

Anent Provings.

Dr. E. C. Price made the following point in his paper, "On the Future Sources of Our Drug Pathogenesis:" "It may occur to you all that I am advocating the acceptance of provings made by tobacco users, imbibers of alcohol, and users generally of drug substances, and also those who are subject to all kinds of vicious practices and excess of all kinds. Yes, that is just what I am doing; but only under certain conditions, and those conditions are that provings made by all persons be classified, *e. g.*, the provings of all tobacco users be grouped together, those of all habitual users of spices and condiments generally be kept separate from the abstemious, while the alcohol imbibers shall have a group specially dedicated to them. This should have been done long ago, for it is in this, we can discover the drugs best suited to the various classes to which I have referred, when we meet them in practice."

Staphisagria and Syphilitic Iritis.

Dr. A. H. Schott, of St. Louis, read a paper on *Staphisagria* and in it he said: "I have seen marked relief produced from this remedy in syphilitic iritis, relieving almost entirely the very severe bursting pain in the eyeballs." This little paragraph caused some discussion and Dr. Schott explained that the *Staphisagria* did not cure a case of syphilis, but in such a case did cure the inflammatory state of the iris. Dr. C. F. Menninger, of Topeka, said that "is the chief remedy for syphilitic iritis when you have the mental, nervous characteristics of *Staphisagria*, and not otherwise."

Tuberculin.

Dr. B. S. Arnulphy, in his paper relates his experience with this much discussed remedy. He administers it in triturations from the 30x down to as low as the 6x. "In a record of forty-three cases of undoubted pulmonary tuberculosis in all of which the lesions had passed the true stage of incipiency," five died under the treatment, seven were lost sight of after some improvement, and thirteen "have affected an apparent recovery," and in eighteen, disease seems to have been brought to a standstill. Dr. Arnulphy is very positive that consumption is a curable disease: "Is consumption really curable? In the light of modern attainments the answer should no longer be doubtful. Yes, consumption is curable. It is curable at all stages, and the fact is demonstrated by numerous and careful post-mortem

observations. Bollinger, cited by Osler, finds evidences of former tubercular lesions hushed up by some healing process in 27 per cent. of all cases of autopsy that have come under his observation. According to Massini's researches the proportion is 39 per cent."

In the discussion of the paper Dr. Arnulphy said that he gave the remedy once a day; where the conditions were very bad he gave it in the lower triturations, the 6x, but where there was no immediate danger, in the 30x trituration.

Whether *Tuberculin* is any better than the well-known *Bacillinum* introduced by Dr. J. Compton Burnett in his work on the new cure for *consumption by its own virus*, was not discussed.

Ginseng.

Concerning this remedy Dr. John H. Henry had the following to say:

"According to the observation of some of the best homoeopathic authority, this drug acts on the lower part of the spinal marrow. Bruised pains in small of back and thighs (on rising from bed) and great languor with paralytic rheumatic pains in the lower limbs, arthritic swelling of the foot, which had been exerted for a long time, violent pain in big toe; some think it especially suitable for rheumatic nervous affections, lumbago, arthritis from excessive loss of animal fluids. Contraction of fingers, stiffness in finger joints, painful stiffness from hip to knee, contraction of the muscles of the left lower limb with contusive pain in hip joint, stiffness in the thigh down to the foot, pain in the knee and violent cutting in the right hip. Nightly digging in the right lower limbs from hip to big toe, cramp pains from right hip to toes, lancinating, tearing in the right tarsal joint, clinical experience. Almost specific in lumbago, sciatica and chronic rheumatism, frequent desire to urinate, excites sexual passions."

In some cases he alternated with *Kali hydriodicum*. The *Ginseng* seems to have been given in what was near the mother tincture strength, "four ounces to one quart of water."

Lime and Sulphur.

In discussing Dr. J. C. Cumming's paper on "Senile Heart and its Treatment" Dr. Henry made a remark that looks as though in some respects he agrees with Hensel. He said: "I cannot treat heart disease without sulphur; in fact, I am a

sulphur crank. I have no use for the microbe theory of disease—and I think we are going after more fads than any set of people that ever lived in the world—antitoxin, for instance, the greatest humbug of the century. The first thing in heart disease is to build up the system with sulphur and lime and drink no whiskey. Of all things in the world to destroy the system is whiskey, and I hate whiskey and morphine as the devil hates holy water. I also use *Mercurius*, *Digitalis* and *Arsenicum*; but, to go back to first principles, you cannot cure heart disease or any other disease without sulphur and lime.”

The Difficulty.

In his paper on bronchitis Dr. T. C. Duncan said: “My greatest difficulty is to convince people that their ‘cold’ may prove serious. Call it bronchitis or la grippe and they yield readily. I eschew all local applications but encourage deep breathing, eating freely and drinking water. In bronchitis the appetite remains, while in pneumonia it is gone, as a rule. The cases of recurrent bronchitis are often mistaken for phthisis.”

Scarlet Fever.

In his paper on this subject President S. S. Stearns, M. D., said: “I believe the disease is never spontaneous;” also, “I think scarlet fever as a disease has been growing less fatal in this country for the last forty or fifty years.” On the subject of *Belladonna* as a preventive he quoted some figures that, though old, will bear reprinting:

“In 1830 Bayle stated that of 2,027 individuals to whom *Bell.* was administered, 1,948 were preserved from scarlet fever, and 79 were attacked. Dusterberg reports that all who were placed under the influence of *Bell.* for the space of two weeks, escaped the disease. For a better test, he purposely omitted to administer it to one child in each family, and this one alone was seized with the fever. Zench, physician to the military hospital for children, in Tyrel, after 84 of the children were attacked with scarlet fever, was induced to try the prophylactic power of *Bell.* on the remaining 61 children; with a single exception, all of these were preserved from the fever, although it prevailed all around them. Early in this century Hufeland, Schenk, Berndt, Kohler, Meglin, De Lens and many other respectable practitioners speak in equally high terms of this protection.

“During the winter of 1840-41, Dr. Stierenart reports that an

epidemic of the disease prevailed in several villages in the neighborhood of Valenciennes. Thirty had died out of 96 attacked. He was induced to try the *Bell.* Out of 250 individuals 200 took the *Bell.* and were all preserved from the fever. Of the 50 others 14 were seized with the fever and 4 of them died. All the school children to whom the *Bell.* was administered escaped, while a few who refused to take it were seized with the disease.

“These doctors were all old school men, and the dose was generally 20 drops of the tincture in one ounce of water; of this two drops daily to a child one year old for nine days; 12 drops the highest dose to anyone.”

Infantile Rheumatism.

This was the topic of Dr. Richard Kingsman's paper and he gave two well-defined cases of this rare disease. It is well for physicians to bear in mind that the baby may be suffering from rheumatism.

Bottle-fed Babies.

Concerning this large and growing constituency and their food Dr. Price said:

“Boiled milk may do for babies for a short time, but if you give it to them constantly many of them will starve to death. There is not a very large amount of albumen in cows' milk, but the small amount that it does contain seems to be very essential; boiling coagulates the albumen and makes it indigestible. In the preparation of condensed milk, the temperature in some factories is not allowed to get higher than 175° F., and in sterilizing it the temperature is seldom raised above that point, so that in neither case is the albumen coagulated.”

“In the country I was several times called in among the colored population to see a sick baby. If you can imagine a mummy-like, toothless, wrinkled, atrophied, (for it was worse than emaciated), little old man at least a century old, that by some mystical process had been reduced to the size of an infant, you will have a very clear picture of what has several times met my gaze.”

“I would say to the parent after having looked for a moment at the specimen of skin and bones before me, ‘You have been feeding this child on boiled milk, you have given it all it will take, and it takes a plenty of it, and yet you are starving it to death.’ The only thing I could prescribe that would be of any

utility, (for the colored people are usually very poor nurses), would be a coffin. I do not remember that I ever saw a case recover that had reached the stage just described."

Homœopathy.

Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis' paper was headed "Hahnemann the Prophet" and the following quotation ought to be impressed on every homœopathic physician:

"We, as homœopaths, have no need for theories. The teaching of our Master in relation to chronic diseases are all sufficient to explain the existence of malignant cases of disease or constitutional peculiarities. I say this, acknowledging the value of all that the microscope has taught us giving full credit to asepsis for its glorious work in the prevention of disease. As homœopaths, we cannot afford to fight over the definition of terms any more than we can over potencies and the methods of administering remedies. The law is ever operative, the skill in the manufacture of the weapon, as well as the character of the armor to be penetrated, will have to determine the calibre and character of bore of the weapon to be used. The choice of the word psora seems to us of to-day to have been unfortunate, but the idea that it represents is invaluable and underlies the whole fabric of heredity as it relates to disease tendency. As homœopaths, our great opportunity lies in the cure of disease, allowing those who have no means of cure at hand the opportunity to dispute on this theory and that, but so long as we have access to the teachings of Hahnemann, the prophet, and the law which he promulgates as a guide in our judgment of the value of remedies, we have nothing to fear from science, ancient or modern. Our law gives us the greatest freedom as to the choice of remedies and teaches us patience that we may wait for the explanation of Nature's methods of dealing with her children."

The *Transactions* contains many good papers on surgery on eye, ear and throat, gynæcology and other special subjects, but these do not come in the province of this abstract.

THREE CASES OF INTERMITTENT FEVER.

A. W. K. Choudhury.

(1) *Lycopodium* in Intermittent Fever.

Patient named Abul Hossain and aged about 2½ years; suffering from intermittent fever since five days when entered in

my case-book, the 14th of April, 1896, at about 7:30 A. M. with the symptoms. Type: Quotidian. Time, between 2 and 3 P. M. yesterday. No fever day before yesterday. Between 2 and 3 P. M. the previous two days. Prodroma, yawning, stretching. Chill, none. Heat, severe, *no thirst, sleeps* with snoring; grinding of teeth; slight general momentary jerking during sleep; *increase of urination* during sleep; sweat on slight exertion; upper and lower extremities cold, the upper being warmer than the lower. Sweat, profuse, all over body; *no thirst*; sleep with above-mentioned symptoms. Apyrexia, complete.

Bowels open; stools gelatinous, stringy, fecal, slimy, of whitish-yellowish color, with no thread-worms and no bad smell of stools; first part of stool somewhat hard and last part worse and fermented; had thread-worms a year past; gets fever and uses quinine; tongue anterior and sides clean and middle part whitish; urine reddish and turbid.

Treatment: *Lycopod.* 30, one globule per dose; two doses given; to be taken daily one dose, as directed.

24-4-96. 10 A. M. Better.

Treatment: Repeat *Lycopod.* 30, one dose as above.

30-4-96. 8:35 A. M. Had been getting fever at about evening; no fever found last evening, found cheerful and playing; no fever following night (last night).

13-5-96. 7:30 A. M. Patient's grandfather informed me of the continual sound health of the child there being no relapse. Result, recovery. *Remark.* The symptoms in *italics* and the time being the same every day helped me to select *Lycopod.* Three globules in three doses, one globule a dose, restored the child to health.

(2) *Opium* in Intermittent Fever.

Patient, named Madaree, a female child about two years of age, came to my dispensary with intermittent fever on the fourth day of her illness, the 19th April, 1896, at about 7:20 A. M., with the following history and symptoms:—

Type: Quotidian. Time, afternoon, about 4 P. M. Prodrome, nothing mentioned. Chill, slight; thirst; horripilation till evening; with no want of covering; *sleeps*. Sweat, none. Apyrexia incomplete.

Bowels costive, yesterday one stool consisting of small knots; urine reddish and *does not cry* when passes urine; drum-like

distention of abdomen; difficulty of breathing; respiration with moist sounds in the lungs; *coughs with no expectoration*; *cough increasing at night*. *Tongue yellowish-white*. Retching with cough. Two patches of vesicular or pustular eruptions, one on sole of each foot; eruption itching; on being scratched, oozes out a thin watery fluid from the eruptions. On some external application being applied the *eruptions* have somewhat *subsided*. After this partial subsidence the fever commenced. General puffiness.

20-4-96; 7:45 A. M. Passed a large stool consisting of small knots about a hour after taking the medicine; got fever last part of last night, the fever being of less intensity; urine reddish; increase of ulcer (eruption) of right sole. General puffiness somewhat less; flatulent distention of abdomen and difficulty of breathing still continuing. Cough less; thin watery fluid discharge from the ulcer of the right foot. Treatment: *Opium* 3d, one globule per dose; one dose just now. Diet, Sago and sugar candy.

Treatment: *Opium* 3d, one dose as above. Diet as above. 21-4-96; 7:45 A. M. No more fever; yesterday at about 2 or 3 P. M. passed stool consisting of few fecal knots; ulcers on soles slightly better, discharge being less; general puffiness much improved; no cough. Treatment: Placebo. Diet as above, adding milk. *Result*, recovery. *Remarks*, two doses, a dose a globule, cured the child. The age and the symptoms *italicised* indicated the medicine.

Before closing this remark I may be permitted to speak a few words as regards repercussion of skin diseases, of which our present case is a good example. This dire deviation of diseases of the skin was very faintly known to me when I used to practice Allopathy. My conversion to Homœopathy led me to study my cases thoroughly before I prescribe and consequently opened to me quite new and interesting fields to engage myself therein. Among the many I have experienced one to name is repercussion of skin diseases. I have seen cases of ring-worms, scabies, and other itching eruptions being treated with external medications to be followed, in some cases, by acute and dangerous ills, and, in others, by tedious and chronic ailments. This external exhibition of a constitutional taint, call it psora, or by any name you please, is far more friendly and beneficial to the sufferer than the one produced when repercussed. In my allopathic days I could foresee no danger to the patient if his scabies and ring-

worm were treated with external medicines. Now I am not in favor of the skin diseases being treated with external medications, but if the medicine be an antipsoric one, as *Sulphur*, it is better to allow our patients to enjoy the nice pleasures of itching of skin diseases than to drive them back to some internal and more vital organ, there to assume such fearful phases to weigh down the perspicacity and ability even of the best of our healers of diseases. When fortunate enough to make out such a repercussion, use the suitable antipsoric medicine and you are sure to cure your case. Cases which have regained their health in my treatment are all of an acute form. In such acute cases I use the lower dilutions and they do good; but the chronic cases do not respond to the lower dilutions; whereas the higher dilution (200) in such chronic cases do not fail to produce recommendable recovery.

(3) *Rhus Tox.* in Intermittent Fever.

Patient, Pares Nath Ghose, aged about 65 years, came to my dispensary with intermittent fever of six days' duration the 8th of July, 1896, at about 9:05 A. M. with the following characters of the case:

Type: Quotidian. Time, about 9:30 P. M. last night and 4:30 P. M. the previous days. Prodrome, sudden and momentary trembling of body once or twice. Chill, slight, of short duration; about half an hour; *no thirst*; no horripilation. Heat, severe, *no thirst*, whole night. Sweat, since about 7 A. M., only of head and neck not of lower parts; *thirst, sleep*. Apyrexia complete.

Bowels opened yesterday; stool normal; urine reddish and burning in making water; taste bitter; no bad smell of mouth; appetite good; sleep not good; got fever six days after exposure to rain. Patient an Opium eater. Cough, but not prodromal, but only when he smokes.

Treatment: *Rhus tox.* 6, one globule per dose; one dose just now. He was ordered to take Khoi and sugar candy. His fever gradually subsided, so that he had no fever the night following the 10th inst. *Result*, recovery.

Remark. One dose, a globule, was administered and he recovered. His *exposure to rain* principally and the symptoms above *italicized* led me to select *Rhus tox.* There is no pro-

dromal cough of Dunham. The prodromal cough of *Rhus tox.* is very rare here in my practice.

Calcutta, India.

FACTS AND FANCIES OF ARSENIZATION.

Editor of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER.

As an apology to your many readers why I am not now practically testing arsenization in Egypt as contemplated by me (and so stated in the *New York World*) I will simply state that I started for that stricken country on July 14, 1896, but was intercepted at St. Louis by a telegram from one of my Paris colleagues stating that my wife had been taken suddenly dangerously ill and counseling my immediate return.

With such apology to all colleagues and with the statement that although my colleague from the City of Brotherly Love very evidently does not know me as a Hahnemannian homœopath, in the strictest acceptation of that phrase, (and with my obeisance to Kellog for the opportune phraseology of Spartacus, which I now paraphrase a little) I respectfully submit the following:

Rejoinder to "A Wonderful Discovery"

(which appeared in the Sept. issue of your periodical.)

"Ye call me chief" (the man from Texas,) "and ye do well to call him chief" (the man from Texas) who, for three long years, has met in The Medical Arena (of Kansas City) and The Arena (of Boston) every shape of argument, *pro* and *con*, the broad Empire of Opposition to *Arsenization* could furnish. If there be one among you who can say that ever, in daily paper or lay magazine or in private medical publication, my asseveration did belie my belief in *Similia*, let him stand forth and say it. If there be three in all your regular subscribers dare face my arguments in favor of *Arsenization* as THE *aseptic* prophylaxis, *par excellence*, of *Asiatic cholera*, let them come on. "And yet—I was not always thus"—the first American innovator in prophylactic medicine; "an under dog in the fight"; a savage "man from Texas"; chief investigating homœopath (to Texas) of still more savage homœopaths of other commonwealths.

My ancestors came from "old New-England" and settled among the thriving people and bustling streets of Dayton, Ohio. My early life ran quiet as The Little Miami by which I sported;

and when, at noon of life, I gathered my children in the presence of their progenitors, and played upon the responsive chords of my slumbering ambition, there was a friend, the son of a neighbor, to join me in the pastime. We led our offspring to the same "meeting house" and partook together the bounty of our regular dose of doctrine.

One evening, after the little ones were tucked away, as usual, and we were all seated beneath the big spreading oak which shaded our cottage, my children's grandsire, an old man, was telling of Antietam and Bull Run and also of his chase after John Morgan; and how, soon after my birth (April 4, '61) a little band of "The Twenty-Third Ohio", had withstood a whole army. I did not know *then* what war was; but my cheeks burned, I knew not why. *I know now*; (since defending *Arsenization* for more than three years, as *he*, only, knows who endeavors, contrary to custom, to promote the best interests of his beloved chosen profession.)

Oh Hahnemann! Hahnemann! thou has been a tender nurse to me. Ay! thou hast given to that poor, gentle, timid allopathic "medic", who never knew a harsher tone than Munde's every day cuss-word", muscles of iron and a heart of flint; taught him to drive the sword of investigation through the plaited mail and links of open irony or hidden sarcastic opposition and warm it in the marrow of his foe;—to gaze into the glaring disapprobation of Allen and Wilson and of Deiderich and Bradford even as a boy upon a laughing girl. And he shall pay thee back, until "The Lesser Writings" is read by all who claim allegiance, and in its deepest truths thy compromising followers has converted.

Ye stand here like giants of *Similia* as ye are. The strength of understanding in your well stored minds; but to-morrow some selfish, self-styled Hahnemannian homœopath, breathing sweet irony from his oily tongue, shall with his lily fingers (through some accomodating periodical) pat your brawn, and bet his sestérce upon your alleged comprehension of *Similia*, *Similibus*, *Curantur*.

Is Homœopathy dead? Is the old spirit of Hahnemann frozen in your veins, that you couch and cower like a belabored hound beneath his master's lash? O colleagues! Collaborators! Homœopaths! if we must fight let us fight for Homœopathy! as taught by Hahnemann! If we must slaughter, let us slaughter bigotry

and backbiting! If we must die, let it be under the clear sky of *Similia*, (tested in *Arsenization* as well as in *Vaccination* or in the exhibition of *Belladonna*) by the light waters of continued investigation, in noble, honorable battle!"

But let me introduce myself better to you all of Philadelphia; who are evidently not posted as to the contents, at different times, of "The American Homœopathist," "The Southern Journal of Homœopathy," or "The Medical Arena" and who possibly judge the advocate of *Arsenization* in the language of Longfellow; who says:

"I see in the South uprising a little cloud,
That before the sun shall be set will cover the sky
Above us with a shroud."

Now, my colleagues of Philadelphia and elsewhere, I have considered my discovery above creed or calling; above doctrine or dogma; and for this reason have not only promulgated it through the journals mentioned; I have published the whole theory to the allopaths, also; through such of their periodicals as "The Medical Summary" of Philadelphia, "The Medical Era" of St. Louis, "The Journal of the American Medical Association" at Chicago and in "Moody's Magazine of Medicine" of Atlanta.

Having thus enlightened both the dominant schools of medicine of today I have also placed the entire subject before the laity through an article in the June, '93 "Arena" of Boston; in "The Dallas-Galveston News;" "The Chicago Tribune;" and in various papers in the stricken countries of Europe in 1892; and if you have not before known me as a homœopath it is not my fault but your misfortune.

But while doing this I have never promulgated *arsenization* except as it will exemplify "the law of similars" and other teachings of Hahnemann; thus exonerating its author from any possible accusation of "sailing under false colors;" for I am a homœopath and a Hahnemannian homœopath at that; which assertion I shall clearly prove, and my right as a "true blue" homœopath to advocate *arsenization*, before you have read much further.

(But just let me add right here, in parenthesis, as it were, that just because I am registered from Paris, Texas, don't think that "nothing of good may come up out of Nazareth" and that all of the acumen in things medical is centered in Philadelphia; lest you have occasion to regret it).

As it is said, "It's a poor rule won't work both ways," let me first show wherein, were I an allopath, as accused of being, my right to promulgate *arsenization* would be found acceptable to my colleagues; and then, later, we will study the question from the standpoint of our own Hahnemann and his distinguished successors.

Now their great "hold" is in bacteriology, germs, micrococci, etc., in this instance, the festive *comma bacillus*.

Well, Virchow says of *Arsenic*: "It is a peculiar circumstance that many cases of acute *arsenical* poisoning are not distinguishable by their symptomatology or morbid anatomy, from cases of *epidemic cholera*" (Now how does that tally with your rather forceful assertion, that "As a matter of fact, the symptoms of *arsenical* poisoning are not very much similar to real cramp-grip *cholera*.")

Well, Wm. Henry Porter says of *Arsenic*: "The molecular elements which constitute the *Arsenites* are intensely irritating and poisonous to all forms of protoplasmic life, both animal and vegetable, but the presence of these foreign and irritating particles in small quantities stimulate the hepatic cells to increased secretory as well as excretory activity without positively damaging the protoplasmic masses, and in this way more nutritive pabulum is taken up into the liver, and when this has been accomplished diseased processes all through the system are in part or completely removed, and a more or less of a NEW normal or healthy activity is brought to all parts of the body." (Won't this just suit all who depend upon "that alterative effect of drugs" they so much laud and endeavor to obtain.)

But as I am answering the rather unconservative and facetious remarks of an evidently self-imputed authority on Homœopathy let me see just how much of real Homœopathy, as advocated and practiced by Hahnemann, our gentleman from Pennsylvania knows; and to do this we must review his paper in detail, comparing it with the published expressions of Hahnemann; and I predict for my readers some surprises indeed, should you, up to this time, concur with the apparent views of this self-appointed necrologist of the author of *Arsenization*.

In the first place, as to "important discoveries in the medical, I should say, the 'Regular' medical world," I would say that, although I graduated "Regular" (Darmouth, 1882), I have practiced "irregular medicine" ("Unofficial") this twelve years.

But reading down a little further I come across the name of Constantine Hering; evidently most enthusiastically deified in the mind of our friend from "the City of Brotherly Love," but not more so than by "Yours truly."

Now, let me ask you, my ardent advocate, for more of Homœopathy than we claim EVEN in Texas; did you ever know that Constantine Hering differed, at times, with his great preceptor; and even advocated, years ago, to "take pulverized or percipitated Sulphur and put a pinch of it into each stocking or shoe you are wearing and renew about twice a week?" *Did you ever know this?* and as a *prophylaxis against Asiatic cholera*.

But then that is *generalizing*; and maybe you belong to H. C. Allen's set (who wrote me, some time since, regarding *Arsenization*, "you, like Koch, Pasteur and Mitchell, are *generalizing*, which is contrary to the teachings of Hahnemann and the "law of similars," and you, like them, must fail"); or maybe you only affiliate with such as one T. P. Wilson, of Cleveland (who *was once* a teacher in their homœopathic college. He is *not* now), who wrote me he thought me "a *generalizing* allopath" because I recommended the one-twentieth grain of *Arsenic* on each of my "points;" which same "dose business," by the way, is not arbitrary at all; for, as yet, not nearly enough experiments have been made to determine this point.

Yet I have not *generalized* more in my advocacy of *Arsenization* as a prophylaxis of *Asiatic cholera* than did Constantine Hering in his advocacy of *Sulphur* as a prophylaxis of the same disease; and he did not *generalize* more in his advocacy of *Sulphur* than did Hahnemann in his advocacy of *Copper* as a prophylaxis of the same disease; nor did Deiderich in his advocacy of *Camphor* as a prophylaxis of this same malady in Reinisch Prussia, Germany, in 1865 (but the cause for this last allegation must certainly have been but a coincidence, judging from Hahnemann's "Lesser Writings," for he there says, on page 755, that "*Camphor can NOT preserve those in health from cholera*"); and none of these had a similitum to that condition, as I will show you later on; and yet Hering was one of our "leading lights" and will always remain so; and Deiderich is actually teaching in a homœopathic medical college in Kansas City (so I'm told), and H. C. Allen still "holds his job" at "The Hahnemann" in Chicago; and all of these gentlemen, I have no doubt, would instantly repudiate any tendency toward

the *alternation* of two remedies as alleged prophylactics; and yet Hahnemann advocated just such procedure, where he says ("Lesser Writings," p. 756): "I have also advocated the *alternation* of these two remedies (*Cuprum* and *Veratrum alb.*) from week to week as a preventive against this disease."

And still in other places, in the same work, he advocates the *alternation* of *Bryonia* and *Rhus tox.*, (p. 755) and the *alternation* of *Hepar sulphuris* and *Burnt sponge* (p. 693) and the *alternation* of *Tr. of Raw Coffee* and *Aconite* (pp. 693 and 695) and the *alternation* of "The best Mercurial with the best remedy for the cure of the itch" ("Organon," pp. 192, 193) and, in this last-named work, gives us examples of his *generalizations* with *Cinchona* (p. 37); with *Mercury* (p. 47); with *Pulsatilla* (p. 48); with *Sulphur* (p. 49); with *Sulphuric acid* (p. 50); with *Aconite* (p. 51 in two places); with *Aconite* (again on p. 52); with *Quicksilver* (p. 52 and, on pages 191 and 192); with *Belladonna* against *Scarlet fever* in these words, "During an epidemic like the one I witnessed at Koenigsutter, ALL children remained unaffected by this highly contagious disease, whenever they had taken, in good season, a very small dose of *Belladonna*." (And, now let me add that if the size of my dose is all that bothers you in my hypothesis, why make it as Hahnemann did his *Belladonna*, "a very small dose;" but *test and advocate the testing of Arsenization* from now on as you are a homœopath; for once tested, you will only too readily concur with the editor of "The American Homœopathist" who says of it, in his November number: "Success in this measure will redound a thousand fold to Homœopathy and remove in part, if not in whole, the stigma that the homœopaths have never discovered anything." (There, at least, is one honest homœopath and he knows "the man from Texas," is another).

But further on you say: "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?"

I don't know what your "classmate" has to say on this subject neither do I know if there is immunity for *Arsenic* eaters or for the workers in *Arsenical* factories, but I can and do tell you right here that *there is immunity* for the workers in smelters (and for their families and neighbors too) where *Sulphuric acid* is made from iron pyrites and to those within the environment of