

that of themselves they are potent enough to enable us in all cases to do without homœopathic medicines.

I here have in mind especially two moral weaknesses or diseases in which such a combined treatment will be especially effective.

The first is the tendency to drunkenness. This, I am decidedly of opinion, is in most cases curable. I do not here refer to the sequelæ in the various organs (as cirrhosis of the liver, etc.), but to the tendency itself. But whoever wishes to make sure of a cure should neither rely on the internal remedies alone, nor content himself in using moral suasion alone with the morbid consumer of liquors, but he must combine these treatments, i. e., he must bring the patient into a morally healthy atmosphere, and at the same time give him physical treatment through general hygienic dietetic measures and corresponding medical treatment. It would be a great mistake, however, to suppose that the homœopathic medical armory in the case of alcohol-patients is exhausted when we have used *Nuxvomica* and *Sulphur*. There is a long series of additional remedies such as *Calcarea carb.*, *Lachesis*, *Belladonna*, *Stramonium*, *Opium*, *Petroleum*, *Phosphorus*, etc. The experienced physician will select a suitable remedy.

Another category of diseases, which, at least in certain stages, are most certainly within the scope of homœopathic medical treatment is the domain of the sexual sphere. And among these diseases, thus susceptible to medical treatment we find according to my experience, not only the bodily sequelæ of the sexual passion (morbid sensuality, onany, etc.), but to a certain degree, the sexual passion itself. Also in this case, however, the first thing will be to regulate the whole life hygienically, and to give body and mind a hardening training. Besides these measures, however, the following homœopathic remedies will be found of the greatest efficacy. *Platina*, *Lachesis*, *Causticum*, *Natrum muriaticum*, *Cantharis*, *Conium*, *Origanum* and many others. It is not, indeed, a very simple matter to select the most suitable remedy from this list. It is not, indeed, a simple matter in any case to proceed to treat moral diseases, and one of the difficulties in the way is, that such moral patients

frequently have no desire to be cured, and they, therefore, frequently instead of cooperating with the physician, obstruct his endeavors. But it surely is worth our trouble, and worthy of the medical art, not only to treat the bodies of man and beast medically, but also to draw the higher and nobler part into the sphere of our curative efforts. And if the physician will not allow himself to be daunted by opposing difficulties, and understand how to thoroughly apply the treasures of our *Materia Medica*, remembering also that in morbid states which border on the line of demarcation between the material and the immaterial, massive doses are least of all indicated, he will often be surprised by his successes in this domain and will gladly perceive the manifold unexpected blessings he can bestow, and the rare gratefulness that will reward his successes.

HOW THEY TREAT INSANE PEOPLE IN CHINA.

The Chinese government has never made any provision for the care of its insane. Dangerous insane persons have always been treated as criminals, and the less dangerous have been allowed to roam at will through the country as beggars. Such people are generally regarded as being possessed of the devil. Until lately there has been no institution where these people could receive medical treatment. The existence of any great numbers of insane persons has been denied, and many who have been familiar with the country believe that the habits and thought of these people render them especially free from mental diseases. Not until 1894 was a building erected for the insane in China. In 1898 a second building was begun. But little or nothing has been done as yet.—Medical Talk.

Mrs. Smilax—Henry, I really believe Freddy is going to be a doctor when he grows up. I heard him tell Mary that she must be careful of her health, and that pie was considered harmful.

Mr. Smilax—It looks to me as though he is more likely to become a lawyer. I noticed he had two pieces of pie at supper last evening.—Boston Transcript.