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THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

BULLETIN

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The College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery

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The University Bulletins are issued every six weeks during the University year, at least six numbers every calendar year. Entered at the Postoffice in Minneapolis as second class matter.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Definition of an Homeopathic Physician

“I define an homeopathic physician as one who adds to his knowledge of medicine a special knowledge of homeopathic therapeutics; all that pertains to medicine is his by inheritance, by tradition, by right.”

This definition of an homeopathic physician, formulated by Dr. Eugene F. Porter of New York was adopted by the American Institute of Homeopathy, the national representative body of our school, in 1899, and ordered published in a prominent place in all issues of the transactions of that body. The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, the oldest homeopathic college in the world, in graduating its students, confers upon them two degrees—the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and furthermore, by special charter, the additional degree of Doctor of Homeopathic Medicine. Homeopathy is a specialty in therapeutics.

It is true of all great advances in science or thought, especially when they run counter to current beliefs, that they fall on deaf ears and are rejected by the masses; it is also true that the few who receive the truth usually magnify it; it is to them as the small disc held close to the eye and obscuring the entire horizon; or as the blue glass in the spectacle coloring the entire field of vision. Over-enthusiasm is deadly; it endows its subject with impossible attributes; it invests it with powers beyond its possibilities; it claims for it such miracles of achievement that it brings discredit, and sober, thoughtful men turn from it in a spirit of incredulity or even disgust. “Truth crushed to earth will rise again,” but truth gloried to the skies, has a hard, often destructive, fall ere it rises. It is said of opinion that it swings like the pendulum, to one extreme, then to the other, and finally comes to rest at the middle point; truth rises, is crushed, rises again and attains its proper height, there to govern and control. This has been especially so with the great truth of homeo-

pathy, born in the dark ages of medicine, a complete revolution in the healing art, it was not only unacknowledged, but spurned and trampled upon by the dominant forces until its adherents became outcasts; gradually as its strength increased, it spread to other countries and its adherents became enthusiasts, the very ostracism practiced against them tending to increase their enthusiasm, until it was hailed as the ALL in medicine. Anatomy, physiology, pathology were all cast aside as unnecessary and the ability to match symptoms became the only duty of the physician; by this means all things could be accomplished, no matter what the conditions, how incurable the disease, provided only symptoms could be found and matched the work was done and the cures among the faithful rivaled those of the Waters of Lourdes or the Bones of the Saints. All substances of drug power, or entirely inert, were proven on the healthy until we had spread before us the symptomatology of the North Pole of the Magnet and the Rays of the Southern Moon. The theory of potentization, always treated as a corollary of the drug law, was likewise exploited, until not only were the 1,000 and 1,000,000 dilutions lauded, until we had not only infinitesimals, but symptoms recorded as experienced, while holding a closely-corked vial in the hand or after smelling of a high dilution. Surely the pendulum had swung to the extreme and recorded writings furnished material for censure and ridicule. This material has been used and is being used by the opponents of homeopathy and treated as if it were the whole, or at least an essential part of its doctrines. Periodically such articles appear in old school journals, much to the delight of those prejudiced or uninformed. As well denounce the old school today because of the old theories of copious blood letting. Such articles avail little beyond allowing the escape of steam. But, outside of quoting mere eccentricities, it is a well known fact that by judicious clipping from even the most scientific essays one can make the author declare almost the reverse of his real meaning.

The pendulum of homeopathy has been swinging back and forth and is now rapidly approaching a resting point, and the system of medicine becoming a science; it behooves us who live in this present age to aid in firmly establishing this scientific status of homeopathy, to cull from it certain vagaries that have attached themselves to it as the barnacles to a ship, and definitely to define its scope and value as a law of cure.

I want to direct your attention now to the latter part of the definition "All that pertains to medicine is his by inheritance, by tradition and by right." There was a time when the homeopathic physician felt bound to confine his practice entirely within the limits of the law of similars; a step outside was malfeasance in office; certain rights which were his by inheritance and tradition were either ignored or forgotten. There is an extra medical field in medicine, if I may be pardoned the expression, on which all physicians meet on common grounds; there is a certain adjuvant treatment in all cases, a very important part, and a part formerly much ignored by practitioners of our school; there is a judicious and an injudicious use of heart tonics in disease just as there is a judicious and an injudicious use of notes in business transactions, there are times when it is necessary to give a note in business to tide over a calamity, but an injudicious use of notes will bankrupt. There is a judicious and an injudicious use of sedatives in coughs; there are times when the mere act of coughing irritates, so that to avoid this mechanical irritation, some sedative must be used, and there is an injudicious use of cough syrups on all occasions. There is a judicious and an injudicious use of cathartic medicine, when the bowels contain a mass of irritating and undigested matter it is a judicious use of cathartics to relieve it of this source of infection, but the use of cathartics in the chronically diseased or as routine practice is injudicious.

All problems in dietetics, in hygiene, in public health are common problems in the solution of which all who bear the title of physicians should engage, just as there are fundamental branches upon which all medical practice is based, as anatomy, physiology, chemistry, etc.

The state in its licensing power declares that all who care for the sick shall show a thorough knowledge of these fundamentals, and leaves to individual experience and research the treatment of cases. In all these fundamentals; in all this extra-medical portion of the healing art, the medical profession is a unit. It is only in questions of therapy that the distinction of sect obtains.

In all realms of thought there must be liberty of individual belief. The advances of the nineteenth and twentieth century have largely shown themselves in a recognition of this liberty, and an acknowledgment of the honesty of individual belief. In the realms of religion it is being more and more recognized

that all Christians are traveling towards the same goal, though it be by different paths; that all are interested in the moral development of the individual and the race; that all have a common faith and a common ideal.

The schisms, created by Luther and Calvin and others, have passed through the period of ostracism and abuse and ridicule, and a bitter feeling of enmity thus engendered is giving way to a broad, liberal feeling of community of interests in the objects sought. It is so in politics. All are citizens though they may differ as to certain means of obtaining the public weal. Men, be they Republican or Democrat, all make public cause in questions of national advancement or national peril.

The same should be true in medicine; the same is becoming true. All are physicians. As regards therapeutics only is there separation. The trend of thought in the older school, as voiced by their prominent leaders, is certainly agnostic if not nihilistic. I cannot do better than quote from the presidential address of Dr. J. C. Wood of Cleveland, before the A. I. H. at its annual session in 1902.

"The therapeutics of that school is yet in the most chaotic state. Empiricism of the rankest kind still characterizes its literature and its teachings. Vaunted specifics come and go like the morning dews. To-day some remedy is heralded as a universal panacea for certain diseases and certain conditions; to-morrow it is assigned to oblivion, there to remain with the thousands which have preceded it. This process has continued until the average old school practitioner has become a therapeutic agnostic, so far as internal medicine is concerned, relying rather upon mechanics, dietetics, and prophylaxis, than upon remedies to cure disease.

"This is a sweeping arraignment, but testimony in support of it can be easily adduced. No one will, I think, question the standing of Dr. James F. Goodhart, who delivered the annual address on medicine before the 1901 meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. Goodhart asks the question, 'Why do we give drugs?' 'Often,' he answers, 'not because the disease demands them, but because the patient is not happy until he gets them; too often he is not happy then. They are sometimes given to hide our ignorance, I fear, or to mark time while we watch and wait. They are sometimes given as a gambler on the 'exchange' speculates in futures, an enhanced reputation being the windfall that it is hoped to secure; and then we often give drugs as an experiment in the hope that they may do good.'

“As to drugs themselves, he says: ‘Diseases run in fashions and so do drugs. Their popularity is enormous, far in excess of their merits; and by and by they sink into the cold shade of neglect. Who does not even now remember the boom of antipyretics. A few of them remained to us for other purposes; but as antipyretics, who gives them now? They were rushed for more than they were worth, and they are now buried by later booms, such as animal extracts and antitoxin, and many of these will be buried, too.’

“These are not the sentiments of one who has no right to speak *ex cathedra* in the counsels of his school. Dr. Goodhart has but few peers as a writer and teacher. Nor is he a sporadic case. He but echoes the teachings of men like Osler, Tyson and Anders of this country, writers who have produced works classic in all that pertains to the domain of causation, pathology and diagnosis. One has but to pick up any modern text-book on practice belonging to the older school to find in almost every chapter confirmation of Dr. Goodhart’s agnosticism so honestly expressed.”

Turning now to our own school we find a recognition of the necessity of the reprovings of our drugs; of the elimination of spurious symptoms and the scientific demonstration of the departure in health of provers by the thermometer, urinary tests, frequent examinations of lungs, heart, special senses, etc. Such provings are now being made by a corps of workers throughout the country under the auspices of the A. I. H. and the leadership of Dr. Bellows of Boston. Much is hoped for, as a result of such provings, in placing the homeopathic *materia medica* upon a broader, more scientific and more rational basis; and in eliminating from it much that is irrational and ridiculous.

Further, we find a determined move towards the formation of definite statistics of the efficacy of homeopathic medication. Such statistics were impossible until we came to control many hospitals, as the individual statement of physicians, that they never lost a case of diphtheria or pneumonia, amounts to little. Statistics to be valid, must be based upon complete clinical records, showing entire course and aspects of case, and personal findings with stethoscope, etc., corroborated. But prior to such statistics, and as a basis to work upon, we must become more thoroughly acquainted with the natural history of disease, uninfluenced by drug action. With this foundation, we have a means of demonstrating the value of our law of cure.

Such it seems to me are the positions of the two schools of medicine to-day; the one strongly tending towards agnosticism

in internal medicine; the other putting itself to rights, seeking to throw off a mass of medical incongruities and inconsistencies that have no more place in the science of medicine than the claims of the Christian Scientists, and the miracles of healing accomplished by the relics of Saints. And with firm adherence to its law of cure, seeking to more firmly and rationally establish it upon a more scientific basis.

And as to the future: Are there any indications of the paths along which medical science is to advance? I think there are two: First, the investigations now being carried on by old school pharmacologists and therapeutics as to the dual action of drugs. I quote from an editorial in the August, 1901 issue of *Mercks Archives*:

“It appears to us that one of the problems to engage the attention of the twentieth century pharmacologists and therapeutics will be the dual action of drugs as influenced by dosage. This part of pharmacology has been neglected entirely too much. There are hundreds of drugs whose action not only varies under different dosage, but it is diametrically different. Ipecac in small doses allays vomiting; in large doses it excites it. Cocaine in small doses excites the reflexes; in large doses it depresses them. In the case of a number of drugs it will therefore be insufficient in the future to attach a label—depresso motor; excito motor; emetic, etc. The different action in different doses will have to be stated.”

And, again, in May, 1902, quoting from the *Medical Times*:

“This question of dosage is the very foundation of the science of medicine, and its solution and general adoption will be the greatest boon to humanity. The physician who uses drugs only in larger doses or in smaller, neglects one-half of the armamentarium which should be his.”

This investigation into the dual action of drugs, when systematized and worked out scientifically, will land the investigator in the homeopathic *materia medica*.

The second indication for the future is the tendency among homeopathic physicians to limit the law of cure, to its proper sphere, and to recognize that there are fields in medicine to which it is not applicable. This was set forth by Dr. Wood in his address quoting partly from Dr. Dake:

“1. The homeopathic law relates to no agents intended to affect the organism chemically.

2. It relates to none applied for mechanical effect simply.

3. It relates to none required for the development or support of the organism when in health.

4. It relates to none employed directly, to remove or destroy parasites which infest or prey upon the human body.

5. It relates to none which acts in a purely eliminative way to rid the system of poisons and ptomaines.

6. It relates to none which act in a purely physiological way, as a food; and

7. It relates to none which acts in a purely stimulative way."

To sum up: The twentieth century finds the medical profession practically a unit on all subjects, except only the question of the curative value of drugs, and on this question, the one school largely agnostic in its beliefs, but working along the line of the dual action of drugs; the other realizing the necessity of a reproofing of its drugs upon a more scientific basis, and recognizing that there is a wide realm in the treatment of disease outside of the application of drugs upon the law of similars, to which it is entitled by heredity, by tradition, and by right, not forsaking its law of cure, but more exactly defining its place and scope.

The nineteenth century has been a century of advancement in all lines of thought, and in this advancement it would be sad, indeed, if medicine did not participate. In all progress there are two opposing forces or ideas, the radical and the conservative. The one hailing new theories as laws, anxious to break with the past, and accepting an insufficient and undigested proofs all that is new; the other clinging tenaciously to the past, and rejecting without investigation any proposition that even seems to oppose old beliefs. The one tends to chaos; the other to fossilization. The line of advance is between the two. Old beliefs and theories are often but historic landmarks, showing the stages of human development invaluable as such, distinct advances for the age in which they flourished, but inadequate for present conditions.

"One day through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should.
But made a trail all bent askew
A crooked trail as all calves do.
Since then three hundred years have fled
And I infer the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail
And thereby hangs my moral tale.
The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way.

And then a wise bell-wether sheep,
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep.
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.
And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods, a path was made.
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath,
Because 'twas such a crooked path.
But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf.
And through his winding woodway stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.
This forest path became a lane,
And bent and turned and turned again.
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load,
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.
And thus a Century and a half,
They trod the footsteps of that calf.
The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street.
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare.
And soon the central street was this,
Of a renowned Metropolis.
And men two centuries and a half,
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.
Each day a hundred thousand rout,
Followed this zigzag calf about.
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day.
For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.
A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach.
For men are prone to go it blind

Along the calf paths of the mind.
And work away from sun to sun,
To do what other men have done.
They follow in the beaten track.
And out and in and forth and back.
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.
They keep the path a sacred groove,
Along which all their lives they move.
But how the wise old wood gods laugh,
Who saw the first primeval calf.
Ah! Many things this tale might teach,
But I am not ordained to preach."

EXCERPTS FROM CENTURY PRIZE ESSAYS ON WHY
STUDENTS OF MEDICINE SHOULD SELECT THE
HOMEOPATHIC SCHOOL.

By homeopathic medical education is implied the mental habit of thinking in homeopathic language, the sine qua non for successful practice. The fact that some of the most illustrious members of the school have been graduates of old school colleges does not militate against the foregoing. They became worthy disciples of Hahnemann in spite of their allopathic teaching rather than because of it. What is to be feared is a partial acceptance of the doctrine resulting from a superficial study and a desire to engraft it on old school therapeutics.

* * *

A few words concerning Hahnemann and his medical environment. He was a regularly educated physician of great learning and very uncommon general culture and literary attainments, and had attained a position in the profession which entitled him to criticise prevailing methods. While realizing that prevailing methods in general did more harm than good he was impressed with the fact that there were certain remedies used in certain diseases with such results as left no room for doubt that in these cases, at least, real cures were effected. This he observed in the use of mercury in syphilis and Peruvian bark in malaria, or marsh fever as it was then called. Hahnemann, like Bacon and Boyle and Sydenham, before him, realized the immense importance of increasing the number of these

“Specifics.” A casual observation in Cullen’s *Materia Medica*, which he was translating gave him the clue to his discovery. From this observation it occurred to him that provings of drugs upon healthy persons might furnish a knowledge of their specific properties, and that the administration of drugs in cases presenting symptoms similar to those the drug produces on the healthy subject might be the law of the application of specifics. His hopes of rendering the medical art more simple and certain were raised and he set himself with “dauntless energy and indefatigable industry” to collect from the writings of ancient and modern medical authors all the instances bearing upon the subject, and to verify by instituting experiments first upon himself and then upon other healthy persons whom he could persuade to join him in these self-sacrificing labors. The further he advanced in such investigations and inquiries the more he became satisfied of the extensive application of his therapeutic law.

From 1790 to 1805, fifteen years of the prime of his life, were devoted to constant, exhausting labors of this nature, “for when we have to do with an art whose end is the saving of human life any neglect to make ourselves master of it is a crime.” Actuated by that noble sentiment, sure of the truth of the great principle he had discovered—with all the incidental testimony of history to support it—with the positive results of a long experience to confirm it, he presented his views and the results of his labors to the profession in an essay of wonderful logical power, of the utmost moderation in expression, full of almost tender persuasion, and of the noblest enthusiasm.

The treatment of Hahnemann by his colleagues for attempting to give certainty and precision to therapeutics forms a melancholy chapter in the history of medicine, but it does not stand alone. Harvey was denounced as a quack and even held to be demented because he demonstrated the circulation of the blood. His book announcing his discovery was unable to pass censorship in England, and, therefore, appeared in a foreign country. Sydenham also was calumniated for efforts to improve the medical art. Hahnemann’s teaching was even more revolutionary than either Harvey’s or Sydenham’s, for its success meant the annihilation of all the cherished methods of traditional medicine. He begged his colleagues to investigate it, and if it were found better than the old method to use it for the good of mankind and to give God the glory. Instead, they

called him an imposter and attacked his character and his motives.

Time has shown that Hahnemann was right in his condemnation of the practices in vogue in his time, for they have all been abandoned or are in process of abandonment.

* * *

Hahnemann anticipated the germ origin of at least one disease, for he says, literally: "On board ships—in whose confined spaces, filled with mouldy, watery vapors, the cholera miasm, finds a favorable element for its multiplication, and grows into an enormously increased brood of those excessively minute invisible, living creatures, so inimical to human life, of which the contagious matter of the cholera most probably consists." Notwithstanding this conception of the exciting cause of the disease, after reading a description of the symptoms, he predicted the remedies for the various stages. These were used with such brilliant results that it forms one of the most gratifying incidents in the history of Homeopathy. One effect was the repealing of the law prohibiting the practice of Homeopathy in Austria.

* * *

It has been said that "the study of physiology and pathology within the past half century has done more to emancipate medicine from routine and the thralldom of authority than the work of all the physicians from the days of Hippocrates to Jenner." Homeopathy has stood this crucial test. Some of the new discoveries seemed at first subversive of the doctrine, but when finally relegated to their proper domain were found to be consistent with and in some cases confirmatory. The germ origin of certain diseases when discovered seemed to imply a revolution in methods of treatment, but after twenty-five years it is found that the best bactericides for bacteria invading the body are dynamically acting medicines. Bacteria being of the vegetable world were here long before man, and man would not have survived if the special function of protection against these minute enemies had not been evolved; for protection from enemies is as important for the survival of the species as nutrition or reproduction. Indeed "experiment has demonstrated that there resides within the tissues and fluids of the body the property of destroying disease-producing micro-organisms in large or small numbers." In vigorous health it is most manifest, while the effects of mal-nutrition,

fatigue, debauch, disease, and, in short, all influences that materially disturb the equilibrium of physiological function are to diminish or destroy it entirely. We have already seen that inflammation and fever which are disturbances of the physiological equilibrium are conservative or curative exaltations of physiological function. May not the dynamically acting remedy applied in accordance with the law of similars serve as the awakener of this latent protective and curative function? In venturing this it is not with the idea of giving an adequate "explanation" of the law, but rather to refute the implied imputation that it is not rational.

* * *

For a hundred years Homeopathy has been subject to investigation; the pioneers of Homeopathy were allopaths who had investigated it. Out of the committee of five appointed by the leading British Medical Society to investigate and expose it two were converted and the other three never reported.

Constantine Hering, who became the patron saint of Homeopathy in this country, was similarly appointed by a Berlin Medical Society to investigate it and to convert it. His conversion resulted. Our late Dr. P. P. Wells is another who enjoyed a similar fate. It has been so thoroughly tried and tested that to deny that the law exists is foolish; one might as well say that the earth does not move nor the apple fall. The fact that ninety per cent of the graduates of her colleges spend the remainder of their days in its practice, while only thirty-three and one-third per cent of the old school graduates stay in that profession, would indicate that it was true. Almost every consistent and energetic homeopathic practitioner is making a good income, and what is better he delights in his work. Truth is never narrow; one truth is but a stepping stone to another. Standing upon the vantage ground of truth all related facts are revealed, error is dethroned and faith is supreme. The Homeopath is not a skeptic, he is not working in the dark, but obedient to law he loves it, and because he loves it he obeys it.

* * *

Homeopathy may, therefore, be defined as the science of therapeutics based on nature's law for healing. It is the science of the selection of a remedy that causes, in the healthy, effects similar to those for which it is employed in disease. The methodical testing of drugs on the healthy was first done

by Hahnemann; he saw at once the fallacy of obtaining a knowledge of drug action by testing upon animals, knowing that the effects of medicines vary according to the animal experimented upon. Thus it is known that rabbits will eat *Belladonna* leaves, pigs will eat of *Nux vomica* freely, hogs and horses will eat *Aconite*, all of which substances are poisonous to man. We know, too, that drugs affect different animals differently, thus *Ipecac* is an emetic to man and dogs, but not to rabbits. *Conium* will poison the horse, but not the ox. Hence the necessity of testing drugs on the healthy human body to determine their rightful actions.

* * *

Homeopathy is not unscientific practice. It is not opposed to pathology; it regards pathology, but not as a basis for treatment; it recognizes that a system of medicine founded on the shifting sands of pathology cannot be scientific. It is not the "little pills." Homeopathy was a working system long before little pills were invented; they are simply convenient vehicles for the pleasant administration of medicines. It is not quackery; quackery is secret and Homeopathy is open to the world and courts the fullest investigation of physician, student and patron. It is willing to stand upon its merits, and it always gains by comparison. It is not a treatment according to fashion,—now anodynes, now germicides, now serums, now blue glass, now creosote, now sulphuretted hydrogen, now anti-toxines. The popular panacea of to-day, speeding to oblivion supported only by the ephemeral theories of pathology is no part of it. Its progress consists in a development of its *Materia Medica* and a better understanding of disease. It is not a faith cure; Homeopathy, it is acknowledged, is eminently successful in children's diseases, and in childhood the faith element is small; also, it is successful in the treatment of animals, and here faith is wanting. While faith and hope in all cases of illness conduce to recovery, and are therefore most desirable, they are no more essential to homeopathic practice than they are to any other medical system. It is not an uncertainty; those who have tried it at the bedside know this better than those whose knowledge is obtained from its antagonists. It is not an infinitesimal dose; this is a popular misconception fostered diligently and perhaps ignorantly by the opponents of our system. *Similia similibus curentur* says nothing of the dose. A homeopathic cure may be, and is, often wrought with the massive doses of allopathy. Experience, however, shows

that small doses act better and with less shock to the system. It is not magic, though cures made by it would almost seem to border thereon, nor is it mysterious, nor a popular delusion, nor mesmerism, nor mental healing.

* * *

The arguments against Homeopathy from the earliest time have been, chiefly furnished by those who have never investigated it, or whose knowledge of it has been derived from the writers of previous denunciations.

* * *

“Homeopathy fills no insane asylums with drug wrecks; she populates no almshouses with mercurial sufferers; she inhabits no dens with morphine fiends; she infests no human frames with the awful disasters of the hundreds of drugs that might be named; she vagarizes no brain with the fanciful visions and vicious tremens of cocaine and alcohol. She comes to save, not to destroy. She comes to cure, not to palliate.” What further advantages could appeal more forcibly to a patient than these?

* * *

ADVANTAGES OF HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE AS ILLUSTRATED IN TWO CLASSES OF DISEASES.

I. Infectious diseases: Diphtheria as a type. Bearing in mind that the Homeopathic physician is the heir of all the ages in medicine, that all that belongs to the great field of medicine is his by inheritance, by tradition, by right, wherein does he have an advantage over his old school brother? Ehrlich's hypothesis, the prevalent accepted hypothesis in all schools of medicine, has modified our ideas, especially in infectious diseases. Briefly, this theory says that the cell body has upon it a number of receptors, as they are called, which combine with nutritive material for the nourishment of the cell, but also with toxins to their destruction. A cell attacked by a toxin protects itself by throwing out a large number of these “receptors,” which, entering the blood current, unite with the toxin to its destruction, and so long as these receptors can deal with the toxin in the blood the cell escapes. Disease per se does not exist. Now, in diphtheria, the toxin first invades the blood current and the

use of antitoxin at this stage neutralizes the toxin and disease is averted—here, it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the homeopathic physician to use antitoxin, for the same reason that he would cleanse a poisoned wound with an antiseptic, or neutralize a poison by an antidote. After the third or fourth day, however, when the cell itself has become affected the value of antitoxin is greatly diminished and here the homeopath in the use of his remedies with their known effect on cell metabolism has a means unacknowledged by his old school brethren of combating the disease itself, safe, reliable, energetic, which takes the place of the expectant plan of the older school.

Again take a case of uraemic poisoning—the kidneys have failed in their activity, the poison not excreted enters the blood current is absorbed by the system and we have a case of uraemic poisoning. Every effort must be made to eliminate the poison, the activity of the skin and the mucous lining of the bowels must be stimulated, it is not only the privilege, but the duty of the homeopathic physician to make use of agents designed to secure these ends. Cathartics, sudorifics, the sweat pack, etc., but beyond, and in addition to this, he has the power of his homeopathic remedy in its effect on cell activity to work a curative effect on the diseased cells of the organ involved. Thus the homeopathic physician has ever added to his armamentarium a curative means existent in his remedies prescribed according to the law of similars.

Requirements for Admission

HIGH SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS.

For the session of 1905-6 applicants for admission to the college of medicine and surgery must present to the dean and secretary of the faculty, credentials properly signed, showing that the applicant has satisfactorily completed the branches of the study, covered in a full four years' high school course.

THE COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY SETS FORTH AS ITS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES.

First—That it is an integral part of a great university, fully equipped for carrying out of its work by the munificence of the state.

Second—That its students partake of all the privileges accruing from living in a university atmosphere which draws to itself the leaders of thought in all branches of science and literature.

Third—That the libraries not only of the Medical Department but of the entire university and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are open to those investigating any line of thought.

Fourth—That the arrangement of work and division of classes is such as to give each student the greatest amount of individual practical work under trained instructors.

Fifth—The state of Minnesota shows its loyalty to the university by a constant demand for the graduates and the dean has each year requests for physicians to locate in various parts of the state.

All communications pertaining to the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery should be addressed to the Dean, Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., 694 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

Catalogue sent on request.