

## PERSONAL.

"There is not an educated physician in all this land, however he may decry his doctrines, whose belief and practice are altogether free from the dictates of Hahnemann." Dudley.

Dr. John Arschagouni has removed to 745 Lexington avenue, New York.

"Whatever is, is right," and whatever is not, is not.

Dr. Ralph L. Souder, of Woodstown, N. J., has been appointed Resident Physician of the Maternity Hospital, Brooklyn.

After the young man had been in the ice-cream parlor for an hour he arose and said he would like to stretch his other leg a bit. At least, so they say he said.

The stock market lamb is always a bull.

Buyers of Custis' *Practice of Medicine* (\$2.00) get full value for their money.

By the way, can you "scientifically" demonstrate the law of gravitation?

"And is now looking up at the roots of the daisies" is the way the base ball reporter speaks of a defunct club.

John Bull gave the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston the best of everything, and in this category came Mumm's champagne, used at their great banquet.

"The RECORDER ranks right up with the leading homœopathic journals in all respects," remarked a physician the other day.

Douglass' *Repertory of the Tongue* will be out in August.

Hurdall's forthcoming book on the *Diseases of the Horse* will be a homœopathic epoch maker in veterinary practice.

Send your communication to the RECORDER if you want it read around the world.

We are more apt to expand bad habits than to contract them.

The forceps is an offspring of the corset.

When you change your address *please* send old address with new one; a publisher cannot carry several thousand addresses in his head.

Our good Uncle Samuel is having lots of worry over his silver threads amongst the gold.

You will search your text-book in vain for a definition of "specific tinctures."

The under dog is an object lesson in evolution, yet the sympathies of men are with him and against the fittest dog.

"It is now proposed to give antitoxin by the rectum," says an exchange. Oh ye Gods!

Dr. J. A. Sapp has removed from Salineville to Cleveland, O.

Dr. W. A. Fanning has moved to 344 Seventy-seventh street, Brooklyn.

The paragraph about "a strong dilution of *Capsicum annuum*" being a remedy for "black eye" has been going the rounds of the medical press for five years, and has been credited to a dozen different journals. Its vitality is phenomenal.

Remember that any one wanting a history of Homœopathy and Hahnemann will find it in *The Life and Letters of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann*, by Bradford. It is the only complete work on the subject.

Perhaps what is needed is not a new and scientific *Materia Medica* so much as a new understanding of the old *Materia Medica*.

"The microbe is not the cause of disease; we should not be carried away by these idle dreams." Dr. Kent.

## THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

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### IN MEMORIAM.

Charles Godlove Raue, M. D.

RAUE.—On August 21, 1896, C. G. Raue, M. D., in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 121 North Tenth street, on Monday, August 24, promptly at 12 o'clock noon. Interment private.

One man goes and another comes. It has been so since the Stars sang together at the birth of Mother Earth. The coming man forgets the passing of the friend of his father. It is the law of our mother—Nature. But when the white-haired father sees his friend go, after their locks have grown white together, and he knows that on all the others of their little span, "the mossy marble rests," he finds himself a "Last Leaf" and wonders why the children of the newer generation pause so slightly to think of him who has "wrapped the drapery of Eternal rest about him."

It is "pansy for thought," and the Gray Beard lays a pansy upon him, and he shall be buried with the thought—the pansy of a loving heart—on his breast, the flower of love that had faded but for the sunshine of his smile. He shall be buried with it, and the generations of men shall go on, on, and sometime the thought that has been buried shall blossom into a new pansy for men who are now children.

He said that he was all ready; that there was another place beyond the block-houses of the children of this world, and that Hering was waiting to guide him to the Great White Throne of the Eternal. And he said: "I would like to stay—but—I shall meet Hering."



Almost the last time I saw him he based his hope of a name on earth, upon that giant among books—"Psychology as a Natural Science Applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena." And he *will* live by it, among thinkers. It is the masterly argument of a great mind to leave to his sons and to the sons of other men a testimony that God and Goodness and Truth and the Immortality of the essence in man known as *soul* is no old wife's tale. Almost on the last page of the book he thus writes of the dead: "Dead! it is poor logic to apply the term 'dead' even to things which are entirely under the control of chemical decomposition, because these things really are not dead, they are merely changing their composition. In this sense we may apply 'dead' to the body after the soul has left it; for the body is a compound of material forces which are subject to such changes. The soul, however, is, as I have shown throughout this work, an organism of *psychic* and *not* of material forces, and as such lies absolutely out of the range of mechanical and chemical analysis, and consequently beyond the grasp of the physical laws of dissolution. What now follows after death—that is, after the separation of soul and body? Answer: *Continued evolution.*"

And that this indisputable evidence of the immortality of the soul was his long life-thought is amply proven by the fact that from "*Die neue Seelenlehre Dr. Beneke's*," of 1847, after 50 years of student and professional life, he still continued to teach this truth to mankind. From 1871 to 1874 there is still this life-thought of Dr. Raue in a series of articles in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, on the mind and soul. So on, to the great Psychology. One who will study his writings will see that the keynote of them all is that sublime faith that the Soul of Man is a part of God, and sometime will return to its Great Whole.

And in his daily living he evinced the fact of the belief in the beneficence of a pure, clean life! Always ready to grasp the hands, both of them, of his friends, with a hearty—How are you? Always ready to give his knowledge and the benefit of his unerring skill in the aid of the Homœopathy that Hahnemann and Hering and a host of others practised.

When Hering died, Raue, his long-time friend, wrote: "The obituary of this great physician and good man needs no biographical sketch in a homœopathic journal, the readers of which may

be supposed to be acquainted with the signal facts of his long and eventful life. Neither is there any occasion to dwell particularly on the traits of his noble character." And now in all truthfulness this can be said of Dr. Raue. Even as Hering, with his task finished, laid him down to sweet sleep, so also of Raue, his friend of many days, it can truthfully be said:

"He was exhaled, his Creator drew  
His spirit as the morning dew."

T. L. BRADFORD, M. D.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1896.

### THE TREATMENT OF HÆMATURIA, FROM CASES IN PRACTICE.

By Clifford Mitchell, M. D., Chicago.\*

The first step in the treatment is to allay the patient's anxiety. Death from hæmaturia itself is not common and the fear of it on part of the patient is usually groundless. Every effort should be made in the way of personal influence of physician and family to quiet the apprehensions of the patient. I am not prepared to say that hæmaturia is curable by hypnotism and suggestion but I know of at least one case in which a so-called "magnetic" doctor succeeded better in treating a case known to be renal in origin, though not nephritic, than various other physicians in regular practice.

The second step in the treatment is to stop the hæmorrhage.

The third step is to prevent recurrence by ascertaining the cause of the bleeding and removing it, if possible.

The books say that the treatment of hæmaturia lies mainly in the discovery and removal of the cause but, after seeing quite a number of cases, I am obliged to confess that I can not always immediately discover the cause, and sometimes not at all. Now since such is the case, common sense dictates that we follow the order of treatment already described.

I will first describe the case cured by the "magnetic physician." Patient was a woman who had symptomless hæmaturia; urine contained blood, pus and crystals. Cystoscope showed blood from right kidney. Diagnosis, renal calculus. Operation

\*Read at Semi-Annual Meeting of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society, at Elkhart, May 18, 1896.



showed no renal calculus at all, but bleeding stopped after operation. Patient was delighted at the "success" of the operation. In three months hæmaturia began from the other kidney. Diagnosis now changed to "nervous" hæmaturia. Patient was taken in charge by "magnetic healer," who succeeded in stopping the bleeding quite as promptly as did the expensive surgical operation. This was one of the most instructive cases which ever came under my observation.

The next kind of hæmaturia which I shall describe is that common in young men after gonorrhœa. The locality is usually the membranous and prostatic urethra. Internal remedies have not been successful in my hands. I have cured two cases with just one injection each. In one case, after a month's study of the "cause" and all sorts of internal medication, a single injection of 2 per cent. solution of *Gallic acid* in warm water stopped the bleeding forever.

In another case one injection of  $\frac{1}{20}$ th of one per cent. *Permanganate* stopped the bleeding.

In bladder hæmorrhages much depends on the cause. When due to cystitis, especially in the region of the neck (shown by finding large, round epithelia in the urine, together with pus and blood), *Gallic acid*, *Hamamelis* and *Ergot*, internally, have proved successful. In one such case two-grain doses of *Gallic acid* dissolved in sufficient hot water, stopped the bleeding in a few days.

When, however, the bleeding is profuse and exhausting, and there are no renal evidences, I suspect tumor in the bladder. Dilute the urine with five to ten times its volume of water, and in well-advanced cases of vesicular tumor of the bladder, numerous white shreds of connective tissue will be seen sinking to the bottom of the glass.

Examine these under the microscope and they appear like bushes, or trees, and sometimes like great reptiles:



It is needless to say that bleeding from vascular tumors (papilloma or villous cancer) demands treatment of the cause. One patient, who refused even to consult a surgeon, insisted that I was "managing the case all right," as he put it. The management on my part consisted, so far as I could see, by happening

in at the end of the hæmorrhage twice or three times in succession. When the luck changed and he came to see me at the beginning of a recurrence, he soon lost confidence in my "management," and tried somebody else. In such cases removal of the tumor is, of course, the only effectual treatment, and statistics show that even then the patient is not necessarily out of harm's way, since recurrence of the tumor may take place or the patient die from the operation.

Lastly, there are to be considered cases in which the bleeding is clearly from nephritic causes. The urine contains, we will say, albumen more in quantity than the blood accounts for—that is, a quantity sufficient to settle down above the 2d mark on the Esbach tube; or, if not, tube-casts are numerous and easily found. Urea is deficient, and the patient has renal symptoms—pallor, dropsy, etc.

In such cases, when anæmia, without much œdema, is the feature, I give teaspoonful doses of Boudreaux's\* *Syrup of the Protochloride of Iron* or Hensel's *Tonicum*. In cases where dropsy is a feature I give *Apocynum*, Corn-silk, or Diuretin, together with *Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris*, for the bleeding. This last remedy, "Shepherd's Purse," has not received the attention it should. It is a first-class agent in renal hæmaturia. It should be given in 30-drop doses of the tincture as prepared by Boericke & Tafel. It sometimes acts rather slowly, and its use should be continued for weeks if necessary. Obstinate bleeding in chronic Bright's disease is controlled better by this remedy than by *Ergot*, *Gallic Acid* or *Hamamelis*.

In conclusion I wish to give particulars of a puzzling case in which I am still studying the cause. Patient is a woman who has had hæmaturia for two years. There has been neither pain nor frequency of micturition. The region of the left kidney is tender and painful, and there is pain in the back, along the course of the ureter. Urine is about one pint in twenty-four hours, urea 200 grains in twenty-four hours, phosphoric acid 18 grains, uric acid 8 grains. Albumen 20 per cent. by bulk accounted for by the large amount of blood. Pus corpuscles not abundant. Casts none. Connective tissue not abundant.

I gave my opinion that the bleeding was from the kidneys, although no casts were to be found, the diagnosis being based on exclusion.

\* Pronounced "Boo-dro."



A surgeon was called by the attending physician, and the ureters being catheterized, it was found that the bleeding was renal, from both kidneys, and that the left kidney was secreting only one-quarter as much urine and blood as the right. There was no tubercular thickening. In due time an operation of some sort will be performed if the bleeding from the right kidney can be controlled with *Thlaspi* or other drugs.

The case is instructive in that it shows what I have had proved to me several times, either by surgical operation or autopsy, that we can not rely on finding casts in the urine in all renal hæmaturias. The pelvis of the kidney may be the seat of cancerous, calculous, or tuberculous inflammation, without sufficient nephritic complication to cause the presence of tube-casts in the urine.

Again, the bleeding being recognized as renal, the question comes up, whether stone, tubercle, or cancer is the cause.

In the above-mentioned case I ruled out tubercle on account of absence of pus, but could not pronounce definitely in favor of either stone or cancer, since crystals on the one hand and connective tissue on the other were both absent. Operation will probably show us the real cause in this case, as the pain, tenderness, and inability of one kidney to do its work make it unlikely that we are dealing with a "nervous" hæmaturia.

70 State St., Chicago.

#### SPERMATORRHŒA

Whether in the form of "nocturnal emissions" or involuntary losses with the urine, or while straining at stool, are most frequently the results of masturbation. This baneful habit is usually taught by one boy to another, occasionally by servants, and sometimes the victim cannot tell how or when he acquired it. In the majority of cases the young man intuitively feels that he is doing something wrong, that he is ashamed of, and would not like anyone to know that he was guilty of, and sooner or later abandons the habit entirely, but then, instead of regaining his strength involuntary nocturnal emissions set in and he finds himself in a dilemma and does not know what to do. He fears to apply to the family physician for fear of his parents being made aware of his late guilty habits, and if he does consult him, he is too frequently laughed at and told that it is noth-

ing of any importance, that every young fellow has them more or less, and that he will get over the trouble after a time, or, if the doctor happens to be a man void of principle, he will tell him to "go and have a woman once a week," than which a more iniquitous advice could not be given, for "the woman" must be either a good or a bad one; if the former, he must ruin her to obtain temporary relief at the expense of her misery, or if she is a woman of dissolute character, he may be pretty certain to contract, sooner or later, some form of venereal disease that will make him worse than ever. I shall never forget two instances in young men of exemplary character who, after being treated for some time unsuccessfully, were urged by their physicians to adopt this course, which was followed in one case by gonorrhœa, swelled testicles and eventual loss of virility, in the other not only by gonorrhœa, gleet, but also dyspepsia from the nauseous drugs he had taken.

The question might naturally be asked why these emissions should follow after the habit has been abandoned. If a man has weakened his heart and lungs by the excessive use of tobacco, or injured his stomach and liver by alcoholic stimulants, the usual result of abstinence from these deleterious agencies is a gradual return to a more healthy condition of the various organs in question. Why, then, does this so rarely occur when the habit of masturbation has been relinquished? There must be some cause for it, and the cause must be a very common one. The following incident that occurred in my practice some thirty years ago was the first solution I ever had to the mystery in question.

I had learned from actual experience on myself as well as on my patients, that certain articles of food such as eggs and oysters exerted an exciting action upon the sexual system, but I never dreamed that tea, so universally drunk in our days, could be in any way connected with the trouble till the following occurrence took place that opened my eyes to the fact.

One day I was sitting in my office when a young man, whose cap and gown betokened the student, was ushered in. He told me that he was suffering from nocturnal emissions, which had so impaired his memory that he had made up his mind to give up his studies and return to the farm, and requested me to give him \$3.00 or \$4.00 worth of medicine to take with him.

I explained to him that I did not ladle out medicine by the dollar's worth, and advised him to go to the farm during the



approaching holidays, to take no medicine at all for the time, and on his return to town to place himself under my care for a regular course of treatment; giving him at the same time a slip of paper containing some general directions as to diet and other matters that seemed to suit his case.

About nine months later he called again, expressing his thanks for the kind advice I had given him; but on looking over my patients' book I was rather surprised to find merely his name without any attention to prescription, and on my mentioning this to him he added: "Just so, Doctor, but don't you remember the list of directions you gave me? Well, I followed them to the letter, though to tell you the truth, I had very little hope of being able to resume my studies, but to my agreeable surprise the emissions gradually decreased till they stopped altogether, whereupon I returned to college to complete my course. I had not, however, been long in town before the emissions returned, and I was on the point of coming to you when that paper turned up in one of my books, and on running my eye over it the only difference that I could notice in diet and mode of living was that whereas I had only drunk milk while on the farm, since my return to town I had been drinking tea. Wondering whether this could be the cause of the return of the trouble, I left off the tea, drank only milk and water and soon had the satisfaction to find the emissions gradually decreasing in frequency till they stopped altogether. My object in calling on you to day is first to thank you, and secondly to tell you of this effect of tea in my case, thinking it might possibly be of interest to you in treating similar sufferers."

Now, had he been taking any medicine, I should have attributed his cure to the remedy, but he had not taken a single dose of any kind, and the fact that after discontinuing the use of tea the emissions had gradually ceased; returning, however, on his resuming that beverage, but again ceasing on his relinquishing it, naturally led me to think there might possibly be some unknown effect of tea upon the sexual system.

In order to test this I omitted my customary morning and evening cup of tea for six weeks, then took it again for several weeks, again omitting it for a like period of time but all that I could notice was a certain increase and decrease of strength in the lumbar region while taking or abstaining from its use, and knowing the intimate connection of this part of the spinal cord

with the sexual system, I could come to no other conclusion than that tea exerted an exciting and subsequently debilitating influence upon the generative organs in both sexes, which conclusion was subsequently verified by a greater success in the treatment of diseases of the sexual and abdominal organs as the following case will exemplify:

Some years after the above-mentioned discovery of the peculiar action of tea, I was consulted by a young widow suffering from general debility, bearing down of the womb, leucorrhœa, constipation, piles, etc. She had had the misfortune to be married to a man whose idea of matrimony consisted in unlimited sexual indulgence, whereby he had managed to destroy himself in six or seven years and leave her a wreck. Her constitution being, however, a tolerably good one, a course of electricity to the spine and abdominal organs combined with judicious diet and the indicated remedies, gradually restored her to justly fair health. On her leaving for her home in the country I warned her against the use of tea, coffee and alcoholic stimulants of every kind as being certain to reproduce her old troubles, and surely enough in about a year she returned as bad as ever. To my inquiries she candidly confided that for several months she had enjoyed excellent health, but then began to indulge in "an occasional cup of tea," which after a time produced a feeling of nervousness, lassitude, loss of appetite and weak feeling in the back, for which she applied to her physician, who told her that all she needed was a little stimulant such as a glass of bitter ale to improve the tone of her stomach and an occasional glass of wine with a little *Quinine* and *Iron* for her blood. This treatment, however, so far from relieving her, produced constipation and piles, which compelled her to return to town for another course of treatment. "Doctor," said she, with a determined set of her lips, "if you will only set me up again as you did before, I will promise never to trouble you again. They told me you were a crank on the question of coffee, tea and stimulants, but if others can take them with impunity, I know that I can't, so I have made up my mind never to touch them again." A few weeks' treatment sufficed to restore her to health, and I did not see her again for ten months, when one day she walked in looking the picture of health, and on my inquiring what had brought her to town, she replied with a smile, "An excursion; I thought I would like to see the old doctor again. I hav'nt an ache or a



pain, but I'm the laughing stock of all my friends for the care I take of my health." Two years later I met her again in the street-cars, looking happier than ever, which I was not astonished at when she told me that she had married again, and this time very happily, and with a merry twinkle in her eye, she added: "Never touch tea; told you I would not trouble you again."

Dr. Ellis, in his excellent work entitled, "Avoidable Causes of Disease," is the only writer I have ever met with who seemed to have any knowledge of the action of tea on the sexual system, and he makes the mistake of connecting it, in this respect, with coffee, which, according to my experience, exerts its injurious influence on the stomach, producing dyspepsia, constipation and the like.

From careful study and observation I am inclined to think that much of the unnatural sexual excitement so prevalent in our day, is the habit of sexual intercourse *during pregnancy*. The lower orders of animal strictly abstain from all congress during that period, and if young married people were only made aware of its evils effects upon mother and child, the results would be beneficial to all parties.

I have for many years been in the habit of giving this advice and thereby earned the thanks of many a young mother, for the majority of women are averse to intercourse during pregnancy, and only submit to it for fear their husbands might be tempted to "go elsewhere," a contingency dreaded by every married woman.

This temporary abstinence could be much more easily carried out if married people had separate beds. In Germany this is the rule, and is in every respect a healthy one, for rarely do we find a couple so physically adapted to each other but that one absorbs vitality from the other.

An illustration will perhaps make my meaning clearer. A dark, thin but wiry young man consulted me respecting his general health. He complained of a lassitude, particularly in the early morning, which made it an effort to get up in time for work. He had been under my care for some trifling ailment, and knowing that his general mode of life was correct, I made some inquiries as to his wife, who I learned was a large, soft, flabby kind of a woman, whereupon I advised him to get a separate bed, which brought down an avalanche of wrath on my head from his wife; he, however, stood firm, carried out my

advice and I did not see him again for several months, when he called for some medicine for one of his children. He had gained some twelve or fourteen pounds in weight, and looked much stouter and stronger in every respect. "Doctor," said he, "my wife has forgiven you and become reconciled to the separate bed now that I get up and make the fire for her."

I once had a young farmer under treatment for nocturnal emissions. He was progressing favorably when he one day rushed into the office in a great state of excitement, exclaiming: "Doctor, I am getting worse than ever, I had two emissions last night." "What did you eat in the evening?" said I. "Nothing particular, but some of our fellows came into town yesterday and we had an oyster supper"—which accounted for the relapse, as I easily explained to him.

*Toronto, Ontario.*

J. ADAMS, M. D.

#### A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

PHILADELPHIA, August, 1896.

MY DEAR CLASSMATE.—It is with feelings of the deepest emotion that, after so long a time I again address you regarding certain important discoveries in the medical—I should say, the "Regular"—medical world. We are to have no more cholera; no more cramps and writhings; no more agonized faces; no more awful deaths. For another wonderful discovery has been added to the many with which the allopathic school has enriched itself during the past dozen years. The voice of a new prophet, greater than the rest, has reached us; this time from Paris—Texas. You remember the prophetic voices that we have heard. The sure cure for consumption by means of a lymph known as Koch's lymph, though why it should have been called Koch's lymph I never quite understood, since it was recommended years ago, before that profound German was *medicinæ doctoris*. And then the new way to make old men young, a la Brown-Sequard. Did I ever tell you that certainly forty years ago an enthusiastic discoverer from the fecund regions of the incomprehensible West wrote to Dr. Constantine Hering, telling him that he had found a sure way to transform the "lean and slippered pantaloons" into the young and hopeful man. It was the same plan of injections from the epididymis of the festive calf.



Nor is our brilliant, nervous disease man, our playwright and our novelist, Hammond, original in the use of animal extracts. There was a man named Lux—J. J. W. Lux. I have his little book before me; one of several bound together and bearing on every page the annotations of that giant Hering. Its title is: "Die Ipsopathik der Contagionen oder Alle ansteckenden Krankheiten tragen in ihrem eigenen Ansteckungsstoffe das Mittel zu ihrer Heilung. Den Coriphaen der Homœopatik zur strengen Prüfung vorgelegt. Von J. J. W. Lux. Leipzig. Kollmann. 1833. 120 pp., 31." And there was much discussion about this Isopathy in Germany at that time. And some years since there arose a man in our land who prepared marvellous medicines from various animal disease products. But this man from Texas seems to have laid down a new course. From the long drives of the cattle runs, from communion with the vast in nature—from the cowboy to the Texas steer—he has decided that since *Arsenic* has been successfully used as a cure for cholera, because the symptoms produced by arsenical poisoning are similar to those of cholera—all that is needful is to vaccinate the well man with *Arsenic* and, presto, he can have no more cholera. He is immune. Is it not a pretty theory, my classmate? The man from Texas has already started for Egypt, that cradle of cholera, in order to study the dread disease, and no doubt to vaccinate the drago-men. The United States Government (soulless corporation) turned a deaf ear to his appeals for aid in this important investigation. He goes at his own expense. One ray of generosity greets him from the world medical and scientific. An enterprising firm of vaccine-point producers in Pennsylvania has offered to furnish all the *Arsenic* "points" the gentleman from Texas needs, free gratis, for *nawthin*, all in the interests of science. So now the poor heifers of Marietta will have time allowed for the hair to grow on their bellies while these new-fangled points of *Arsenic* are being prepared. This is not a new discovery, however, but then nothing is new. You know we are all unconscious plagiarists. History repeats itself. Years ago that mild-mannered lady, Lucretia Borgia, as also her brother, used *Arsenic* in the form of the celebrated Aqua Tofana or Acquetta di Napoli, in small quantities, no doubt for the purpose of preventing people from dying of cholera. It was a noble ambition of the Borgias, and very successful. Few died of the cholera who took the Aqua Tofana. It is to be regretted that the Borgias kept no clinical

records of their experiments. By the bye, do you know how Lucretia prepared her Tofana Water? It is said that to a bear, a big, savage bear, was given a quantity of *Arsenic*. When the poison was fairly working the bear was hung up by his heels and the froth from his mouth was allowed to run and drop into a plate set to receive it. *Arsenic* distilled through the bear. This was the Aqua Tofana. I was wondering if some such way was to be used to prepare these arsenical inoculation points; there are yet bears in Pennsylvania. And it seems that all these remarkable poisons must be filtered through rabbits, or horses, or some other animal. Why not bear? Let me quote from the article in the New York *World*, from which I learn the particulars of this remarkable discovery:

"The Texas physician who is on his way to Egypt to study cholera, and perchance to become a victim to the disease, enunciated his theory some years ago, and since then it has been tested to a considerable extent in India, and with success. Briefly, he proposes to render a person immune to the disease by vaccinating with *Arsenic*, much as vaccination with vaccine virus renders the person immune from small-pox. The theory is not new except in the use of *Arsenic*. Dr. Haffkine, a German medical man, tried inoculation with genuine germs secured from a person suffering with cholera. His experiments were not as successful as they might have been, and indeed it is claimed that he killed many more than he cured.\* Dr. Leach suggests the use of *Arsenic* and has designated the process of arsenization because the symptoms of cholera and arsenical poisoning are identical. *Arsenic* has been used as a remedy for the disease, and has proved its value, Dr. Leach asserts it will be equally valuable as a preventative."

Let us try to understand this. *Arsenic* given to a well man will produce a pathological state identical to the cholera; therefore *Arsenic* in small quantities inoculated into the well man has the power to prevent cholera. Can you tell me, my classmate, if the people who eat *Arsenic* for their complexions or for other reasons are exempt from cholera? Do folks who work in arsenical factories go free? Why, if this be true, this notion of them an from Texas, why not inoculate with *Cuprum* or with *Camphor* against cholera. These remedies are, and have been for years, more used than *Arsenic*.

By inoculation with *Arsenic* the patient is supposed to be rendered immune against cholera. For how long? If the idea is that *Arsenic* will render immune for all earthly time then why

\*Notice the naïveté with which our doctor says that Haffkine has met with such slight success, inasmuch as "he has killed more than he has cured."