissible to say, to Homœopathy. I know that the statement admits that there is a quality of Homœopathy prevailing not strictly pure, which is so true that argument opposing it is unnecessary.

The condition of medicine leading up to the new system nearly a century ago could scarcely be written or spoken of *forcibly enough* to impress the mind with the *gravity of the situation*, or to *portray* the injury to the human race. At that time medicine was in a state of chaos. Hardly can it be said that there was any good in it, and, as to its history, it was entirely traditional. It was composed of powerful and drastic measures, and its only claim to respect was that its measures were sure to *kill speedily* or to cure *lingeringly*. These measures were bleeding, cupping, leeching, vomiting, cathartics, sudorifics, soporifics, etc.

To what extent has medicine advanced? Have the numerous fads and fancies furnished the world with a better system of old medicine than then existed? Is the deadly administration of concentrated compounds, alkaloids and resinoids a better and safer system? Then, drugs in massive doses were hurled through, but now

they are administered in such a form that they are diffused throughout the body, depressing the vital energy and ultimating disease forms. Then they used coarse forms of crude drugs and now they use the dangerous, concentrated forms of deadly drugs, and, as much now as then, *without law or principle*. Then the physician compounded his own medicines, now the chemist and pharmacist prepare the nostrums and inform the learned (?) doctor in regard to the fullest particulars and uses, in order that he may be prepared to administer these potent concentrates to the dying sick. These new agents come from the laboratories so rapidly that the druggist can no longer keep posted as to the names—much less the physician as to the properties of the medicines he uses. No sooner has a flooring of concentrates been threshed out than a new one comes, so that every year an entire *Materia Medica*, new and clean, is manufactured for the use of this highly learned profession.

How different is this from the remedies used by the New School! Remedies once proved and verified stand as a fixture, under the same specific indications, so long as man dwells upon the earth and needs aid for sickness. *The remedies discovered*

by Hahnemann will stand the test of experience for the ages to come, as they have grown stronger by use since their discovery. Fifty years have built and confirmed the Homoeopathic Materia Medica, while the Old School has had many new ones, and, like the shifting sands, no man can predict where the next one will come from, nor the ending of the one now in use.

Many changes have come over this system of traditional medicine. Its adherents, failing, by their methods, to obtain the expected results, and jagged by the thorn in the flesh—Homoeopathy's success—have betaken themselves to profound research, which has been heralded by mighty leaders: Koch, Pasteur and others. The chaotic jumble now denominated scientific medicine is a stench in the nostrils of rational men, and ought to be patented for a modern medical kaleidoscope. *Such is the boasted medicine of experience.*

A microcephalic of Philadelphia some years ago offered one hundred dollars as a prize for the best essay exposing the fallacies of Homoeopathy; so great is the task, he makes a great offer. But how inexpensive it would be to secure an essay on the fallacies of traditional medicine! So-called "regular medicine" has made many changes, as silly as they are numerous, because not based upon law. Its votaries speak of progress. What can they mean!—with no principles to conserve, no law to obey, and only speculation to offer as the foremost elephant of the advancing juggernaut? *It is the medicine of lawless experience and speculation. It is not a result of discoveries, but the opposition of disgusted patrons and Homoeopathic statistics, that has impelled the apparent industry in this so-called science.* It has not been for the love of the dear people whom they mock in the wards of public hospitals that they have changed, but the spur of comparative failure and chagrin following the useless experiments upon the sick à la Koch, Pasteur, etc.

The moderation observed in dosage has been so worthy of imitation that

even the pseudo-homoeopath finds consolation in the fact that he can hoodwink a confiding public with these deceptions—they so resemble homoeopathic forms of medication from which they were taken. But the simple only are thereby deceived.

For the deceptions practised by pretenders in our own ranks there can be no need of apology. They and their faults are too well known, and the causes are:

First, The increasing demand for the genuine.

Second, The comparative infancy of the new system.

Third, The imperfection of the machinery of instruction.

Fourth, The imperfection of books.

Fifth, To generalize, want of opportunity, capacity and desire.

Allopathy concerns us very little its way and that of Homoeopathy have long since parted. Homoeopathy has made grand strides. We recognize Hahnemann as a great master, a loving father and a God-fearing man.

In 1833 he finished his masterpiece, the ORGANON, of which there are many translations, it having gone through five editions, the first of which appeared in 1810. The growth and prosperity of this great system of medicine have gone on until thousands of physicians are practising it, and colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and journals are spreading it to the ends of the civilized world. The continued study of the doctrine! of this new system is leading to better application, and the unsettled questions of the past are rapidly diminishing. Hundreds of practitioners now scattered over the land rise up to testify to the fullness of the law and the success following obedience to principle. Their testimony is a satisfactory demonstration that Homoeopathy pure and simple is all that is desired in the cure of the sick, that the law is universal, and that failure must come from causes above enumerated. Obedience demonstrates that Homoeopathy rests upon fixed principles—on a law—and not on a men rule of practice, to be changed for

something better, or when fancy dictates a new whim. (ORGANON § 2.) As well say or suppose that the apple could do otherwise than fall to the earth when its stem is disconnected from its mother tree.

There can be but one great system of Homoeopathy. Men who rise to the fullness of uses in its application have broken the fetters of prejudice, bigotry, intolerance and self conceit, and have followed on after the light—never faltering though often stumbling, never sneering though often doubting—until the full heat and light of the mid-day sun hold them spellbound in the knowledge and love of uses. These attainments are within the grasp of all who love knowledge for uses and not for selfish ends.

Homoeopathy exists in varying degrees as to application, from the crude, with admixture of traditional methods, up to the highest results of absolute obedience to known law. Every practitioner admits the value of the law by his efforts to follow it, inasmuch as he practises to the fullest extent of his knowledge and turns aside only where knowledge of law is defective. Then it follows that the degrees are only the shadings from ignorance to knowledge, and they are almost infinite in number from the kind-hearted mother with her family medicine case to the discriminating master, all honestly seeking the happiness of human kind or mercenarily grasping to sell relief of pain for filthy cash.

The inexperienced must be assisted and instructed in order to practise Homoeopathy without resort to traditional medicine. But assistance can be of use only when desired and appreciated.

To acquire the knowledge necessary to conduct a practice without resort to doubtful methods demands arduous toil and constant application, while the mind is held in a receptive attitude and the longing of the heart is for truth *because it leads to what is good* and not to sell it for a price.

The doctrines of Homoeopathy

are elevating and simple to the mind that is right, and, when known, following their dictates is easy; for it is easier to follow well-marked paths than to flounder in the mire of traditional medicine. It is hardly necessary to affirm that one who knows how to be obedient to fixed principles has no incentive to, and will not, depart from them. It cannot be denied that many seek, and few discover, the pure doctrines of Homoeopathy. That many would call the necessary labor too great a sacrifice cannot be disputed. That the Creator knows to whom to intrust His sacred truths I have no doubt. That any man who seeks the elevation of man and will work earnestly shall receive his portion should not be disputed. It is impossible for him who is ignorant of the principles of Homoeopathy to realize the great good to man that can come from a full knowledge and application of the *law of similars*.

They who are ignorant of the higher and fuller uses of Homoeopathy assume that they are wise, or that knowledge of fixed principles does not exist, and declare that the use of anodynes is justifiable when the appropriate homoeopathic remedy is not known. They often use such agents to the detriment of the patient and of the system which they profess to believe is founded on law. They are unable to see that obedience to law is liberty, and suppose that license to violate law can be granted by themselves.

Obedience to principle must stand before the pocketbook, reputation or other selfish motives, or the physician cannot rise to the constant and perfect reliance upon law with the feeling of satisfaction, and that it is right and all that is good to do. In every instance where disobedience is urged, the impulse is ignorance and selfishness, to the end that man pays tribute in some way to the physician, instead of the physician serving man. The question: "Why not rely on law?" has never been answered but in two ways: "I do not know," or "It is not profitable."

When we comprehend the wonderful work that Hahnemann performed and the magnitude of the ORGANON (which was so complete, as he left it, that no man has been able to add to it, nor, in spite of sneers, been able to take from it), can we refrain from reverence and the tacit belief that he was aided by all-wise Providence? When we consider how ably he opposed the pathological theories of his day (the pathological notions of a century ago, now abandoned, were advocated then with as much assurance and pertinacity as those now in vogue, as the Old School accepts and abandons theories as flippantly, and with as profound reason, as a siren, her lovers); when we realize the extent of his learning in all branches of science, the wonderful physical endurance that enabled him to remain every third night in reflection, and the love that, under all circumstances, he manifested toward the human race and God; and when it is known that the source of man's love is the fountain of inspiration; then may we comprehend the depth of truth in, and properly revere, his masterwork, the ORGANON OF HEALING.

Indeed, has it been said by all masters since its writing that new truths come out of it, after every reading, to suit the varying degrees of advancement in the progress of each faithful observer, no difference how old nor how wise. The masters of these living doctrines and the materia medica have been constant readers of this great work. Not one of the great prescribers has ever claimed a discovery not fully set forth in this work, but all in their greatest accomplishments have said that they based their successes upon the ORGANON. It is the first book for the student to read, and the last for the old and busiest physician to ponder over.

When Lippe, Wells and scores of others advocated a continuous reading of this book during their long careers, should we not similarly look upon it with a feeling of profound

respect? "Should we not crave the hidden truths that have made these faithful followers of law so successful? To whom would a rational man apply for light when desiring to follow law in healing the sick and measuring out uses to man? Naturally to Hahnemann and his faithful adherents, and not to those who smile at what they choose to consider the ravings of an aged man.

There are some professed homoeopaths who, by words and actions, denounce Hahnemann as a theorist, a fanatic, and as visionary, but these have never cured sick people as Hahnemann did. Let all men learn of him until they can do as he did; for he was, and still is, the teacher above all others. He was the first advocate of Homoeopathy, and we must look to him, and all deviation from his teachings should receive another name.

There should be no controversy with men when principles are the things considered. The truth often cuts men deeply and urges to dispute, and wounds thus made seldom heal by first intention or without loss of blood. Controversy seldom teaches him who does not seek the truth. The rational man accepts the truth because he is prepared for it and because it is truth. The sick come in distress after all else has failed, and they are in a receptive attitude; while the old and hardened follower of traditional methods comes in the attitude of rebellion, and his egotism and bigotry cannot be overcome. To him the sunlight is as dark as smoke.

Hahnemann formulated the principles of Homoeopathic therapeutics. Isolated statements had been made previous to his labors, showing that glimmerings of truth had occasionally appeared, but not bright enough to permit the arrangement into doctrines. He so arranged the rules of practice in the ORGANON and CHRONIC DISEASES that the system of homoeopathic therapeutics may be considered complete.

Homoeopathy rests not upon theory

nor opinion, but upon facts. Hypotheses and reasonings have no place in a treatise on that upon which human life depends. It is, of course, impossible for the medical theorist to reflect upon medical facts, because he has no knowledge of facts to consider; hence he reasons that perhaps the vomiting is caused by a disordered brain, or by a congested liver, or is reflex from the uterus, and so on, indefinitely. This theorist is more likely than any other to think that an exact diagnosis is of great moment, and yet every hypothesis shows the shifting basis of his false conclusion.

The minds thus perverted by false reasonings are outnumbered only by fluctuating opinions, and with them there is no substantial way and road-bed because the wandering, the confusion and the mental fluctuation prevent settlement upon any course or path of continued operation. With them there is no *indicated remedy*, and a continuous whirl of medicaments comes before the mind. The sick-room is filled with bottles and the patient's stomach distended with things too numerous to mention: from home-made decoctions to an Irish stew.

The more accurate the diagnosis and the more substantial its basis, the more inaccurate the prescription that is based upon it. The diagnosticians are the poorest prescribers, yet, in spite of all this, no harm can come from the finest sagacity in naming diseases. *It must be understood, however, that the diagnosis does not reveal the nature of a disease in a manner to image a remedy.* The diagnosis is the name of ultimates and exteriors, while it is the interior nature that must be perceived through the peculiar, characterizing signs and symptoms, in order to discover the remedy that will cure. (ORGANON §§ 6-8.) The highest order of this peculiar insight leads to selection of remedies of the highest degree of similarity, hence, to the highest order of healing.

Medical opinions concerning a given sickness are as plentiful as doctors. Even in this day of medical sunlight,

there prevail the lightning changes in medical opinions, as an afflicted mortal rambles over a large city among the medical luminaries; to receive their costly and worthless diagnoses. This might not appear so hazardous were it not a fact that treatment is supposed to rest upon the diagnosis. Fortunately, for the patient as for the doctor, the supposition is not criminal. Our own Chapman, with his prescription test case, has demonstrated that the simplest case cannot secure two similar prescriptions, even when the greatest minds in allopathy are consulted. The result was quite different with the New School, as all the physicians named the same remedy. The same test can ever be repeated with similar results.

The epidemics in the last twenty-five years have revealed wonderful similarity of methods and remedies. The Yellow Fever Commission portrays the certainty of method and results, in the records forming the statistics for Memphis and New Orleans. These men had no connection with each other. They labored and gained results that demonstrate that they were inspired by principles, as the same remedies were used in the different cities for the same symptoms, and with similar results.

Exactitude of methods, and similar remedies for similar symptoms the world over, with the same good old materia medica which becomes better with age and use, should appeal to the minds of men in a way to secure a hearing. The statistics furnished by Boericke & Tafel should be scrutinized before the back is turned upon this thoroughly tested system of therapeutics.

It has been said that men are born cowards; but scarcely can this be appreciated until it is known that Old School physicians dare not purchase; dare not read; dare not possess; dare not keep in their libraries a book written by Samuel Hahnemann, from the fear they hold of being convicted of this crime by their fellows and the societies to which they belong.

Recently a physician, while dining with a family of friends, ventured to sneer at Homoeopathy. He was asked if he had ever read a book on Homoeopathy; if he had ever looked into one of Hahnemann's books; if he possessed any written brochure on the subject. To all of these he frankly answered in the negative. He was then asked if it is not the custom of the "regular school" of medicine to smile at the New School, to which he answered in the affirmative. He was then asked if he was acquainted with a "regular physician" who possessed any literature of Homoeopathy. To this he answered that he was not. The questioner then remarked that by the answers it appears to be the custom with the so-called "regular school" to sneer at the things about which they know the least. Such is always the case with bigots and the ignorant. Self-conceit manifests itself by sneering at the doctrines of Homoeopathy.

If the one hundred dollars offered by Dr. Gould had been accepted by men of reading, we should have had another accession to the New School. Every honest man, every learned man, who has attempted to expose the fallacies of Homoeopathy, has himself become its advocate. The honest reviewer must read thoughtfully the writings of Hahnemann. Scarcely could the works of Hahnemann otherwise find excuse for reaching the libraries of these intolerant dogmatists. The more rapid the growth of the New School, the more rigid has been the quarantine against Hahnemann's writings.

In the practice of Homoeopathy, a master, wherever he may be, has something on which to base a prescription. When else was this ever so marked as by Hahnemann, when, after his study of the cholera epidemic, and reference to the symptoms of the *materia medica*, he decided that

the remedies suited to the epidemic; yet he had never seen a case of cholera? When asked what remedies would correspond to this disease, he simply recalled the provings. The nature of the disease appeared similar to what he had seen in the provings of Camphor, Veratrum and Cuprum. He therefore concluded that these remedies ought to cure this sickness. They were thereupon successfully used. They are our sheet-anchors in cholera today, and they ever will be. This was no opinion of Hahnemann. No, he had simply obtained the symptoms of the provings, and compared them and those of the disease. From this he said that these would be the remedies. Homoeopaths thus have a power that is not found elsewhere in medicine, viz., that of prevision.

Positive principles should govern every physician when he goes to the bedside of the sick. (ORGANON, § § 1-2.) The sick have a right to it. Before the time of Hahnemann there was no such thing. The sick were villainously treated. Since the advent of this most beautiful and perfect system, the people have a right to demand exactitude in methods and knowledge. Better to do nothing than to do something useless. It is better to watch and wait than to do wrong. Every action in Homoeopathy must be based on a positive principle. Every action of the physician using Homoeopathy should be based on the principles of the system. He should say: "Thus saith the principle, as doth the grammar in every word of your speech." Some say, "I do not believe;" but let it be known that belief has no place in the study of Homoeopathy. The inductive method of Hahnemann gives no place for unbelief; hence it is that Hahnemann has formulated the first paragraph of the ORGANON:

The first and the sole duty of the physician is to restore health to the sick. This is the true art of healing.

Stramonium

By FREDERICKA E. GLADWIN, M.D., H.M., PHILADELPHIA, PA

In the proving of STRAMONIUM, delirium and spasms are so strongly emphasized that STRAMONIUM without delirium and spasms resembles "Hamlet" with Hamlet omitted. Nevertheless, STRAMONIUM has an individuality in which neither delirium nor spasms exist. During the last year it has fallen to my lot to have one of these cases under observation. As time has not permitted me to write up any remedy for this bureau, I ask for the privilege of showing you STRAMONIUM as represented in this case.

February 17, 1910, Mr. W. brought his son to my office. In the eleven preceding years he had taken him from one specialist to another and, discouraged, had given up trying to have the boy cured; but some kind heart, in pity for the boy, had persuaded him to try once more.

John is twenty-one years old, has dark hair, brown eyes, low forehead, depressed cheek bones and over-developed jaws.

Timid, almost afraid to say his soul is his own; has the look in his eyes of a cowed dog; came only because his father brought him.

Thinks that every one else thinks he is in a class beneath them.

Will not talk with his father; he thinks his father despises him.

Everything that he has ever attempted, a special study, or work, just as he was nicely started and interested in it, he was obliged to give up on account of nervousness and stammering. Had to give up school on account of it. Worries and grieves about his failures.

Can hardly talk. Starts a sentence, says a word or two, then, instead of saying the next word, he just works his mouth and lips and moves his hands rapidly for a moment. Then he gives up and waits a minute, and starts the sentence again. Maybe he succeeds in reaching and speaking the first syllable of the troublesome word; then he tries in vain to go on; stops, waits a minute and begins again. When he finally does speak the word, it comes out with a jerk, and two or three more will follow. Then he stops again without uttering a sound, works his mouth again.

He imagines himself in some way to blame for the stammering, but doesn't know how, and cannot help doing it. Thinks stammering a dis-

grace. Thinks he disgraces his family and himself by the stammering.

While he was talking with me, his father watched him with a disgusted expression on his face. Father says he has never been so bad as now. It is painful to see him.

He is nervous, restless, can't keep still a minute; works his fingers; moves his hands; bites his finger-nails until they bleed; picks his toe-nails until they bleed; digs his fingers into his ears until he makes scabby sores in them.

Despondent at times.

Imagines something will happen.

Ameliorated in the open air.

Shuns people. If there is company in the house, shuns them; will not stay in the room where they are; goes away, "because they feel above him."

Easily excited.

Talks in sleep; nightmare. Dreams of fires.

The trouble began when he was seven years old. The school-teacher, desiring to attract another boy's attention, suddenly struck John's desk with a ruler and spoke loudly. John was much frightened, thinking the commotion intended for himself. From that time he began to hesitate in his speech.

While out driving, when ten years old, the horse ran away. John jumped from the carriage and ran into a corn-field; was lost from noon until after dark; was in hysterics when found. "Has never been right since."

Chill ten days ago, and what he thinks was a fainting spell. He was in the house alone; sat for an hour, numb; couldn't move nor speak. Finally he did move; lighted the gas, but had no memory of it afterward; was dazed, crawled to a neighbor's and they took care of him until the family returned; has had a cold ever since.

Cough, dry, hacking, since the chill.
Expectoration; yellow, thick.
Aggravation 6 P.M.

STRAMONIUM has changed it all.

His restlessness, imaginations and fears are all gone.

He can stand quietly and with perfect composure while carrying on a conversation with a stranger, seldom hesitating for a word. He is ambitious to make his future a success.

He will not be imposed upon. He recently reproved his father for not treating him right.

He drives an automobile down through the heaviest traffic, and is not in the least timid about it.

He knows now that he is just as good as anybody, and takes it for granted that every one else also knows it.

He is happy, because now he has a chance to "make good."

The thing that has most interested me in the case, the thing that I have watched for with curiosity but without expectation, is the filling out of those depressed cheek bones; and it is actually being accomplished.

How different would have been the whole life of this boy if some one could have given him STRAMONIUM soon after the fright.

DISCUSSION ON STRAMONIUM

Dr. Holloway recalled the condition of a patient, a young man of sixteen years, the only son of wealthy parents, who picks his fingers and the nails until they bleed. He had appeared to be cured of intense chorea, but remains intensely nervous. On the strength of this report of the STRAMONIUM case, he decided to consult that remedy, reading the symptoms to discover how nearly it will cover his entire patient.

Dr. Thacher, four or five years ago, was called to attend a child of wealthy parents who had marked convergent strabismus. Plans were in progress to take her to a hospital, where the skull was to be opened, to ascertain the occasion of the trouble.

The child, naturally fond of animals, had one day gone to a spring-

house where a large collie dog was shut in. The dog unexpectedly jumped upon her and she, screaming, fell in convulsions. The treatment she received from the doctor of the locality consisted chiefly of bromides. One day she came screaming home from school, saying that her schoolmates threatened to put a cat on her if she would not do as they wished of her. Although she never had been afraid of animals, when they did put a cat on her, she had the second spasm, and thereafter the squint in the eyes was present. Loss of mental control followed, with fear of going in the dark. The oculists gave no hope of improving the eyes. Otherwise she appeared ordinarily healthy.

Having just recently read the symptoms of STRAMONIUM, the doctor recognized this as a STRAMONIUM case, and told the parents that as her mental condition improved, the squint would disappear. She was given one dose of STRAMONIUM, with directions to report in six weeks.

In one month a remarkable change occurred. She had one spasm after taking the remedy, then improved. That one dose held her for one year. Then the fidgetiness, fear and strabismus returned in a measure, and one dose was repeated. The oculist wanted to know of the parents what that doctor had given to produce such an improvement.

Dr. Dienst had once had some difficulty in comprehending a young lady who was suffering from malarial fever. When he called to see her, she attempted to make love and, in the midst of her chattering, announced that she had a date with a doctor in Pennsylvania to attend the theater, and she then realized that he was that doctor. He soon recognized STRAMONIUM in her symptoms and, in one half hour after receiving a dose of STRAMONIUM she presented a rational aspect, and her malarial fever ceased. Although STRAMONIUM probably has no intermittent fever in its proving, yet the patient had intermittent fever, and by prescribing for her he relieved the fever.

Thus, the speaker directs attention to the fact that the paper just read calls to mind things we have seen and things we have not seen. The exchange of ideas is good for impressing and confirming the remedies. He once lost a child, suffering from cholera infantum, because he was unable to interpret a symptom present—flexing and extending the limb, performed repeatedly, almost continuously. Eight or nine years later he found the symptom under Chamomilla, when reading of that. The more we learn to verify what has

been given, the better for us, and the longer our patients live.

Dr. Gladwin reports. Dec., 1911, the Stramonium patient was in today. It certainly is wonderful how that timid, sensitive, flinching boy has developed into an aggressive man who will not allow any one to impose upon him yet is always watchful for the comfort and pleasure of his mother and sisters. One could hardly believe, to see him now, that he is the same person as the cowed boy (though then twenty-two years old) of less than two years ago.

Constitution and By-Laws

Adopted November 17, 1910

ARTICLE I

Name and Object.

Section I. This organization shall be called The Society of Homoeopathicians.

Sec. 2. Its object shall be to foster and develop the principles of Homoe-

opathy as promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, to increase knowledge of them and their application.

Sec. 3. Its prerogative shall be, guided by the authority of these doctrines, to determine what is Homoeopathy and consistent therewith.

The Charter Members and their addresses are as follows:

Austin, Alonzo Eugene, M. D., H. M., 8 E. 58th St., New York, N. Y.
 Bassett, Alice H., M. D., H. M., 803 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Boggess, W. B., M. D., 4919 Center Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Breuer, Bertha Lauriaux, M. D., Portland, Ore.
 Breuer, David, M. D., Portland, Ore.
 Blackmore, Richard, M. D., Farmington, Conn.
 Cowly, Wm., M. D., Centre and S. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Dienst, G. E., M. D., 81 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.
 del Mas, R., M. D., Hugo, Minn.
 Gladwin, Fredericka E., M. D., H. M., 1703 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.
 Green, Julia M., M. D., 1738 N. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
 Grimmer, A. E., M. D., 67 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Hanlin, S. B., M. D., Pomeroy, Ohio.
 Holloway, J. C., M. D., Galesburg, Ill.
 Houghton, Henry L., M. D., H. M., 419 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Keith, Frederick S., M. D., H. M., Newton Highlands, Mass.
 Kent, Clara Louise, M. D., 108 North State St., Chicago, Ill.
 Kent, James Tyler, A. M., M. D., 108 North State St., Chicago, Ill.
 Kimball, Samuel, A., M. D., 229 Newberry St., Boston, Mass.
 Lewis, Margaret C., M. D., H. M., 4027 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Penna.
 Loos, Julia C., M. D., H. M., 30 North Second St., Harrisburg, Penna.
 McDonough, A. W., M. D., Harper, Iowa.
 MacKenzie, P. L., M. D., H. M., McCleay Building, Portland, Ore.
 MacNish, David, M. D., 10 Harley St., London, W., Eng.
 Marriott, W. A. L., M. D., 27 Surrey St., Norwich, Norfolk, Eng.
 Miller, R. Gibson, M. D., 10 Newton Place, Glasgow, Scotland.
 Moulton, Eugene A., M. D., 839 Wellington St., Chicago, Ill.
 Newton, Carrie E., M. D., H. M., 36 Holyoke St., Brewer, Me.
 Norman, Lee, M. D., 712 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
 Reel, Ida Virginia, M. D., 4027 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Penna.
 Schwartz, Wm. H., M. D., Perkasio, Penna.

Sherwood, Willoughby W., M. D., 1052 E. 43d St., Chicago, Ill.
 Smith, Percy Hall, M. D., Northwold, Stanley Road, Sutton Surrey, Eng.
 Starkey, G. G., M. D., 420 W. 63d St., Chicago, Ill.
 Taft, Florence, M. D., 332 Walnut St., Newtonville, Mass.
 Thacher, Geo. H., M. D., H. M., 2008 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.
 Tyler, Margaret L., M. D., Linden House, Highgate Road, N. W., London, Eng.
 Weir, John, M. D., 47B Welbeck St., London, Eng.
 Woods, H. Fergie, M. D., Park Drive, Golders Hill, London, Eng.

ARTICLE II.

Membership.

Members shall be of three (3) classes: Active, Associate, and Contributing.

ARTICLE III.

Officers.

The Officers of the Organization shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be designated by the By-Laws, and their duties shall be as ordained by the By-Laws.

ARTICLE IV.

Amendments.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting, provided that notice in writing shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership.

Section I. All members shall be in harmony with the exposition of Hahnemann's "Organon of the Science and Art of Healing," as presented in "Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy," by James Tyler Kent.

Sec. 2. Active members shall have been pupils of James Tyler Kent or followers of his teaching (as evidenced by four years' practice consistent therewith), or for four years harmonious Associate members. No others shall be eligible.

Sec. 3. Associate members shall have the privilege of the floor for discussion and all membership privileges except voting and holding office. After four years harmonious Associate membership, evidenced in exer-

cise of their privileges, they may be transferred to Active membership upon recommendation of the Board of Censors, and election by two-thirds vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

Sec. 4. An applicant for Associate membership shall have been in active

practice for one year, or a pupil of one of the Active members for six months and shall present to the Board of Cen-

sors a paper on some subject of Homoeopathy or report of three cases

as treated by him or herself, and shall be recommended by two Active or three Associate members, in good standing, personally endorsed by one of these.

Sec. 5. Contributing members shall

be persons interested in the promulgation of the work of the organization, contributing ten dollars or more annually, to its treasury. They shall be admitted to all regular sessions with membership privileges except discussion, voting, and holding office. They shall be elected by vote of the Board of Censors.

Sec. 6. Annual dues of Active and Associate members shall be five dol-

lars, payable in advance. Applications for membership must be accompanied by one year's dues.

Sec. 7. Failure to pay the annual dues for three years in succession ren-

ders the member liable to forfeiture of membership, which may be regained by payment of all arrearages, on recommendation of the Board of Censors.

Sec. 8. Upon evidence of three members in good standing, presented to the Board of Censors, that any member of any class is working detriment to the organization, the member

shall be interviewed in private by two members of the Board of Censors and, upon their judgment, may be asked to withdraw from membership.

ARTICLE II.

Meetings.

Section I. Meetings shall be held once a year, time and place to be determined six months previously, each year, by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. Seven (7) members shall constitute a quorum for regular business.

ARTICLE III

Officers.

Section I. The Officers shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting and shall enter upon their respective duties one month from the time of their election.

Sec. 2. The Officers of the organization shall constitute an Executive Committee which shall arrange the business of each session, attend to any business of the organization not otherwise provided for, fill any vacancy occurring in offices between times of election, and perform such other duties as may, by vote of the organization, devolve upon it.

Sec. 3. The President shall preside at the sessions of the Society, appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and perform the duties usually pertaining to the office and such as may, by votes of the society, be assigned to it. The President shall deliver an address at each annual meeting and shall be ex-officio member of all standing committees.

Sec. 4. The Vice-President shall preside at meetings in the absence of the President, and shall assume the duties of that office in case of disability of the President.

Sec. 5. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings, conduct the correspondence of the Society, preserve the documents and valuable papers of the Society, issue notices of meetings, notify members of their election or appointment, and perform such other duties as may be properly assigned.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Society,

collect all dues, keep a correct account of all receipts and disbursements, and furnish at each annual meeting a written report of the finances of the Society. The retiring Treasurer shall transfer all moneys, books and property belonging to the office, to the succeeding incumbent.

ARTICLE IV.

Board of Censors.

Section I. There shall be a Board of Censors, consisting of three (3) members, two (2) of whom shall constitute a quorum, one elected annually for a term of three (3) years, except the first Board (for which one shall be elected for three years, one for two years, and one for but one year). If not otherwise specified the Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the President at the beginning of the term.

Sec. 2. The Board of Censors shall receive and examine the credentials of applicants for membership, and report to the Society, for election, such as may be qualified. It shall further exercise a supervision of the membership and act upon all cases referred to it, according to the standards of the Society.

ARTICLE V.

Bureaux.

The President shall appoint Chairmen of Bureaux, to prepare the program for each meeting, as follows:

1 Philosophy of Homoeopathy.

i Clinical Medicine.

' Materia Medica.

Repertory.

ARTICLE VI

Amendments.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting, provided that notice in writing shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting. They may be suspended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

UBJECTS for
Meditation to be
Discussed at the
1912 Session of the
Society of Homœopathicians.

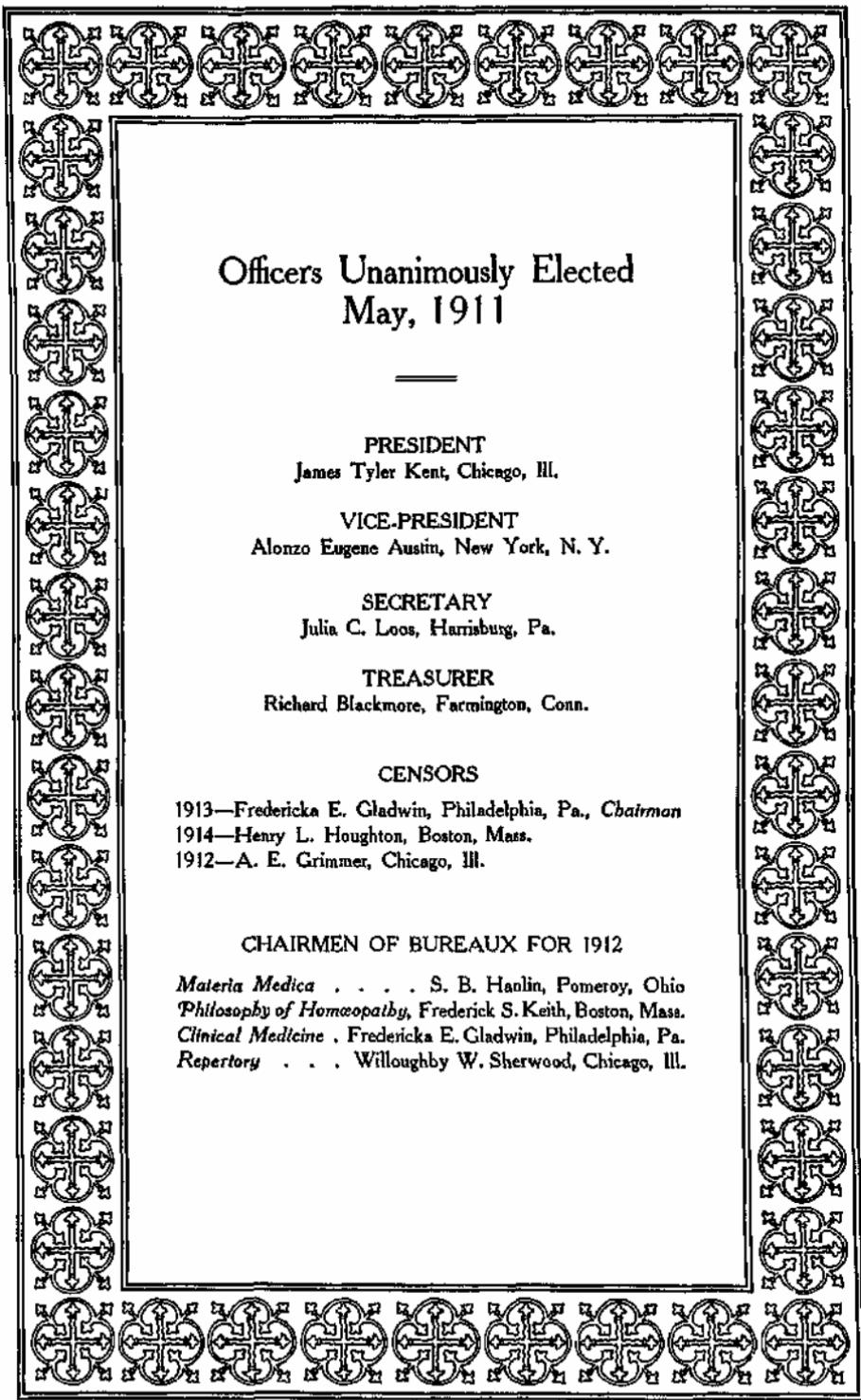
Assigned by Pres. James Tyler Kent

¶ The relationship of tuberculosis to the mind, lungs, kidneys, intestines and liver, on the basis of correspondence of organs and the protection gained through homœopathic treatment.

¶ The relation of gout to the voluntary system.

¶ Why is cancer incurable? From what condition does it arise, and why?

¶ The relation of mind to matter, of mind to the results of disorder.



Officers Unanimously Elected
May, 1911

PRESIDENT

James Tyler Kent, Chicago, Ill.

VICE-PRESIDENT

Alonzo Eugene Austin, New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY

Julia C. Loos, Harrisburg, Pa.

TREASURER

Richard Blackmore, Farmington, Conn.

CENSORS

1913—Fredericka E. Gladwin, Philadelphia, Pa., *Chairman*

1914—Henry L. Houghton, Boston, Mass.

1912—A. E. Grimmer, Chicago, Ill.

CHAIRMEN OF BUREAUX FOR 1912

Materia Medica . . . S. B. Hanlin, Pomeroy, Ohio

Philosophy of Homœopathy, Frederick S. Keith, Boston, Mass.

Clinical Medicine . Fredericka E. Gladwin, Philadelphia, Pa.

Repertory . . . Willoughby W. Sherwood, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary's Report

After the meeting of the Society, in November, 1910, the Transactions were prepared and 1,000 copies were printed, 500 being ordered beforehand. Copies were sent to each member on the charter list and to a list of 125 other doctors, supposed to be interested in the proceedings. Each copy was accompanied by a letter announcing that additional copies of the Transactions were to be had from the treasurer, at the rate of five cents a copy, and one or more application blanks.

The original charter list has been slightly amended by the addition of a few names omitted from the first publication, and the withdrawal of a few names of those who decided that, for personal reasons, they did not wish to be included. These reasons included withdrawing from active practice, finances, and poor health. All but one expressed personal sympathy with the work of the Society, and some anticipated later affiliation. The one who was not in sympathy

with the position assumed by the society took occasion to express his appreciation of the work of Dr. Kent.

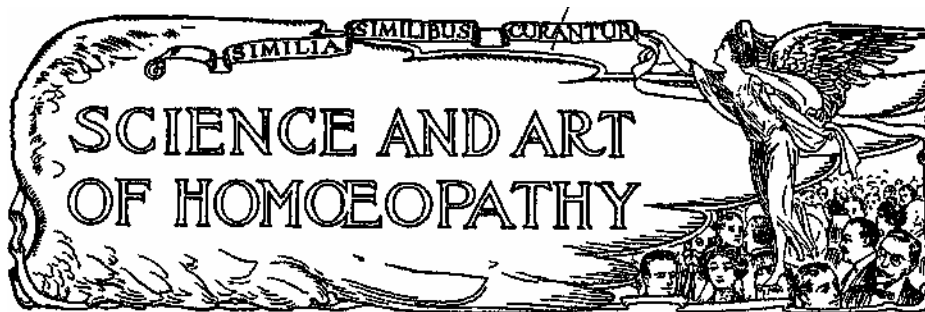
Copies of the Transactions have been sent out, in response to requests from nine persons outside of the membership; in Fargo, N. D.; Mansfield, Mass. Detroit, Mich.; Freeport, Ill.; Tübingen, Germany; Philadelphia, Penna.; York, Nebraska; Farmington, Conn.; and San Francisco, Cal. Letters have been received from doctors in seven different states, expressing appreciation of the Transactions.

Chairmen of Bureaux were appointed by the President, as follows: Philosophy of Homoeopathy—Alonzo Eugene Austin, New York, N. Y.; Materia Medica—G. E. Dienst, Aurora, Ill.; Clinical Medicine—Frederick S. Keith, Newtonville, Mass.; Repertory—A. H. Grimmer, Chicago, Ill.

Letters from absent members will be presented under a separate order of business. JULIA C. Loos, Sec'y.

MEMBERS, ATTENTION

The third annual meeting of the Society of Homoeopaths will be held in Chicago, three days during the early part of June. Details of place, time and meeting will appear in the February issue. Members should communicate with the chairmen of the various bureaux, so that the programs can be sent to the secretary early in April.



"If the physician clearly perceives what is to be cured in disease, . . . If he clearly perceives what is curative in medicine . . . and if he knows how to adapt, according to clearly defined principles, what is curative in medicines to what is undoubtedly morbid in the patient, so that recovery must ensue, . . . if finally he knows the obstacles to recovery in each case and is aware how to remove them, so that the restoration may be permanent: then he understands how to treat judiciously and rationally, and he is a true practitioner of the healing art." ORGANON, § 3.

Kent's Repertory an Aid in Applying the Doctrines of Hahnemann

BY JULIA C. LOOS, M.D., H.M., HARRISBURG, PA., U. S. A.

The method of treatment to restore health, expounded by Hahnemann is only hinted at in the name he applied to it—Homoeopathy: The practice summed up in the law "Similia Similibus Curantur." The foundation on which this law rests cannot be, disregarded by those who would apply it with confidence and with benefit. Construct the arch of the foundation, on one side with the doctrines of (1) Vital Force and (2) the Totality of Characteristic Symptoms, correspondingly on the other side with the doctrines of (1) Dynamic Drug Force and (2) Drug Pathogenesis on the Healthy, united and held in position by the keystone (3) Individualization, each stone true and accurate in structure and placing. Then build your application of the law "Similia Similibus Curantur" on that and you have a road for the prompt, mild and permanent restoration to health. If these stones be defective, or one omitted, the arch will not hold, the road will be unreliable and will be discarded for some path that appears more alluring or more promising. Keep this road illumined by the lamps Obedience to hygienic law—physical, mental and moral; Patience to Wait for developments, and Uninterrupted Action of medicine, gained by permitting suitable intervals between the doses.

THE DOCTRINES OF HOMOEOPATHY

These are the doctrines expounded in the ORGANON OF MEDICINE, the fruit of many years of Hahnemann's work, and more recently elucidated in James T. Kent's book, "Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy."

The first fundamental essential is perceiving the patient as a unit, an organism in disorder, a co-ordinated being under the control of life force; not a collection of organs and tissues isolated or separate from each other, nor some entity in the form of a specific disorder which has entered the organism, to be dealt

with as separate from the living being.

The Precautions for a physician prepared to restore order in the sick promptly, mildly and permanently, include three definite items—(ORGANON § 3.)

- (a) Knowledge of what is curable in disorder (disease).
- (b) Knowledge of what is curative in medicines, and
- (c) Knowledge how, properly, to apply the medicine to the individual case of sickness.

(a) Much advance is noted, in the conception of what constitutes sickness and what characterizes the sick

person, since Hahnemann wrote his astounding doctrines. Though they are not universally adopted even at the present time, recognition of the influence of the unseen, the power of the immaterial, has largely replaced the materialistic views of his day. We find, however, that Hahnemann had this perception and taught it, so far as his pupils could receive it. Before the modern practice of mental healing and mental causative influence in diagnosis, he intelligently demonstrated that sickness is in the unseen forces of the being and the tissue changes are but the results of this sickness, not the sickness itself. (ORGANON §§7-15: Kent's "Lect. on Hom. Phil., Chaps. 7-10.)

As a man thinketh, so is he. The man is his mind. The body is the elaboration of the mind, through the power of the vital force. It is the house of the tenant, into every part and cell of which the mind extends and expresses itself. The innermost is the mind and the outermost is the body. What is curable in sickness is the vital disorder which disturbs the harmonious expression of mind in healthy functional action, nutrition and repair of tissue cells. The symptoms that characterize the patient in his disorder, that distinguish him from a normal being, rationally controlled and in harmonious action: the symptoms that distinguish one sick: the strange, rare and peculiar symptoms that differ from common expressions of derangement—these are the evidences that reveal what *is* curable. The disorder and the tissue results of disorder must be clearly distinguished to the perception.

(b) What is curative in medicine has not yet been learned by any except students of Hahnemann's teachings. The majority of doctors in modern times take a strange satisfaction in declaring that there is nothing curative in medicines. So unsatisfactory has their administration become, as medicines have commonly been employed, that a general revolt has arisen against them, though in particular cases of suffering, habit

sends the sufferer again to medicines. Different forms of drugless healing and various methods have come into better repute and appear often to give more satisfactory results.

The only method of obtaining knowledge of what is curative in medicines is by the *Pure Provings on the Healthy*. (ORGANON §§ 105-108. Kent's Lects., Chap. 28.) Proving collects the symptoms as evidence of the action of each drug, separately, especially in reference to those symptoms that reveal the man himself in disorder, expressing the alterations in will and intellect and their extension into the tissues.

(c) The third point, the application of medicines to the particular case of sickness, is the practical application of the preceding knowledge. It constitutes the art, as the other two constitute the science, of healing. Employment of the single remedy, in the minimum dose to obtain curative results, according to the similarity of sickness image and remedy image, constitute our rational method of treatment. (ORGANON §§ 146-153. Kent's Lects., Chap. 31.) It is the method which has given wonderful results in innumerable cases of suffering, superior results which have given to the system of Hahnemann the position it occupies in the esteem of the wise.

Failure by prescribers to obtain the expected results is due to insufficient knowledge of one or more of these three cardinal precautions in the judicious, true practice of medicine. Such failure on the part of the prescriber almost certainly throws discredit on the method and leads to adulteration of practice and renunciation of faith in the power of Homoeopathy. The result of failure *should be* a better preparation, on the part of the individual prescriber, for the art which has been signally successful when conducted according to the science which underlies it.

KENT'S REPERTORY

THE PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT.

Familiarity with the plan and arrangement of Kent's Repertory is the

secret of its usefulness. This comprehension is not difficult but simple. The prime necessity is the foregoing acquaintance with the doctrines on which an homoeopathic prescription is based. These doctrines are emphasized and fixed in the mind by use of the book; but it is useless as a book of reference except the patient be viewed according to our fundamental conception—as a unit, an individual in disorder, disturbed from the innermost to the outermost. This the repertory reiterates unceasingly.

Using it as a reference book, we seek the remedies having the symptomatology presented in the patient. On the other hand, as a consultant it acts as a monitor and guide, a quiz master. In effect it asks the prescriber: *"What are the characterizing features of this individual case of sickness; what are the symptoms which most forcibly and clearly express the disordered being?"* That which this query demands, viz.: the prescriber's perception of what symptoms are *most expressive of the individual and most characteristic of his disorder*, is essential before search is made in the repertory for remedies characterized by such symptoms.

SYMPTOMS OF THE PATIENT:

GENERALS.

The innermost of man is the mind; the innermost of the mind is the will; hence the symptoms of the will are most expressive of the patient in disorder. Most important in study, the first to be considered, are the expressions of disordered affections—*emotions, desires and aversions*. These are classed in the repertory under MIND, in the rubrics:

Anger, contrariness, cursing, hatred, impatience, indignation, irritability, quarrelsomeness, rage, shrieking, violence, anxiety in various phases, and fears in various phases, despair, sadness, weeping, aversion to many things, cowardice, nymphomania, ailments from bad news, from grief, from love, from reproach, from sexual excesses, ennui, discouragement, lasciviousness, loquacity, aversion to talk, aversion to being spoken to, contradiction of will, and many other disorders in sentiment.

These are arranged alphabetically,

in each instance the simple rubric first, then the details of circumstance and time and specific forms.

Next in order, closest to the will, is the intellect. *Perversions in intellect, rationality, intelligence, understanding*, are also included in MIND.

These include absent-minded, absorbed, abstraction, errors in answers, clairvoyance, alterations in comprehension and concentration, confusion, delirium, delusions, dullness, sluggishness, ailments, from mental exertion, gestures, abundance or deficiency of ideas, imbecility, mistakes in speech and writing, in mental activities, mental prostration, somnambulism, disorders of speech and thought, unconsciousness.

Investigation of the rubrics in this section should be made in every case where any symptoms relative to the mind can be obtained. The mental symptoms, the innermost expression, give the key to the entire case. The remedies that correspond to the mental image will form the basis for further comparison.

The will is expressed also in the physical desires and aversions, the physical affections. Some things give comfort and amelioration and others afford discomfort or aggravation of symptoms. These are expressive of the entire being; they dominate as a general dominates and controls his army, and are termed "generals" because they are dominating. In the section GENERALITIES, these are found alphabetically arranged. Important among them are:

Heat and cold, motion and rest, time of aggravation (in reference to the parts of the day, the month and the seasons), effects of positions, wetting and bathing, influence of pressure, touch, rubbing, jarring, the effect on the individual from eating, from fasting, effect of coition, of defecation and urination, of menstruation, of sleep. (The patient in himself is worse or better after these functions.)

A complete record of a case includes the symptoms of the patient—those that relate to the organism—regardless of the specific or particular disorder the patient suffers.

Among the generals, included in GENERALITIES, are those rubrics which refer to the conditions affecting the physical organism, related to the functional action, not of one part but

in general; the nature of physical alterations.

These include anaemia, physical anxiety, apoplexy, atrophy, discoloration of parts, cancerous conditions, caries, catarrh, catalepsy, chlorosis, chorea, congestion, contractions, collapse, convulsions, cyanosis, dropsy, dwarfishness, emaciation, exostoses, faintness, hemorrhage, gonorrhoea, heat flashes, indurations, inflammations of various tissues, excessive physical irritability, jerking, lassitude, inclination, to recline, loss of fluids, character of discharges, numbness, orgasms of blood, distinctive character of pains, paralysis, plethora, variations in pulse, lack of reaction, relaxation, sides affected, sluggishness, stagnation sensation, swelling; of various tissues, trembling, twitching, varices, weakness under various circumstances, effects of injuries, of intoxication, of lifting, of sexual excesses, of various poisons, sequellae of acute disorders, septicaemia.

These all relate to the patient, rather than to one organ or one part of the body. Some of these conditions are reported directly, as relating to the patient, as when he says, "I tremble; I am weak; my pains are all burning sensations, cutting sensations; this I had after measles, or after vaccination," etc. Other conditions are perceived by a collective survey of the symptoms as the patient reports them, or as they are observed by others—anaemia, collapse, poison effects, etc.

Symptoms of menstruation, of coition, of sleep, chill, fever and perspiration are close to the individual as an organism, hence are symptoms of the patient, but are to be found in the different sections of the Repertory devoted to GENITALS, SLEEP, CHILL, FEVER, and PERSPIRATION.

Cravings for certain articles of food and water are expressions of the will (desires of the individual) manifested through the stomach.

Character of discharges from any part of the body indicate the condition of the blood, to some extent, and the blood is expressive of the individual.

When the study of the patient with the repertory has extended through all the symptoms which express the patient—the Generals—and all remedies eliminated that do not have

these rubrics in their symptomatology, the number of similar remedies is so small that it is possible to select the most similar without difficulty. Reason and experience are unanimous in teaching that the remedy which is most similar to the patient (as revealed by the general symptoms) will control any condition of disorder that is local, if controllable.

To complete the evidence of study embracing the Generals, or to verify the selection based on the Generals, comparison is extended to those symptoms relating to the various parts of the body, found under their own headings, in the various other sections of the Repertory. Guided by the preceding plan, the student consults each section, where the symptom rubrics are arranged alphabetically, with details of circumstance and time secondary to the general character of the symptom. Here, also, we discriminate in favor of things more general, the more particular following in order.

This is not a long nor tedious method of study. It is scientific, simple, working from center to circumference, and in the end saves time, strength and disappointment, because it leads to the best results in gaining the homoeopathic prescription and the results attendant upon the administration of the homoeopathic prescription. Use of the Repertory according to its intended purpose leads the prescriber to investigate the case, when listening to its report, with more emphasis on the patient as a sick individual and less as a specimen of morbid anatomy or a bacteria colony laboratory. It strengthens the aim to restore order in the patient so that the functions will be harmoniously performed, rather than to be satisfied with rapid extirpation of altered tissue or demolition of the bacteria in their feeding ground. The homoeopath deals with the beginnings of disorder, while the materialist devotes himself to the end results, regardless of their beginnings and the conditions that continue them. This Repertory trains the

prescriber more and more to the trend of mind to perceive the beginnings and estimate the relation of beginnings and endings.

MATERIA MEDICA STUDY

Such use of the Repertory leads us to study the materia medica in a more scientific manner, perceiving the characteristics more in accordance with the doctrines. Whether in making acquaintance with a remedy alone or in comparison with the condition of a patient, we strive to become familiar with its influence in the mental realm on the desires and aversions (revealed in the modalities), and the effect on the patient, as herein outlined, in Generals. By establishing such a habit of comparison, the perception is trained to study remedies in this scientific, rational method, from interior to exterior, from center to circumference, noting the effect on the provers, in the will, the intellect and response to every day environment, and these extended into the tissues, thus observing the influence revealed in the disordered man rather than in the morbid anatomical changes produced.

The program of one of our state societies, last year, included the report of study of certain remedies in glandular affections. The study, as it was presented, was absolutely useless in determining the indications for these remedies in patients suffering glandular disorders because it presented only the glandular changes. It ignored completely the symptoms relating to the patient, which should determine the effect on the patient, according to our doctrines for selecting a homoeopathic remedy. If these be omitted from the materia medica study, its value as an instrument for curing is absent. If these be omitted from the record of the individual case of sickness, there is no basis for a homoeopathic prescription, though page after page of particular and common symptoms be presented.

With his own copy every new remedy proved, every remedy Dr. Kent studies (and he is constantly studying remedies), is incorporated into the Repertory. The grade of every remedy in the rubrics is raised or lowered, and new entries made in the rubrics, according as further study or observation in clinical use reveals its proper place. New provings are reported to him from many countries and all reliable and consistent symptoms are inserted in their proper places. There is nothing to prevent every student of Homoeopathy incorporating into his repertory the data he can collect, in consistent symptomatology, as he desires.

Many appeals have been received by this master of materia medica and prescribing, urging him to explain his method of prescribing. There is no secret about it. The Repertory is furnished, the introduction outlines its plan. The method of using the book is to proceed as suggested in the introduction, with the conception of the patient and his characteristics ever clear. Actually working in this line makes the plan and the doctrines ever clearer, and the perception truer, as attested by the work and the results of the master himself, and his pupils who have persistently and consistently followed that practice.

It is this method of working and studying, this line of thought through many years of active practice, that has led James T. Kent to his present ability to restore order in cases that baffle the efforts of those who have worked many years in Homoeopathy. It is this which enables his pupils to undertake and succeed with cases that, from other views appear complicated and hopeless. The field of Homoeopathy is so broad, from this point of perception, that there is always more awaiting our efforts. The joy of entering it is in proportion to the grasp of the comprehension of its doctrines, and the success in results is in proportion to the zeal with which they are applied.

Homoeopathic Nosodes

By FRANCES D. BLOOMINGSTON, M.D., H.M., CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—*In this paper on Nosodes, Dr. Bloomington gives a hint why homoeopaths have strong confidence in their potentized remedies, and are not enthusiastic about the serum treatments, so much discussed, not only by the doctors but also by the laity. Many who acknowledge the law of Homeopathy as truth have been induced to consider that the popular serum treatments are in some way consistent with the Law of Similia. Without pausing to consider whether the present-day serum-injection treatment is superior to the practice of Homoeopathy in its purity, they follow the lead of those who advocate and employ unproved preparations (unproved, in the sense of recorded effects on the healthy). Familiarity with the symptomatology of the Nosodes prepared for Homoeopathy insures more power, in the face, of deadly affections, than merely the knowledge of the correct diagnosis and the corresponding serum. No thinking physician can ignore the evidence here presented without being tempted to investigate the subject further.*

What value is there in the homoeopathic nosodes?

This is a question in the minds of many in our school, who, fearing a lack of virtue, rush after false gods, and use, without question, the crude serum. In the treatment of tuberculosis, sepsis, and diphtheria, we find that many, registered under our banner, are using the tuberculin test and other animal products. Why is this?

It must be accounted for by one of three reasons, or a combination of all.

They are overzealous for a name or notoriety; or,

They think it requires too much time to study deeply into the case, properly to select a remedy, or,

They have not received proper instruction in our therapeutics.

So they bow down to idols of another belief, as that is easier than the laborious road to our goal. They become blind and discouraged, and we recognize too late that the seed has fallen either upon stony ground or among the thorns, and soon perishes. Those who are materialists by nature fail to grasp the delicate colorings and touches of our therapeutics, and, while they cling to our name, they have brought derision upon us as a whole, from which all suffer.

A member of the Old School once said to me:

We have slight respect for the homoeopaths, in general, as they do not stand by their colors. They practise neither one thing nor the other; they take up with every new idea we advance, and usually after we have discarded it. There are a few who remain by their guns, and such we respect.

There is warning in these words for us. None of my hearers, I trust, pleads guilty.

In the homoeopathic Nosodes there exists the same remedial power, when properly indicated and given, as in any of our remedies. Secale is a vegetable Nosode, and we do not question its power; why should we, that of the newer ones?

One factor, at least, in favor of our preparations over those used by the Allopath brethren, is, they do not create sepsis; neither are we introducing into the system crude toxins, which produce instant death, or arouse a diseased condition that requires years to eradicate—if it be possible to eradicate it in the lifetime. The honest prescribers admit the danger. I heard one of our scientists, who had been a student, and for years a co-worker, with Prof. Koch, say:

Tuberculin should be used with great care. If it is used as a test in the advanced stage of the disease, it hastens the process, and death follows in a few weeks; and there is no telling how many we have sent into eternity. In the sensitively weak, we have terrible aggravations.

Although they recognize these facts, they continue to use the test, experi-

menting similarly on the well and the sick.

There can be no question in our minds, therefore, if this test is used for diagnostic purposes on a susceptible person who is tubercularly inclined, that it must arouse a practically dormant condition to activity, thus adding fuel to the smoldering embers; or, if a patient is suffering from the disease, there will be a pernicious aggravation.

Another man says:

Be exceedingly careful in forcing the opsonic index too high in a tubercular patient, as it exhausts him. If depression comes then, the opsonic index has been raised too high and you have an aggravation.

Hahnemann said: *"The physician's highest and only mission is to restore the sick to health in a gentle and permanent manner;"* (ORGANON § 1) and herein we excel, without swinging the pendulum beyond its normal action. Our indicated remedies gently arouse the system to form its own antibodies as the serum-therapists term them, without more seriously disturbing the perverted vital force.

In some of our United States, the tuberculin test upon cows has been denounced, as unsatisfactory and harmful, and proved absolutely untrustworthy. Many times the animal has not responded to the test when known to have the disease; whereas, after killing the animal, by microscopic examination of the various tissues, it was found thoroughly infected. Percentages are given of 25-40 per cent that will react, and are condemned; when, in fact, they may have no infection, and are permanently injured by the inoculation. In one instance, sixteen out of sixty cows were condemned; and, upon examination, were found perfectly healthy. If these are the results upon animals, what must they be on the human family? These scientific investigators fail to give satisfactory reasons why this difference of action exists.

Are not the homoeopaths a century in advance of the so-called dominant school? Hahnemann explained these

idiosyncrasies in sections 30-32 of THE ORGANON, and Dr. Kent, in Lectures on Hom. Phil., Chapters 14 and 16, explains clearly the reason; and all here realize that, on the one hand, it is susceptibility or oversensitiveness, and, on the other, a lack of it.

Our training in the fine diagnostic points is such that we are not obliged to resort to crude material means to determine the nature of the perverted vital force. After taking the case according to Hahnemann's instructions, we add to the ordinary physical examination the examination of the hands, nails, hair, eyelashes, color of conjunctiva, and often the shape of the head. These are all contributing factors in substantiating our diagnosis, and no injurious results remain from this method. If the patient is young, constitutional treatment changes the entire economy, and the tendency to tuberculosis has been averted. If given in the early stage, our remedies frequently cure; and, in other cases, life is comfortably prolonged. We have fifty or more remedies to be thought of, and have performed wonderful cures.

TUBERCULINUM

In the treatment of tubercular cases, TUBERCULINUM may not, or may, be indicated. When suppurative processes have taken place in the lungs, much caution must be used in administering it, if required, as it may cause disastrous results. It is to be thought of when deposits begin in the apex of the lung, similar to Phos., Sulph. and Therid. I know of no remedy that stands so high in severe dysmenorrhoea, when pains increase with the establishment of the flow, providing other symptoms agree.

Do not prescribe simply on a tubercular history, and do not repeat very often. (ORGANON § 245.) We are all familiar with the fact that symptoms cut no figure, with the Old School man, in selecting a remedy; so we find them prescribing calomel, quinine and tonics, and occasionally giving a test, to observe consequences,

VARIOLINUM

Consider for a moment the two methods of vaccinating, as this subject has lately been brought to your attention. Now is the time to demonstrate the value and superiority of internal vaccination (if I may so call it) by giving a dose of VARIOLINUM. In the United States, those who have used VARIOLINUM find it as good a prophylactic as the crude method, and it is absolutely free from the sequellae of septic conditions, skin eruptions and tubercular infection.

This latter I have traced several times as a direct result after vaccination. I know of three cases of cancer resulting from it. In one woman, it appeared at the point of scarification. In another, a young woman of nineteen, one breast became malignant a few months after vaccination. In another woman, fearful results followed scarification on the thigh; finally, the glands became hard, sore, and, one after another, were removed, until those of the groin became involved, and the surgeon thought unwise to excise. The X-ray was applied with bad results, and the end came in a few months.

So serious have been the consequences from vaccination that a few years ago the State of Iowa finally passed a bill in the Legislature to the effect that the homoeopathic internal vaccination be acknowledged and recognized as valid.

Does it not stand to reason that if a poison injected into the system is capable of so quickly and violently producing tetanus or septicaemia, causing death in a few hours or days (such cases occur every time we have a small-pox scare), that it must be capable of producing, more slowly, terrible chronic effects? There can be no doubt that vaccination by scarification is promoting rapid increase of cancer, tuberculosis and nervous diseases. They are not satisfied with a good small scar, but it must be a half-inch in diameter, as though the size of the scar regulated the immunity!

If it becomes necessary to immunize a patient, give a dose of VARIOLINUM dry on the tongue, any potency from 2 c to cm according to the susceptibility of the individual to the homoeopathic remedy. If the following symptoms manifest themselves in a few hours or days, he can be considered immune. I give the symptoms that have been reported by my patients:

In a very sensitive patient, you find, in a few hours, a general disturbance of the system, followed by headache, back and limbs aching, and great restlessness, rarely a fever. Then again, some have nausea and diarrhoea with prostration. In twenty-four hours, the conditions usually disappear and the patients feel perfectly well. In the less susceptible person, it may take four or five days to take effect.

I always request that a report be made in a week's time and, if there are no results, I repeat the dose; but this is seldom necessary.

I know of cases of small-pox that the attending physician permitted to remain in the home (two, in particular, where the families were large), and each member of the family was given a dose of VARIOLINUM 2 c for several days, unless immediate effect appeared. The patient was quarantined in a remote part of the house, with the mother in charge, and no one contracted the disease. The patient received a dose of VARIOLINUM every hour for seven or eight hours, or until the fever and general symptoms were relieved. Result, a rapid recovery.

You have noted my frequent repetition of the dose in acute diseases, while in chronic we give only the single dose at long intervals. There seems to be no prescribed law as to the length of time for continuing a remedy, but in severe, acute sicknesses the system requires more, as the action is more quickly exhausted. (ORGANON §§ 246-248.) When the patient is under the influence of the remedy, noted by an abatement of pain, or a general improvement, it is time to discontinue and use Sac. Lac. in water, and continue with it as long as improvement continues. Many of

us err, in both acute and chronic cases, in changing the remedy too soon, or repeating too often. (ORGANON § 245.)

I cannot better advise for a clearer understanding in these points than, say, read carefully, side by side, THE ORGANON and Dr. Kent's "Homoeopathic Philosophy." Light will then fall on dark and obscure places, and you will see the science of Hahnemann's principles.

PYROGEN

This, as you know, is a product of sepsis. It is a remedy that has long been in use with us, and the Old School has again appropriated our ideas, giving us no credit, and proclaiming to the world their wonderful, new, scientific, discovery, using this product in crude form. It has been used by us in septicaemia, sapraemia, from either surgical or puerperal infection, from sewer-gas infection, and sometimes in diphtheria and typhoid, when the system becomes thoroughly poisoned and death seems inevitable, when these symptoms present:

Tongue clean and fiery red, smooth, as though varnished; dry and cracked;
Throat dry and articulation difficult;
Intense restlessness, body feels sore and bruised, must move to find a comfortable spot to ease pain;
Chill begins in back, between scapulae and is severe;
Temperature rises rapidly to 103° or as high as 106°; pulse rapid and wiry 140-170, *out of proportion to the temperature*;
Skin dry.

In these cases, PYROGEN works wonders.

A woman with septicaemia had been given up by two Old School doctors, who said that nothing could be done and she would die in a few hours. I was called to the case, and was of the same opinion; but I found a perfect picture of PYROGEN. One powder PYROGEN cm. was placed on her tongue, and placebo, in water, for her to take every hour for seven hours. If, at the expiration of this time, she did not feel improved, another powder was to be taken. If there was the slightest improvement, under

no circumstances should she take the powder. Much to my surprise, the next morning she was better, and reported that in two hours after taking my medicine she felt a decided improvement.

These are the cases where we must move with the utmost caution and be patient. A repetition would either have spoiled the case or produced aggravations. Recovery was the final result.

ANTHRACINUM

When infection takes place from malignant ulcers, carbuncles or surgical wounds, with intense burning and stinging, and red streaks extend along the course of the lymphatic, a dose of this nosode quickly brings the rapid extension of the infection to an end.

DIPHATHERINUM

DIPHATHERINUM, or the Homoeopathic Antitoxin, both as a prophylactic and a remedy to be considered in diphtheria, shows its superiority over the ordinary commercial product, in that eczema, nervous complication, or weak heart after administration, do not follow as a result. The commercial product has become almost universally used by all schools, although we find many of the Old School and Eclectics who oppose its use, as well as the thorough homoeopath.

Not many years ago, the "Opsonic Index" was discovered and considered a potent factor in determining the degree of the recuperative powers of the patient. In a recent conversation with a leading scientist of the Allopathic school, speaking upon the value of the Opsonic Index, he said,

The discoverer who had placed such value upon its use has practically discarded it as untrustworthy, as, upon repeated tests made at comparatively short intervals, it was found the index fluctuated too much to be depended upon scientifically.

and, personally, he, (the speaker,) considered it of little value.

Many of our school are placing much stress upon this test of the vital force or the resisting power.

Hahnemann recognized that there is some unseen force acting within us in the system, and knew that this invisible force must be roused to perfect a cure; and also that, if this vital force maintains its normal condition, we are immune to deleterious influences. (ORGANON §§ 9-12.) Possibly, with the unique training of our school to investigate the finer points of the human economy, our scientists may be able to perfect the value of the Opsonic Index; but they must watch constantly lest they become materialists, as this is a tendency developing among those who do not value the potency, and they apparently think they must feel, see and smell, in order to accomplish results. Dr. W. J. Hawkes of Los Angeles, Cal., says:

I heartily agree that the homoeopath must keep abreast with scientific progress. No matter what investigations are made, I am heartily in favor of our knowing it before the Old School; but it seems to me they have undertaken almost an impossible task in endeavoring to ascertain the action of drugs, and how they operate in producing the symptom. They must first learn what is life itself. This Opsonic Index is all right; it is going to prove Homoeopathy; but is there not a better way than the present method? In a case of malaria under Old School treatment, it had become chronic; microscopical examination of the blood showed malarial germs; they had treated it with quinine. When the case came to me, after carefully studying, Natrum mur was administered. Three days later, chills ceased and, upon subsequent examination of the blood, no germs were found. What killed the germs? The indicated remedy raised the vital power of the individual so Nature herself killed the microbes.

It is absurd to inject or administer enough of any drug to kill those microbes already in the individual. The patient is apt to be the first victim, but if the indicated homoeopathic remedy removes the obstacles in Nature's way, Nature, being free from encumbrance, does the work, kills the microbes by enabling the vital force of the body to destroy them, and no danger is done to the patient.

Dr. Hawkes has aptly expressed the sentiments of the homoeopaths.

ANTITOXIN

Why do physicians use antitoxin?

Because they know of no other means to raise the Opsonic Index and strengthen the organism to produce proper antibodies. Certainly, the

percentage of deaths with the allopathic treatment has been less than before the introduction of antitoxin, but has it lessened ours? I think not, and a few statistics published in the Medical Gazette bear me out in my statement.

No. of Cases	Treatment	No. of Deaths	% of Deaths
34,	Hom. remedies alone	4	
81,	Hom. rem. and antitoxin.	8	
114,	Hom. remedies alone	8	7.02
205,	Hom. rem. and antitoxin.	16	7.80

Cases for 6 years: 1904-1910

148,	Hom. remedies alone		8.11
286,	Hom. rem. and antitoxin.		8.39

Cases for 6 years: 1898-1904

283,	Hom. remedies alone		2.61
70,	Hom. rem. and antitoxin.		1.32
530,	Hom. remedies alone	22	4.04
368,	Hom. rem. and antitoxin.	24	6.92

Jan. 15, 1910. Records Col- ogne, France, reports

When only 8,000 units of anti- toxin were used.....	32
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Had our homoeopaths clung to the use of remedies, instead of mixing, this rate might have been less.

Many physicians who use DIPHTHERINUM as a prophylactic in the families of their diphtheria patients say they have not had a second case in one family, after administering it.

In cases of strumous diathesis, when symptoms are mostly objective:

Weak, too prostrated to complain;
Tonsils and palatine arches dark red, swollen,
almost painless;
Glands of neck much swollen;
Membrane thick, dark gray or brownish
black;
Eyes dull and besotted;
Marked debility;
Temperature subnormal; pulse weak and
rapid;

or,

Prostration profound since the beginning;
Swallowing possible without pain, but
fluids are vomited or returned
through the nostrils;

DIPHTHERINUM is a most valuable remedy, in any potency to which the patient usually responds. If 200 or 1m is used, doses should be repeated frequently until results are evident.

The remedy is also to be thought of in post-diphtheritic paralysis.



"The entire pathogenetic effects of the several medicines must be known; that is to say, all the morbid symptoms and alterations in the health that each of them is specially capable of developing in the healthy individual must first have been observed as far as possible, before we can hope to be able to find among them, and to select, suitable homœopathic remedies for most of the natural diseases."

ORGANON, § 106.

The Proving of Radium Bromide*

By GUY BECKLEY STEARNS, M. D., NEW YORK CITY

One milligram of the 1,800,000 activity of pure RADIUM BROMIDE was weighed out, and the trituration was begun with that quantity. The provings were made from the 6x, 12x, and the 30x triturations.

A measurable quantity of this active and powerful salt was present in each of these strengths, as was shown by the electroscope and the photographic plate. During the action of the 6x, the urine of the provers was rendered radio-active. All the experimenters developed symptoms, some of which persisted several weeks after discontinuing the drug. All of them experienced sensations which are characteristic both as to nature and location.

The pains were located deep in the joints, and were described as being in the articulations. They were of two kinds:

Dull ache, which appeared gradually and stayed with the prover a long time.

Sharp pains, which appeared and disappeared suddenly, or appeared suddenly and gradually wore away.

These pains changed place, and in some provers alternated from side to side. In two, the right side was more affected than the left.

Invariably occurred within twenty-four hours.

These pains are particularly significant when considered in conjunction with their frequent occurrence in the large-toe joints, and confirm the very evident curative value of RADIUM in gout and chronic rheumatoid conditions.

LOCALITY.

Nearly all had pains in one or the other large-toe joints.

All had pains at the sacro-lumbar junction, deep in the articulation; aching was dull and intense.

Its selective action in the lumbo-sacral region should prove useful in acute conditions when lumbago is a symptom.

MODALITIES.

All the men provers were very restless with the pains, compelled to move about.

Motion aggravated the pains at first, but continued motion relieved them.

They had strong desire for the open air, and all the symptoms disappeared or were better when going out-of-doors.

(These two modalities were absent in the women provers.)

In most cases there was marked aggravation of all the symptoms from the latter part of the afternoon until after dinner.

*Read before the New York State Homœopathic Society, October II, 1911.

General symptoms were better after eating, in most provers.

physical generals.

A strong desire to stretch the muscles, with relief from the stretching, was present.

Intense weakness of the lower limbs, with languor, developed in all.

Numbness, when crossing the legs, occurred in some.

Soreness of the muscles all over the body developed in two.

The foregoing symptoms and modalities were the first to appear in the proving, and were present in all cases.

The tired, weak sensation in the lower extremities, as the provers said, "from the small of the back, down," was so characteristic as to be considered a key-note of the remedy. This was so pronounced as to make a strong effort necessary in walking, though continued walking gave relief.

MIND.

Mental symptoms were present in some of the provers, but usually developed some time after the physical.

Irritability and easy vexation first appeared.

Depression, discouragement and dissatisfaction then appeared.

In one of the women provers the depression reached a very distressing point, so that she would waken at night in fear, and desire light and company. Her sleep was restless, and she was troubled by dreams, which awakened her, and for some time she could not be sure whether they were real or not. Dreams were always troubled; of fire; of attempting suicide; of physical exertion. Unlike most of the provers, she was not especially better in the open air, but obtained much relief from a bath.

Apprehension, as though something would happen, with

Fear in the dark.

Concentration difficult.

VERTIGO,

Vertigo was a prominent symptom in two provers.

After three weeks, in one, brought on by rising or reading steadily.

Intense, with tendency to fall to the left, necessitating walking

with the left hand against the wall, for support, continuing for a day or two, appearing after he had awakened suddenly with a sensation of an electric shock through the body, in the second prover.

Relief in the open air.

Relief after eating and from lying.

Worse when sitting or walking.

These modalities were strongly expressed in this condition.

The physical cause of this vertigo was not apparent from any of the examinations made, though the symptom was distinctly an effect of the drug.

HEAD.

Terrific headache over the left eye, extending to the occiput.

Relieved by warmth.

Aggravated by cold and pressure.

Aside from the headaches, however, cold was more agreeable than warmth.

Dull, frontal headache, with a tight sensation.

Headache from the occiput up over the vertex.

Extremely dull, frontal headache, in one prover, three weeks after discontinuing the drug.

Aggravation in late afternoon, marked, in most of the headaches.

Relief in open air, also marked in most headaches.

This last amounted, in many experimenters, to an air-hunger.

Pains simulated the neuralgic and rheumatic types, never the gastric; and, in this respect, correspond to the general character of the action of the drug, as already suggested.

EYES.

Heaviness of the eye-lids was caused by the drug.

Distinct ptosis, in one case, worse in right eye, with lachrymation.

Discharge, thin, yellowish, purulent, stuck the lids together and formed a yellow crust, occurred after three weeks, in the ptosis subject.

Irritation of the margins of the lids, in another.

RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

The respiratory organs were affected by rather violent symptoms. Rawness or soreness in the throat was the beginning.
 Worse, swallowing.
 Relieved by cold drinks.
 Dry, teasing cough, after a day.
 Occasioned by tickling sensation in the larynx.
 Kept prover awake at night.
 Worse lying down, and soon after going to bed.
 After beginning to cough, the subject could not stop.
 Tickling in the throat was very disagreeable and persistent, relieved by open air.
 During the cough, there was distinct aversion to sweets.
 Bruised, sore sensation in chest in two provers, who did not develop the cough.
 In the region of the sternum.
 As though the two sides of the chest were pushed together.
 Soreness of the throat, with splintery sensation, preceded sore sensation in the chest in one of the provers.
 Relieved by swallowing cold water.
 Expectoration occurred in only one case, where the irritation began with soreness of the throat, followed by a hacking cough.
 Frothy, white mucus, which soon became tenacious.
 Constriction sensation was felt principally about the heart, intense.
 Cough was so troublesome in one prover that it kept her awake several nights, and had to be palliated.

Spongia, Ignatia and *Coccus cacti* were given with little relief but *Rhus venenata* stopped the cough at once.

Rhus venenata, in fact appears to be the best antidote for RADIUM, which is another significant point in relation to its gouty symptoms.

Although the cough symptoms were very severe, they did not appear to be due to any inflammatory condition of the lungs, but to a laryngeal irritation.

DIGESTIVE ORGANS were somewhat affected.

Aversion to sweets developed.
 Empty, all-gone sensation.
 Craving for fresh pork, during and after the proving, in one man.
 Much gas formed in the intestines and there was
 Some griping, most characteristic modalities being
 Relief from walking about, and
 Relief from passing flatus.
 Sluggishness of the bowels was decided, with
 Retarded, though soft stools, or
 Alternate diarrhoea and constipation, with offensive flatus.
 Stool was clayey in consistency, in one case sticky.
 Rectum sore and excoriated during the movement, in cases of diarrhoea.

The total effect on the digestive organs can be characterized as sluggishness and appears to be incidental to the general depressing effect of the drug, rather than to any specific or selective relationship to those organs.

URINARY ORGANS.

Some atony of the urinary organs was caused, resulting in slowness in starting the urine.
 Urates were increased in quantity.
 Albumin was found in the urine in most of the provers.
 A few granular casts were observed in one case.

The irritative action of RADIUM on the kidneys may be due to its direct irritating qualities during its excretion, for there was enough RADIUM in the 6x to make the urine radio-active and there was enough in the 30x to affect the photographic plate. On the other hand, RADIUM may have a selective action on the kidneys.

METABOLISM of the body was profoundly influenced, as was shown by

Increase in the specific gravity of the urine, and
 Increase in the elimination of the uric acid derivatives.
 Loss of several pounds occurred in one of the male provers, during the experiment.

SEXUAL ORGANS.

Sexual functions were at first stimulated in the male, causing
Frequent nocturnal emissions, and
Amorous dreams.
Diminution of the sexual desire appeared later.
Menstrual flow was more profuse in the women,
Flow protracted.
Less painful than usual.
Headache usually present during menstruation was absent.

The women claim to have been much benefited by the proving, in regard to their menstruation and in their general health.

SKIN.

There were some strong skin symptoms.
Small, red papules on the face and chest, developed in some.
Similar eruption between the shoulders, in one.
Itching, worse in early evening and when undressing; better in bed and relieved by scratching.
Sensitive papulae over entire body, in another.
Scaly, itching eruption on the anterior surface of the thighs and the forearms was caused in another.
Itching better from warmth and scratching; worse from bathing.
Itching developed and partly disappeared in a scaly eruption on the back of the hands, one of the provers had developed after working for several years with X-ray and with RADIUM emanations. This always troubled him by cracking and bleeding in cold weather.
A sebaceous cyst developed over the lower part of the sacrum of one other prover.
Intense sensitiveness of the corns was observed in two provers.
Old bunions which had not been troublesome in a long time, became inflamed and painful, in the same provers.

This last symptom is quite striking and shows the relation of the drug to the large

toe joint and to irritated epithelial structure. Dr. J. T. Kent gave the 200th to an old gentleman on two different occasions, and several weeks after each administration a painful eruption came out on the body, without subjective symptoms. This exfoliated as bran-like scales, so that the sheets of his bed were covered in the morning.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

The effect on the circulatory system was of lowered tone as was evidenced by lowered blood pressure.

The elements of the blood itself were altered resulting in
An increase of the leucocytes to as much as 30 to 50 per cent above normal. This was confined to the polymorphonuclear neutrophiles, showing an increase in the protecting cells of the body.

The small lymphocytes were decreased.

In the foregoing, I have endeavored to select the most characteristic symptoms and modalities as they were presented by the provers. A detailed recital of the symptoms would be both tedious and confusing. However, a thorough understanding of the drug can be obtained only by studying the complete record which has appeared in the Journal of the American Institute of Homoeopathy and in the North American Journal of Homoeopathy.

The experiment was conducted with seven provers, four men and three women, and was due to the scientific spirit and initiative of Dr. Dieffenbach. Every prover was carefully examined before and during the proving, and observations were made on the urine and the blood. Dr. Copeland, Dr. Crump, and Dr. Sayer assisted Dr. Dieffenbach in this task. My work was the lesser one of questioning the subjects and bringing out the modalities.

As far as it has gone, this proving has been conducted as carefully, and as scientifically as modern clinical methods will allow, and is in every way up-to-date. But it can only be considered a foundation, for with

the limited number of provers, there have been only hints of many of the possibilities of the drug. Clinical reports are needed also, to confirm and fix the value of the modalities, some of which appear to be somewhat contradictory. These contradictions pertain to the aggravations and ameliorations from warmth and motion, and probably have to do with their relation to local and general conditions; e. g., some local conditions were better from warmth, while the general symptoms were better from cold.

The work has demonstrated, in a way nothing else could accomplish, how wrong is the idea of those who clamor for a boiled-down materia medica. On the contrary, a record of

every symptom is necessary for a true comprehension of the complete action of any drug. General characteristics are but the composite expression of the complete record of such symptoms as are grouped about some single function or part of the body, or of all taken together, and no symptom can be omitted.

In this proving, the character of the symptoms; the appearance of certain symptoms, weeks after the administration of the drug; and the persistence of other symptoms, show RADIUM to be a drug of very deep action, and bear out the experiences of its use in more material doses.

Its well-marked modalities should make it a remedy easy of verification.

Review of Dieffenbach's Proving

The literature of Homoeopathy has recently been enriched by the record of the proving of RADIUM BROMIDE conducted by Dr. William H. Dieffenbach in collaboration with Drs. Royal S. Copeland, Walter Gray Crump, Henry C. Sayre and Guy B. Stearns. The purest obtainable RADIUM BROMIDE was triturated by Mr. E. W. Runyon, of New York, to the 6x, 12x and 30x potencies. "The provers noted their daily symptoms for one week." In addition to this, some symptoms were developed in the person who made the trituration. The report was presented in the programs of the American Institute of Homoeopathy at Narragansett Pier, and the International Congress of Homoeopathy at London, during the past summer, an outline of the same having been contributed to the Society of Homoeopaths, meeting in Chicago. It has been printed in the Journal of the A. I. H. and in the North American Journal of Homoeopathy. The following résumé is based on that report.

RADIUM is a long acting, deeply acting remedy, its pace being similar to that of Sulphur and Silica. Some of the provers observed symptoms

appearing or recurring from one to four or more weeks after the administration of the remedy in the 6x and 12x potencies. This fact is intensely significant, a warning to guide those who prescribe it. When the power of potentized substances is once comprehended, it is clear that in this form it is possible to engraft on the system a powerful drug miasm, creating a sensitivity to its action in those who do not at first present a symptom image of the remedy. Such forced sensitivity and insidious effects are not easily eradicated. When it is homoeopathically indicated, if administered in too frequent doses, the first good will be destroyed and followed by disaster through the interfering action of the later doses. The insidious poisonous effects in such cases, progressing in those sensitive to it at the beginning of its administration, may continue throughout the life time and be transmitted as a drug miasm. The substance acts so deeply in the organism, entering the realm of the very construction of tissues.

Those who have worked with it have been impressed with the resemblance of its action to rheumatism,

(especially of gouty form), malignant and skin affections, nephritis, pulmonary inflammation and intestinal disturbances. The remedy has an evident affinity for joints, muscles, skin, kidney and mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, but for the most satisfactory results these tissue effects must not be the chief guide for the prescriber unless he courts disappointment at the outset. Not all forms of such affections, not all patients suffering arthritis, albuminuria, obstinate skin eruptions of eczematous type and malignant disorders are to be assumed proper subjects for this powerful weapon. If it be held as an instrument in our armamentarium *to be tried* indiscriminately, if possibly it may suit the case, not only disappointment but woeful abuse must follow its employment.

The certain guide to determine what cases should receive this marvelous agent and may be benefited by it, is similar to the guide for all our remedies, namely the symptom-image as revealed in the "symptoms of the patient," those that characterize the man in disorder.

The Radium subject suffers INTENSE MENTAL DEPRESSION, for which nothing in the environment or life circumstances appears accountable. (In the prover, depression usually present during menstrual period was absent during the proving.) *Sensation as if something terrible would happen* may accompany this. She is *afraid to be alone*, especially in the dark. Painfully IRRITABLE, he is vexed, out of all proportion to the trifling occurrences that call forth his

displeasure. *Anxiety*; RESTLESSNESS AT NIGHT IN BED, when awake with pain or during sleep. *Dullness, thinking is difficult*. Confused after waking.

WEARINESS; *aching through the entire body* or of affected parts. INCLINATION TO RECLINE. Loss of springiness in walking.

VERTIGO, with tendency to fall; gradually disappears; AMELIORATED IN OPEN AIR.

CRAVES OPEN AIR; AIR HUNGER; AMELIORATED IN OPEN AIR. Amelioration FROM CONTINUED MOTION; *from motion in bed; after eating; after sleep*; during menses; from warmth applied; from warm clothing and from bath. COMPLAINTS, INTERMITTENT, PERIODIC. *Disappearing gradually* (pains and other complaints). Aggravation AFTERNOON; EVENING; *night*; before menses.

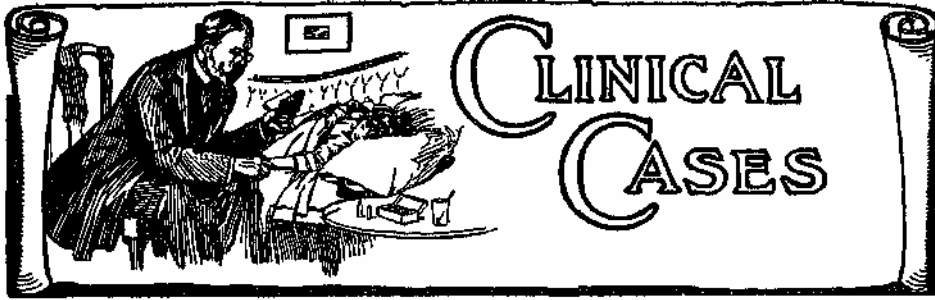
Pains BURNING; INTERMITTENT; *soreness, stiffness*, STICKING. SENSATION OF DRYNESS IN MUCOUS MEMBRANES. Sensation of warmth or heat, internally. *Heat in bed, with desire to uncover*. Chilliness internally. Perspiration absent or scanty. Succession of chill then heat, perspiration absent. Tickling sensation in mucous membranes.

Blood pressure DECREASED. Blood vessels contracted; Blood altered by *increased number of leucocytes*; INCREASED NUMBER OF POLYMORPHONUCLEAR NEUTROPHILES (the protecting cells), DECREASE IN SMALL LYMPHOCYTES.

Drowsiness during the day. Sleep disturbed by restlessness and dreams. Dreams vivid; exciting; active; of fire; of suicide. J. C. L.

Eighty per cent of our business men are addicted to "nervous rush," but it does not spell efficiency. On the contrary, it means waste of energy, loss of time, more mistakes, a dull brain, and a "tired out" state of existence. The remedy is poise.

—C. D. LARSON, in January "Efficiency."



"The individualizing examination of a case of disorder, . . . demands of the physician nothing but freedom from prejudice, sound sense and attention in observation, and fidelity in tracing the picture of the disorder."
ORGANON, § 83.

Diphtheria

BY H. HENDERSON PATRICK, M.D., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

EDITORIAL NOTE.—*In presenting this report of a few cases of diphtheria under homoeopathic treatment to the Congress of Homoeopathy in London, Dr. Patrick offers a suggestion, which, when carried into operation, will give an excellent basis for comparison of the results of our treatment and the old school treatment, with the bacteria as an index. Conceding that the destruction of the bacilli is desirable and that they cannot continue in a soil devoid of their sustaining substance, conceding also that normal fluids of the body are the most unfavorable medium for the specific bacteria, the value of transforming the condition of the patient from the abnormal clinical aspect termed diphtheria to one in which the mucous membrane is normal, is conclusive. In the light of this evidence, contagion and quarantine considerations may profitably be revised.*

It has been my experience, and I presume it has also been yours, when talking to orthodox medical men regarding Homoeopathy and the results to be derived from homoeopathic treatment, that they almost invariably turn the conversation to the treatment of Diphtheria. The orthodox physician seems to feel that here, at any rate, he is on safe ground. The homoeopath will surely not have the temerity to claim that the results of homoeopathic treatment of diphtheria are better than those to be derived from treatment with anti-diphtheritic serum.

It is not my intention to discuss the merits and demerits of anti-diphtheritic serum. No one, of course, will deny that its use is a tremendous advance on the methods of treatment adopted by the orthodox school prior to its introduction. I have always held, however, that the results of serum treatment are inferior to those which

can be obtained by the use of remedies selected according to the laws laid down by Hahnemann.

Holding such views, I have often found my arguments with medical men seriously hampered by the absence of statistics to back my assertions. Consequently, about a year ago, I began to note more carefully, the results of the homoeopathic remedy in cases of diphtheria. In order to compare results of the two treatments, I thought the best method would be to find how long the bacilli remained in the throat, after the commencement of treatment, in each case.

Unfortunately for my purpose, the sanitary arrangements in Glasgow are excellent, and cases of diphtheria are not common. During the year, only three cases have come under my observation. As two of these are of considerable interest, I shall briefly detail them.

The first was a man, forty years of

age, a patient of Dr. Gibson Miller's. He consulted Dr. Miller last October about a painful throat of about twenty-four hours' duration. At that time the symptoms had not developed, and Dr. Miller found nothing on which to prescribe except the fact that the pain had started on the right side and had spread to the left.

The prescription made was *Lycopodium* 30. The following day the patient reported being much worse, and Dr. Miller, having an excess of work at the time, asked me to take the case.

I found the patient lying with his head over the side of the bed, while thick, ropy, blood-stained saliva ran out of his mouth.

Throat: The pain was very acute and kept him awake all night. For some hours prior to my seeing him he had been unable to swallow anything, even a mouthful of water. He had noticed, however, that before the throat became so painful, cold things could be swallowed with more ease than hot. Pain worse on the left side. Examination revealed a patch of white membrane about the size of a three-penny piece, on the left tonsil.

Glands about the angles of the jaw were slightly enlarged and tender, especially on the left side.

Marked aversion to having anything around the neck.

Temperature was 101.8° and the pulse, rather feeble, about 120 per minute.

In spite of the fact that the throat symptoms had started on the right side and spread to the left, the other indications pointed so strongly to *LACHESIS* that I had slight hesitation in prescribing that remedy. Fincke's 1m potency was given dry on the tongue, every four hours.

When I visited the patient the following day, his wife informed me that he had been up and had had a hot bath and he expected to be at business again next day. He admitted however,

That he had felt very weak after the bath and it was not difficult to persuade him to remain in bed.

The membrane had completely disappeared from the throat, which, except for a slight redness, appeared quite normal. Both liquids and solids, either hot or cold, could be swallowed without pain. Temperature and pulse were normal.

SACCHARUM LACTIS was substituted for the *LACHESIS*. The throat gave no further trouble. A few days afterward some stomach symptoms cropped up, for which *LYCOPodium* appeared indicated. They were speedily removed by that remedy.

A swab taken from the throat at the beginning of the illness revealed the presence of Loeffler's bacillus. One taken three days after the *Lachesis* was given and another a few days later; both gave negative results.

Besides showing the rapid disappearance of the bacilli from the throat, this case, I think, brings out very clearly the complementary relationship of *LYCOPodium* and *LACHESIS*. The fact that the pain in the throat traveled from right to left, although the indicated remedy was undoubtedly *LACHESIS*, might be accounted for by assuming that the patient's chronic remedy, prior to the acute onset, was *LYCOPodium*. This assumption would appear to be borne out also by the stomach condition, calling for that remedy after the acute attack had passed.

The second case was a lady, twenty-four years of age, who had been under treatment for some time previous to the diphtheria, for chronic rhinitis and deafness. On the 10th of April last, she came to me complaining of pain in the throat and general weakness, of twenty-four hours' duration.

Throat: Pain was worse on the right side and extended to the ear, on swallowing.

She could swallow food of a medium temperature more easily than anything either hot or cold.

It had been much worse at night than at any other time of the twenty-four hours. There was a small patch of gray membrane on the right tonsil, with marked congestion of the entire pharynx.

Tongue was thickly coated and of a dirty yellow color; its edges were indented.

The prescription was *MERCURIUS SOL.* 30th, every four hours until the pain was relieved, combined with rest in bed and a liquid diet.

As this patient lived a considerable distance away, I asked her friends to inform me of her condition, daily. On the following day, 11th of April, she was reported to be feeling stronger,

although the throat continued painful. The MERCURIUS was continued, three times daily.

On the 12th the throat was much easier and on the following day, when I saw her, the pain was almost gone. The throat was much less congested and it was just possible to make out where the membrane had been.

The tongue was not quite clean although much improved.

Temperature and pulse were normal.

I suppose it must have been with the idea of hastening the cure that I was tempted to give two doses of MERCURIUS 200 before placing the patient on SACH. LAC. I had occasion to be from home for two days after this. When calling, on the 16th, I was informed that on the 14th (the day following the giving of the MERC. 200) the throat was considerably worse and it continued so on the 15th. Then the patient's mother, thinking the condition due to the absence of an evacuation of the bowels, gave an enema. The result was satisfactory so far as concerned the bowels, but the patient was so exhausted afterward that she fainted.

Throat (on 16th, when seen) was found distinctly more inflamed than on the 13th. A small superficial ulcer appeared on the right tonsil.
The pain was less than on the two preceding days.

Realizing that the patient was suffering from a Mercurial aggravation, I gave two doses of HEPAR SULPH. 5m, four hours apart. After twenty-four hours the pain had disappeared from the throat and the patient was in every respect normal.

Bacterial examination revealed the presence of diphtheria bacilli in a swab taken from the throat on the 10th, and negative results from swabs taken on the 13th and 16th, when clinically it was worse.

The third case occurred in a boy, seven years old, and presented no special features of interest. A swab from the throat at the beginning of the treatment revealed the presence of diphtheria bacillus and one taken two days afterward gave a negative result.

AH the bacteriological examinations were made by the Glasgow sanitary authorities. I have it on the authority of Dr. Buchanan, city bacteriologist, that under orthodox treatment the bacilli remain on the throat, on an average, for twenty-two days after the commencement of treatment, and that in nine per cent of cases they are present after six weeks.

It is obvious that we cannot generalize on three cases and it is for this reason that I have brought these cases to your notice, in order, if I could, to induce some here to note their diphtheria cases in a similar way, so that, in as short a time as possible, we might have a sufficient number of cases for statistical purposes. I feel sure that if we could place hard facts before some of our orthodox friends, indicating that our treatment is superior to theirs, even in such a disease as diphtheria (for which they claim, and not without some reason, to have found something in the nature of specific treatment,) it would not be difficult to interest them in the teachings of Samuel Hahnemann.

Diagnosis vs. the Homoeopathic Prescription

By WILLIAM HEINRICH SCHWARTZ, M. D., PERKASIE, PENNA.

So much value has been assigned to diagnosis by the majority of doctors that, to the laity, it appears all-important—the "open sesame" of the art. There is a notion that if the doctor is able to demonstrate, by the blood count or the Weidal reaction,

that the patient has leucocytosis or typhoid fever, his duties have been satisfactorily performed, whether the patient dies or recovers. It appears enough to know that he died of typhoid fever. As his reputation rests on his ability to make a proper diag-

npsis, he is so engrossed in care for diagnosis, as years pass by, that he cares less and less about remedial agents. Finally he says there is no virtue in drugs; and, according to his experience, this is a fact.

The homoeopath does not decry diagnosis. In fact, the careful homoeopath becomes the expert diagnostician, from careful observation and search for symptoms. Only such work enables him to differentiate the pathognomonic and the vital symptoms. The pathognomonic symptoms he uses in classifying the remedies, and for a guide in hygienic measures.

He recognizes that diagnosis offers very little aid in selecting the proper remedy for healing the sick. It has a tendency to lead away from Homoeopathy toward the routine practice of giving one or more remedies for diseases by name, e. g., Rhus and Bryonia, for rheumatism; Belladonna, Baptisia or Bryonia, or two of these in alternation, for typhoid fever. Such practice has proved unsatisfactory in results and harmful to the reputation of Homoeopathy. Had every homoeopath developed the practice of selecting remedies, regardless of the diagnosis, Homoeopathy would to-day be the dominant school of medicine.

The careful prescriber who bases his selection on the symptoms of a properly recorded case, is as certain of his remedies as is an artist with a brush, of his colors. After the remedy is administered, he is able to make definite • prognosis. (See Kent's "Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy," Lect. 35.)

The following reports serve as illustration.

CASE I. Mr. F. R., aet. 39 yrs. In bed and pitifully begging for relief.

1909

Nov. 27. Respiration intensely difficult.

Legs, tearing pain down right thigh from hip; left leg cold as ice at night.

Chest, intense pain, extending through to the back.

Liver region, sharp stitching pain; much suffering with liver.

Urine highly colored.

Cough in severe paroxysms, which are exhausting.

Changing position frequently; could not remain in one position comfortably.

Aggravation in every period of cold weather.

Aggravation intense, violent, in wet weather.

Craved hot milk, respiration easier after drinking it.

RHUS TOX. 200, three doses, two hours apart.

The next day, Mr. R. said he felt like another person, and had enjoyed a grand night's rest. The breathing was easier, and he was able to sit up.

I then elicited the following history: Five years before this, he had been a fireman in Denver, Colorado, where, during a large fire, in zero weather, he had been overheated, thoroughly soaked with water, frozen and thawed out, alternately, for several days, without rest, and living mostly on stimulants. This was followed by a severe siege of pneumonia. He suffered frequently with bronchitis, and constantly with heart trouble, which doctors pronounced "mitral insufficiency." After several years of suffering, he was placed on the retired list, with a life pension, as incurable.

I told him that I thought he could be cured. In one week he was able to be out, gaining strength and appetitedaily.

1910

Jan. 2. Pains began to be troublesome again, in thigh and liver.

Liver much swollen, but suffering not intense enough to repeat the remedy.

Jan. 7. Violent inflammation of lungs, with symptoms resembling BRYONIA.

BRY. 200 in water. One teaspoonful every half-hour for three hours.

If copious perspiration or sleep occurred, he was not to be disturbed nor to receive further medicine.

He slept after the fourth dose, and had a good night's rest. For several days he progressed nicely. On the 10th of January, PHOSPHORUS being clearly indicated, I gave of the 500th, three doses, two hours apart.

Recovery was uninterrupted. By the 28th of January, 1911, he was so robust that he went to work, a thing he had been unable to do for five years.

CASE 2. Mr. Al. B., a ranchman, for a number of years, suffered paroxysms of dyspnoea. He came for treatment in the spring of 1908, but through several months' observation,

I could not decide upon a remedy. He suffered intensely with constipation; had a violent temper; had taken much quinine and calomel, and was emaciated. Becoming weaker and weaker, he was finally obliged to sell his cattle, being unable to follow them. He said he could not ride his horse any more, as that always made him much worse.

This information led me to give him SEPIA 3m (J), which was repeated in three months. I never saw a more remarkable change in a patient. He progressed splendidly until September, when one of the old sieges appeared. These had recurred several times a year, since childhood.

He had terrible pain in the heart region, with intense prostration and difficult breathing. All clothing had to be opened around the throat. He lay in a stupor, without unconsciousness. Temperature 102.

LACHESIS 200, three doses, one-half hour apart, relieved him promptly, and he has not had a recurrence of these paroxysms since. He has not had a repetition of this remedy, and only once has needed any medicine. January, 1911, he received SULPHUR, 10M.

He returned to the cattle business, and is able to ride in the saddle all day, without ill effect. I since learned that when he was a boy, over thirty years ago, he was bitten, or rather, stung, by a rattlesnake.

CASE 3. MRS. K., aet. 65 years.

1911.

July 27. Abdomen much swollen since yesterday.

Pain in left hypochondrium and hypogastrium, extends around from the back to the abdomen, intermittent, resembling labor pains.

Amelioration, lying on back.

Hands hot.

Head, heavy as an iron skull-cap.

Back BO tired she cannot raise it.

Nausea, no vomiting. Breath, very offensive odor.

Rectum, watery offensive discharge.

No fecal evacuation for twelve days.

Chilly and hot alternately; no thirst.

Cannot stand the heat of the stove.

Anxiety and restlessness; sleepiness; discontented.

Amelioration, reclining on the back.

Agg., reclining on either side.

Nosebleed.

I recognized it as a case of impacted faeces, and found in the repertory, *caust.*, *gels.*, *lac.d.*, *lach.*, OPIUM and *plb.* for impaction, but, as Dr. Kent had often told me, "only when the symptoms agree."

The symptoms did not agree with the image of any of those remedies, so I inquired her history from childhood. She had the usual children's diseases. Menstruation began at the age of sixteen, late and protracted. Had fourteen children. Headaches frontal, worse in a hot room and when near the fire. Always was warm-blooded. Sleep never refreshing. Wept when referring to her children not living. She received PULSATILLA in 200th potency, and had prompt relief, so that she had a good night's rest.

The next day she reported pains less intense in the morning, but returning in the evening, and received PULS. 10m.

July 30. Legs, sensation of water cork-screwing and flowing down.

Jerking of legs accompanies pains.

Pain in gluteal muscles extending downward.

Abdomen, paroxysms of pain, increasing in number and intensity.

Resemble labor pains, only much worse.

Amel., sitting, and from quiet.

Agg., while lying, and from motion.

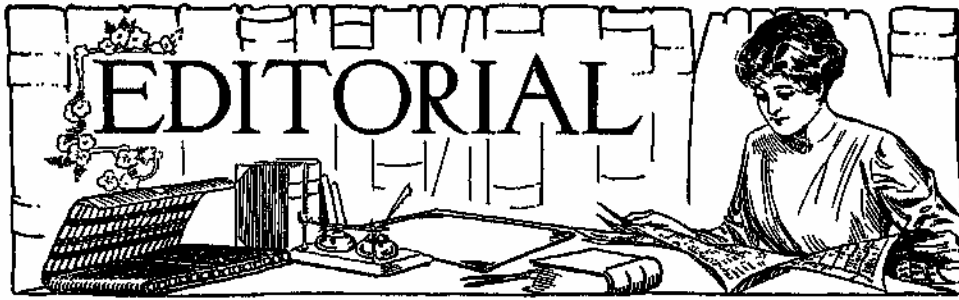
Sleepy, but cannot sleep, because of increase in pain the moment she reclines, and inability to recline on the side.

Restlessness, unable to be quiet, but motion aggravates.

Goes from bed to chair and chair to bed.

POLS. 10M. Followed soon by rectal evacuation and general relief.

The following day she was free from pain, and in less than four days was going up and down stairs a dozen times a day.



Greeting

IT may be asked what excuse THE HOMOEOPATHICIAN can offer for its appearance. Our readers are entitled to a frank and direct explanation of this most important question.

The Society of Homoeopaths has realized the need of a journal in which to publish its papers for the preservation of the works of its members. No sooner was this conclusion reached than many supporters and friends of our cause made known their desire to read the reports and papers of the Society. As preparations grew, the field broadened, and it was finally concluded to offer THE HOMOEOPATHICIAN to all who love the cause of Homoeopathy. It has been thought wise to open out with strength and zeal, to see what we can do as our part to broaden the uses of the only pure medical art ever given to man. We shall try to reward our friends by furnishing them evidence of the universality of the law of cure, and to conquer our enemies by the same method. If our friends are furnished clearer and fuller results than can be furnished by the so-called representatives of modern science, then our enemies will certainly feel the effect of such instruction if we continue to furnish them long enough. We have therefore come to remain.

We desire the friendship of all journals and colleges that are teaching Homoeopathy and no others. We shall declare war upon nobody, no journal and no college. Our purpose will be never to be critical, but to stand for the truth, the principle and the law.

The journal is the organ of its readers whether they be few or many, and it proposes to furnish evidence that medical agents proved upon the healthy are the safest and speediest means for curing all curable diseases of man and animals. As the art of healing depends upon law, we feel a deep certainty that whatever of good may come to view, by the aid of modern science through laboratory investigations, must conform to law, or perish, in due course of events. Very much of our materia medica is *one hundred* years old, and all educated homoeopaths believe that it will be fuller and richer at the end of another century. All old school methods, even the opsonic index, will be gone in less than a century, and its drugs, now in use, will be replaced by new ones in a decade. All that is known of those that remain will be in proportion to their conformation to the Law of Similars.

We desire to come into the arena where all knowledge and uses may

develop in an orderly manner, dictated by law and confirmed by experience. We desire to instruct willing listeners and shall cooperate with all writers and readers to this end. Homoeopathic therapeutics, as it conforms to law, comprises philosophy, materia medica and clinical medicine, even when required by the surgeon. Whatever shall broaden our knowledge in these will find coöperation in this venture. Our writers will present facts and principles and not controversial theories. Personal insinuations and thrusts will not be offered to our readers, and when coming from outside sources will seldom receive attention. Principles may be advocated ever so earnestly if they conform to the law and it will be assumed that all who hold to principles and law are friends and strive only to impress, by earnest endeavor, that which, to them, appears to stand forth as belonging to order.

This journal will not be found in the "middle of the road" at any time, nor at any time willing to compromise for the sake of peace. The principles for which we stand are not ours. The principle is or is not. The remedy is, or is not, similar. There is no half way nor middle ground. We stand for the proved remedy and not for clinical experience; for the single remedy and not for two nor several; not for serums, until they are proved and recorded in symptoms as thoroughly as are the disease forms for which they stand; not for pathological findings as a basis of prescribing. Whatever in medicine has been "demonstrated to be useful" is nothing unless it has been demonstrated to conform to law and its usefulness or curing powers are according to the Law of Similars. All other so-called discoveries are believed to be hurtful. Therefore, these pages will not contain papers that do not accord with law and order.

K.

THE Veterinary Section, Exchanges, and Queries and Answers have been omitted to give space in this number for the several lengthy papers. Look for them next month.

L.

HAVE YOU noticed our cover design? It is intended to symbolize the purpose of THE HOMOEOPATHICIAN: To transmit the light of truth to all parts of the earth, to dispel the clouds of doubt, uncertainty and insufficient knowledge relating to the healing art of medicine.

L.

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WE CONGRATULATE our readers upon the valued cooperation of the J. Horace McFarland Company, of Harrisburg, and its experienced craftsmen. Its many years of artistic magazine work make this establishment a most desirable medium for presenting our good things of high standard.

L.



"There's a chiel amang ye takin' notes an' sure she'll prent it."—(OLD ENGLISH.)

Eighth Quinquennial International Congress of Homoeopathy: A Monument to Samuel Hahnemann

For many years I have felt the need of more, and even more knowledge of the *Law of cure*—as promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann. This need has been accentuated since becoming a close student of James Tyler Kent. Dr. Kent teaches his students, by example and by precept, the beauty and the necessity of clinging close to the ORGANON.

Often my thoughts have led me to wish that I might catch intenser inspiration, and see a new vision of the Seer of Cöthen, so be enabled to do better work than ever for suffering humanity. I've read his writings, and reviewed his life history; then I planned to visit the land of his birth. This past summer, I had this great privilege of acquainting myself with the paths he trod, found myself in the places where he lived, from his birth to his last resting-place.

I was appointed one of the delegates from the A. I. H., and also one of the delegates from the Society of Homoeopaths, to present papers at the International Congress of Homoeopathy, held, last July, in London, England.

We sailed early in the summer for Germany, later motoring through the Austrian Tyrol, Switzerland, France, and England. Followers of Hahnemann, I wish I could transmit to you something of the joy that thrilled my being when I trod the streets of Meissen, the city where he was born; rode over the same beautiful hills of

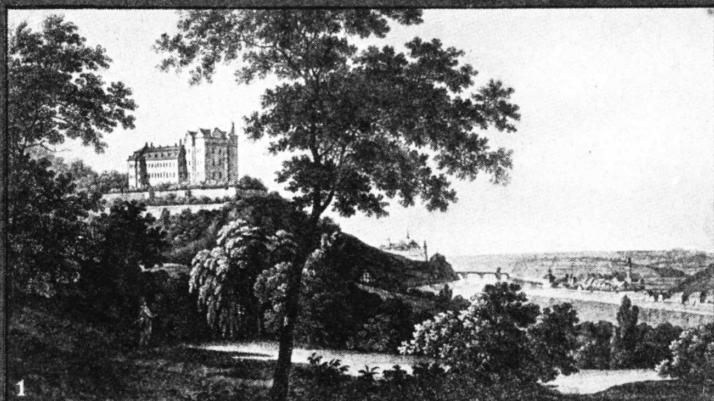
fair Saxony; glided up and down the river along whose shores he romped, as a lad; visited the same great castles, and looked upon the landscapes he loved. We went to the porcelain factory, where his father's skilled brush had executed exquisite ware.

As I traveled on from place to place, hallo-wed by his presence, he seemed near, and there came new visions of my great master. From these scenes of the life of Hahnemann I hastened to London.

Here, in the International Congress of Homoeopathy, was the embodiment of his life-work—his perpetual living monument. Here I met those who were the living exponents of THE ORGANON; strong, beautiful, in their faith; able, and eager, to break a lance in his cause.

Medical men from all climes, full of enthusiasm, based on years of happy experiences, gathered at this latest and, to my mind, best, International Congress of Homoeopathy. They came from Italy, from Russia, from India, from all parts of the continent and Great Britain. It is impossible even to mention here all in this noble array. Yet I must speak of a few.

The scholarly paper, itself a work of art,—yes, a classic,—delivered by the able president, Dr. George Burford, of London; the powerful addresses of Dr. Miller, of Glasgow, and Dr. Tyler, of London, were a mighty force for all that is best. Dr. John



HAHNEMANN'S RESIDENCES AND GRAVE

1. Meissen, the town of his birth. 2. His birthplace in Meissen. 3. His residence in Coethen, 1821-1835.
4. Monument over his grave in Père La Chaise, Paris.



BANQUET IN CONNAUGHT HALL, LONDON, ENG., INTERNATIONAL HOMOEOPATHY CONGRESS, 1911

Clarke's paper was universally admired. We are all proud of Dr. John Weir, and are grateful for his indefatigable labor, which contributed largely to the great success of the Congress. Dr. MacNish was willing to travel around the world, visiting Institutions and meeting physicians, in the interests of true Homoeopathy.

There was true regret that James Tyler Kent was not able to be present; yet he was much in evidence. He has spoken powerfully through the printed page, and the impress of his teachings was upon the finest papers delivered. His devoted students were his living representatives, urging always and forever THE ORGANON, and thus the eternal Law of Cure—*Similia similibus curantur*. Everybody loves Dr. E. B. Nash, as his papers and books ring true with a love for Samuel Hahnemann.

Last September, we stood at Hahnemann's tomb, in Père La Chaise, Paris, France. A broad shaft, winged toward the base, forms the solid background for the noble bust.

Above, is inscribed, in large, deep letters, the legend, *Hahnemann Fondateur de L'Homoeopathie*, and the dates. On each side of the pedestal are tablet memorials of his great achievements. On the base is inscribed *Souscription Internationale*.

In the name of the host of his American followers, with my grateful patients, we covered his grave with choice roses. On the ornamental cap of one wing of the shaft hangs a large permanent wreath, which was presented by several French homoeopathic physicians. To the other side I lifted a sweet child—yes, a beautiful little girl, healed, when all other help had failed, by the use of Hahnemannian Homoeopathy. With loving hands and grateful heart, she placed over it a corresponding wreath,—all speaking words of praise of him whose sacred dust rests beneath. I thought of teachers and comrades and patients at home, and, for their sakes also, I laid my tribute, with tender emotion, on the grave of Samuel Hahnemann.
A. EUGENE AUSTIN, M.D., H.M.

The Work of the Field Secretary of the A. I. H.

To the United States belongs the credit, among all countries of the world, of having the best organization in the interest of Homoeopathy. The American Institute of Homoeopathy is the oldest national medical organization in existence, and the commission and support of an active, traveling, Field Secretary is one of its latest policies.

If the question be asked what need there is for such an officer, or what is the value to the organization, to its members, or to Homoeopathy, of such an one, the answer is found in the results achieved in the past two years.

Dr. A. H. Arndt was, for many years, active in the work of the American Institute, though not always prominently in evidence at the annual meetings; for years, a professor in various colleges, filling the chair of

Materia Medica for Homoeopathy; author of text-books, valued by students and practitioners; and for many years, editor of the foremost medical journal of the western coast section. He was selected by the Institute, as Field Secretary, at the meeting held in San Francisco, in 1910.

Probably no member of that organization is better suited to the role which Dr. Arndt has accepted. His former activities, in societies, in college work, and journalism have made him widely familiar with the conditions and the work of the profession for the past forty years, and also familiar to many who were his students or readers of his literary works. This mutual acquaintance becomes a strong and personal factor in meeting the doctors in all parts of the country, and discussing with them in their own localities of practice, the

prime factors of professional propaganda which he desires to urge upon the attention of all.

The Field Secretary demonstrates the value of his position, collecting and presenting evidence which cannot be refuted, pointing unmistakably to the merits of the cause and to the value of loyalty and organization. He emphasizes, everywhere, whether addressing large audiences or small gatherings of a few local representatives of the school, the distinctive position of Homoeopathy; that its very fundamental contentions and those of the Old School, in precept and in practice, render impossible any merging of the two schools so long as neither relinquishes the faith of its foundation, nor admits the superiority of the contentions of the other.

There can be no compromise between conviction that sickness is most promptly, mildly and permanently cured by the use of medicines according to the Law of Similia, the basis of Homoeopathy, and the therapeutic nihilism which declares that there is no value in medicines, and hence other measures, exclusive of medicine, must be the dependence of the physician for healing—the modern claim of Old School professors.

Neither can there be any compromise between the crude materialism of the Old School, which seeks the primary cause of sickness in tissue change, and the vitalistic doctrine so ably promulgated and utilized by Hahnemann in banishing all forms of sickness, even before it is ultimated in tissue change.

Regardless of amiability, courtesy, and social good fellowship, mutually enjoyed by those devoted to these opposite convictions, no compromise in professional conviction and practice is possible, to justify a union of the two schools in one professional organization.

The Field Secretary, in his repeated discussions, in the course of extended travel through the states, presents the standards of Hahnemann's teaching as worthy, and compelling the loyalty of those who have

enlisted under this banner. So ably has he met, with spirit and irrefutable facts, the coolness, indifference and waning enthusiasm of members of the profession, even those widely separated from other students of Homoeopathy, more or less isolated from colleagues of the same faith, and always in the minority among the doctors of the community, that, almost unconsciously to themselves, the disciples of Hahnemann have roused and awakened to a realization of the power of the doctrines and the materia medica in application, and a realization that loyalty to principle is superior to simple love of good-fellowship offered by Old School societies in exchange for relinquishing that loyalty.

As did the Grecian, Spartacus, to his countrymen gladiators, in Rome, Dr. Arndt appeals to his colleagues to be true to their manhood, to perpetuate the faith which has made their success possible, and to support the work of colleges and lend each, his or her aid, by membership and participation, in the local, state and national organizations.

The fact that thousands of communities of 300 or more of population, are calling for homoeopaths to administer to their needs, where they desire no other form of medical practice, is a strong incentive to direct students of medicine to the colleges for Homoeopathy, especially in the face of universal admission by the Old School teachers and practitioners, that the number of graduates from their colleges is far in excess of the demands or the opportunities of the country for their support.

Dr. Arndt unhesitatingly declares that, could he have foreseen, two years ago, the radical changes that have occurred in the various communities he has revisited, where defaulting societies have revived and active interest in Homoeopathy, in doctrine and application, has asserted and held its place in discussions and in practice, he would have closed his office more speedily, to carry the stimulus of the Institute appeal. J. C. L.



To the college student THE HOMOEOPATHICIAN presents itself in the

role of Elder Brother to encourage by the example of those in the advance, faithfully employing the agents and the doctrines with which the student is newly making acquaintance; to supplement college instruction with elaboration of the Master's teaching, from the field of experience in actual practice; to supplement the clinic-course with the clinical experience and solution of problems from many states and countries. As Dr. George Burford said in his presidential address to the Congress of Homoeopathy at the recent meeting in London, "Homoeopathy is a World-fact," and its confirmations and verifications come from all countries.

It is recognized that the college course of today affords, among the numerous varied and necessary branchings of its curriculum, too scant a field and time for full exposition of the philosophy of Hahnemannian Homoeopathy, its therapeutics and materia medica. Since opportunity for the graduate to pursue such fuller study in post-graduate course is the exception, an available record of authentic exposition, demonstrations and provings is intended to be established in the pages of this journal.

"The medical art does not exist for the benefit of the medical art. Our science and our art, our institutions and our traditions are vassals to this over-lord, the physical

well-being of the state and the individual. For this we live and move and have our professional well-being. No considerations of science for science's sake—no glamour of the honor and glory of mere professionalism; no half-way house of this description can keep us from the simple truth enunciated in Plato, "The medical art does not exist for its own greatness." But the profession—or rather the service—of medicine is a great kinship reaching through all times and all lands. Within its hands are placed in a constantly increasing number, the keys of life and death."

"Homoeopathy is more, very much more, than a mere passing phase in the history of medicine; the reactionary extreme of yesterday from the dangerous excess of yesterday. It has all the distinctive qualities of constructive genius, possesses an intellectual edifice of its own, four-square to all the winds that blow, and naturally exerts some influence over its Hinterland. Homoeopathy plans for a future on the basis of its undeveloped powers as well as of its historic past."

"And the future of Homoeopathy is one which may well inspire the imagination and stimulate the Enthusiasm of the worker for humanity.

We look forward to its expansion, voluminous and harmonized, compact of facts and laws which embrace the whole field of curative and preventive medicine."—Address of Dr. George Burford, London.



What Homoeopathy Is and Is Not

EDITORIAL NOTE.—*Since the foundation of the system of Homoeopathy, leaflets and booklets have been prepared for distribution among those interested in the subject, but not in the profession. It has always been found that the people gladly hear and read the gospel of healing, and even ask for a simple presentation of it, which can be given to those whom they desire to interest. The following leaflets have been prepared by Dr. A. H. Arndt for general distribution, and application made for their copyright by the A. I. H. They may be had for fifty cents per hundred, or three dollars and fifty cents per thousand, by addressing Dr. A. H. Arndt, 656 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio. (What Homoeopathy Is will appear in February Issue.)*

1. Homoeopathy is not a new thing. Hippocrates, Galen, Haller, Stork, and many other great teachers in medicine, were familiar with the homoeopathic law of cure. Samuel Hahnemann (German physician and scientist) first recognized its full value and made its application general.

2. Homoeopathy is not a fad, like the succession of great discoveries constantly hailed as wonderful advances in scientific medicine, to drop out of sight and memory in a short time. Homoeopathy has been daily tested for more than a century, and its hold upon the intelligent in every community is stronger today than ever before.

3. Homoeopathy is not a complicated proposition beyond the comprehension of intelligent lay people. It rests upon a simple, demonstrable law of nature; that drugs in small doses will cure, in the sick, ailments whose symptoms closely resemble those that are caused when the same drug is taken in larger doses by a person in normal health.

4. Homoeopathy is not guess-work nor a fine-spun theory. Each one of the hundreds of drugs employed by homoeopaths has been "proved" or tested upon the healthy human organism, showing what organs, functions or structures it affects. Mark that these experiments are not made upon cats, dogs, or guinea-pigs, but upon hundreds of earnest men and women, who subjected themselves to pain and inconvenience for the purpose of helping the sick. Homoeopaths experiment upon themselves, not upon their patients, to find out what drugs can do.

5. Homoeopathy does not seek merely to palliate nor suppress pain. It goes to the root of the trouble, and for that very reason is likely permanently to overcome pain when opiates and other palliatives afford only tem-

porary relief. But homoeopathic physicians may and do use any agent to relieve pain when to do this is a matter of common-sense or when imperative.

6. Homoeopathy does not suppress symptoms nor give temporary relief at the expense of future comfort and safety. It aims, by the remedy given, to reach the cause of the disturbance and thus make the sick well.

7. Homoeopathy does not injure the human system. Its effect is gentle. Its methods do not make the patient first worse, nor do they exhaust his vitality so that recovery is retarded. It rather coaxes back health, and allows the carefully husbanded vital energy to make convalescence a rapid and safe process. It does not make the sick sicker; it woos them back into well-being.

8. Homoeopathy does not claim to be a universal panacea, but in more than a century's trial in every part of the civilized world it has demonstrated its curative power in all disease-conditions known, at any time of life. It acts as promptly in the vigorous man and woman as in childhood. It does not take the place of the surgeon's knife, but when skillfully used often does away with the necessity of operating. By its subtle constitutional effects its action reaches far and deep, and the surgeon, accoucheur or gynaecologist, who is familiar with the use of homoeopathically indicated remedy can achieve results far greater than those attained without it.

9. Homoeopathy is not behind the times; the homoeopath is educated just as other physicians are, meets the same requirements in college and passes the same examinations. He knows all that other physicians do, and in addition must have a complete understanding of the principles of Homoeopathy, and a full knowledge of homoeopathic materia medica and of homoeopathic practice.