

Queen, and physician to the Pazmarian City Hospital in Vienna. Together with *corollaries* and *cautions*. Translated from the Latin by a PHYSICIAN."

Verily, a title page meant something in those days! Age creeps on apace whilst one is reading it; perhaps, now and then an aged sire hath began one and left it for his heir to finish. Ah, they dreamed not of our bicycle-riding days; they were slow and stupid. To them the appendix vermiformis was only a bit of nature's idle 'prentice work; they were not up to the hocus-pocus trick of appendix-clipping and the pocketing of fabulous fees for liberating an imprisoned *f-f-f-fruit seed*—which is as apochryphal as the Story of Tobit.

With the "Pride of Michigan" in the dexter commissure of the mouth, the book in the sinister hand, and the hum of the bees in the honeysuckle that climbs up the porch at the back of the office, (ah, my fine city doctor, what wouldst thou give for one delightful inhalation!) it is easy to drowse; and, lo! as I live, there is Dr. Antony Stoerck. I see his black doctor's gown and hear its silken rustle as he wisks from bed to bed in the Pazmarian City Hospital. Methink he lingers longer than is his wont by one bed, and, surely, there is no mistaking the deeper interest that there detaineth him. Hah! I will play the listener and learn what I can of

Case VII.

A virgin, twenty-one years of age, had an open cancer in her left breast; she coughed frequently besides, and complained of a continual burning heat and a gnawing pain in her left side. The whole mass of blood was corrupted; the patient was also troubled with the itch, and was quite emaciated. In the evenings she had shudderings, afterwards heat, and lastly fell into a fetid sweat. The ulcer discharged large quantities of stinking ichor.

In these worst circumstances, I tried the hemlock; and immediately prescribed eight grains of the extract to be taken every morning, and as much at night; outwardly a fomentation of the same plant was also applied. The patient was ordered, besides, to drink plentifully of whey, or milk diluted with a double quantity of water.

In twelve days she was much better; she coughed less; her evening complaints and her nocturnal sweats were almost gone;

her strength was increased; a thin pus appeared in the cancerous ulcer; the discharge of ichor was diminished, nor was any bad smell perceived; but in her side the burning heat and gnawing pain still subsisted. I then ordered eight grains of the extract to be taken four times a day; continuing likewise the other remedies.

The thirtieth day the size of the breast was considerably diminished; nor did the patient complain of weakness. The ulcer was clean; the appetite excellent; but on account of the continual burning heat under the breast, an opiate was necessary to render her sleep quiet and undisturbed. The itch began to dry away, and the patient was able to be out of bed. I now administered two scruples daily of the extract.

The forty-sixth day the patient was pretty well; the size of the breast smaller, and the ulcer was also diminished. The burning heat and gnawing pain still persisted in the left side, though now and then, by fits, it was inconsiderable.

The sixtieth day the hardness of the breast was almost gone, the ulcer was much smaller and very clean. I then prescribed a dram daily of the extract; the rest of the treatment to remain the same.

The eightieth day all hardness had disappeared, and the ulcer was almost closed. The heat and pain of her side were, by fits, extremely violent, nor did she always pass the night without restlessness and anxiety. However, she had strength; the itch was entirely gone; her countenance recovered very nearly its former color; but yet she remained emaciated.

The eighty-fourth day the ulcer was healed; the patient got out of bed; walked about; had a good stomach, and sometimes slept very well without an opiate. The menses then appeared, which for five months before had ceased to flow. The patient was in great spirits, and hoped—with reason—that the heat and pain of her side would probably now cease. The menses continued to flow for two days; the third they stopped, and the heat as well as the pain, in the left side immediately grew worse. The fourth day a little purple lump appeared under the breast and gave great pain. Mr. Haffner, in order to abate the pain, applied the most emollient cataplasm possible to the part affected. But, as the patient was extremely thirsty, had a strong fever and a hard pulse, she was let blood and resolving antiphlogistic decoctions were administered. This gave her some little ease.

The sixth day the lump broke and discharged a considerable quantity of ichor. The surgeon, now having conveyed his probe through the opening, found out the sinus, which extended under the pectoral muscle almost to the superior border of the breast, where the rib also was attacked; so that, as soon as the patient had sufficient strength, the surgeon cut away the sinus and the parts that covered it, that he might discover how far the rib was eaten away. The operation being made, the patient had a fainting fit of short duration; the wound was therefore covered and everything postponed to the following day. In the evening the fever was very strong and the pain considerable. Some antiphlogistic remedies, and anodyne emulsions, were given the patient, who passed the night tolerably well.

Two days after the operation, Mr. Haffner, having opened the wound, found several of the ribs attacked, and discovered a second opening which penetrated into the cavity of the thorax, and through which, when the patient coughed, a fetid ichor was discharged. A decoction of barley, with a little honey of roses, was injected into the cavity of the thorax in order to cleanse the ulcer, and that a proper separation might be made of what was corrupt from what was sound. The nitrous anodyne emulsions were continued, and the patient was pretty well. But every evening she had a little fever and sweated in the night.

The fifth day, as the opening into the cavity of the thorax was extremely small, Mr. Haffner dilated it, that whatever was withinside might the more easily be washed away and discharged.

The eighth day some fragments of bones came from the wound after the injection; from whence it was evident that the ribs were carious also withinside. I prescribed the Peruvian bark in plenty, beside a decoction of the woods, and cow's milk.

We then tried injections, which were more detergent and balsamic; but these the patient could not bear; the fever increased, the pain grew vehement, and the matter which came from the wound stunk extremely. We therefore returned to the decoction of barley, with honey; which was now the only injection employed.

Some fragments of bone were soon separated, which, after violent cough, were discharged through the opening, together with a large quantity of stinking ichor. Nevertheless, the heat and gnawing pain were not in the least abated, but rather extended forward; the patient, notwithstanding the considerable

doses which she took daily of the peruvian bark, was still very weak, and evening fever was augmented.

After long trials, when we found the remedies hitherto applied productive of very little effect, Mr. Haffner and I at length concluded to inject the infusion of hemlock, and to join the extract of the same plant to the peruvian bark. The next day the matter coming from the inside of the thorax was not so fetid, and the heat and pain were somewhat decreased.

In a few days the patient's strength and appetite seemed to increase, and she slept pretty quietly during the night. Half an ounce of peruvian bark and a scruple hemlock were administered to her daily, besides plenty of whey. In the beginning, the infusion of hemlock was purposely made weak; but as it neither irritated the lungs nor added any uneasiness, and as we found it besides of considerable use, we ordered it for the future to be stronger. In the space of a fortnight many fragments of bones were discharged from the cavity of the thorax, together with a thin, purulent matter.

The patient was now much better; she could no longer bear so large a dose of the peruvian bark; so that afterwards I gave her every day half a dram of the hemlock extract and two drams only of the bark of Peru. By the means of these remedies, by drinking plentifully of whey, and by the injection twice a day of a strong infusion of hemlock we preserved this woman's life two months and a half; and now we even entertained some glimmering hopes of bringing about a cure. It happened, however, that she then took a pleurisy of the worst kind, which very nearly threatened death. Nevertheless, by the care of the learned Dr. Collin, who attended then the hospital, and ordered proper bleedings, cataplasms, and other excellent remedies, the pleuritic pain ceased at length, and the disorder was happily terminated by spitting.

The patient now began to recover some little strength; the matter, however, which was discharged from the cavity of the thorax was very fetid and ichorous. Neither the peruvian bark, nor the infusion of the same plant, was now of any service; the evening fever of the worst kind was again returned, and the nocturnal sweats so reduced the patient that in seven weeks she became quite emaciated and died.

By the dissection we found the pleura in the left cavity of the breast almost consumed, and several of the ribs divided into thin carious plates. The lungs on the left side were also in many places eaten away.

Certainly, if this ulcer had been on the outward surface of the breast where surgical aid might be put in practice, where proper fomentations might retard the progress of the evil and help the separation of what was carious, this patient would have been perfectly cured of the worst of cancers and the most fetid ulcer."

Thus endeth the pathetic tragedy of the Pazmarian City Hospital that was enacted *there* nearly one hundred and fifty years ago—and *elsewhere*, oh, how many times!

"The patient had a fainting fit of short duration; the wound was therefore covered and everything postponed to the following day." No sweet oblivion *then* while the cruel knife is doing its work. Only endurance unto frail nature's limit; then the merciful deliquium; then "the wound was covered and everything postponed to the following day!" The old agony to be borne over again and with the added dread gathered from the first experience! Are we of to-day properly grateful and truly devoutly thankful for anæsthesia! O Pazmarian City Hospital, what groans of human anguish have echoed within thy walls, to be heard never again elsewhere, although disease is the portion of race till time shall be no more!

Think again, Homœopath, of the dosage: Eight grains of the extract of *Conium* twice daily, at first; and ultimately a dram daily—60 grains. How difficult it was to give up the old, vulgar "notion": *If a little is good more must be better.* How little did the *Aulic Counsellor* and *Physician to the Pazmarian City Hospital* imagine that there was then a school in Coethen a little lad who should one day prick that silly bubble and demonstrate to the world that *Die milde Macht ist Gross.*

Stoerck published two treatises upon *Conium maculatum*, from which Hahnemann excerpted symptoms, 58, 74, 86, 88, 90, 103, 134, 144, 153, 174, 188, 192, 196-7, 205 6, 215, 260, 262, 264, 269-70-71, 291, 328, 334, 339, 349, 358, 362. In studying *Conium* for a given case, estimate these but lightly; the ice is very thin and you may find yourself up to the neck and no succor at hand! Each of these thirty symptoms is a *caveat*, any one of which will justify this summer-day scripture, if nothing else in it does.

With your permission, dear and most discriminating reader, I will now economize the last inch of my long-extinguished "Pride of Michigan." When you are out in these parts drop in and smoke one with me. Then shall I, indeed, live in your

memory when I, too, like Her most Sacred Majesty and her Aulic Counsellor, the Physician of the Pazmarian City Hospital, shall have returned to the kindred dust, deaf to all praise, and unmoved by the imprecation that consigns my "Pride of Michigan" to a climate where the smoker never needs ask for a match.

S. A. J.

THE DEFENSE OF THE ORGANON.

MESSRS. BOERICKE & TAFEL:

Gentlemen: I have received and at once carefully read the volume you have sent me—Dr. Dudgeon's Translation of Hahnemann's *Defense of the Organon*. First let me compliment your house on the handsome book you have issued. It commands at sight a favorable impression. It is a remarkable book and shows how thoroughly imbued Hahnemann was with the whole subject of Homœopathy and how thoroughly acquainted with its relations and bearings at every point and how little a most learned man who undertook to criticize it knew of any of its essentials. No one but Hahnemann could have written such a book and its publication at this time is opportune since it brings out in bold relief the striking differences between Homœopathy and Allopathy or old school medicine at a time when many feel that they are much the same thing. It brings the reader back at once to the *Organon* in this centennial year of Homœopathy—a result greatly needed. I hope it will be brought forcibly before the profession.

Very sincerely,

I. T. TALBOT.

CURE OF A CHOLERA CASE GIVEN UP BY AN ALLOPATHIC DOCTOR.

A patient, niece of Babu R. D. Ghosal, of this neighborhood, aged one month, had a serious attack of cholera on the 5th instant, when an experienced allopathic doctor was called in. He, after observing the character of the disease decided it to be a hopeless one and declined to give her even a single dose of his allopathic remedy, stating that "there is no medicine for her in this case." Being sadly depressed, the owner of the house craved the assistance of Homœopathy and sent for us.

We were on the place an hour after the occurrence and found the following characteristic symptoms:

Purging of watery stools like rice-water.
 No passing of water since a long time.
 General prostration.
 Colicky abdominal spasm.
 Pulse very irregular.

Without going further through the other symptoms, we at once administered *Vert. alb. 12*. To our great surprise the medicine acted like a miracle. After three doses, the color of the stool changed to yellow and it was ordered to be continued as before, with a careful watch.

After an hour was informed that she had passed water; we were called for and found the pulse more regular than before. By this time we couldn't help thanking the method of Hahnemann and his discovery. No alteration of medicine was made.

Next morning she was reported better, save disturbed sleep at night and very little evacuation. The same medicine was continued in 30th potency. She was perfectly well at 4 P. M. when another symptom began to appear, viz.: Spasm, convulsions, blue lips, starting and glaring vision, hardness of limbs. These made the family more frightened and they were in cries, believing the last stage of the child approached. Before we were informed they had sent for the allopathic doctor, who came and left the house with a heavy sigh, intimating the inmates to prepare for her death.

After a while again we were called for and found the earliest symptoms of tetanus. Without hesitating further *Bell. 6*, globules were given to her mouth at a very short interval. Poor pen cannot express what glorious result it brought there and then, before the eyes of relatives and neighbors who were watching the death of the child. Hardness of limbs, staring vision and every frightful symptom abated within an hour and the child began to cry often. A few doses of *Chamo.* cured her for the good.

Remarks: In this case it will be out of humanity if we do not mention the name of Babu Haradhone Ghosal, a practitioner of Satagachua District, Burdnam, who was on the spot on some particular business affair, helped her in the cure.

Yours faithfully,

A. T. BARAL.

16 Sreenath Roy's Lane, Calcutta, March 25, 1896.

CALCAREA RENALIS PREPARATA.

(The following letter was addressed to Boericke & Tafel, New York, and is not without a certain interest to those who have this old remedy).

I have been troubled with gravel and Rigg's disease of the teeth which go together. After investigating and consulting many doctors I accidentally heard of the remedy *Calc. ren. praep.*, see page 347 THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER of Aug. 15, 1895. I think it has cured my gravel trouble, as all the trouble has disappeared since I used the remedy. I also believe it a cure for the so called fatal Rigg's disease of the teeth and am trying to advertise this wonderful remedy. For eleven years I have been hunting for a remedy to prevent Rigg's disease of the teeth, or to prevent calculus forming on teeth, in other words to eliminate larvæ from blood. I feel sure indeed that *Calc. ren. praep.* will do it. I would like to have RECORDER for October, 1894. Another report of Dr. Bridenoll. Until I found this remedy I expected to lose all my teeth and now I shall save them all. I am having a dentist watch my teeth and see the effect of *Calc. ren. praep.*

Now then please send No. 8, August 15, 1895, HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER, turning down leaf on page 347 to Dr. W. A. Tudor, Dozeman, Montana; to Dr. Woodward, 127 West Forty-eighth street, New York city. I want them to read this report of Dr. B. If this will, as I believe it will, cure or prevent Rigg's disease homœopathy has added another gem to its crown.

Respectfully,

J. E. K. HERRICK.

A HIGH POTENCY CASE.

Last July Mrs. MacA., æt. thirty-three, called for treatment; nine months previously she had borne a child, the puerperium, had been marked by illness the nature of which she was not intelligent enough to accurately describe; she was quite cachectic, and feeble, being hardly able to walk; there was an indurated lump as large and about as firm as an ordinary fist directly under the skin to which it was attached externally, internally it arose by a pedicle which came out from under the overlap of the middle portion of the pectoralic major muscle, its contour was

very smooth, the superficial veins were enlarged, and moreover, its advent had been very rapid, although the left axillary glands as yet were not involved, it was the seat of many cutting and lancinating pains with much aching of the arm, there was no history of injury; she now received one dose *Belladonna* 45m.; at the end of a month the pains had subsided, otherwise there was no change except that the growth seemed harder; this was followed by one dose *Conium* 50m. under which it rapidly grew less; however, at the same time her general condition became alarming and she rapidly lost strength and flesh; the well known indications for *Rhus* now showed themselves very prominently which remedy was exhibited in the C. M. 100. 30. and 3d. potencies, successively, with the gratifying result of making a complete cure; her husband to-day told me that she remains perfectly well with no trace of the former growth since last autumn.

C. M. BOGER.

Parkersburg, W. Va.

THE BOERICKE & DEWEY "TWELVE TISSUE REMEDIES" IN MEXICO.

TUXPAM, ESTADO DE VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.

April 3, 1896.

DRS. BOERICKE & DEWEY,

Dear Sirs:—Allow me, a perfect stranger to you, to congratulate you on the success which must follow your publication of the third edition of the *Twelve Tissue Remedies*, which is the only one I have seen, and which has been of the greatest service to me since I consulted it, in fact I don't know what I would do without some of the medicines, principally *Nat. sulph.*, which in this part of the country where there are so many diseases seemingly based on "bile" and which no other remedy reaches as this does. I believe I may safely say that it is needed in three-fourths of the cases which I treat, if not as the principal one, at least as an intercurrent. Then there is *Kali phos.* which fills a niche which has always remained open. *Nat. phos.* and *Calc. phos.* in children's diseases, but why mention more, as I could run through the whole gamut and only say what you so well know.

The only one of the twelve, which I have had no reason to use yet, is *Calc. fluor.*, but have a case in view that I think it will suit, should he ever call on me; his hands are said to be

hard as horn in the palms and are so cracked and sore that he is almost incapacitated to work.

I failed in one case completely, in which I supposed *Sil.* to be remedy indicated. It is a case of what is called Live Lazarino what I call lepra, and others call Elephantiasis Grecorum or Arabicum. His face, ears, neck, chest and feet are swollen in blotches, seemingly filled with a watery substance; has ulcers on legs which discharge a watery pus, yellow, though not sticky (*Kali. sul.*) He has suffered for years and the disease is extending.

I have cured similar diseases while living in the interior with a weak tincture of the tarantula, which is native in this country but it has failed in this case.

He had formerly a profuse stinking sweat from feet, which has ceased, and although I kept him on *Sil.* in the 3d, 30 and 200 for two or three months, failed to restore it. He has passed through the hands of all the profession here and continues to grow worse with all. Should he ever fall into my hands again, I mean to try my "Sanolotodos," *Nat. sul.* on him, as he has the yellow conjunctiva, dirty, yellow color on base of tongue and œdema of feet, which indicate it.

Now Sirs, should you consider these notes, of any value, I desire you should accept them as freely as I give them.

I feel so indebted to you for the assistance I have derived from your work that it gives me pleasure to aid in any way in diffusing the knowledge of these medicines, which I expect, will at no distant date, form the basis of health restoring agents—all other remedies being merely accessories in the second degree.

Wishing you the best of success in your endeavors to diffuse the knowledge of these noble medicines,

I am yours to command,

W. J. WALPOLE.

TRANSPORTATION BULLETIN No. 2.

A rate of a fare and a third for the round trip has been granted by the various railroad associations

The following lines from our prominent points seem the most practical for our members. From Boston a train leaves via the Boston and Albany road 3 p. m. daily, connecting at Albany with a train leaving New York at 6 p. m. via the New York Central

road. This train has a fine through Wagner service dining car, etc. Connects at Buffalo with the Michigan Central road, passes Niagara Falls at 7 A. M. the following morning and arrives in Detroit at 12:45 P. M., in ample time for the conference or meeting.

A train leaves the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City at 6:10 P. M. daily via the Lehigh Valley road, also a through vestibule express. Members leaving Washington at 3 P. M., Baltimore at 3:50 P. M., via the B. and O. road can with the Philadelphia members take a train leaving Philadelphia at 6:33 P. M. connecting with the aforesaid New York train at South Bethlehem, Pa., and run via Rochester and Suspension Bridge (reaching Niagara Falls at 7 A. M.) over the Grand Trunk System to Detroit arriving at 1:40 P. M. Through cars from Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

From the far west the Union Pacific, which was the official road at the time of the Denver meeting, and the Chicago and Alton from St. Louis and Kansas City offer excellent through service to Chicago. The Union Pacific will be pleasantly remembered by those present at the Denver meeting. The Chicago and Northwestern road which connects with the Union Pacific road at Omaha is *the* road of the Northwest. Its service from Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul is unexcelled.

From Chicago trains leave for Detroit via the Michigan Central road at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., 9:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. on all of which the service is excellent.

The Grand Trunk System also runs an excellent train leaving Chicago at 8:15 P. M. arriving in Detroit at 7:35 A. M.

From Cleveland there is a service by boat, the round trip being \$3.00. The Ohio delegation will find this a convenient and enjoyable route.

While not wishing in any way to seemingly advertise any one line, the above roads seem to offer the quickest and best service.

The members of this committee will take pleasure in securing Pullman accommodations over any of these routes. If they are reserved in advance special cars and perhaps trains can be obtained. Apply to Dr. Richard Kingsman, Washington, D. C.; Dr. E. F. Storke, Denver, Col.; Dr. W. H. Hanchett, Omaha, Neb.; Dr. A. E. Neumeister, Kansas City, or to the chairman stating what is desired in the line of Pullman accommodations.

Instructions as to procuring tickets and certificates will be published in the June Journals.

W. A. DEWEY, M. D., Chairman,
170 West Fifty-fourth Street, N. Y.

TRANSPORTATION BULLETIN No. 3.

Directions For Procuring Certificates.

Each person desiring the excursion rate must purchase a first class ticket to Detroit paying the regular fare and obtain from the ticket agent a certificate that such ticket has been sold them.

If the ticket agent at the place of starting be not furnished with blanks purchase to the nearest point where such certificate can be obtained and then to Detroit.

These certificates when viewed by the chairman of this committee, *to whom they should be given at once on arriving in Detroit*, and a special railroad agent, will entitle the holder to a return ticket at one-third the regular rate.

Certificates going may be obtained from Saturday June 13, to Friday June 19, inclusive.

The return trip may be made any day to June 29, inclusive. Those wishing to avail themselves of the thirty days, extension of time to July 2, inclusive, must deposit their certificates with the special agent in Detroit. He will hold them until the day the return trip is to be made. These directions apply to members, their families and friends. No refund of fare can be expected because of failures of the parties to obtain certificates.

No stop overs allowed on return tickets.

W. A. DEWEY, Chairman.

THE EDITORS ARE SAYING:—

"It is strange, but nevertheless true, that most of the medical profession fail to accumulate anything approaching a fortune, and, sad to say, often die with liabilities far in excess of their assets."—*Charlotte Medical Journal*.

"The establishment of a 75 per cent. standard [by medical Examining Boards] in every branch, we think would be a mistake. It disregards entirely the relative importance of the several branches in which examinations are conducted. * * * Figures lie, and there is nothing so absolutely misleading as averages or percentages."—*Hahnemannian Monthly*.

"We have always had a poor opinion of the pedantic habit of attempting to write a prescription in any other than one's own vernacular. Doubtless many physicians attempt the classic in prescription writing, who have never spent five minutes over a Greek or Latin grammar."—*St. Louis Jour. of Hom.*

"During the war, when a man was wounded, the wound speedily became infested with germs and even insects, but no one thought of proclaiming that these germs produced the wound. What is true of the wound is equally applicable to other germ producing diseases."—*Medical Brief.*

"No medical law yet devised has been of any practical benefit to the medical profession as a whole."—*Denver Jour of Homœopathy.*

"Mind is the molten substance out of which matter is cast."—*Journal of Orificial Surgery.*

"Water used for street sprinkling should be taken from a safe source, so as to make sure that it is free from pathogenic germs."—*Daily Lancet.*

"We are positive that suffering humanity is being harmed, if not destroyed, every day, by the use of antipyretics."—*Eclectic Medical Gleaner.*

"Babies fed upon pasteurized milk get scurvy and become constipated. Give no more germs by all means. Make the indiscriminate sale of germicides a misdemeanor. Let us eat, drink and breathe germs galore."—*Fort Wayne Medical Journal.*

"The professors more often than the students need the prayers of the clergy."—*American Homœopathist.*

"The true definition of a medical journal varies widely, according to the purpose of its publishers and the real object of its publication."—*N. Y. State Medical Reporter.*

"It is something unusual in these times to find a practitioner of large experience proclaiming boldly his belief in the efficacy of drugs."—*Medical Record.*

"It is not improbable that we shall find that the fixed and floating cells of our bodies are to the fiercest bacilli as a Greek phalanx to hordes of Parthians and that our tissues normally secrete antitoxins, which are as deadly to hostile bacteria as the proteid of the rattle snake and the morphin of the poppy are to the enemies of their species."—*Medical News.*

"Emulation for the prizes of intellect is as destructive to mind and body as emulation for the prizes of athletics."—*N. Y. Medical Journal.*

"Who will undertake the task of teaching these 'no danger' doctors or surgeons that all laparotomies are dangerous, and that even abdominal operations often fail to give relief."—*Practical Medicine.*

"It is related that at a medical meeting recently held in that city, at one of the hotels, a bell boy who was sent to notify a professor that he was wanted at the telephone, put his head in the door, and innocently called out: 'Professor, you are wanted at the telephone,' when lo and behold! the whole audience rose as one man and started for the door. The boy fainted. Yea, verily, Chicago is a medical center."—*Medical Fortnightly (St. Louis).*

"Every disease is simply a disturbance of nutrition."—*People's Health Journal.*

"We have yet to see in all of our reading a single paragraph claiming that contract lodge practice is right. One of the most prominent Forrester physicians in Los Angeles said to the writer: 'The whole custom of lodge practice is a d—d shame, but if I don't hold the place some one else will.'"—*Southern California Practitioner.*

"Mind is the Genius of the World."—*Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal.*

"Students, who, perhaps, have not read a hundred consecutive pages in surgery, gynæcology, obstetrics or practical medicine, are allowed to examine patients in the clinics, and expected to make an expert diagnosis. They witness operations, the need and the technique of which have not been explained or taught them beforehand, and it is not surprising that they afterward measure the value of clinical teaching by the sensational test. For it is mere entertainment, and not advice or instruction, that they are after—a pleasing, passing, panoramic view of morbid conditions, and what is to be done for them in an off-hand, gladiatorial way."—*The Clinique.*

"A true specialist is a higher evolution from the general practitioner and above the plane of general medicine."—*Alienist and Neurologist.*