

place, through the proper treatment spoken of later on, to hand back its card and say "not at home, not my day for receiving." It is no respecter of persons, treating rich and poor alike, and in this points a moral worthy of our highest emulation. It is not a bore, because when its acquaintance is once made, if *properly treated* by gentle yet firm means, it will not persist in its attentions. On the whole, any way we look at it, the grip is not such a dangerous fellow after all, but with a grit and persistency born of a land of frozen wastes and autocratic rule, he will resent, and resist, *bad treatment*.

Now, let us consider briefly the proper treatment of this visitor. I say briefly, because it is simple. First, a glance at the *bad treatment*. First of all it is necessary to capture and duly label the "bug" or *casus belli* of the trouble. This is done and this formidable animal may be seen, at a reasonable price of admission, in most bacteriological laboratories caged and labelled as the *lacillus* of *Pfeiffer*. Next thing in the ordinary mode of treatment was to find some "anti" with which to combat this fearful (?) enemy. In 1889, when the enemy first appeared on our shores, an order went out from our old school headquarters to the graduates to charge their guns, *ad internicionem* with all kinds of shot and shell, prominent amongst which were the usual massive doses of quinine, phenacetin, antipyrine anti-kamnia, and a host of others equally as futile in their efforts to displace the intruder, but dangerous to the general health. After calmly watching this unscientific, cowardly and unwarranted mode of warfare, the little grip would leave in disgust, but mark what followed. A train of sequela, consisting of persistent headaches, neuralgias, sleeplessness, melancholia, chronic discharges from the ears, various forms of heart disorders, a greater increase in pulmonary phthisis and many others, and the poor, comparatively inoffensive grip got all the blame. In this same connection the fact must not be lost sight of, that a great number of the agents thus employed to eradicate this disease were depressants, that is, their tendency in large doses was to depress the vital functions: there would, in consequence, set in as complications, pneumonias, pleurisies, oedema of the lungs, and various heart lesions. These, of course, were all charged to the "grip," when, in reality, the doctor prescribing knew perfectly well, if he knew anything at all about the action of these drugs, that

he was simply prolonging and complicating the illness, and at the same time endangering the patient's life, who, if fortunate enough to pull through the present attack, would probably have entailed upon him some chronic form of disease which only the grave would eradicate. Now for the proper treatment. In strong contrast to the above, the homœopathic physician, guided in this, as in all other forms of diseases, by the unerring law of "Similaris," would select his remedy, as called for by the symptoms shown in each individual case, and administer it in doses just sufficient to overcome and extinguish the disease, thus avoiding complications from over-drugging, and the dangers of a long train of sequela following. While there is no specific for any one particular disease more than another, in Homœopathy, yet this disease, per se, taking as it does such a similarity of form in nearly every case, will be covered by a few remedies, chief amongst which are Gelsemium, Eupatorium, Per. Arsenicum Iod, others being called for as the patient shows changes. As an illustration let us take a brief look at the provings of Gels, showing its similarity to symptoms of grip in its first stages: Chilliness, languid aching in back and limbs, sense of fatigue, chills running up the back, drowsiness, complete relaxation and prostration of the whole muscular system, and a general feeling of wanting to be by a hot fire. These simple but effective remedies if taken in time, will almost invariably cut short what might otherwise be a severe illness; in fact, in most cases a person need not lose a day from business through the grip, and besides this beneficial effect, there will be no lasting injury done to any of the vital organs. This I realize may not be very profitable to the doctor, but the patient will be the gainer by adopting this method. Our friends of the allopathic school are to be congratulated on the advancement made in the treatment of grip since its first visit. A more careful selection is made, smaller doses given, and at less frequent intervals; in fact, one prominent physician here puts his patient to bed and leaves the large doses at a safe distance in the drug store. He will get better results with this than with the huge doses of nine years ago. Let us hope that but a few more years shall roll by ere they see the grand guiding star of Therapeutics as shown in the Homœopathic text books, when their then patients will have reason to arise and call them blessed.