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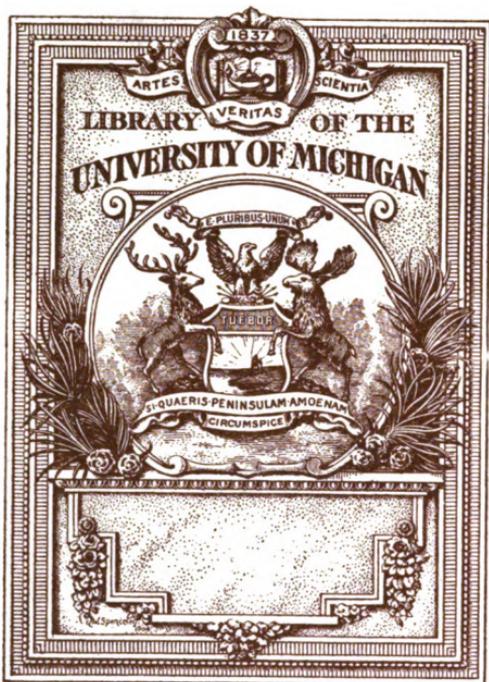
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MICHIGAN JOURNAL OF HOMOEOPATHY.

"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOL. II. DETROIT, MARCH, 1852. NO. 1.

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., J. I. HEWITT, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

WHAT IS HOMOEOPATHY?

Homoeopathy is a method, or system, for the cure of diseases, founded upon a universal law, which is denoted by the word itself, like suffering—that is, remedies when taken during health in suitable doses, and continued a sufficient length of time, will cause certain diseases or symptoms; these remedies will cure like or similar diseases, or symptoms, when they arise from other causes. Like cures like, is the maxim; and not the same cures the same; or the hair of the same dog cures the bite; this is Isopathy. We have not space in this number of our Journal, to do more than to state the principle upon which our system is founded, but shall in future numbers illustrate it by numerous examples, and arguments; and shall have something to say in regard to homoeopathic doses, a subject from which our allopathic brethren strive to amuse themselves, and to make capital; we will here simply state, that the use of infinitesimal doses has been the result of the most careful and diligent observation; from which has followed the most sublime results, displaying the wisdom and benevolence of our Creator—that diseases can be cured, in accordance with the homoeopathic law, by doses of medicine so small as to neither create any medicinal disease nor to leave any trace behind. How different is allopathy? assailing the system of the sick man, draining it of its vital fluid by the lancet, nauseating, vomiting, purging, and blistering the already suffering patient in the most ridiculous manner, and surely the whole proceedings are ridiculous enough; what, because a man has a headache, or inflammation of the lungs, or foot, vomit or purge him with a poison, or blister his skin? Make him who is already suffering, sick, until it becomes a common saying, "send for a doctor

and you will be made sick," until patients proclaim even publicly that to go through a course of medicine will confine them to their beds for weeks, and call it science? O shades of Hypocrates! O Quackery!! Let Allopathic physicians satisfy the community that there is common sense in such treatment if they can, when an opposite and harmless treatment is unfolded to its vision, and especially when individuals begin to see the effects of this new method upon their neighbors and friends, and to experience the effects of the remedies upon themselves. But, although Allopathy does not consent to enter the field, to enlighten the community by discussing the two systems, still we are determined that it shall have a hearing; it may not be such a one as its advocates might desire. We can make but one promise, and that is, that we will not misrepresent, nor do the old method or those who practice it any injustice. But the truth must be told, the public good requires it, science requires it, and, avoiding all personal warfare, we shall not withhold it.

Whatever fault may be found with this monthly periodical, it cannot be fairly maintained that there was no necessity for it. The late movements of certain gentlemen, favorable for the discussion of the two systems of practice, Homœopathy and Allopathy, in order that the thinking portion of community, at least, might have an opportunity for judging of the relative merits of each, evidently indicate a desire for light or knowledge, on interests so vitally important. Homœopathy, as a system, practical and scientific, has called forth the pens of the ablest writers, and the approbation of the great and learned of all civilized countries. And no wonder, since its claims are founded on facts, deduced, not from theory, but the indubitable testimony of truths, based upon experiments. Neither are these facts few, but many. Various individuals, in different countries—of different climes—without any concerted plan as to time, or the substance or drug for experiment—alike free from theory, prejudice or party, have taken, when in health, drugs, with a view of testing the system, to ascertain their effects; and we experienced symptoms similar to those that the sage and his sons had undergone, when using the same drug. These theo-

elucidate not only the homœopathic action, but establish the law of cure. Therefore we do not profess to prove what is averred of this practice by reasoning alone, or by statements previously acknowledged by the medical profession; consequently our opponents cannot refer to errors of logic, or perversion of knowledge, as might be with propriety charged upon them, since they, by a foregone conclusion, on the part of their judges, utter in defiance of an appeal of experimental evidence, that they will not submit it to the only competent test of its truth, and will not receive it on the testimony of those who have done so. There is but little disposition in man to receive any sentiment or proposition which has not entirely, or in part, some tendency to correspond with views or notions previously entertained. Therefore a system so completely opposite in theory, excepting the pathognomonic signs or symptoms and the prominent characteristic indications, but more especially in Homœopathic practice, to that of the old school, must expect no better reception than it does at the hands of the pompous, and prejudiced disciples of that hierarchy. But while I would not detract from the well earned fame of many of the present, and some of the former authors, in the Allopathic ranks, some of whom have been ornaments to their profession, and benefactors to society; yet I would not acknowledge authority because of its antiquity, and especially when its votaries differ so widely in their theories, and mutilate so fearfully in their practice. Are their theories, because consisting of accumulated hypothesis, foolish apothegms, and contradictory rules, to be honored because of being old? Is, what is necessary for the present state, happiness and government of the people now, to be thrown aside to give place for what is ancient? No—at that rate where would be the progressive advancement of intellectual research or patient investigation? Theories, new or old, are only to be valued according to their utility—and facts or discoveries, resting upon the basis of actual experiment, extolled in proportion to the real benefits they confer on mankind. Line upon line—precept upon precept, have been made, appealing to experience—to the departments of natural philosophy—to the deliberate and acute reflection of every honest enquirer after truth—and

yet such is the prejudice of some physicians, that investigation and careful research are discarded, contemned and despised. Aristocratic pomp and consequence are of greater value to them than the study of what they regard a forbidding enterprise. Their system has so long been shrouded in technicalities, unmeaning phrases, absurd compounds, that they rather than scrutenize with their own eyes, and determine, with self-relying manliness for themselves, prefer remaining in the fogs and clouds of their own regions, because they fancy or pretend to believe that the authority of the ancients is preferable to any modern innovation, be it ever so great or good. Some, on the other hand, dread the persecution and the loss of the good opinion of their professional friends—others, to endanger their present practice. But are not the contentions of medical men already familiar to the public? Yes, so much so that the community will not attach much importance to the censure of avowed opponents. The opprobrious epithets that have been freely bestowed upon those who have adopted homœopathic practice, such as quackery, charlatany, cheatery, and the like, have lost their effect upon the public mind—because so many have, and are experiencing the good results of the remedies, in combating disease, and in restoring the afflicted to their wonted health. And the merits of the practice, relying on the curative powers of the remedies for its success, will ever be appreciated by an intelligent public. Therefore it will never lose any thing by any opposition that is not founded on reason and experience; but like fermented malt liquor, it will always retain its energy, and, by its own power, be able to deposit the sediment and cast up the froth. H.

BLOODLETTING IN INFLAMMATION.

As the season is at hand, that usually gives rise to the various forms of inflammatory diseases, some remarks relative to the popular mode of treatment, particularly bloodletting, may not be without value at this time. The inhabitants of this city are *particularly* obnoxious to inflammatory attacks during the cold and changeable season: too much therefore cannot be said by way of advice to the people, in relation to its safe and proper management. Pleurisy-

inflammation of the lungs, &c., &c., offer test cases, by which we may judge with positive accuracy, in relation to the comparative efficacy of the two systems of treatment. Until within comparatively a short period of time, few were to be found, who questioned the necessity of bloodletting, and other heroic measures, such as cathartics, blisters, &c., in the treatment of acute diseases. On the other hand, the practice of tapping at once the fountain of life, directly with the lancet, and indirectly by cathartics, and drawing off the vital fluid through the breach, has from time immemorial obtained. It is against this pernicious, and health destroying practice we earnestly desire to call public attention. To this subject we shall frequently allude in future. Its importance demands that every man and woman, throughout the country should understand its effects, primary and secondary.

We desire no personal warfare with gentlemen of the old school. But against a practice we know to be wrong in principle and widely disastrous in its effects, we war, and shall continue to war, until it is repudiated by the people, and abandoned by those who practice it. We have been initiated into and "seen some service" in the ranks of the school of medicine, that sanctions and sustains the practice alluded to, and therefore speak advisedly.

Years before we laid aside the lancet, as a means of controlling acute diseases, we became aware of a growing sentiment in the minds of the people against its use. This was a problem, we could not at first well understand. It was advised by the best standard authorities, and daily practiced by eminent men in the profession. Notwithstanding this, the people objected, and warmed in their opposition. A thorough investigation of the subject however, satisfied us that the people in this particular at least, were in advance of the profession.

Time, and a more enlightened experience, have confirmed us in the impression then made upon our mind, that bloodletting is not sanctioned by correct ideas of Physiology and Pathology, or the laws of life in health and disease. No one we think can fail to see who will take upon himself the trouble to investigate the matter that bloodletting is not only unnecessary, but positively injurious.

Unnecessary because it fails to accomplish the object desired ; and injurious, because it paralyzes vital energy, upon which and by virtue of which, alone, disease can ever be resisted and health restored.

A patient, laboring under an inflammation of the lungs has no more blood to day than yesterday, when in health.

The violent excitement of to day is but an effort put forth by nature, to resist the encroachment of disease. Abstract blood and we prostrate the vital forces, and as a matter of course lessen the chances of recovery. Reaction follows depression, resulting from the abstraction of blood, in obedience to a law of life, that cannot be transgressed with impunity ; and the danger from the latter is proportionate to the amount squandered. The quantity of the circulating fluids cannot be considerably lessened without being re-supplied more or less suddenly with blood, crude, and deteriorated in quality, and therefore unfitted to sustain a healthy condition of the system, much less restore to health.

These primary effects, in turn, too frequently become the cause of chronic difficulties, that end in change of structure, and finally death. Wherever the practice of bleeding and drugging obtains, may be found its lean exsanguinated victims clinging to life by a tenure too feeble and uncertain to be envied even by the most unfortunate. Add to this a sickening foretaste that thousands are at this moment experiencing that they must remain through life, keenly susceptible to all the influences that tend to develope disease, and still the truth is not yet half told.

The time is at hand when few we apprehend will submit to "heroic treatment." The common sense of the world is opposed to it, the "heroes" of the lancet must therefore prepare to change if they expect to keep pace with the improvement of the age. The rapid progress of a more beautiful and efficient system of medicine, one infinitely better adapted to remove the ill's flesh is heir to, is rapidly modifying the most objectionable features of the old school of medicine.

Homœopathy is no longer regarded by the thinking who have tested it as of doubtful efficacy. They know the system to be efficient, beautiful and harmless compared with the old, and are there-

fore adopting it by thousands every year. The younger members in the ranks of Allopathy, from the causes above mentioned, are becoming impressible; they know that the old falling fabric, attractive only because of its inherent ugliness must soon give place to something in advance, something more in accordance with the spirit of the age.

Young physic is not blind to the hand writing upon the wall. In it they read the doom pronounced upon the old Regime; they care less than formerly for its anathemas, and supported by the admissions of such men as Prof. Mott and McNaughten, of this country; Dr. Forbes, and Liston, of England; Brera, of Italy; and the late Dr. Heufeland, of Germany; they are necessarily repudiating the teachings of a false Almamater, and as eagerly accepting the higher truths eluminated by the German Sage and Philosopher, Hahneman.

T.

☞ We present the public with the first No. of the second volume of the Michigan Journal, devoted to the defence and propagation of the principles of Homœopathy. It will be remembered that we promised to resume the publication of the Journal, which from various causes has been discontinued during the past year or two. The subscription price will be the same, to wit: fifty cents a year, published monthly.

We desire to circulate in this city one thousand copies, and a still greater number over the state; to accomplish which, the aid and assistance of our friends will be necessary. May we not hope that this enterprise will receive the countenance and cordial support of those friendly to the cause?

SCARLATINA.

The prevalence of this disease at present, in Detroit, induces us to make a few remarks upon it.

Although one of the most dreaded and fatal of the diseases to which childhood is subject, under allopathic treatment, few diseases are more favorably modified and controlled than this, when the disease is treated from the commencement with no other than hom-

œopathic remedies; especially is this true when the prophylatic treatment has been resorted to previous to the onset of the disease.

It is a disease with which allopathic physicians can do nothing but harm with their medicines, according to the testimony of many of their ablest teachers. We heard Prof. Parker, one of the best lecturers in the United States, in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, advise the medical class to let this disease entirely alone, for, said he, if you commence dosing you will bring on complications and your patients will die, whereas if you let them alone they will generally get well. Who, that has witnessed the dreadful havoc which this disease has made in every part of our country under the ordinary treatment, can question but this was the very best advice he could have given them. If we look for a moment at their treatment of this disease we shall see why it is so unsuccessful. There is in scarlet fever a strong tendency to inflammation and ulceration of the throat, mouth and neighboring glands. Now one of the most common remedies used in the old practice is calomel, or some other preparation of mercury, which is well known to be capable of causing inflammation of these parts, even in the healthy, in the very doses in which they give it. Now we ask, is it strange that this remedy should increase the disease, and often destroy the patient? A gentleman informed us, that his son was taken with the scarlet fever, he sent for a physician and he gave him a dose of calomel, he called the next day and found his neck and throat greatly swollen and inflamed, and informed the father that he had the erysipelas with it, and that he never saw a case before where the two diseases existed at the same time. We told the parent to tell his doctor, that if he continued to give large doses of calomel in scarlet fever, he would see a plenty of such cases.

The skin is the organ upon which this disease does, and should spend its main force, and while confined mainly to this part there is but little danger; and what we have most to dread is that it will be translated to some internal organ. Now, when cathartics and irritating medicines are given patients with this disease, is it strange that a fatal irritation of the stomach and bowels should result? And when opium is given, is it strange that patients should so frequent-

ly fall victims to inflammation of the brain as they do in this case.

How different is the Homœopathic treatment of it! Neither calomel, opium, nor any other remedy is ever given in doses to produce their poisonous effects, nor even to aggravate existing symptoms to any extent. Belladonna is a homœopathic preventative of this disease, and we cannot too strongly recommend its use in all instances where the scarlet fever is prevailing in families, or in the immediate neighborhood; and it will be found to either prevent, or materially lessen the severity of the attack.

In all instances should cathartics and all allopathic remedies be avoided, and homœopathic remedies used at the first approach of the disease, for it is much easier to prevent the symptoms becoming bad, than to cure after dangerous complication have ensued. In fact we know of no disease in which so much depends upon the physician's having control of it, in its first stage, as in this.

E.

HYBREDISM.

An article in a late number of the Buffalo Homeopathist, upon this subject, has called our attention to a phase of it, which has not been noticed by the writer of that article. From no source has homeopathy suffered more, nor will it suffer more, than from the mongrel practice of its professed friends; for the avowed enemies of our cause can do it but comparatively little injury, whereas those who stand before the public as its friends, can do much to impair its integrity, and bring down our noble science to crude drugging, and to the level of allopathy.

It is not our intention here to notice the almost necessarily mixed practice of physicians, who, from the walks of allopathy commence the investigation and practice of Homeopathy, for with such we have some patience and for the practitioners some respect; for with a trembling hand, and great anxiety, must they commence trusting their patients to an untried practice, and one which, by their wisest savans, they have been taught to despise. They can only rely upon the new practice as fast as their knowledge increases, but if they are honorable men, they will see to it that homeopathy does not suffer at their hands, therefore they will not palm off upon the public their allopathic practice as homeopathic; and, if they are under the necessity of frequently resorting to old measures, insinuate that it is because the new system is inefficient in such cases, but will frankly acknowledge that it is owing to their ignorance of it, that they are not able to rely upon it. From such our cause can suffer but comparatively little injury.

But the crowded state of the old school, and the difficulty of getting into a lucrative allopathic practice, together with the growing popularity of homeopathy, have given birth to to a mongrel set of physicians who are doing our cause much harm ; and are more to be dreaded than open enemies. It was against such that Hahnemann raised his warning voice and continued to battle nobly until his death.

In our city places where homeopathy is already popular, unprincipled pretenders to friendship for and to a knowledge of our system, are not unfrequently found, who place "Homeopathist" upon their signs, and represent themselves as advocates for, and practitioners of the system, for the sake of sharing the homeopathic business ; but who, instead of striving to make themselves acquainted with the practice, and endeavoring to obtain a livelihood by honorable competition, make war, in an underhanded way, upon homeopathy and those who practice it, by constantly speaking contemptuously of infinitesimal or small doses, and giving crude drugs, mixtures, emetics, cathartics, and all sorts of Allopathic treatment, and representing it as Homeopathic ; or if they find the patient too intelligent to swallow such a statement, declaring that for such diseases the old practice is the best.

Such physicians, when called to see patients whom they find to be strong homeopathists, will often commence with small doses, but will be compelled for the want of knowledge to resort frequently to crude medicines. If called in consultation with a homeopathic physician, they are sure to recommend crude drugs, or even allopathic treatment. and this for two reasons ; the first is, the want of a knowledge of homeopathic remedies and the application of infinitesimal doses ; the second is, that they may give the patient and friends the impression that the attending physician is not using sufficiently active measures for relief, thereby destroying their confidence, not only in their physician, but also in homeopathy, caring not a fig for the true system of medicine, nor for the rules of etiquette which are regarded by all honorable physicians in their intercourse with each other.

Although the real friends of homeopathy must sooner or later become disgusted with such quackery still temporary loss of confidence in the system will often result with its friends, and occasion given for reproach and contempt among its enemies. In no way can the integrity of the new system be preserved, and the present and future generations realize the blessings which will flow from the general introduction of pure homeopathy, but by enlightening the community, and thereby enabling the community to judge between the genuine and spurious.

E.

The following correspondence appeared in the Detroit Tribune sometime in the early part of January last, to which there has been no response. We therefore cannot but construe the silence of the physicians of the Allopathic school to an absolute refusal to accept of the general invitation.

It was published for the purpose therein expressed, viz: to elicit truth, and expose error; not to ferment any jealousies, strife or rancour; but to have the relative merits of both systems of practice fairly laid before the public; that they who are so much concerned might have reason and facts laid before them in such wise, that they might judge for themselves. It is our determination to lay before the people the basis of Homœopathy, and the principles thence arising, comparative statistical results—prosperity of the cause—and successful treatment of special and general disease; together with foreign correspondence; and in short, to do all we can to diffuse light and intelligence on this important subject. We do not belong to the class who think that the people are not able to judge and select for themselves. If they are not as a mass, skilled in medical science and those branches of literature and philosophy intimately connected, they at least are able to understand facts or evidences of results when they are once aroused to notice them. H.

To the Members of the Allopathic

Profession of Medicine :

GENTLEMEN—As there has been much said against that system of medicine which we practice—the Homœopathic—by yourselves and friends, and as there is a want of knowledge of the fundamental principles of this system, as well as that which you practice, with many of our citizens, we propose to you to establish a medical journal of from sixteen to twenty pages, to be issued monthly; one half of which shall be under your control and the other under ours. ~~We will defray one~~ half of the expense necessary for the issuing of 2000

copies, monthly, for one year, if you will the other, each receiving one thousand copies.

The importance of such a journal at present, will be seen by every one, as our daily papers will not admit, nor can we expect them to grant a lengthy discussion of the two systems of medicine. The time has come when the community is judging between the two systems and choosing one or the other. It is of vast importance that they possess the knowledge which will enable them to make a safe and wise choice. Having an entire confidence in Homeopathy, we stand ready at all times to prove its superiority, theoretically and practically, as a system for the cure of diseases, and to point out the advantages of this system over Allopathy. We are likewise ready to show what appears to us the want of science and system and the disadvantages of Allopathy.

Now gentlemen *'of the old order of things,'* as the age is progressive, the people are looking for light upon this important subject—are ready to meet us, and attempt to show the efficiency of your system, and expose the errors (if any) of Homeopathy. If your system of practice is the correct one, it is certainly capable of being sustained by fair argument; the same may be said of ours. The side of truth need have nothing to fear in this discussion.

JOHN ELLIS,
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"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOL. II.

DETROIT, APRIL, 1852.

NO. 2.

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., J. I. HEWITT, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

FASHION AND PHYSIC.

This is a world of fashion, change, misconstruction and caprice. Many admire what is fashionable, whether it be geometrical in figure, proportion or design; or adapted to what is useful—or whether it bears within itself the distinctive marks and outlines of what may be properly regarded as beautiful, so that it will bear the appellation of fashionable, it is enough. A person to be considered as worthy of notice and association, must be fashionable in dress—in manners, choice, habit and appearance, or, be he ever so intelligent, and worthy, he will be discarded by the votaries of fashion. This all absorbing passion of many of the favored ones of life, was formerly more restricted than at present. We hear now of fashionable houses, streets, furniture, ward-ropes, &c. Also of walks, drives, carriages, &c, every thing suited to the occasion, season and rank, must be fashionable. But most of all, if sickness or disease appear, the escort of fashion still goes its rounds. The fashionable doctor is sent for, and he is informed that the sister, mother or daughter or the afflicted one has caught a severe cold, has a neuralgic affection, or the like, which the M. D. is reminded, is quite fashionable. With the air and gait suited to the *fashion*, he approaches the patient—and soon in pompous style gives the technical phrase to the disease, saying that it is influenza or *catarrhus* epidemicus, with tendency to pneumonia or nervous, or rather neuralgic affection—prescribes emetics, cathartics, anodynes, or as the case may be, in succession—and his patient must prepare either for being turned inside out, or stewed down to almost a glutinous mass—all because it is fashionable to be so treated. And if the patient be fortunate enough to survive the first siege, the next will be, in addition to the former, venesection, or cupping—especially if there be inflammatory action set up, which it would be surprising, if the first assault did not establish. But, by the second or third visit, the scene changes, the fashionable people begin to look serious about the patient, and doubt his surviving it long—and although the doctor was the fashionable one, they look upon his late visits ominously, and begin to question the propriety of the course pursued. The patient languishes, sinks, moans, sobs,

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gasps, and life is gone. For a time the affections have full play in the survivors, and they mourn the loss of their parent, brother or sister—but ere the day of interment arrives the customs of life again have to be performed in the true spirit and etiquette of fashion. All must close in with the sable badges of mourning according to the fashion of the day; and so the deceased, after dying according to the allopathic rules, is put into a fashionable coffin, a hearse, and tomb, which in time will be surmounted by a suitable monument with fashionable mementoes, however ill-suited to the memory of the departed, will be sure to be in unison with the feelings and pride of the survivors, if it all be done according to this age of fashion. Thus it is with the vain, frivolous and fashionable. You must be brought up—live through, and be doctored in, and die according to fashion. What folly—what madness, mankind are guilty of when they will not take the pains to think and inform themselves of the things all important for their own well being and happiness! Cleanliness of person—decency of dress—regularity of diet and exercise—instruction and amusement—cheerfulness and sobriety, contribute to the health of his body—his mind and the comeliness of his person. A man of good sense is not the puppet of fashion, nor the dupe of the pill prescribing leeches. He will admire that system, that at the same time is in perfect unison with philosophical induction, which administers the least in quantity, and at the same time contributes to the ease, comfort and recovery of the patient, without leaving any medicinal disease, and thus establishing chronic disorders. To restore health to the sick is the first duty of the physician. And to use remedies that will not be repulsive or offensive to the sick, or those in attendance, is another great desideratum; and at the same time to be sufficiently active to excite the deranged vital energies to healthy action—in order that nature may be thus assisted, not prostrated, in hastening forward the normal powers to a true and healthy condition. Such a man is not bound down to the rules of the pompous and fashionable physician, although he may boast of being a follower of the time-honored institutions. He attaches no importance to the disciples of Galen—and throws aside the rubbish, nostrums and theories of the past—examines for himself the systems that have claims to his attention and regard—whether modern or ancient, he approves according to experimental and statistical facts, and awards due mead of praise accordingly. If Homœopathy, he says, will perform such cures I approve, and prefer it, because the remedies taken will not injure if they do not cure—because they are easily taken—because among some of my neighbors and intimate friends, whose families have been treated at different periods, in various diseases—and by the bye, who are as intelligent as those who are more fashionable, and not only express themselves satisfied, but delighted with the practice and the good results of the remedies. And again, because I find respectable physicians, as intelligent as those of the old school,

have investigated, practiced upon the principle or law laid down, "like cures like," and have approved and continue in its practice to the present. Among this class is the famous Prof. Henderson, of Edinburgh, who says, "In conclusion, I have only to say, that if I knew any thing of Homœopathy, whether in my own practice, or in that of others, that *rendered it unworthy* of the *earnest attention of medical practitioners*, I would not hesitate to make it known." Therefore it is preferable to any other practice or system. H.

LORD BYRON VICTIMIZED.

"With respect to the medicines that were given to my master, says Fletcher, "I could not persuade myself that those of a strong purgative nature were the best adapted to his complaint, concluding that, as he had nothing in his stomach, the only effect would be to cause pain; indeed this must have been the case with a person in perfect health." The first time I heard of there being any intention of bleeding his Lordship, was on the 15th, when it was proposed by Dr. Bruno, but objected to at first by my master, who asked Mr. Millengen if there was any great necessity for taking blood? the latter replied that it might be deferred until the next day; accordingly my master was bled in the right arm, on the morning of the 16th, and a pound of blood was taken. His Lordship continued to get worse; but Dr. Bruno said he thought letting blood again would save his life. To this his Lordship replied by saying, he feared they knew nothing about his disorder, and then stretching forth his arm, said, do what you like. His Lordship continued to get worse, and on the 17th he was bled twice in the morning, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. These several bleedings was followed by fainting fits; after which a large dose of laudanum was administered. His Lordship sank immediately into a lethargic slumber, from which he never awoke."

Fletcher's account of the last moments of Byron. Few will question the orthodoxy of the above practice, and just as few, we think, will deny the position that Lord B. died in consequence of it. But as an equivalent for being thrust prematurely into another world, he had the glory of leaving, this *secundum artum*, which, by the by, is something.

Lord Byron was attacked on the 10th April with a slight intermittant, in consequence of exposure; on the 11th, 12th, and 14th he was cathartized, and plied with antimony; on the 16th he was bled a pound from the arm, and on the 17th three bleedings

exhausted his remaining vitality, and on the 19th the noble victim passed beyond the control of the human bloodsuckers that surrounded him, under the influence of a full dose of opium. We have heard of quacks and quackery, in our day, but bleeding a man to death directly, for the cure of a simple intermittant, strikes us as being quackery in the superlative degree. T.

SURGERY.

In no department of the healing art is the superiority of homœopathy, over allopathy, seen more distinctly than in the treatment of the diseases, and accidents, which are liable to require surgical manipulations or operations.

The knowledge and ability to operate well constitute but a small proportion of the requirements requisite to make a good surgeon. The true and successful surgeon displays his superiority by being able to avoid operations; and, in cases where the knife cannot be avoided, in preparing the patient for, and treating him successfully after its use. Upon no subject does the community require to be enlightened more than upon the present, for upon none does more erroneous views prevail. Surgeons gain credit usually where they deserve little, and oftentimes when they deserve censure; and they often do not gain credit where they actually deserve it most. The result is that unprincipled men are tempted to build up their own reputation at the expense of their patients. He who can amputate a leg, or an arm, is thought to be a great surgeon, and his skill and name are sounded far and wide; and, it is even a passport for him to a medical practice; and it seems to be almost taken for granted that he must be a good physician; whereas the real truth is the amputation of a limb is one of the simplest operations in surgery, and requires very little skill, so little, indeed, that a common butcher, with the knowledge he could gain during 6 hours instruction in a dissecting room, could amputate a limb as well as a surgeon.

He, who by his skill, saves a thigh, leg, or arm from the knife, gains very little credit as a surgeon, fails to obtain the eclat, or notoriety which he who amputates obtains, and loses the chance of having a walking sign. The result is often disastrous to patients, for useful members are too frequently sacrificed upon the altar of the surgeon's selfishness, and the poor patient left a cripple, unnecessarily, and all because the public place a false estimate upon the cutting of live flesh. To cut off a badly injured limb is much easier than to cure it, requiring far less skill, time and patience, and strange to say, usually pays better, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but also for the reputation of the surgeon.

The homœopathic surgeon possesses great advantages over the

allopathic, and in no respect are his advantages inferior, for he has all the knowledge which the latter has, and if an operation become necessary he can perform it. He has also at his command numerous remedies, of the use of which allopathy knows nothing, which are far more efficacious, in controlling the inflammation which results from mechanical injuries, as well as in curing surgical diseases, than the bloodletting, or any of the remedies used by the old practice.

We have seen a foot within the last few months, treated by Drs. Thayer and Hewitt, which was crushed by the wheel of a rail road engine, and was cured by the external use of *Calendula*, together with the use of proper internal remedies, although it had been condemned to the knife, as I understood, by an allopathic surgeon. We do not say that allopathic treatment could have cured it, nor do we condemn in this instance, the verdict of the physician, with the knowledge he possessed, as we are satisfied he would not have been likely to have saved the limb, if he had made the attempt, by his treatment. We have alluded to this case for the purpose of showing the superiority of the homœopathic treatment of mechanical injuries. The manifest, and happy results, which follow the use of *Arnica* in bruises, are so striking that public opinion is compelling allopathic physicians to use it, and this will be true of *Calendula* soon, in the treatment of lacerated wounds; but not having a knowledge of the use of homœopathic remedies, and doses, which should be given in such cases, they will fail to derive, from their empirical use of these medicines, the benefit which homœopaths obtain; and for this reason they will soon fall into disrepute with them, like the rest of their cure-alls.

We have, ourself, seen the most happy result from the use of homœopathic remedies in surgical cases. We saved the life of a young man, a few years ago, by a few homœopathic doses of *Aconite*, in a case of congestion of the chest, which resulted from the ligature of both carotid arteries, after bloodletting, cupping, &c., had been used without any benefit. We reported the case to the *New York Journal of Medicine* in 1845, from which it was copied by Prof. Mott, of New York, even to the homœopathic prescriptions, into his splendid edition of *Velpeau's* great work on operative surgery, volume 2d, page 378. This is perhaps the only instance in which a regular homœopathic prescription can be found in a standard allopathic work, which speaks well for the liberality of Prof. Mott.

Dr. Mott states that the only successful case on record in this country, that he is aware of, up to 1844, of a ligature of both carotids after a short interval, was a case in which he tied them both at an interval of 12 months. He then goes on to say, "We have now the pleasure of recording another triumph for American surgery, in the successful application of a ligature to both carotids after an interval of *four days* and a half, in a case of gun-shot wound, attended with secondary hæmorrhage. This operation was perform-

ed in Oct. 1844, by John Ellis, M. D., a young surgeon of Grand Rapids, State of Michigan, and affords a gratifying evidence of the progress of surgical science in the new, and until within a few years, uninhabited regions of the vast fertile prairie country of this empire beyond the Alleghanies."

We have not referred to this case, and made the foregoing quotation from Dr. Mott, with any desire to build up a surgical business in Detroit ourself. It is well known to many of our friends, that we have rather avoided than desired cases, which required surgical operations, for the last three years; and this for two reasons: the first is, that we have no love for operative surgery; and the second is, because we have had sufficient medical practice without being under the necessity of practising it. But there are homœopathic physicians in Detroit who desire surgical business, and we have referred to the above case, and the testimony of Prof. Mott, as an offset to the contemptible insinuations, and representations of some of the enemies of our cause, that homœopathic physicians do not understand surgery. The candid reader will perceive, that as the homœopathic physicians in Detroit have been educated in allopathic schools, they ought to, and undoubtedly do understand surgery as well as allopathic physicians; and what is more, that we have a knowledge of all the means and remedies which are known to them, and, added to this, we have a knowledge of the use of remedies of which they are ignorant; which we assert—and hundreds in the community sustain the assertion, after having tried them—are far more efficacious in surgical cases, enabling us to avoid operations often where they are compelled to use the knife, and with which we can treat far more successfully when we do operate.

It may be that their ignorance of homœopathy is a benefit to them, it would seem as though they thought so, by the way in which some of our allopathic physicians treat the new system, but to us their assumptions of contempt, and superior importance and dignity growing out of their ignorance, look very ridiculous, more like the swaggering of a school boy in his grand father's clothes, than like scientific men in search of truth. They may succeed in hoodwinking a portion of the community for a time, but it will be only for a time. If they wish to succeed in the medical profession, they must keep up with the progress of science, and not become, as they are now rapidly becoming, superannuated. E.

There are some members of the medical profession who appear to think it creditable to themselves, to brand every thing coming from an opponent, as "a lie," no matter whether it be the utterance of a well established principle, a fact, or a deduction drawn therefrom, it is all the same to them, a lie. Now, we have no fault to

find with any gentleman who opposes our philosophy of medicine. He, or we may be unsound, and our arguments correspondingly defective. But for a deliberate perversion of facts, no *gentleman* expects the same allowance.

When we penned the article on "Bloodletting," published in the 1st No. of the Journal, we had no idea, that any gentleman, claiming acquaintance with medical literature, would take exceptions to that portion in the closing paragraph, in which we referred to the admissions of Profs. Mott and McNaughten, of this country, Liston and Forbes, of England, &c., in favor of homœopathy, and homœopathists. But since *one* has volunteered to pronounce the whole statement a lie, we make the following extracts from documents in our possession, for his especial benefit, hoping that in future the gentlemen's eagerness to impugn the veracity of others, will not lead him into error, that any tyro may convict him of.

T.

Prof. Mott, justly the pride of American surgery, visited Hahnemann during his first sojourn in Europe, and speaks of the master spirit of modern medical history, in the following language :

"Hahnemann is one of the most accomplished and scientific physicians of the present age."—*Dr. Bell's Select Medical Library, P. 228.*

Prof. James McNaughten, in his annual address before the N. Y. State Medical Society, in 1838, made use of the following language :

"Is it philosophical to call any thing absurd, professing to be founded on observation and experiment? If it be false, it should be proved to be so, by showing that facts do not warrant the premises, or the deductions drawn from them. It will not do for members of the profession to wrap themselves up in their dignity, and call the new system absurd, without further inquiry. The history of the profession presents many lamentable instances of the obstinacy with which errors have been clung to, and improvements resisted.—*Transactions of the New York State Medical Society, 1838.*

We come next to the admissions of Prof. Liston. We mean

the *veritable* Dr. Liston, author of the principles of surgery, and not a "horse doctor of that name." He, who was invited to London in 1834, and appointed Surgeon to the North London Hospital. Afterwards Professor of Clinical Surgery in the London University, and still later, one of the examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Mr. Liston said, "in this case of Erysipelas of the head, fomentations, tartarized antimony, and saline mixtures had been used with little benefit; one grain of Belladonna in sixteen ounces of water was then ordered, two table spoonsfull to be given every three hours; in three days she was reported convalescent, medic'n discontinued. In going round, Mr. Liston remarked that this was one of the most satisfactory cases he had ever seen. This, the students might be aware, was given on the homeopathic principle, the doses only being somewhat increased. They had all probably seen the good effects of Aconite, and some of the other remedies employed by the advocates of homeopathy." "Aconite, says Mr. Liston, has superseded bleeding in many cases at this Hospital." Liston's Clinical Lectures, reported in the *Lancet*, for 6th and 13th February, and 16th April, 1836—also Liston's *Elements of Surgery*, 2d edition, P. 61—(Erysipelas.)

"Prof. Liston requested me to give him a few notes of other diseases treated successfully by homeopathy. This I immediately complied with. He subsequently informed me that he had employed the following medicines with great success: Arnica Mont. Rhus Tox, Bryona Alb, Nux Vomica, Chamomille, Pulsatilla, Mercurius Sol., and Belladonna." He was most struck with the action of Aconite in subduing vascular excitement, and regretted that it was not known to him earlier, because he was convinced that it would have prolonged the life of his father, whose death had been hastened, in his opinion, by ill judged and copious bleeding.—*Dr. Quinn's Obituary Notice of the late Mr. Liston, January, 1848.—British Journal of Homœopathy, P. 144.*

Doctor Forbes says, "Although the subject of homeopathy has been but little adverted to, and never formally noticed, in the pages of this journal. We have not been unaware of its claims to atten-

tion, nor regardless of its remarkable progress in every country in Europe, both, as a system of medical doctrine, and a system of medical practice. We ought probably, to have noticed this subject long ago. At any rate, we can refrain no longer from doing so—now, when one of the publications whose title heads this” article, shows that the new doctrine has found its way into the halls of one of our most estimable universities, (Edinburgh) and is openly advocated and promulgated by its professor of pathology (Dr. Henderson.)

Of Hahnemann, he says : “Hahnemann was undoubtedly a man of genius, and a scholar ; a man of indefatigable industry, of undoubted energy. In the history of medicine, his name will appear in the same list with those of the greatest systematists and theorists! unsurpassed by few in the originality and ingenuity of his views, superior to most in having substantiated and carried out his doctrines into actual and most extensive practice.”—*No. XLI of the British and Foreign Medical Review, Pages 6 and 7—Edited by John Forbes, M. D.*

LEGAL RESTRICTIONS.

The following report, made to our last legislature, by the Hon. Thomas B. Church, we regard as well worthy of a place in our columns. Although, as will be seen, from a gentleman who was partial to allopathy, still it contains sentiments worthy of the liberal minded and intelligent legislator, who, looking to the general good, and the rights of his fellow citizens who differed from him in opinion, could lay aside prejudice, and in the face of an overbearing and self-satisfied profession, striving for exclusive power, could set an example of liberality, and impartiality, in favor of an unpopular but just cause, worthy of all praise ; and we doubt not, it had much to do with the final and happy result,—the repeal of the 36th chapter of the revised statutes, which gave exclusive privileges to the allopathic portion of the profession.

How different does such language as the following, sound, from the attempt made by allopathy, through an allopathic physician in

the legislature the last winter the legislature met in Detroit, to get a law passed, and which actually passed the Senate, subjecting to fine and imprisonment all who should practice medicine, who were not members of the self-constituted allopathic medical society. It is well that homeopathy in Detroit did not depend upon the tender mercies of the defunct Sydenham Association, for we see, in the above attempt what she might have expected. O selfishness! to what folly will you not drive your votaries? E.

"The committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred sundry petitions praying for the repeal of chapter 36 of the revised statutes of 1846, concerning the practice of physic and surgery, and for the establishment of a professorship of homeopathy in the University of this State, have had the subject under consideration, and respectfully report, that in their opinion the law, as embodied in said chapter, bestows exclusive privileges upon the medical practitioners of a certain school, creates a monopoly of this branch of science, and is therefore a barrier to explorations in the wide field of the healing art.

The cause of science cannot suffer, but must be eminently promoted by free enquiry and investigation; and all laws, however specious their forms, with tendencies to favoritism, are not only, in our opinion, subversive of the great constitutional guarantee, that "no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate privileges," but are repugnant to the genius and spirit of our institutions.

Your committee do not intend to pronounce upon the merits of the different schools of medicine, though their partialities are perhaps with the oldest and most popular system; yet they do not believe it to be the embodiment of all wisdom.

A large portion of our citizens, of the highest intelligence and respectability, favor and adopt the theory and practice of other schools, they are unquestionably conscientious in their views and feelings; and they have a right to demand that no invidious distinction shall be created by the laws, but that all systems shall be placed on an equal footing—each standing or falling as by the decree of public opinion its comparative merits may determine.

Legal enactments, proscriptive in their character and bearing upon individual opinion, the product of an inherent right, are justly obnoxious to public condemnation, and become either hatefully oppressive in their effects, or greatly injurious to civil government, by reason of disobedience to them.

The committee therefore believe that all arbitrary restrictions on the practice of medicine should be abolished; that practitioners of the several schools should be privileged to form societies on the voluntary principle, as was the case at the time of the adoption of the revised statutes of 1846; and they therefore recommend the

repeal of chapter 36 of the revised statutes aforesaid, and the passage of a bill herewith reported for that purpose.

They report herewith also a bill to legalize the study of anatomy; that science which is the foundation of all therapeutical knowledge; in which all schools of medicine have a common interest. No physician, whether allopathic, homœopathic, hydropathic, botanic, or urinal, can prescribe successfully for human disease without an acquaintance with the human structure. This acquaintance can be acquired by practical demonstrations on the *post-mortem* subject; and humanity to the living requires that provision should be made for this most important end.

As regards the establishment of a homœopathic professorship in the medical department of the State University, the committee make no recommendation. The organization of that University, its mode of operation, studies to be pursued, and the whole details of its management, will soon be within the examination and control of a Board of Regents "fresh from the people." They will undoubtedly, in the course of that thorough reconstruction to which this somewhat unsuccessful institution must be subjected, in order that it may give any hope or probability of ever becoming efficient and useful, make such arrangements, in this particular branch of education, as will meet the demands of the age. Their object will be to draw medical students to the lecture rooms of the University. Then, they must there cause to be taught whatever enlightened intellect and progressive improvement in "the healing art" manifest as the indubitable results of sound inquiry and safe experiment.—The committee, therefore, are of opinion that the expediency of the establishment of a homeopathic chair in the University will be determined by the Board of Regents more wisely than by your committee or by the legislature. But that the petitioners may have an opportunity more fully to present their views upon this matter, the committee recommend the reference of the petitions praying especially for this action, to the committee on education, whose duties lead them to a minute examination of the organization of the State University. They ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the whole subject.

T. B. CHURCH,
Chairman.

☞ It is experience alone which makes converts to Homeopathy. Infinitesimal doses, administered Allopathically, would indeed produce no effect whatever; and hence it is not strange that Allopathic physicians have never resorted to them.—*Cincinnati Report.*

THE SYDENHAM ASSOCIATION.

The late sapient body in this city, the name of which heads this article, has, through its proper officers, declared the association dissolved. The reasons for withdrawing its guardianship, (thus permitting quackery to run riot) is set forth in the dying acts of that philanthropic body; the most important of which was, that the legislature had, by its action, defeated the object for which the association was organized. We happen to know that the object of the association from its very inception, was to crush homeopathy.—The means resorted to by that organization to stifle truth, and crush every one who was not disposed to shout “great is Diana,” &c., still lives fresh in the minds of many in this city.

Its effort last winter before the legislature to secure to itself legal power to prescribe who should and who should not practice the healing art, fully disclosed to the public its secret intentions. “The object for which it was organized” being everywhere “defeated” by an enlightened public, nothing was more natural than its dissolution. “Peace to its ashes.”

T.

☞ Homeopathy relies, not on the *quantity* of the drug administered to cure disease, but upon its homeopathic character, and upon the *development* of its *medicinal power*. Hahnemann was as much astonished, as those who pronounce the doctrine of infinitesimal doses absurd, at the inexhaustible curative power contained in the smallest particle of certain drugs, when developed by the patient processes of trituration and dilution. The subject is one of the most curious interest, and one which is probably capable of being explained to the popular, as well as to the scientific mind. It is to be hoped that it will yet engage the attention of other persons, as well as of medical men. It does not become a man claiming to be intelligent and candid, to shut his eyes, and declare the theory *absurd*, as has been so often done. It should be shown that the system is *inefficient in practice*, or that another system can do better.—*Cincinnati Report.*

DR. ELLIS,—Residence corner of Larned and Brush Street, Office corner Woodward Avenue and Congress Street, until the middle of April, then at his new house, opposite the new Episcopal Church, on Congress street.
Homeopathic Books, and Domestic Cases for sale at his office.

DR. S. B. THAYER,—Surgeon and Homœopathic Physician. Office in Odd Fellows Hall. Residence Cass Street, 2 doors above Lafayette Street, Detroit

DR. HEWITT,—Office at the Masonic Hall, and Residence Woodward Avenue, nearly opposite the Rail Road Hotel.

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"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

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DETROIT, MAY, 1852.

NO. 3.

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., J. I. HEWITT, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

"A MEMOIR, EMBRACING AN EPITOME OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY, WITH SOME REASONS FOR THE ADOPTION OF THEIR MORE IMPORTANT MEASURES FROM 1837 TO JUNE 30, 1851, PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS, BY Z. PITCHER, M. D."

A pamphlet bearing the above title, was sent us by a friend from Lansing, to whom we are sincerely obliged; but cannot understand why the publication of it has been so long delayed, and being as it purports, transactions or acts of that Board, we are surprised that it has not, ere this been laid before the public. It would appear as though this year was more opportune for the compiler's purpose; as well as the secret or covert manner that still keeps it amongst the favored few. Is it because it is too sacred for plebian curiosity, or too erudite, for any but the professional? Has it been secreted in the Allopathic Archives till a favorable opportunity of bringing it before the new Board of Regents, should present itself at the ensuing session of that body, when, in consequence of its late appearance, no reply could possibly be published, to counteract its mischievous intentions, against a party of medical practitioners, so obnoxious to the author? If such were the views of the writer, or those associated with him, we trust, though the time is short since its reception, that the manoeuvre will be frustrated in part, if not altogether. The memoir, so far as it pertains to the acts of that Board of Regents, should be regarded as one for public perusal and information, and as such, should have been laid before the people at a much earlier date than it will generally appear. A public officer guilty of any dereliction of duty to his constituents, ought to be known as such, that the people may not again place him in any office of honor or emolument.

So much of the memoir, that refers to Homœopathy is cited in this number of the Journal; and those parts in which the author misconstrues or misrepresents the principles and doctrines, will be candidly and fairly met and exposed, and placed before the reader in such light, that divesting himself of prejudice, he may at once perceive the intolerant and overbearing spirit which characterizes the portions referred to. For instance, why should the writer commit-

gle Materiality, Theology, and Physic, and make the members of that Board appear as his adherents in following out his peculiarities? As in the following sentence:

"But the Board itself held to the doctrine that man's material as well as his spiritual nature, is the subject of disease, when he violates a law of its being, and that the diseases of the latter are only curable by the blood of the atonement."

What, cannot the writer sufficiently arouse the prejudices of his party without referring "to the blood of the atonement?" We contend that such statements are wholly irrelevant to the purpose, and that theology should be kept from any controversial subjects, not involving principles of morality or disputed doctrines of the christian faith.

Is it possible that man's material nature must necessarily receive *crude* drugs to cure the diseases of the body? Has nervous influence, acting upon vital energy, nothing to do with material organism? We have no desire to enter into a metaphysical argument at present, as it would be lost upon one whose reasoning faculties are so much perverted by long cherished prejudices. Cannot a person be a believer in the Christian Religion, or in the doctrine of Redemption by our Lord, unless he practices medicine according to the dictum of the Allopathic School? Must he swallow blue mass and calomel, wash down emetics, and chew opium in order to be orthodox? Away with such a heterogeneous compilation; and however wide we may differ in the theory and practice of medicine, let us not enlist the sacred cause of religion to promote our own sordid views and interests. The pompous array he makes of the text books used, the curriculum required, are about as well understood by us, having gone over "the rugged road," as they are by himself, therefore in this respect, we stand upon the same platform. But we have investigated the writings of other schools also, and have found some excellent ideas on pathology and medicine, in the writings of those who have dared to dissent from Allopathy and the ancients. Among these is Hahnemann, who, though last on the list of our investigations, is not the less esteemed. The light he has thrown upon the theory and practice opens a glorious field for the medical practitioner, being a light to his path in his arduous labors—and an index pointing from the disease to the well known and tried remedies required to aid nature in the cure.

The basis of the theory of Homœopathy, "*like cures like,*" is also the foundation of the practice. The foundation thus laid—careful investigation—dexterity and skill in application—by faithful and scientific practitioners, proceeding to a harmonious unity of action, will make a superstructure as beautiful as the foundation is permanent. But to be more explicit, in order to avoid, if possible, more contention and misrepresentation, we will again explain the term Homœopathy, from the Greek terms—"omoios and pathos" analogous or like disease. The principle "*like cures like,*" or in other words medicinal agents administered to cure, should be those that would produce "*like,*" (*not the same,*) symptoms if taken in health.

“Every medicinal agent produces its own characteristic symptoms. Strychnine will produce paralysis if taken in health; Ipecac will produce nausea and vomiting, but in small doses relieve it. Mercury will exhibit a disease similar to Syphilis, and it is used as the specific in that disease. Examples through the entire meteria medica might be adduced in proof of the Homœopathic law. It is therefore unnecessary to add any further remarks upon this point.”

With respect to the amount of the dose, careful observation and experience alone, must determine. Therefore no fixed rule is established, but must be left to that being the most suitable dose which experience is in favor of. Grains or drops, scruples or hundredths, millionths or decillionths of a grain, are all Homœopathic as long as the grand principle is kept in view. With regard to the mathematical enumeration—of Woods or Forbes exploded tables that have been long ago ably answered by Professor Henderson and others, we have nothing to do, as they, together with many other views of our opponents, are a long and continued source of hyperbical exaggeration. The general bent of the human mind in the present age is for facts. And it is for facts, in preference to theories only, that we request an investigation for the Homœopathic theory and practice of medicine. Hundreds in the State of Michigan can testify to the facts as well as the truth of this law of cure. It is unnecessary to speak of the thousands in the United States, the Continent of Europe, the British Isles, and the Great Metropolis of that Empire, who have experienced the good results of the remedies, and are happy when sick, to honor the practice with their patronage. But we desire to say more, by way of contrast with the old school practice, respecting the theory and practice of Homeopathy, forming a unit as it were, between the disease and the remedy, for the guide of the physician. The foundation of the practice rests upon the *well attested* law of “*similia similibus curantur*,” therefore this being established no independent *theory of the action* of medicinal substances is sought for or required, but an accurate investigation of their true properties; whereas, in the old school of medicine, a therapeutical theory of pathological hypothesis, requires a selection of medicines in accordance with that hypothesis. For example, should fever be regarded a spasm of the extreme vessels, taking that doctrine as our guide in practice, the indication of cure would be a medicine to counteract such spasm, which is clearly to introduce another theory, viz: that of the action of each particular medicine, excepting those that are considered antispasmodics. But Homeopathy points to the general and established law of cure, consisting in a *relation between the actually known properties of substances*, and the *phenomena of disease*. No intervening theory is requisite—we ask not if the medicines be tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic and the like—all we require is a thorough knowledge of their effects, of the symptoms they produce in the healthy, and if there be a likeness in those presented to us at

the bedside of our patients, this enables us to select accordingly. Careful observation and penetrative analytical powers of arrangement must be exercised in order to be successful, that the remedy selected may produce the desired results. Thus a completeness and fitness in a correct knowledge of the *Materia Medica* are of the utmost importance, as well as a thorough acquaintance with all the usual departments of a liberal medical education. We consider that these observations, relative to the governing principles of our practice are called for; that the fog now made by the writer of that pamphlet, addressed to the Board of Regents of the University of this State, to mystify and misrepresent the real claims of Homœopathy, in order to prejudice their proceedings in relation to the petition presented to them and signed by hundreds of their fellow citizens, praying for an equitable adjustment of their rights in the medical department of that Institution, may now be dissipated. Our claims are urged on the ground of reason, supported not by theory merely, but by acknowledged and substantiated facts. We shall now proceed to review the Memoir. The writer says:

"The Board of Regents, at the time of adopting this curriculum were fully aware that there existed a sect who believe "that nothing can be perceived of the internal operations of the animal frame where life is disturbed by disease—who teach that it is only by means of the spiritual influences of a morbid agent that our spiritual power can be diseased—that the causes of disease cannot possibly be material, but that they originate in a dynamic (spiritual) immaterial cause, and can only be destroyed by dynamic (spiritual) power; that even the different species of worms are found only in patients laboring under a psoric (itch) affection—that the symptoms of disease are only the expressions of agony in the immaterial part of our nature, on which the curative remedies act by virtue of their spiritually countervailing agency—that behind these symptoms there is nothing to be learned of disease—that nothing can be learned of the effects or properties of medicines except from the morbid appearances which they excite in health—that a dynamic (spiritual) disease is extinguished by another more powerful, bearing a strong resemblance to it, a fact which they assert is confirmed by biology—that the medicinal disease must hence be more powerful than the one it proposes to cure, that the natural diseases cannot be overcome by the unaided vital energies—that any real medicine (Homœopathic) will at all times, and under every circumstance, work upon every living individual—that notwithstanding the assertion that medicinal diseases expire, as it were, by virtue of a statute of limitations, and that both natural and medicinal diseases are spiritual dynamia, declare that the chronic affections arising from the use of bark, opium, mercury, silver, iodine, digitalis, sulphur, leeches and setons, effect changes in the organization, destructive to life, for which there is no remedy; that all chronic maladies, not the results of malpractice, on the part of old school physicians, arise from the miasm of syphilis, yscosis, and psora (itch); that the latter (itch) is the sole true and fundamental cause that produces all the other countless forms of disease which, under the name of debility, hysteria, hemiplegia, hypochondriasis, insanity, melancholy, idiocy, madness, epilepsy, rickets, caries, fungus hæmorrhoides, gravel, hemorrhoids, jaundice, dropsy, amenorrhœa, epistaxis, asthma, impotency, sterility, deafness, cataract, amaurosis, paralysis, and pains of every kind which appear in our pathology as so many distinct diseases—that neither the skill of the physician nor the powers of nature had ever been able to cure a disease by an antipathic remedy—that a primary psoric (itch) eruption may be cured by ten globules of sulphur, if one be given in seven days—that where the remedy had been abused even years before, the smelling of one globule moistened with mercury, and allowed to operate nine days, will again render the vital powers susceptible to its operation—that one dose of mercury (X) is sufficient to cure syphilis—that the professors of homœopathy propose to develop the immaterial (dynamic) virtues of substances not inherently medicinal, by mere manipulation, such as trituration with sugar, or dilution in alcohol—that the remedy can never be so small as to be interior to the disease—that it effects exclusively the organism already suffering—that all that is curable by homœopathy may, with the utmost certainty, be cured by inhaling the aura of one globule of sugar, of which one hundred weigh a grain, moistened with the remedy proposed to be used, even if the organ to which it is applied be in a state of paralysis—and that internal hæmorrhages, threatening death, may be cured by magnetism, which recalls to life persons who have remained in a state of apparent death during long intervals of time, a species of resurrection of which history records many examples."

The above contains a synopsis of the ideas contained in a work of Hahnemann; called his chronic diseases. Although Hahnemann

was the discoverer, and therefore is justly styled the father of homœopathy, and, although there is but one voice among all homœopaths as to the truth of the great principles of homœopathy, still very few of his followers believe all of his speculations; and the writer of the above, if he is at all acquainted with the writings of homœopathic physicians, both in this country and Europe, and with the views of those who practice the system, ought to know, that very few, if any, can be found who believe all the above statements, or even any considerable proportion of them; and when he represents them as the views of homœopaths as a "sect" he does them gross injustice; for whether the views be true or false, they are not generally believed.

We make the following quotations from the aphorisms of Hippocrates, the father of Allopathy:

"The closing scene at length arrives, when the heat of the soul, placed near the umbilicus, ascends above the diaphragm, and the humors of the body are entirely dissipated. It is then that the lungs and pulse lose their humidity—that the heat locally concentrates itself previous to its final extinction, and that the *spirit of heat, of which all things consist*, leaves its tenement forever."—Section 8, Aphor. 18.

Now were we to present the above to those unacquainted with the subject, as the teaching of allopaths as a sect, we should be doing precisely what the writer of the memoir has done towards homœopaths—but would it be just? or honest?

The writer has taken a garbled view of the opinions and teachings of Hahnemann upon a subject foreign to the fundamental law of homœopathy, and has endeavored to make the system appear ridiculous thereby. But why is such prominence given to Hahnemann's ideas that diseases have a "dynamic (spiritual) immaterial cause," and can be cured by "dynamic (spiritual) power?" Does he desire to throw contempt upon such ideas? Is the writer of the memoir an atheist or materialist? Does he believe that matter is a cause, and that all that there is spiritual in man, in the animal, vegetable and mineral world and of God, are but the result of the organization of matter? It would seem so, or he could hardly lend himself to endeavor to cast odium upon the idea of spiritual causes; for it is self-evident that either God and the spiritual world, which exists from him, are the cause of what we perceive of the natural, or that the natural is the cause of all that exists of the spiritual.—This has been the great battle field on which has been waged the war between the infidel and the Christian.

We, as Christians, believe that the spiritual world is the world of causes, and the natural world the world of effects; and that both that world and this are continually sustained by an inflowing of life from the Lord—that the Sacred Scriptures proclaim the truth when they declare that "in Him we live, move and have our being."

The writer of the memoir enquires:

"With all becoming regard for the opinions of such of our fellow citizens as have been led by a belief in a dogma of the day, to petition the Legislature for the repeal of the statute regulating the practice of medicine and for the abolition of this department of the University, we would ask, in the name of the Board of Regents, what there remains to be taught the medical student to fit him for the discharge of the duties of his profession, which they have not made provision for?"

Much! very much! He now learns there a system of poisoning, or curing one disease by creating another. He has yet to be taught a knowledge of Homœopathy, by which he will be able to cure without creating medicinal diseases, in other words, without vomiting, purging, blistering, and salivating, his patients. A system which will enable him to compete successfully with the ablest allopathic physicians, and, notwithstanding the prejudices of the community, by his actual success in curing diseases, enable him to enter immediately into a life of usefulness, resulting in honor and profit to himself.

Again we are asked :

"Is there any other way for the medical neophyte to acquire such knowledge as will admit him to a seat in the temple of the Coan sage than that pointed out, rugged though it be, in the University course?"

A knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology and all the collateral sciences, is indispensable to the physician, therefore we cheerfully answer, there is no other way; but in order to succeed in either obtaining business, or in curing patients as successfully as others, the student will require a seat in another temple, even that of the sage of the 19th century. His motto therefore must be upward and onward until he shall be able to seat himself in the temple of Homeopathy, and behold the grandeur of the edifice, founded upon the simple laws of nature, and built up of indubitable facts, the result of the most careful and diligent experiments and observation.

Again we are asked :

"Or shall the accumulated results of three thousand years of experience be laid aside, because there has arisen in the world a sect which, by engrating a medical dogma upon a spurious theology, have built up a system (so called) and baptized it Homeopathy?"

The first part of this inquiry forcibly reminds us of the following fable of the ass and steamboat :

"Fable of the Ass and the Steamboat.—An ass, heavily laden with a sack of letters directed to a distant town on the river, was met on his way by a fox, who apprized him that ease and expedition would both be promoted, by transferring his burden to a steamer which had just then stopped at the shore.

"This is unreasonable, friend Reynard," replied the patient beast; "for my method of transporting the mail has been in operation for three thousand years, yours only fifty. It is impossible that the combined wisdom of so many generations should not exceed that of one."

"Your reasoning," replied the fox, "can have no weight, unless there had been a race or races between steamboats and asses during the said three thousand years, and it had been decided that the ass

always gained the race and was less fatigued. Now this trial of speed and strength must have been impossible before steamboats were invented."

Whilst the mail-carrier of the old line was staggering under the weight of this argument and that of his letters, another ass overtook him, and having overheard the conversation, was enabled to bring timely aid to the confounded disputant.

"Master Reynard," quoth he, "you are not of an age and size rightly to decide such matters. Your facts and arguments may be unanswerable; but they should have no weight with any respectable ass. No respectable or learned ass should ever adopt the new method, until some other ass, still more respectable and learned, shall have previously adopted it."

"It puzzles my brain," replied the fox, "to apply this rule to any useful purpose. I pity your hapless condition. The practices of the respectable and learned asses could never be reformed, if each must wait until some ass more learned and respectable than himself should have set the example."

Morul.—The idol of one man is antiquity; that of another is respectability. The former reject whatever was not in ages before him; the latter, whatever is not in the circle above him. The man who prefers caste to truth, and spurns useful discoveries not sanctioned by the head or the tail of some academy or fashionable clique, can only be pitied. But the man who venerates the shade of antiquity, and in matters even of science and art, is awed into ultra-conservatism by long established opinion and usage, is entitled to some instruction. He does not consider, that the *non-adoption* of undiscovered facts and unheard opinions is not equivalent to their *rejection*. There are many facts, and inferences from them, which former ages neither adopted nor rejected; and simply because they never so much as dreamed, either of the possibility of the facts or of the conclusions to which their future discovery would naturally lead every unprejudiced mind.

Example.—Homeopathy is fifty years old. The physicians of former ages never rejected the Homeopathic materia medica, for it was not known; and as the physicians who preceded Hahnemann knew but few of the symptoms which medicines excite in healthy persons, they had no means of determining whether medicines always relieve symptoms similar to those which they produce: they never tried this as a general law of cure. They never made any Homeopathic attenuations, and consequently never dreamed of instituting any comparison between their efficacy and that of crude drugs. Homeopathy was never rejected before the time of Hahnemann."

As a sample of the value of much of the accumulated wisdom of three thousand years, alluded to by the learned gentleman, with so much eloquence, we make the following quotations from the writings of the sage of Coan himself: *Pain in the back parts of the*

head is relieved by opening the frontal vein. Sec. 5, Aph. 68. Those who during the operation of purgatives have no thirst, ought to be purged until thirst be induced. Sec. 2, Aph. 19. Whoever hath pain in any part of the body, without being sensible thereof, is diseased in mind. Sec. 2, Aph. 6. In summer we should prefer evacuating the stomach upwards; in the winter downwards." Sec. 4, Aphor 4.

We have made the above quotations for the purpose of showing that much that is contained in the writings of the time honored sage of allopathy is, to say the least, quite as ridiculous as any thing contained in the writings of Hahnemann (*appears to be,*) and we fancy much more so.

But what does the writer of the memoir mean by the statement that homeopathy is a medical dogma engrafted upon a spurious theology? The practitioners of homeopathy are to be found belonging to all of the various religious denominations, both orthodox and heterodox, and some, we are sorry to say, are to be found sunken as low in materialism as the gentleman himself appears to be. Clergymen who have investigated the new system, and become converts to it, are to be found among all the various religious denominations, who will doubtless be surprised to learn from this neophyte in homeopathy that it is connected with a spurious system of theology; and will, doubtless, reasonably suppose that they ought to be quite as good judges upon this subject as the gentleman himself. For it is evident that, however good his knowledge of theology may be, he has very little knowledge of homeopathy, for it will be seen that the statements, in the first quotation we have made, were but a quotation from some other writer; and we shall presently show that the statements which he makes upon his own authority are many of them grossly incorrect. Is it not evident that this insinuation was thrown out for the purpose of exciting the religious prejudices of the community against homeopathy, thereby hoping to stay its progress.—To what straits must allopathists be driven when they are compelled to resort to such contemptible arguments to defend the system against the encroachments of science? "It leads to infidelity," or, to a "spurious theology," is no new argument used against homeopathy by the physicians in Detroit. It has been frequently repeated, by more than one of them, within the last few years. The very same arguments used against the discoveries of Galileo, Harvey and all important discoveries, in the dark ages of the past, are now being used in the middle of the 19th century, in Detroit, by men professing to be scientific, and all because their craft is in danger. Thanks to the intelligence and liberality of the citizens of this city, for such insinuations have hitherto been heeded by few, and we have no fears for the future. Homeopathy will triumph and theology will not be overthrown, any more than it has been by previous discoveries.

Again we are asked,

* Shall the high priests of this spiritual school be specially commissioned by the Regents of

the University of Michigan, to teach the grown up men of this age that the decillionth of a grain of sulphur will, if administered homeopathically, cure seven-tenths of their diseases, whilst in every mouthful of albuminous food they swallow, every hair upon their heads, and every drop of urine distilled from the kidneys, carries into or out of their system as much of that article as would make a body, if incorporated with the required amount of sugar, as large as the planet Saturn? Shall they be appointed by this board to tell men, whose skeletons contain twenty per centum of phosphorus, that this article, when its "spiritually dynamic power" is developed by trituration, will cure disease, if the patient inhale the aura from the pellets over a paralyzed surface, or apply them to the membrane of the intestinum rectum, at the same time that every kernel of wheat which goes to make up his daily food, if exalted by dynamic division, would furnish poison enough to destroy the Chinese Empire? So of lime, which furnishes the foundation of his bony system; and so of carbon, [charcoal] which constitutes a large proportion of the softer solids of his body."

Similar views to the above are already taught in the University of Michigan, and not only taught but also practiced, even by the writer himself, and by every allopathic physician in our State, as is abundantly manifest by the aching joints, rattling teeth, diseased livers, glands, and salivated mouths of hundreds of their patients.— For what purpose are students taught to rub up mercury with inert substances, in the form of blue pills, but for the purpose of developing its "spiritually dynamic power," for it is well known that mercury in its crude state, although a fluid, is almost if not quite inert; but when its power is developed by trituration, a single grain will often salivate a susceptible patient, even though he could take ounce doses of it, in its crude state, with impunity, aside from the effects produced by its specific gravity; and, were he even taking the crude mercury at the same time that he took blue pills, it would not prevent the latter from producing its poisonous effects. Here then we have, in the teachings and practice of the gentlemen himself, a demonstration of the fact that medicines when thoroughly divided by trituration, will not only cure but actually cause disease. Now the homeopathist has no desire to salivate, or to create any disease, but earnestly desires to avoid it, therefore like a prudent man following out the dictates of common sense, he carries the trituration of this substance to a greater extent, and thereby gets the curative without its dangerous effects.

Lead may be taken in substance, and produce very little more effect than what is caused by its mechanical action, whereas the simple exhalation, in mines, or, in the paint shop, from this metallic substance will cause lead colic and paralysis.

Even the most inveterate diseases, we have often seen relieved, by the dilutions of the very substances which the patients were taking in a crude state at the same time. With the dilutions of common salt, we have often cured cases of agues and costiveness, which had withstood the most heroic Allopathic treatment. With the high dilutions of sulphur, we have often been able to relieve patients of paroxysms of sick headache for months, in cases where Allopathy was never able to produce such relief. These statements are facts which can be testified to by hundreds in the community, and are in strict harmony with what we have seen, to be true in regard to the mercury and blue pills, in the hands of the writer of the memoir.

Homeopathists do not teach that sulphur will cure seven-tenths

of the diseases which exist. Nor do they ever teach that one grain of any poison, when exalted by division, would furnish poison enough to destroy the Chinese Empire. Verily, the gentleman is giving the Homeopathic dilutions a power which no Homeopathist ever claims; for the most that he has ever known, the advocates of the system claim, is, that it would *cure* the "Chinese Empire." But we will excuse the gentleman here in this statement, even in his grave report, and appeal to his successors in office, for it is evident, that he, as yet, does not know the difference between curing and poisoning patients, and doubtless is not aware that the former is possible without the latter. We would recommend the gentleman, before he attempts to assail the new system again, to make himself somewhat acquainted with the doctrines taught, that he may not lay himself open, at every sentence, to a just accusation, of unfairness or misrepresentation, which can be perceived not only by every student of Homeopathy, but also by even intelligent laymen. We have more charity for him than to suppose he would willfully state that which is false, therefore we must suppose that the statements contained in this memoir are the result of ignorance and prejudice.

The writer further says :

"Now, as this Board have been taught that man is a material reality, originally, formed of the dust of the earth, that he possesses the faculty of assimilating materials necessary to his growth, that he is liable to disease when operated upon by causes which disturb the laws of his being, that his body is the subject of death and will be of a resurrection, that as it is developed and sustained by the incorporation of material elements introduced from without, so its abnormal condition is to be removed by agents having physical properties capable of exalting the vital actions when depressed, and of repressing their force when unduly excited."

Does the gentleman mean to be understood to say, that remedies either crude or attenuated, are capable of acting upon the material organism, without the cognisance, or in the absence of the living principle, within? Is the above paragraph to be taken as a covert, or implied denial of the fact, that within this delicately wrought system there resides a superior life, imparting energy, by virtue of which alone, the physical man exists, and subsists. A celestial indwelling guest that presides over, and imparts life to this complex machine? If so, we would respectfully inquire, what takes cognisance of poisons when introduced into the system, and expells them by a storm of reaction? Is it the physical organism which is only a recipient of life, or is it the living principle within that feels the primary aggression? What subtle agent repairs the delapidations of the physical, and protects it from harm without, and decay within?

Can assimilation for growth and subsistence of the body go on without the consent of the "spiritual," upon which it depends for every manifestation of life? On the other hand, is it not the office of the subtle "spiritual" to assimilate to itself that which is nutritious, whilst it carefully rejects poisons as tending to dissolve the harmonious action between body and soul.

The writer has omitted to state what every man who ministers in the sacred temple of Esculapius should have carefully observed;

that agents, both crude and attenuated, "material" and "immaterial," are each in their turn capable of disturbing, and even dissolving the harmonies of this microcosm. Need the doctor be informed that the domain of nature is constantly furnishing him with illustrations of the truth of the above, if he will but open his eyes and see? We will not subjoin a mathematical calculation here to determine the degree of attenuation to which miasmata, both animal and vegetable are carried by the gasses of the atmosphere, and still remain capable of producing disease and death. We shall only allude to the fact, that nearly all the agents that produce disease in the family of mankind, are in quantity, so attenuated that they are imperceptible, impalpable, and altogether inappreciable to the senses. Does not sound reason and philosophy direct us to imitate divine nature in her operations in our administration of remedies? So it appears to us. A transitory atom evolved from one suffering with measles or hooping-cough, makes its impression upon the sentient extremities of the nervous system of another susceptible to the disease. Would an acquaintance with the nature and operation of subtle poisons, indicate to us as the best course, to plunge into the stomach with pill and bolus, or rudely open the great thoroughfare of vitality with the lancet? To us, this course would appear rude and inappropriate, for whilst the doctor was paralyzing him by assaults from without, the subtle poison would still be at play upon the nervous telegraph within.

Who has not heard, that a sudden overpowering, all-pervading fear, has resulted in innumerable instances in driveling idiocy, mania, epilepsy, paralysis, and even death itself? In view of the coming conflict, the soldier suffers from relaxation of the bowels, in many instances, with the same certainty as if he had been plied with gamboge or jalap. Grief, joy, and indeed an undue shock of the mental being in any-wise, may result in sudden death, or, a variety of chronic diseases.

It now remains to be seen whether the Board will allow themselves to be governed by the appeal of flattery, as to their knowledge of physiology, anatomy, "materiality," medical jurisprudence, combined with religious notions, &c, in order to favor those who ask first, for legal enactments to make them an exclusive sect or monopoly, that they may the more effectually under such protection carry out their principles of tyranny over the consciences and lives of their fellow citizens, and promote their own selfish interests, and give out their death-dealing potions to the public under the garb of medical practitioners—or whether they, (the Regents,) will hearken to the voice of the petitioners—the demands of right—and the urgent appeal for medical equality and medical reform.

Homeopathy, or its doctrines, have not only done much within the last fifty years for the benefit of mankind—but the light that has thus sprung up in allopathic darkness and dismay, has caused many of the professors of that school to urge upon their students

the necessity of testing their remedies upon healthy vital organisms, cautioned them against their medical compounds, and advised simplicity of prescription and careful analysis of their remedial agencies. Their greatest ornaments have done this—nay, some of them have done more, they have practised according to Homeopathic principles and doctrines—and have boldly and fearlessly acknowledged their superiority over that of the old practice. Yes, some too, who still occupy prominent stations in Allopathic Universities. And shall the Peninsular State be the last to favor truth, and uphold error, because of its antiquity? We hope not. Such a spirit is contrary to the genius of free institutions—and adverse to republican principles. But be the issue what it may, Homeopathy, because of its truth, will still live, and continue to communicate its healing virtues to the sick and afflicted, and propagate its glorious truths to suffering humanity.

It will be seen that the present number of our Journal is occupied with a review of Dr. Pitcher's attack on homeopathy. The portion of the memoir which refers to our system will be found contained in our columns. Although it appears that this memoir was written at the request of the Board of Regents, still, it is evident that the writer has taken the liberty to abuse the confidence reposed in him, by making it an occasion for venting his long pent up prejudices and spleen against a system of medical practice, of which he is manifestly and culpably ignorant. His invidious attempt to connect allopathy with popular theology, and to array homeopathy in conflict with the Christian Religion, is but giving publicity to the cogitations of certain medico-theological gentleman, as evidenced by their whisperings which have been long indistinctly heard. The result is before the reader; with his decision we shall be satisfied.

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JOHN ELLIS, M. D., J. I. HEWITT, M. D., & S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

MORTALITY IN CHILD-BED.

WE have long felt constrained to say a few words upon this subject, feeling confident that upon no department of medical science is light more needed than upon this. That the allopathic treatment of lying-in females, in the city of Detroit, has been, and is still, very unsuccessful is well known to our readers. So notorious is this, that not long since one of our most intelligent citizens exclaimed to us, "why, it is almost worth a patient's life to be confined under allopathic treatment in Detroit!" yet we doubt whether it is more unsuccessful here than elsewhere. We have physicians in this place who stand well in the allopathic ranks, and we would as soon trust some of them as any of their school. The fault is not so much with the physicians as with their *method* of treatment. We propose to notice the two methods of treating such cases, and to show why allopathy is so unsuccessful, not only here, but every where; and why homœopathy is so successful, as we shall show it to be by the result of the treatment.

It may be thought that it ill become physicians to speak of the comparative merits of a method which they are practising, and that it savors too much of boasting for them to point to the result of their system of practice; but the claims of humanity, and the call of duty, should be superior with every man, to the selfish consideration of what will be said by others of his acts. If we are acquainted with a method of treating patients, which we know, by experience and observation, to be far more successful than that usually practised; and especially if, after having studied carefully and practiced both methods for a long period, we are able to speak understandingly, and to point to evidence which cannot be gainsayed; can we, as conscientious men, be silent and see the grave close over the remains of so many wives and mothers, with a consciousness that we are in possession of the knowledge of a method of treatment, which would have saved a large proportion of them from leaving their tender offspring to the care of others, and the domestic hearth desolate?

But it may be asked, why do you not bring the subject before al-

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lopathic physicians, and convince them of your superior method? The attempt has been made over and over and over again, but they will neither hearken to our testimony, nor test our remedies. However honest and honorable a man may be, while practicing their method, the very moment he investigates homœopathy, and attempts to convince them of its truth, he is read out of their synagogue as a quack and a liar, in whose testimony and judgment no confidence is to be placed. It is as impossible now, as it was two thousand years ago, to make those see truth who are not willing to see it. But to our subject.

Child-bearing is a natural function, and not a disease, and for this reason nature should never be interfered with, without a good reason, either during pregnancy, labor, or confinement. We shall show that allopathists almost universally violate the above rule. Females are occasionally subject to various disturbances and diseases, during the periods to which we are referring, which require medical treatment; and we propose now to notice, hastily, the measures resorted to, by the two schools, for the relief of the most common symptoms and disturbances.

For nausea and vomiting, during pregnancy, allopathists use laxatives, opiates and carminatives, which are, to say the least, miserable palliatives: for the sour stomach, and heartburn, they use alkalies, which only neutralize the acid already in the stomach, but do nothing towards correcting the vital derangement which has caused the acid secretion; therefore, not reaching the cause, they are but palliative. For costiveness, they use laxatives and cathartics, which leave the bowels more costive than before. For diarrœa, opium and astringents.

Homœopathists rarely fail to control nausea and vomiting, with ipecac, 3d dilution, given when nausea is present, and nux vom., 6 to 30, given every night. If these fail, natrum muriat., morning and night, will generally succeed. Sour stomach, and heartburn, are generally relieved by nux vom., pulsatilla, or phosph. acid, at night. Costiveness, by nux vom., 12 or 30, nights, with bryonia or sulphur, mornings; and where other remedies fail, natrum muriat., or opium, or the two alternately, will generally relieve. Diarrœa is relieved by dulcamara, antimonium crude, or sepia. All the remedies, to which we have referred, are given in doses so small as not to cause any medicinal symptoms; and not a few patients in Detroit can bear testimony to the fact that they have been relieved by them after all the appliances of allopathy had failed.

But it is more particularly to the period of child-birth and confinement, that we desire to call attention; for it is here that allopathy is most deficient.

That there are cases of bad presentation, and deformity, which indispensably require artificial delivery, by turning, or instruments, we well know; but there are many cases, where it will depend

upon the means which the physician has at his control, whether he is obliged to interfere or not.

The allopathist, to increase labor pains, where they are deficient, resorts to the lancet, and to ergot; and in case these fail has no resort but to instruments or the hand. Blood-letting is, to say the least, a very uncertain remedy for this purpose, therefore the choice is usually between ergot and instruments. The pain caused by ergot is a constant pain, and does not intermit, as do natural labor pains. The result is, that the head of the child is subjected to a constant pressure, causing the death of a large portion of the children where it is administered. Many allopathic writers object to its use on this ground, and prefer instruments. Nor is the frequent killing of the child the only objection to its use; it not unfrequently destroys the mother. We have seen, in Detroit, two patients die, as we have every reason to believe, from the effects of large doses of ergot; and are satisfied, that many of the deaths that occur soon after, or during delivery, are the result of this cause. To the use of instruments there are many objections, and it is a maxim, with the best writers, that they should never be used where they can be avoided. The child's head not unfrequently suffers, even where they are used with the greatest caution, nor does the mother generally escape more or less injury; and the diseases to which females are subject after child-birth frequently originate from this cause, according to the testimony of allopathic writers.

Homœopaths are able to control labor pains, with a certainty unknown to allopathists, and that, without the use of large doses of ergot. In ordinary cases, where pains are deficient, pulsatilla will rarely disappoint our expectations; especially when the absence of pain arises from inactivity of the uterus rather than from general debility. Ergot is useful in the case of weak and exhausted patients. Opium, where the pains have suddenly stopped, with symptoms of congestion to the brain. The 21 or 31 dilution is as strong as it is necessary to use these remedies, and it will be seen that their use is entirely free from the objections to the use of instruments, and the use of ergot in large doses. An experience of many years, enables us to assert as a truth, that they are far more efficacious. What does the homœopathist lose by his knowledge of these remedies? He still has his lancet, ergot, instruments, and hands, and can use them as well as allopathists, if he cannot do better; and thus far the homœopaths in this city have never been found wanting. *Does an increase of knowledge make a man a fool? If not, is not the homœopathist better qualified to judge, as to the best treatment, than the physician who has no knowledge of the new practice?*

To arrest hemorrhage, the allopathist uses large doses of sugar of lead and opium, alum or ergot; whereas, the homœopathist uses small doses of crocus, platina, sabina, cham., or china, and is able

to relieve more promptly without any of the troublesome, and oftentimes dangerous effects, which result from the allopathic remedies.

Allopathists drug the child, or permit it to be dosed, before it is a day old, with molasses, castor oil, urine, catnip tea, saffron tea, or paregoric, and not unfrequently all these poisons are poured into the stomach of the new born child. Is it strange that children die? The homœopathist directs the child to be applied to the mother's breast, and peremptorily prohibits the use of any of the above substances, but lets the child alone. If symptoms occur, which require relief, no other than infinitesimal doses of the proper remedy are permitted to be used. Which, we ask, is the most natural and *rational* treatment?

The allopathist, not satisfied to trust dame nature, doses the mother with castor oil, salts and senna, pills, or some other cathartic medicine, on the 2d or 3d day after delivery, thereby violating an express provision of nature, which would, otherwise, have given to the parts so recently distended and disturbed, time to regain their natural position and energy, without being molested by an action from the bowels; for the bowels will not, generally, move within from four to ten days, if they are let alone. The result of this practice, is, that an unusual flow of blood is directed to the bowels and organs within the pelvis, that are always enfeebled by over-distention, which, together with the motion required for relieving the bowels, not unfrequently causes inflammation and puerperal fever. If it fails to do this, as there is frequently a tendency to irritation of the nucous, or internal surface of the stomach and bowels, during pregnancy and confinement, cathartics often develop inflammation of this structure, giving rise to a gastric fever, with tenderness of the bowels, red tongue, with diarrhœa, and, perhaps, vomiting, which, too frequently, result in death. Even the patients who recover, in spite of the uncalled for use of cathartics, do not escape their injurious effects, for they are one of the most frequent causes of prolapsus uteri, leucorrhœa, and piles, from which so many mothers suffer.

The homœopathist avoids the danger, by never giving cathartics. If, at the end of eight or ten days, the bowels do not move spontaneously, or even sooner, if the patient complains of oppression, or symptoms occur which seem to require an action from them, he gives a dose of *nux vomica* at night, and perhaps *bryonia*, or sulphur, in the morning; and, if these do not suffice, an injection of warm water, aided by a few doses of opium. We are entirely satisfied that much of the mortality in child-bed, under allopathic treatment, results from the use of cathartics; and that they are entirely unnecessary, the experience of all homœopathists abundantly demonstrates.

For inflammation of the uterus following labor, allopathists resort to copious and repeated blood-letting, purging with calomel and other cathartics, repeated daily; opium, and Dover's powders, blis-

ters, and fomentations. For puerperal fever, a great variety of treatment is recommended by allopathic writers. Notwithstanding "the combined wisdom of three thousand years," the most opposite methods and remedies are relied upon by them. Blood-letting with many, is the chief remedy, and as strongly condemned by others. Stimulants, emetics, cathartics, spirits of turpentine, salivation; opium, quinine, brandy, blisters, mercurial frictions, and fomentations are but a portion of the contradictory remedies recommended by different writers, and at present used by allopathic physicians. Nor is it uncommon for nearly, or quite all of these remedies to be used upon a single patient within a single week. Is it strange that they die? The homœopathist, having for his guide something more than contradictory theories and opinions, selects his remedies according to the great law of homœopathy, and for similar symptoms, all homœopathists would be led to similar remedies. We have not space here to more than name the remedies most frequently indicated by the symptoms. Aconite, belladonna, bryonia, cham., coffee, nux vomica, and rhus tox. In the present number of our journal will be found a well marked and severe case described, with its treatment; but let the reader bear in mind, that homœopathy is a scientific, and not a routine or empirical practice, and that in order for success, the remedies must be selected according to the totality of the symptoms, and not because they have hitherto cured a disease of the same name.

For puerperal convulsions, allopathists bleed, and as it is one of the most formidable of the diseases to which the lying-in female is subject, so blood letting has been pushed to a greater extent in this disease than in any other. The excessive loss of blood to which patients are subjected, together with the drastic cathartics, and blisters, which are usually prescribed, if they do not immediately destroy life, are sure to destroy the constitution of the patient, leaving her subject to spinal irritation, and various nervous diseases.

Since we have practiced homœopathy, we have treated several cases of this disease, without the loss of a single patient. In some of these cases we drew a few ounces of blood, in the hope of giving temporary relief, but in one or two cases, only, did we derive even palliative benefit. Belladonna, chamomilla, nux vom., hyosiamus, and pulsatilla, were the remedies with which we cured our different cases. Cicuta and ignatia are sometimes indicated. The judicious application of water, either warm or cold, is often of great service in the various diseases we have named, and is very generally used by homœopathists.

We have now hastily compared the allopathic and homœopathic treatment of lying-in females, and the most prominent of the diseases to which they are subject. The reader will perceive that there is a vast difference between the two methods of treating such patients. It now remains for us to compare the result, for it is from

the general result, alone, that the non-professional portion of community can judge as to the comparative merits of the two systems. Isolated cases will not suffice to judge, either in favor or against, for there is no method which can always preserve life, under all circumstances. What we ask, is, that the success of our practice shall be compared with the allopathic.

Homœopathy has been practiced in the city of Detroit for over six years, and at no time within this period has it been represented by less than two practicing physicians, and at present there are six who practice this system exclusively. Some of them, as is well known, are doing, and have been doing in years past, an extensive business, and as a necessary consequence, have had nearly, if not quite, their proportion of the various diseases and accidents, *aside from medicinal diseases*, to which such patients are subject.

But one patient, among those who have had no other than homœopathic treatment in child-bed, has ever died in the city of Detroit, within the knowledge of the editors of this journal, or of any of the physicians of our school now practicing here. By child-bed, we mean, at the time of, and within a month from the birth; and to show the justice which is meted out to homœopathy, by its opponents, we will state that even at this one death, venerable physicians shook their heads and looked wise, and some of their electioneering and gossiping runners have held up this one case as a bugbear, to frighten expectant mothers from daring to trust homœopathy during their confinement, from that day to this; and not only so, but all sorts of falsehoods and misrepresentations, in relation to this case, have been freely circulated by these knowing ones, for the purpose of injuring homœopathy. One of these statements, which has been very industriously circulated, is, that the homœopaths killed the patient, by the application of a wet sheet, although they neither recommended nor applied it, but it was used at the suggestion of a hydropathic physician, who was called, in consultation. It is true they consented to its use, and did not object to it, for they had given up all expectation of her recovery, and had told the friends so, before it was applied; and it was distinctly understood by those present, that it was only as a *dernier resort* that it was used. The patient expressed herself as being relieved by it, and so far from being injured, was undoubtedly made more comfortable, and life rather prolonged than shortened by its use.

But one patient has died under homœopathic treatment, within our knowledge, from miscarriage, or diseases consequent upon it, in Detroit, within the last six years. Two patients have died from acute diseases, which were complicated with miscarriage, or abortion, coming on during the progress of the diseases. One patient has been taken from allopathic treatment, who died, as we have every reason to believe, from the effects of ergot, previously given under

that treatment. We have referred to the above cases, it will be seen, not because they come under our present subject, with the exception of the last, but, that we may be able to make a statement which shall defy the closest scrutiny, when we assert that, but a single patient has died under homœopathic treatment in child-bed, in Detroit, within the last six years, to the best of our knowledge, and we think one could hardly have died, in the hands of others without our knowing it.

How stands allopathy in the balance. Some of our allopathic physicians can lose from one to two, and if we mistake not, even three patients, each, in child-bed, and that within the space of six months, upon a single street. And where is the allopathic physician, who is doing much business, that does not lose more than one patient annually? And yet we hear of none of the warnings of the knowing ones against their practice, even those who were so ready to hold up a single unfavorable homœopathic case as a warning, and in their zeal have striven to influence even homœopathic families, as though allopathists never lost a patient, are silent here, and doubtless think that all was done that could have been for them. O yes! they were doubtless bled, blistered, physicked, took quinine, and brandy, and were treated—we were going to say, according to law; but it so happens that our legislature has done away with that part of the story, therefore, we will say—according to the experience of the “combined wisdom of three thousand years.” And the very doctors who treat their own patients with such wonderful success—over the left—are the very foremost and loudest in denouncing homœopathy as quackery, and those who practice it as ‘charlatans,’ ‘things,’ and dishonest men; and strive to crush the new system and its advocates by the weight of their assumed dignity. And well they may, for they already see the hand writing upon the wall. The day is not far distant, when the patient who will trust herself under allopathic treatment during confinement, will be thought little better than mad by the intelligent portion of the community.

THE following communication, addressed to Dr. E. M. Clarke of this city, in reply to an unjustifiable attack made upon myself and others referred to in it, was sent to him, at his office, on Monday, the 24th of May. That gentleman thought proper to return it, with the superscription, “To the thing in Masonic Hall.” It would appear that he means “to insult on insult heap;” and that he arrogates to himself the presumption to be able to trample upon and ridicule others, with the intolerance of a bigot, and the irresponsibility of a tyrant. The only course now left, is to lay the subject before the public, who will bear in mind that the attack was made by Dr.

Clarke, as described. No unworthy motives have actuated me in this reply, but such as the nature of the offence demanded in self-defence.

Masonic Hall, May 24, 1852.

JOHN I. HEWITT.

SIR:—

Monday, May 17th, eight o'clock, A. M., in conformity with an invitation of our respected citizen, formerly well known as a medical practitioner of respectability, Dr. Bagg, I called to attend a *post mortem* examination of the late wife of Mr. Silas Bagg, a brother of the doctor. The lady was taken sick on Thursday evening previous, about nine o'clock, with what you termed bilious colic, as informed by the relatives, and died the following day, (Friday,) about seven o'clock, P. M., thus making, from the time of her attack to that of her death, about twenty-two hours.

On account of the relatives and connexions, Dr. B. desired a *post mortem* examination to be held, not in the least on his own account, as "he was satisfied, for his own part, as to the cause." Liberal in his views, he paid no attention, using his own words, "to the pathies" of professional gentlemen, so long as they were fitted for their duties by education and experience, and did not consider that you, who had been the attending physician, could make, or had any reasonable ground to make, any objection to others being present, seeing that it was the expressed desire of several relatives. But contrary to his expectation, so soon as you ascertained that others, even some with whom you had before not thought it derogatory to your character, professional or otherwise, to meet in consultation, were going to be present at the *post mortem* intended, objections, groundless as they were futile, and disrespectful as they were slanderous, were made, and the *post mortem* put off—not, sir, on account of your objections, but because of the wounded and already lacerated feelings of the husband, children, and relatives.

A physician of real talent, liberal education, refined mind, clear judgment, governed by reason, and a soul sympathizing with humanity, would not—nay, could not—have raised objections at such a time and under such circumstances. From whom are patients and their friends to expect forbearance, sympathy and kindness, if not from the physician into whose hands they have confided their all pertaining to life? They look up to him as a man of no ordinary literary acquirements, medical knowledge, and unerring judgment. For he, as a medical man, tacitly acknowledges to the world, that he keeps ever before him the grand book of nature, that he investigates her laws, develops her resources, and endeavors to unfold her wonder-working powers. He labors continually to acquire a correct idea of the functions of life, in all its forms, that he may contemplate the body of man as a complete machine, adapted in every part to a

definite and special organization, capable of receiving impressions according to the nature of the substances presented, and the office they are destined to perform. From such a one they had an undoubted right to expect proper courtesy to themselves and those whom they thought proper to invite.

Your course was of another character. It, no doubt, was in harmony with your feelings, and you took care that they, not reason, should govern you at the time. "Charlatans, quacks, things," and other scurrilous epithets, you freely bestowed upon myself and the other gentlemen that were invited to be present, at least those who practised or favored homœopathy. And with recklessness and effrontery to the *parties addressed*, you contended that such as we, were not even persons, because we practiced homœopathy. What syllogistic skill! What flowing wit and limping sarcasm!! These insulting remarks were made to A. T. Hall, Esq., himself long an advocate of homœopathy, and brother of the deceased lady. Very cool, to be sure, and elegant in the extreme, to think, that your astounding logic and metaphysical acumen, should be so potent as to make of human beings, "no persons," but poor paltry "things." The zenith of your prosperity as a practitioner, seems to have given a keenness to your wit, and an authority to your words, far excelling the one-eyed monster, old Cyclops, of the Charybdes, who with his teeth and love of blood, made men into meat. You, with authority, command, or speak only, "*presto change*," and they are instantly made into things.

The late Mrs. B., formerly your patient, being then dead, gave you no more authority to pronounce, in that house, and at that time, against any system or practice than ourselves; neither could you, without breaking down all rules of propriety and decorum, make personal remarks, even to others, of the gentlemen present, without their being, as you desired, detrimental to their interests and reputations. But to come more closely to the main point. Myself, not knowing any thing, or being a mere "thing," what could it be that deterred you from entering upon the examination? Why make such shallow excuses after having arrived there for the purpose in company with your partner? This, most likely, was the fact, sir: You used this language and abuse, as a *coup de grace*, to evade the impending dilemma. However, had you proceeded, agreeable to the estimation in which you held us, our opinions would not have weighed even to the amount of a molecule against your gigantic intellect. Your diagnosis being colic, and we being no more than atoms, compared with you, in your own ponderous estimate, would have been unable to discriminate between it and flatulent colic or colica pictonem, or even to have distinguished the symptoms common to each. And one remedy, in our view, being *nought but "things"* would have been paramount to another—arsenic to morphine. So far as regards pathological indications, normal or abnor-

mal, or the accelerated change of matter, arising from congestion of the sinuses and arteries, or other pathological phenomena, our opinion, being mere nonentities or "things," would have been of no particular moment. And if a superabundant quantity of serum had been found in the pericardium, we, as "charlatans, quacks, and things," perhaps might have overlooked such a condition, and not have regarded it as a necessary result of medicinal action.

We do not deny your right, sir, of objecting to proceed with the examination, but we do most unequivocally deny the right of you, or any other man, to calumniate and abuse others with impunity. If we are incapacitated to practice medicine, and therefore not entitled to be considered as your compeers, show it as a genius and a scholar,—how, by indefatigable zeal and unlaunted energy, you have entered into a rigid scrutiny of the vast domains of nature, in all the ramifications and departments of her almost illimitable regions. Show it by some marked precision and dexterity, with which you can wield the energies of your erudite skill and logical powers. Show it by some of your splendid essays, or medical thesis, philosophical and literary, or classical compilations, issued from the press bearing your signature as the author, ere you set yourself up as Inquisitor-General of Detroit, to denounce whom you please, and persecute whom you hate. Your dictum then might be more venerated and respected by the weak, and you might have some claim to superiority; but as it now stands you have none—no, not a particle!

Contemptible epithets, empty declamation, and ridiculous opposition, are not indicative of refinement and gentility. It is in vain for you to attempt to oppose other organized systems of practice, by commenting on personal flaws or making despicable personal attacks. Show us error by truth, light by reason, and effects or results by facts, then you will have some claim to demand our attention and be fully entitled to respect. If you desire a trial of skill in some way calculated to develop our resources of medical or philosophical knowledge, for the welfare and interests of community, we shall be glad of the opportunity to meet your arguments; for, without any egotism, we consider ourselves equal to the task, as our advantages may have been as good, and equally as well improved, as yours, although you have branded us as "things, quacks, and charlatans." Thus much is said in vindication of the vile aspersions cast at us by your persecuting and upbraiding spirit. You make it, that is, your attack, of public notoriety, and have here, so far as it goes, a suitable reply.

JOHN I. HEWITT.

Detroit, May 24, 1852.

Nothing has been added to the mass of human knowledge which has not been the result of patient and laborious toil.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Mrs. A. gave birth to a son, weighing $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., on the 30th of March. She remained very comfortable until four or five o'clock, in the morning of April 1st, when she was taken with coldness of the hands and feet, followed by severe pains in the region of the uterus, like labor pains, suppression of the lochia, and of the milk, which had commenced being secreted. Saw her at nine o'clock, found her with severe pain in the head, limbs, and labor like pains in the lower part of the abdomen; pulse 140, profuse perspiration, heat and great tenderness of the abdomen on pressure, and on the least motion. Gave belladonna 1, and nux vom. 1, alternately, two hours apart, and directed a sheet, wrung from hot water, to be applied around the lower part of the body and hips, and to be changed often.

Evening. Skin hot and dry, pulse 135, no relief from pain in the head, limbs and lower part of the bowels, great soreness on the least pressure or motion, very thirsty. Gave aconite 6, dissolved in water, a teaspoon full to be given every fifteen minutes, half hour, or hour, according to the severity of the fever; cham. 2, two or three drops in a glass of water, a teaspoon full to be given occasionally for the pains, when they are severe. Continue the hot sheet.

April 21, morning. Pulse 115, less heat, skin moist, pains less severe. Continue the treatment. Evening, pulse 110, still improving. Continue the treatment.

April 31. Feels decidedly better. Pulse 100, skin moist, lochia and secretion of milk have returned, less thirst, very little pain in the head, back, limbs, or in the region of the uterus. Soreness gradually diminishing. From this time she gradually recovered under the use of the above remedies, and belladonna 3, which was given for darting pains in the uterine region, with which she was attacked. As her bowels remained somewhat constipated, nux vom. 30, was given nights, and sulphur, 3d trituration, mornings, which, aided by injections, relieved her.

THE objections to it [homœopathy] as a system of medicine are unfounded, and all attempts to classify it with or compare it to quackery in any form, are not only illiberal but absurd. They have always arisen from that narrow-mindedness which cannot separate the conduct of certain men from the principles they profess to advocate, and cannot distinguish between the good and the bad in any field beyond their own finite circle of perception.

The trial it has received from the unconverted portion of the profession has been partial, premature, and unsatisfactory.—*Dr. Holcombe's Scientific Basis of Homœopathy.*

EDITORIAL.

HAVING considered the propriety and necessity of enlarging our Journal, for some time, we have finally concluded to publish it monthly, in its present form and size, to the end of the current year. Our patrons and subscribers will undoubtedly be gratified to receive it double its former size, and under a neat cover. The increased expenditure, and extra labor, which we have necessarily incurred, will, we trust, be an incentive to exertion on their part to increase our list of subscriptions. It is a cause which may be regarded, in an eminent degree, for their interests, as it is for the welfare and happiness of suffering and diseased humanity. The prosperity of homœopathy is making its energetic and successful appeals, not to the reason of man only, but to his judgment, by the happy results of her grand and immutable law of cure. Not only in this State, but in almost every State of the Union, as well as throughout the civilized world, the doctrines are promulgated, received and cherished, and the healing influences of her remedial powers appreciated by hundreds and thousands of her followers. If our opponents should ask, Where are those who have felt these renovating and remedial influences? We would point them to their neighbors, who have had the courage and determination to test the medicines recommended, when laboring under chronic or acute disease, and are now in the bloom and vigor of health: We would point them to the hospitals, dispensaries, associations and institutions that are under the fostering and benign influence of homœopathic practitioners. And yet, how many of our opponents there are who still cry out humbug and quackery. Quackery, makes up nostrums—secret compounds—pleases the eye with colored mixtures, and pretty pill boxes. But homœopathy knows no compounds—gives simple remedies—and only one at a time. Quackery mystifies—uses hieroglyphics—and keeps as much as possible the "*Divine art of healing*," from what it terms the vulgar mind. On the other hand homœopathy simplifies, and endeavors to make every thing plain to the understanding—agreeable to the therapeutical and philosophic law of cure. It would be

easy to show where empiricism and quackery make their abode ; and who are the careless, reckless, blundering, and half-educated sons of that school. Of all professional men they ought to be the last to imitate the duck, in her cry of quack, quack, quack. - But this is a subject which, *tempus omnia revelat*, will hereafter be more fully known, and consequently more appreciated. However, there is one point that we must touch upon ; and it is that pertaining to those physicians who, after having investigated the doctrines of homœopathy, have had courage boldly to acknowledge the superiority of the system over that of allopathy. These gentlemen, however talented—from the famous Dr. Whately, Prof. Henderson, and others equally as eminent as divines or physicians, down to the humblest individual in our ranks—are branded as fanatics or something worse, and are represented as men of little talent—or more likely no talent at all—just as soon as they advocate these principles and doctrines, and adopt the practice. All they knew before has vanished—all they have learned by study, research, thought and investigation since, *is nothing*, in the estimation of our *very liberal*, and, some who would be thought, *highly gifted* practitioners of allopathy. Inverse proportion, in their view of the matter, is, the more a man reads, &c., *the less he knows*. Great reasoning indeed. And if that will not answer, oh ! such men are not honest—indeed they will say anything to keep up their gain, even at the expense of health itself.

“Such dupes are MEN TO CUSTOM, and so prone
To rev'rence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use.”

But let all favorable to the cause, study every means to promote its present interests ; and the time will soon come, when it shall be revered as truth and honored as the most philosophic system of therapeutics ever yet taught and published to the world.

It will be seen that our present number contains a letter from Dr. Hewitt to Dr. E. M. Clark, which is a reply to a public insult and

assault offered, not only to Dr. H., but, also, to all who practice homœopathy.

Queer times, these, when a young man of Dr. Clark's calibre can publicly brand a man of Dr. Hewitt's well known acquirements, both scientific and medical, as a "charlatan," "quack," or "a thing," and expect to be sustained by a liberal and intelligent community. Simply because Dr. Hewitt has seen fit to step one foot in advance of Dr. Clark, in the acquisition of medical knowledge, he treats him thus; and when an opportunity is offered him, in much more courteous language than he deserves, to make the "amende honorable," a still more deliberate insult is offered.

But such language is used, and such a persecuting spirit is manifested with an ill grace, by a man, who, but three or four years ago was himself under the ban of even his own school, and howled out lustily at their efforts to put him down as a quack, and who, according to the opinion of many in this city, owes his prosperity more to the persecution of the Sydenham Association, than to any other cause. But it would now seem that the mantle of the Sydenham Association at its death, was cast upon Dr. Clark's shoulders, and that a double portion of its spirit is now embodied in him, and he from being the oppressed, now apes the petty tyrant. And so it is, and has been, with poor human nature. Dr. Hewitt a quack, "charlatan" and "thing"—is he, Dr. E. M. Clark? Well, we are not aware that he has ever descended to the writing of anonymous newspaper puffs of his practice, or surgical operations, or getting or permitting his friends to write them; if he has had aught to say, he has had the manliness to say it himself, over his own signature.

But as Dr. Clark has met, to our certain knowledge, at least two of the homœopathic physicians in this city, in consultation, less than four years ago, he must have had other reasons for the course he pursued: one most probably is, that he did not dare to examine his own patient, who had died under his treatment, in the presence of those he could not depend upon to consent to what he might say. We do not know but that the hosts of allopathy would have thus put us to flight, under such circumstances, but one thing is certain, they have never yet done it; so far from it, we on one occasion actually wait-

ed over an hour for some of the friends of a patient, who were allopathists, and desired to have an allopathic physician present, to send for one, with our full leave to get whomsoever they saw fit.

We do not know but Dr. Clark's friends will justify him in thus treating a physician his senior in years, and, if we can judge aught from phrenology, as far his superior in natural talent, as he undoubtedly is in scientific and medical knowledge. We have yet to be satisfied that there are many out of, or even in the medical profession, in Detroit, who will not despise such a paltry manifestation of egotism and narrow minded illiberality and bigotry. E. & T.

The public do not exercise that rigid scrutiny, in judging of the qualifications of medical men, which they usually manifest on other subjects of less moment. Good address, soothing manners, assumed interest in the welfare of his patients, are more appreciated by some than real talent, or true merit, and therefore the superficial practitioner gains a pre-eminence over others who are his superiors in knowledge and experience. But this is not the only evil; many of his patients pay dearly—yes, too dearly—sometimes with life itself—for their unreasonable and unfounded preference. An unpopular doctor in this city, for poisoning his wife, by the administration of morphia, was very recently tried, convicted, and justly sentenced to imprisonment for the murder. But such practitioners as we have referred to, who have the unjust preference, as above stated, can with impunity administer large doses of morphia to their patients—even to the extent of producing narcotism and death—and no attempt made to stop them in their proud and mad career, for such glaring mal-practice. H.

NOTICE.

The Michigan Institute of Homœopathy will hold its sixth anniversary, at Ann Arbor, on Wednesday, the 30th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A public address will be delivered in the evening, by Thomas Blackwood, M. D.

A full attendance is expected.

Pontiac, June 1, 1852.

A. W. WALKER, M. D., Sec.

☞ We would invite the attention of physicians and families, who desire homœopathic medicines, to Dr. DRIGGS, who keeps good and well selected remedies, and who, we can assure them, is very careful in seeing that nothing of a deleterious nature shall injure any of the attenuations, &c.; and whose talent and obliging disposition entitle him to good support.

Indeed, we would earnestly recommend our friends to purchase of him, in preference to sending east, or obtaining them through irresponsible sources, prepared by they know not whom, and not unfrequently contaminated by the effluvia of an allopathic drug store.

OPIUM.

THIS drug, acknowledged by Wood and Bache, in their fourth edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, to be more frequently used than any other article of the Materia Medica, presents features of peculiar interest,—as well in its commercial and moral history, as in its effects upon the animal economy. But as the limits of our journal will not permit us to enter at large upon the several departments of its history, we shall confine ourselves to an inquiry into, and brief review of, its disease producing qualities. This inquiry becomes necessary. First; because opium, in some of its forms, is more frequently employed in disease, than any other remedy; and, secondly, for the reason, that it possesses the quality, in an eminent degree, of palliating, covering up, (not curing,) contradictory symptoms; and when given in large doses, of shutting the mouths of restless and inquiring patients. From the morning of life to its setting sun, almost every ache and pain that flesh is heir to, whether acquired or hereditary, is sought to be flattered into temporary quiescence by the lethean properties of this drug; and how many the fabled dream God has retained permanently, as a sort of equivalent, for oft repeated and special invocations, through the agency of opium, the great day of accounts will alone determine.

Opium is a narcotic poison; capable of producing disease, permanent or temporary, according to the amount administered, and the susceptibility of the one taking it. In medium doses, it is at first stimulating, and, therefore, subject to the well grounded objection, urged by observing men, against the indiscriminate employment of artificial stimuli, either in health or disease. The reason for this is obvious, when the laws of life are understood. All have a perception, more or less clear, of the fact, that every exaltation of vital energy induced by an unnatural stimulant, is

necessarily followed by a corresponding state of depression, that the inherent vital energies of the system can alone overcome.

The primary stimulating effect of opium, is soon followed by diminished sensibility, and desire to sleep. This state is usually succeeded, after several hours, by nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and headache, faintness, tremors, together with other symptoms, clearly indicating diminished and irregular nervous energy, and when repeated in large doses, great languor, loss of memory, dryness of the throat and mouth, convulsions, spasmodic respiration—pale faces, sunken and deathlike insensibility to external impressions, delirium tremens, frightful fancies, &c. &c. In still larger doses, it immediately overwhelms life, by paralyzing the vitality of the whole cerebro spinal system of nerves. These, and many other symptoms not here mentioned, but recorded in allopathic standard works, invariably follow, to a greater or less extent, the administration of a drug "more frequently prescribed than any other article of the materia medica." So situated have the profession become with the palliating power of opium, that it is constantly administered, where it has not the shadow of curative efficacy. For example, in diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, cholera infantum, rheumatism, neuralgia, typhus fever, inflammation of the lungs, cholera, measles, erysipelas, &c. &c., to the end of the chapter, opium in some of its forms is recommended and used. Prof. Eberle in his standard work on the practice of medicine, after recommending opium in every form of disease enumerated in that work, with five or six exceptions, declares, that the physician would stand powerless before the encroachment of disease, without this "*magnam donum Dei.*"

So far from regarding this drug as being the "great gift of God," homœopaths would hardly find it necessary to use it in a half-dozen diseases specified in the long catalogue of Eberle, Watson, Elliotson, &c., and probably in none cited in this article. The question very naturally suggests itself to the inquirer, why physicians of the old school prescribe opium in some of its forms, for almost every morbid symptom to which he is called to minister. The true answer to this important inquiry is not difficult to arrive at. Opium possesses the power of paralyzing the vitality of the nervous system, thereby controlling, temporarily, painful impressions; it obtunds sensibility, covers up symptoms, palliates! This is the whole secret, and in nine-tenths of the cases where opium is given by old schoolmen, it is administered with a view, *only*, to its palliating, and not its curative effects. Every well informed physician, who prescribes a full dose of opium, laudanum, or morphine, knows full well that he subjects his patient to the distressing after effects, peculiar to that drug! He knows, too, that if the half-palsied nervous system is aroused by a repetition, its primary effects being transient, the depression that invariably follows, is still more permanent, more to be dreaded. Notwithstanding these ac-

knowledged facts, opium is daily given to patients laboring under long standing chronic diseases, until mind and body are alike prostrated, and they are easily recognized by all conversant with the effect of opium, in the tottering gait, pallid, earthy countenance, capricious humor, and stultified mind. These human wrecks, found everywhere throughout civilized society, stand as so many indices, pointing to opium as the source of untold misery. But it is upon the delicate organization of children, that this fearful agent frequently manifests its power with alarming and fatal promptitude. Scores of infants die in the city of Detroit annually, from the poisonous effects of opium, either taken directly, or from nursing opium drugged mothers. We are accustomed to stare, and express astonishment, when the fact is pressed home upon us, that more than one-half of all the children born, die in infancy and childhood.

But is it really a matter of so much astonishment, after all, when we consider the fact, that the first maternal nourishment afforded a new born child, in a vast majority of cases, is eliminated by a system surcharged with opium sufficient to produce convulsions and death. An infant of a few weeks or months old, from food, perhaps, unsuited to its tender state, is attacked with colic pains, or acidity of the stomach. The physician advises, or the nurse or mother gives in accordance with previous instructions, paregoric, Godfrey's cordial, or some other preparation of opium. And what is the effect? It sleeps, of course, but its brain and delicate nervous system has received a shock, from which, under the most favorable circumstances, it would be slow in recovering. The little victim finally awakes, pale, sick, faint and fretful; the kind mother, mistaking the real cause of its uneasiness, repeats the dose again and again. It would be superfluous to say to those who have paid attention to this matter, that the functions of the brain and nervous system would soon become permanently impaired, digestion disturbed, diarrhea, emaciation, and convulsions supervene, and death ends its brief and eventful history.

The above is a brief, and by no means highly colored picture of the abuse of an agent, the medicinal effects of which is but occasionally required in the management of disease, and should never be given for its palliative effects, except in extreme emergencies, such as would justify a departure from principle. S. B. T.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF A PHYSICIAN.

The duties and responsibility pertaining to the office of a medical practitioner, are peculiarly interesting and important. To the physician's care are consigned the health, and life itself, of those who employ him. Suffering humanity look to him for the alleviation of their pain and troubles; to his keeping are confided

many of the vexatious cares, and heart-rending sorrows incident to human life; always expecting to find in him a sympathizing friend, and able counsellor; and when by his judgment and skill he is enabled to prescribe to the relief and comfort of his patient, he may be considered as a blessing of inestimable value; but when, through ignorance of his profession, or harshness of his remedies, he hurries his victim to another world, without a moment's warning, or preparation of the coming event, or even time to speak the farewell word, dear to mourning friends; or, perhaps, destroys their comfort and happiness for ever in this, may, on the other hand, be considered a curse to community.

Holding in his hand a weapon of such power, that he is enabled fearlessly to walk side by side with the grim messenger, and often by his skill, to snatch from the cold embrace of death the otherwise fated victim, it is incumbent on him to wield it with discretion, lest, by some fatal mistake, the grave shall receive its spoil, and sorrowing friends be left, tortured with the feelings of an untimely separation. With an uneven path, and but dimly lighted, to thread his way along, his foot-step should be firm, yet cautious in the extreme, for his is no ordinary responsibility. Health, the best gift of God to man, precious life, with all its beatitudes and enjoyments, are in a measure at his disposal.

To be a physician in a true sense of the term, requires something more than merely administering to the physical aches and pains which afflict poor human nature. For a time, enveloped with the human frame for its citadel, is that mysterious substance, the human mind, or spirit of man, its governing, controlling, and supporting power. Troubled and diseased it often is, from natural or morbid agents, subtle in their nature, it seeks for comfort and relief, and must obtain such aid, or by its continual chafing it will destroy the harmony of its delicate construction. With this wonder-working power, controlling every action of the body, and being the main spring of animal existence, the physician is brought in daily contact; it should be his constant study, that while prescribing suitable remedies for the disease, he may not neglect to administer proper consolation to the afflicted mind. And in order to exercise a wise and judicious power of administering correctly to the physical, as well as the mental disease, his mind should be the storehouse of all useful knowledge, ever firm in the resolve of doing right, he will have no fear of examining into every thing that may have either a direct or indirect tendency upon his forbearance as a philosopher, or his skill as a medical practitioner. Being ever on the watch to prevent himself from being led astray by the visionary ideas of others, he should be equally guarded against forming a bigotted attachment to eminent names or systems of practice, willing to examine into every system, and testing the truthfulness of each, he will add

much to his vocabulary of useful knowledge, exalting himself in his own and others opinions, and be a far greater blessing to community, than he possibly could be, were he to pass every thing by as fallacious, that his ancestors had not known or practised.

Remembering that the wisdom of man is not infallible, and that whilst he is poring over the elaborate works of his ancient authors, admiring their talent, and wondering at their wisdom, that there is a possibility in this age of progress, that others may have arisen with equal talent and wisdom, although their views be entirely opposed to those of his revered fathers. Let him remember that to brand every thing as quackery which differs from his own views of right; or which he is not able fully to comprehend, is harsh language, and but little calculated to engender friendly feelings between parties which of all others should be united. Every physician should practice upon such a system, and administer such remedies as he thinks best calculated to be productive of good to his patients. His patients are the ones to judge of its merits or demerits; and when community see fit to recognise in any man their friend, in the hour of need, it is not gentlemanly, to say the least, for practitioners of a different persuasion, to set up the cry of humbug, infidelity, and quackery; more especially if they have not fully tested the principles which they see fit to condemn as untruths; and they should not forget that he who is conversant with two systems, is far less worthy of being stigmatized as a "quack," than he who is conversant with but one.

The physician's words should ever be guarded, always ready to shed the sympathising tear with the afflicted, and he should endeavor by cheering words of hope and consolation to relieve the over-burthened heart from every suffering within his power. In this way, and this only, can he insure to himself the confidence of his patient. How often has a single unkind word falling from the physician's lips, added suffering to the already afflicted mind, and aggravated those very sorrows and afflictions he was anxious to relieve. If he should be successful in restoring them to their wonted health, it will not only be a comfort remembered by them, but a source of deep pleasure, and a luxury of no common kind, far excelling the riches of the world, to know that he is thus an instrument in doing good to his fellow beings. His mission is indeed philanthropic, affording him the most heartfelt joys, from the happiness which others receive and enjoy through him, as their friend and adviser.

G. F. T.

NEW YORK DISPENSARY REPORT.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Report of the New York Dispensary, which is contained in the present number of our Journal. The statistical tables annexed to it, which have been compiled with great care by Dr. Peters, of this city, are

exceedingly interesting, and are the most extensive that have ever been brought into so small a compass. The most of them speak for themselves; it will be well, perhaps, to make a few observations, suggested by the last of them, the Collective Hospital Report.

It will be seen from that, that the average Hospital mortality out of 16,777 cases, was 5.17 per cent., or very little more than 5 in a hundred: the usual mortality in Allopathic Hospitals being from 8 to 9 per cent. In the following table we have extracted from that Report the more common diseases, with the number of cases and deaths and the per centage, and have placed side by side the mortality in the most carefully conducted Allopathic Institutions.

Diseases.	Homœopathic Hos- pital.			Allopathic. New York Hospital.		
	No. of Cases.	Deaths	p cent.	No. of Cases.	Deaths	p cent.
Erysipelas - - - -	349	3	86	325	75	23.07
Diarrhœa - - - -	310	3	96	316	68	21.52
Fever (except Typhus) - -	3273	41	1.25	1994	107	5.36
Pleurisy - - - -	371	5	1.34	51	8	15.68
Small pox and varioloid - -	211	6	2.84	} Improper objects.		
Scarlet fever - - - -	102	3	2.94			
Inflammation of bowels and per- itonœum - - - -	211	13	6.16	46	19	41.31
Fever of all kinds - - - -	5399	334	6.18	4367	487	11.15
Inflammation of the lungs. - -	710	45	6.34	309	91	29.44
Dysentery - - - -	98	7	7.14	447	120	26.84
Typhus fever - - - -	2126	293	13.78	2373	380	16.01
Disease of the heart, organic - -	109	17	15.60	56	29	51.78
Apoplexy - - - -	21	6	28.57	35	17	48.57
Consumption, tubercular - -	502	194	38.64	247	120	48.58
Total in Homœopathic Hos	23 553	1150	4 88			
For five years in New York Hos.				17 282	1924	11 13

These results present a gratifying picture of the present state of medical science, and a glorious vista for the future. They show us what we can do, and also what remains to be effected. Whilst the whole list of formidable diseases is thus made amenable to homœopathic remedies—erysipelas, fevers, pleurisy, small pox, scarlet fever, pneumonia, and dysentery, yielding with an ease and promptitude unknown to the old school—the dark side of the picture, typhus, and consumption, represents to us in what direction suffering humanity would have us point our future beneficent researches. Our fiercest adversaries have not denied but that our statistics, under any construction, show *as favorable* results as those of allopathic Medicine; we thank them for an admission fatal to their pretensions, for surely he must be a gratuitous hero who would undergo their heroic tortures when he is convinced that our mild means and gentle appliances will give him an equal chance of life and health.

But we take higher ground than this, and claim, that remarkable as is the contrast presented by the result of the two schools, as displayed in the foregoing table, it is even short of the truth, and does not fully display the excellence of the new method. This can only be thoroughly known in private practice, where the tender watchfulness and assiduous care of friends present a fair field for the perfect operation of homœopathic remedies. We very much doubt, for instance, whether the mortality in dysentery in homœopathic private practice amounts to two per cent, instead of seven, which figures in the tables. This last number, however, is sufficiently small when contrasted with that which represents the proportion of deaths under the old treatment. We trust, ere long, to be able to show our opponents, by an experiment openly conducted in a hospital of our own in this city, that the result obtained abroad, so far from being overcharged, are not as favorable as those which may be derived from our present improved and incessantly improving knowledge of the Homœopathic *Materia Medica*. When an opportunity of this kind is presented, we cordially invite our allopathic colleagues to examine in the most scrutinizing manner (the more so the better) both the diagnosis, the treatment and the result of the cases which shall be submitted to this most unobjectionable and freely-offered test.—*North American Homœopathic Journal*.

SPECIFIC ACTION OF MEDICINES.

THIS fundamental doctrine of Hahnemann's having so frequently been assailed, by our allopathic brethren, both in private circles, as well as through the medium of Journals, claiming to be vehicles of truth, in a manner not always commendable to its professed expositors, we deem it a duty to ourselves, its adherents, as well as the public, and for the sake of truth, to lay before an intelligent and discriminating community, the true basis upon which it rests, and let them judge of its validity. Too much cannot be said upon this subject, for upon it depends whether the old system of medication will stand or fall: upon it, too, depends how long humanity will groan under medicinal diseases; and upon a clear elucidation of it depends, how long the public will submit themselves to the disgusting practice of blood-letting, vomiting and purging, in preference to a system at once mild, efficient and based upon science.

It is a well known physiological fact, that the blood is the vehicle which carries the alimentary substances through the body, necessary for the purposes of nutrition; and that all the different tissues, by what is termed elective affinity, absorb from it whatever is necessary for their own sustenance, or that for which they have an affinity,

whether it be a drug or infectious virus, introduced into the circulating system by the lungs, stomach, or cutaneous absorbents. The law remains the same, with this difference in its effects : The proper aliment serves to repair the waste and decay, whilst the drug produces an abnormal action, by virtue of which it is capable of curing similar symptoms, if taken during diseased action, to those which it will produce, if taken in health. Every allopathic practitioner knows, and in fact almost all their writers admit, the specific action of certain drugs upon the healthy organism. In corroboration of this statement, we will cite a few of these admissions, from "Dr. Carpenter, Physiological Examiner in the London University." He says :

"Thus we find that the presence of a certain quantity of arsenic, in the blood, will produce a state of irritation of all the mucous membranes. The continued introduction of lead into the circulating system occasions a modification in the nutrition of the extensor muscles of the fore-arm, producing the form of partial paralysis, commonly termed wrist-drop ; and the existence of this modification is shown by the fact, disclosed by chemical analysis, of the actual presence of lead in the palsied muscles. Here we have to remark the symmetrical nature of the affection, consequent upon the occurrence of the same disorder in the corresponding parts of the two sides of the body. In like manner the cutaneous eruptions, which are occasionally produced by the internal exhibition of iodide of potassium, are found to be almost precisely symmetrical. The presence of the medicine in the blood, being the occasion of a disordered nutrition of the skin, and the selecting power of particular spots being evinced, by the exact correspondence of the parts affected on the two sides."

If these drugs, cited from the best allopathic authority, are admitted to exercise a preference for one tissue to another, why not all ? We can see no good reason that can oppose it. How many gentlemen of the old school can, in the face of all these facts, deal in the wholesale denunciation of them we cannot conceive. Let them do all they can, we feel assured that the more vigorously they attempt to ridicule and falsify this fundamental law, based upon the deductions of thousands of well conducted experiments, by scientific and learned men, of different countries, the more effectually will they expose the deformity and want of science in their own system of practice. Much of their ill spent time might be better occupied, if they knew that they were attacking the young Hercules, which, at not a very distant day, will hurl to the earth their long cherished, antiquated hypothesis. In conclusion we would say to our allopathic opponents, that all their calumnious fabrications about homœopathy will avail them nothing ; for like a ball thrown against a resisting substance, it will only rebound upon themselves.

F.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.

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Medicines of all degrees of potency, from the prime tincture up to the 30th attenuation.

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H. C. DRIGGS, M. D.,
Office, Masonic Hall, Jeff. ave., Detroit.

PHYSICIANS' CARDS.

DR. ELLIS,—HOMŒOPATIST—Residence and Office at his new house, opposite the new Episcopal Church, on Congress street.

DOCTORS S. B. THAYER & G. F. TURRILL,—Surgeons and Homœopathic Physicians. Office Odd Fellows' Hall.

Dr. Thayer's Residence, Cass street, two doors above Lafayette street.

Dr. Turrill's Residence, corner of State and Rowland streets, Detroit.

DR. HEWITT,—Office at the Masonic Hall, and residence on Woodward Avenue, nearly opposite the Railroad Hotel.

DR. H. C. DRIGGS,—Homœopathic Physician,—Office in Masonic Hall, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

C. F. KNOWLTON,—DENTIST—Odd Fellows' Hall, Detroit.

MICHIGAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

"IN CERTAINTY, UNITY; IN DOUBT, LIBERTY; IN ALL THINGS, CHARITY."

VOL. II. DETROIT, NOVEMBER, 1852. NO. 7.

JOHN ELLIS, M. D., AND S. B. THAYER, M. D., EDITORS.

"KNAVES OR FOOLS."

So frequently have we heard of our allopathic physicians denouncing practitioners of our school, as being "knaves or fools," that we have come to the conclusion to examine the matter, for the purpose of enabling the reader to determine which school of physicians, if either, best deserves to have such language applied to its members.

We have no homœopathic physicians in Detroit who have not received all the advantages of allopathic instruction—studied under allopathic preceptors, and attended lectures at allopathic colleges—so that they are on a level thus far with allopathic physicians. Let us inquire what they have done to render such language applicable to them. Their attention has been called to homœopathy; they have examined the fundamental laws of this new system of medicine, and tested the efficacy of the remedies at the bed side of their patients. Acting the part of true eclectic physicians, governed by reason and not prejudice, they have substituted the homœopathic treatment for the allopathic just so far, and fast, as they have found it more safe and certain in curing diseases. Could they, as honest men, have done less? They have sacrificed no knowledge which they possessed at the commencement of their investigation; nor have they tied up their hands to any one system; but can use the lancet or any allopathic remedy, as well now as ever they could. Yea, more, as conscientious men, feeling the responsibility which rests upon them, they must, and do select those remedies, and measures, whether homœopathic or allopathic, which they honestly believe, will cure their patients with the most certainty and safety. Both interest, and duty, compel them to cure their patients, if possible, and not sacrifice them to any system; and to suppose that they suffer their patients to die, when they have any reason to think that they can cure them by allopathic treatment, is to suppose that they are destitute of common sense. Our homœopathic physicians not being behind allopathists in old school knowledge, use homœopathic treatment, simply because they find it superior; and we will

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ask, if they are not better qualified to judge, with regard to the best treatment, than physicians, who have no knowledge of the new system? Does an allopathist's ignorance of homœopathy make him a safer physician than he who understands both methods? What would he lose by investigating homœopathy? These are questions which we have frequently asked before, and expect to hereafter; ~~for~~ they are questions, to the true answer of which the opposers of homœopathy are as deaf as adders. They will therefore require to be rung in their ears until the last shadow of allopathy shall have passed away.

It is reasonable to suppose, that a true and conscientious physician, who is alive to the sufferings of his patients, and his responsibility to them, would be anxious to avail himself of any knowledge, or safe treatment, of the value of which he had any evidence; but how stands the matter with the allopathists? They have the testimony of hundreds of physicians, educated in the same school with themselves, whose testimony and judgment they have been accustomed to respect, in regard to a simple matter of fact—that homœopathic remedies will cure diseases—a fact which can be demonstrated by any one, who will test the remedies upon the sick. Now, if the use of our magnetic telegraph, for the benefit of our merchants, depended upon the action of our board of aldermen, and a majority of its members, never having witnessed its operation, when a minority of the same board, and multitudes of our citizens, should state to them that a knowledge of the state of the markets in New York, could be obtained through this new discovery in a minute's time, which knowledge would be of great use to our business men in saving, *not their lives*, but their dollars and cents, and they should not only deny all this testimony, but when urged to witness the operation of the telegraph themselves, should doggedly refuse to examine it, and denounce those who had examined it as "knaves or fools," how long would they retain either the confidence or respect of the inhabitants of Detroit? And yet, their evidence of the operation of the telegraph, would be no stronger than what allopathic physicians have of the efficacy of homœopathic remedies; for they have not only the testimony of physicians who have tested the new practice, but also, that of friends, neighbors, and those who have formerly been their patients, that they have actually been cured of severe diseases, in less time, and more pleasantly, than with similar attacks under the old treatment; and not a few cases where they have been cured of diseases which allopathists cannot, and do not pretend to cure.

When the allopathist denies the testimony of the homœopathist, the latter asks him to test the medicines for himself, and that he need not fear deception; he tells him that there are no secrets in homœopathy, but that the books are in market, and accessible to all, which fully explain the system, and the preparation of all the reme-

dies. Now, we ask whether a physician who is an honest man, a philanthropist, or a christian, unless he is a fool, can disregard all the testimony there is in favor of the efficacy of the treatment, and refuse to investigate and to try the remedies in those diseases, where he can do it with safety to his patient. Is human life of so little value, and suffering of so little consequence to the physician, and does he care so little for the welfare of his patient, as to quietly sit down and neglect to examine a system of the value of which he has so much evidence; especially when he witnesses many of his patients anxious to try it? Can he expect to retain his patients, when he thus trifles with their lives, or ought he to retain them?

In plain language, there are but three reasons why all physicians do not investigate homœopathy. One, is laziness; the second, is pride; which considers it a disgrace to become a student, and thereby admit that their knowledge is not infinite; the third reason, is, the want of moral courage to face the opposition and ridicule of the medical faculty; which all experience has shown, all who embrace homœopathy have to encounter.

We will now consider, for a few moments, which school of physicians is best deserving the appellation of "fools." The homœopathist, after having improved all the advantages which allopathy can offer, has respected the evidence which he has heard of the efficacy of homœopathy, and feels it a duty which he owes to his patients, and to his own conscience, to practically test the new system. This he has done, and, as a recompense for the discharge of his duty, finds his highest anticipations more than realized; being able to cure diseases with a certainty unknown to allopathy, and that without poisoning his patients with drugs, or leaving them subject to any after effects from their use. He finds himself armed with remedial agents, which will enable him, by his success in curing diseases, to compete successfully with the ablest allopathists, and to build up a reputation and business which will ensure him respect and competency. It is true he has to encounter the persecution and ridicule of his former medical associates; but the consciousness of being in the right, of having discharged his duty, and of standing upon a firm basis, will enable him to heed the outpourings of their jealousy and spleen, as little as he does the idle wind which fans his brow.

The allopathist pursues the opposite course; disregards his duty by neglecting to examine homœopathy; finds, to his mortification, that, if he has not the moral courage to examine the new system, his patients have got enough of it, to cease to employ a superannuated doctor; and steadily, but surely, he finds them, one after another, deserting him for the despised homœopathists, and laughing at his folly. His office becomes deserted and he justly ceases to be respected as a physician. Which is the greater fool?

HOMŒOPATHIC NON-CURE.

Mrs. P— was attacked, on the morning of the 7th of August, with severe cutting and cramp-like pains in the stomach and upper portion of the bowels, which occasionally increased until nausea and vomiting ensued; no fever nor frequency of the pulse. Colocynth 3d and Nux. Vom. 30th and 1st, afforded partial relief at times during the day and night; but, on the 8th, the paroxysms of pain returned with increased severity, and extended to the lower part of the abdomen, especially on the right side. Intermissions of pain very distinct until towards evening, when a constant pain ensued in the right iliac region, with some soreness; no fever until the morning of the 9th, when the skin became hot, with frequent pulse, (120,) with thirst, tenderness of the bowels upon slight pressure, but desiring heavy pressure, with the hand, over the stomach and upper portion of the bowels during the severe paroxysms of pain, which ensued occasionally during the day and night; bowels distended with flatulence; frequent eructations, and regurgitation, of whatever was taken into the stomach; and frequent inclination to urinate, with distressing tenesmus of the bladder. The heat of skin was relieved in a few hours by the use of Aconite 2d and Belladonna, when the surface of the body became moist and cool; but no abatement in the frequency of the pulse, distension and tenderness of the abdomen, nor of the almost constant pain which was now felt. The bowels were twice freely moved during the first two days of her sickness, by injections, but after that period they made no impression upon them. During the afternoon and night of the 9th, Bell. Bry. Opium and Cham. were given, but afforded but palliative relief to the severe pain, but no change in the character of the other symptoms. On the morning of the 10th, we found her in a state of collapse; pulse 140 and small, skin covered with a profuse sweat, frequent regurgitation, with burning at the stomach and great thirst, which symptoms continued notwithstanding the use of Arsenicum and Carb. Veg. until death closed her sufferings at nine o'clock in the evening. She retained her mental faculties until the last. The attack commenced during her menses. She had complained of a soreness and pain in the lower part of the abdomen, on the right side, for some years, and had frequently said that all the medicine she had ever taken, had not reached that spot.

Drs. Thayer and Hewitt visited the patient several times, in consultation, and, upon the day of her death, we informed the husband that there was scarcely a possibility of her recovery, and that it was our opinion, that the symptoms were caused by an ulceration thro' the intestines and an escape of the contents of the bowels into the cavity of the abdomen. When she became aware that we had given up all expectation of her recovery, she requested to have an Allopathic physician called, and as we cheerfully gave our consent, one was accordingly requested to visit her. After examining the

patient, he consolingly informed the friends that she might have been cured by proper treatment at the commencement, but that it was too late then.

After her death, wishing to satisfy ourselves and the friends of the deceased as to the truth of our diagnosis, as well as to give the Allopathic doctor an opportunity to justify, if he could, his opinion that she might have been cured, we requested an opportunity to make a *post mortem* examination, which was granted. An invitation was sent to the Allopathic physician to be present, but he refused us the honor of his company. Whether it was from the fear of the shadow of the defunct Sydenham association, or that the examination might reveal a state of things prejudicial to his sagacity as a medical man, we know not and care less,—of course we cannot suspect that he was afraid of our humble selves. In order that the examination might not be *ex parte*, so far as Homœopathy was concerned, we gave an invitation to one of the oldest and most respectable Allopathic physicians of our State, Dr. P. Power, and also to Dr. I. S. Smith; two medical men quite as intelligent, and not so illiberal and bigoted, as some of our Allopathic physicians.

Examination.—Upon opening the abdomen, strong adhesions were found to exist between the omentum, or caul, and intestines, especially at the lower portion of the abdomen on the right side; upon separating these, and turning up the omentum, the intestines presented a red appearance, and a large quantity of pus was found upon their surface, and in the cavity of the pelvis. Upon sponging this out, an opening of the size of a small pea was found thro' the appendix vermiformis, or worm-like process which projects from the large intestine. This opening had evidently been of long standing, as the edges upon the external surface of the intestine were removed by ulceration, but a fatal termination, at an earlier day, had been prevented by adhesions forming with the omentum, which formed a sack, which, judging from the portion of the omentum that presented a mucous surface, was about the size of a hickory nut. This accounts for the soreness she had long felt at this point, and the bursting of this sack, and escape of its contents into the cavity of the abdomen, were the cause of the symptoms which preceded her death. That death was inevitable under any treatment, no well informed physician will question, and such was the opinion expressed by all present.

We extract the following report of Dr. Rodgers' case, from Dr. Marcy's work entitled, "Homœopathy vs. Allopathy."

According to the records of Dr. Hosack, it appears that Dr. Rodgers was taken ill on the 9th of October, 1851, with a slight chill, nausea, uneasiness in the right side, and slight pain in the bowels.

On Saturday, the 11th, Dr. Dubois called in and prescribed a **Seidlitz powder**.

On Sunday, the 12th, Dr. Wilkes was consulted, and, regarding the disease "functional disorder of the liver," administered two pills of blue mass, to be followed by a Seidlitz powder.

On the 13th and 14th, Dr. Hosack attended and found him free from fever, with a white, slightly coated tongue with a dingy hue at the base, pain in the bowels, slight uneasiness in the hypochondriac region, full and slightly accelerated, compressible pulse. "Regarding these symptoms as indicative of a *'bilious congestion,'*" Dr. H. advised an emetic or ten grains of calomel, which, however, were declined by the patient. On the evening of this day Dr. Dubois was called in consultation with Dr. Hosack, and pronounced the symptoms *"bilious remittent fever."*

On Wednesday, the 15th, these two "regular" gentlemen again met in consultation, one of them naming the symptoms "congestion of the liver," and the other calling them "bilious remittent fever." Here we have a commencement of the "extended and diversified combination" of practical Allopathy.

Dr. Delafeld was added to the consultation on Friday evening, Oct. 17th, and declaring the disease to be "bilious remittent fever," advised a discontinuance of the mercurial pills which had been prescribed by Dr. Hosack on the 15th, and a substitution of the "usual febrile medicines." Here again we have a beautiful practical illustration of the "diversified combination" system of Allopathy. According to one gentleman's "system" or "mode" of practice, the patient had a liver complaint, and required calomel: according to the system of the other gentleman, the patient was affected with "bilious remittent fever," and required the "usual febrile medicines." If still another "regular" had been added to the consultation, he would also have taken advantage of the "very extended and very diversified combination of systems which constitute Allopathy," and named the symptoms typhoid fever, for which opium and bark would have been appropriate. Another, who had acute diseases of the kidneys a speciality, would have termed it nephritis, and prescribed bleeding, leeching, ntrate of potash, &c. Another, from his veneration of his illustrious predecessors, might have attributed the symptoms to a "derangement of the humors," and ordered "powders of bull's tail, crab's eyes, and goat's blood, or volatile spirit and salt of vipers, and man's blood." Another, if he had recently returned from Paris, would have called the malady a gastro-enterite, and insisted on the leeching and gum-water "mode."

These are only a few of the "very diversified combinations" which might be adduced to illustrate the certainty and precision of Allopathy. As we advance with the case under consideration, it

will be observed that Homœopathy has not escaped, but has been mixed up in a admirable confusion with the "combination."

From the 17th to the 22d of October, the symptoms were about as follows: "General restlessness, imperfect sleep, depression of spirits, anxious countenance, slight fever, increase of salivousness, accelerated pulse, and at times moderate perspiration." During this entire period the "usual febrifuge medicines" were employed, and it was not until frequent rigors set in, followed by profuse perspirations, that this "kind of practice" was abandoned and "another mode" adopted, consisting of "quinine in ten and five grain doses, at intervals of several hours, *which was continued for several successive days.* The positive effect of quinine was in due time made manifest by *ringing in the ears* and almost *total deafness!*"

The "very extended, and very diversified combination" practice stands out again most prominently. But why the attention of these gentlemen should have been directed to the ears of their patient, we cannot imagine. Why the auditory structures should be treated to cure a "bilious fever," must puzzle all but such "close reasoning" prodigies, as the author of the "Evidences."

According to Dr. Delafield, however, this particular "combination," or "mode," or "system," was productive of no benefit, as the patient continued to get worse. And the learned doctor now ascertained "that there was something in the case that he could not understand!" There was no difficulty in understanding the "*ringing in the ears,*" and the "*almost total deafness,*" and if the gentleman had consulted a homœopathic Materia Medica, and examined the proving of quinine, he would have had no difficulty in comprehending most of the other symptoms of the case. Were an individual to administer to a stout mastiff, ten grains of quinine every few hours, for six days in succession, and the act could be proved against him, he would be indicted and punished for wanton cruelty to animals. But dog doctors are not "regular," they have no "very extended and very diversified combinations," and they cannot trace the origin beyond the dark ages—therefore, dog and horse doctors should be held responsible for their poisonings.

At this stage of the case, it was deemed expedient to try a new "mode," a new "system," a new "combination," and accordingly, "tincture of *aconite* was prescribed in doses of *one drop each,*" in alternation with large doses of aromatic sulphuric acid. The acid was given for the avowed "purpose of arresting the excessive sweats," but no reason was ascribed for the employment of homœopathic doses of a homœopathic remedy. The legitimate inference, therefore, is, that *aconite* was brought into requisition on account of its general use in fevers, by homœopathic practitioners. This must be true, because, in no allopathic work is this medicine advised as a remedy in "bilious remittent," or other fever. We are aware that this is only carrying out the "diversified combinations"

so *naively* described by Dr. Hooker in his definition of Allopathy, and it is probable that the remedy would have proved successful, if the disease had really been a "bilious remittent fever." But in justice to Homœopathy, we are compelled to declare, that there was not a single symptom from the commencement to the termination of the case of Dr. Rodgers, for which aconite was indicated, therefore its inefficiency, and the propriety of ranking it with the empirical remedies which were so freely employed in the case. Respecting the allopathic dose of tincture of aconite, the most reputable pharmacopœias place it at fifteen drops, to be gradually increased as circumstances require. We leave the reader to draw his own inference in the matter.

October 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, passed by without any amendment of the symptoms, the patient having taken, during this period, occasional doses of quinine and purgative pills.

The drop doses of aconite were resumed again on the 29th, and continued, with elixir vitriol, quinine, laudanum, nitro-muriatic acid, and effervescent draughts, up to November 5, when the aconite was discontinued, and the unfortunate gentleman gradually sunk into death under the use of quinine, laudanum, and brandy and water.

According to Dr. Hosack's "system" of Allopathy, the malady was a liver complaint, for which emetics and calomel were the specific remedies; and this physician is quite satisfied, that if his mode of practice had been pursued, the patient would have *recovered*. According to the Allopathy of Dr. Delafield, the disease was "bilious remittent fever," for the cure of which a "very extended, and very diversified combination" of remedies was necessary, like febrifuge medicines and quinine in ten grain doses; aromatic sulphuric acid in large doses, and tincture of aconite in single drop doses; cathartic pills and laudanum in teaspoon full doses; effervescent draughts and elixir of vitriol.

What particular "system" or "combination" of Allopathy the other medical gentlemen would have adopted if they had been allowed to exercise their own unprompted judgments in the case, we cannot imagine; but there is every reason to suppose that they would not have confined themselves to "one thing—one mode—one system," but that "all kinds of practice," and the most "diversified combinations" would have been called into requisition.

REPLY to a Report read by WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., before the Connecticut Medical Society, on the 5th of May, 1852, on the treatment to be pursued towards Physicians who become Homœopathic Practitioners.

Dr. Hooker reports:—We find the facts of the case to be these: Drs. Denison, Northrop, and Ayres, were reported to be notoriously

in the practice of Homœopathy; and therefore, according to a By-Law adopted at the last meeting of the State Medical Society, the County Society, on full proof of the alleged fact, was competent to expel them. Due notice was given to the offenders to appear and defend themselves against the charge. They failed to appear. The Society then passed the following resolution:

Resolved. That the above named persons be dismissed from the Fairfield County Medical Society.

Dr. Vanderburgh's respects to Dr. Hooker, and takes leave to express his surprise, that, from his brief report of eleven pages addressed to the Medical Society of Connecticut on the expulsion of Drs. Denison, Northrop and Ayres from their legalized membership, that no question is raised as to the moral or mental standing of these expelled physicians, nothing said of their relations to society, nothing of their success or failure in the practice of their profession, not a lisp is breathed against them. They were men of your own adoption, trained in your own schools, and honored with your own degrees. What, then, have they done? What could have induced them to leave these time-honored remains that boast of such high antiquity and such easy practice, for a new and unpopular doctrine of difficult practice, that requires years of laborious study to comprehend? It is not truth alone that boasts of such high antiquity; lies came all the way down from Paradise. If it were proper to introduce personal experience, that great test of truth that is perpetually correcting the errors of the human mind, I could answer the question, what they have done, and why they did it, satisfactorily to you: But I have no room for that, and I must rely on the single charge contained in the sentence of expulsion, that they were "notoriously in the practice of Homœopathy."

Your report speaks of "the facts," but we find only one fact charged against them, that they were notoriously in the practice of Homœopathy, and yet you do not say what the practice of Homœopathy is, and I am not certain that you know. Whether you regard Homœopathy as a practice or a principle, you leave me in doubt. If you regard it as a practice with little pellets, I am not surprised at your aversion; you only astonish me with your ignorance. But if you regard it as a principle, or basis of a system that serves as a rule of practice, I am surprised at your aversion. For example, suppose the surgeons of this city should assemble in solemn council, and denounce Dr. Mott for using an operating knife differing from their own; would the knife alter Dr. Mott's anatomical knowledge? Would it affect his perceptions of the nature of the tumor to be removed by it, or impair his judgment of the rallying power of his patient to recover from the effects of the operation? I think not. Again, would he not be entitled to select the knife which in his judgment would make the operation most successful? I think he would. Now, what the knife executes for

the surgeon, our preparations of medicine execute for us, and how any man can stultify himself to suppose that we should not prescribe the drugs most conducive to the preservation of the patient's life, surpasses my comprehension.

Not having the pleasure of your acquaintance, it is a fault to be amended, that I have failed to know the characters of the medical magnates of the day, and especially one who has suddenly attained to so high a position among his brethren; and hence it puzzles me to know what darkens your intellect amid the sunshine of medical progress, or what provokes you to the course you pursue towards Homœopathy. Whether you are a man of happy self-conceit, who in all things sees two sides to a question, of which the one of his adoption is the best; or whether your moral sense has become mortgaged to the passion for notoriety, and the canker of discontent is ravaging your privacy; or having hunted truth from its last refuge in your mind, you are relying for success on the bad passions of human nature; or whether, for the sake of a professorship in the medical school at New Haven, you have been obliged to square your conduct by a moral code of convenient expediency, are all questions we have considered. But when we reflect again that your resolution for expelling Dr. Denison and his associates from membership with your society, was unsupported by any argument whatever, and was gained only and entirely by the productive epithets of "mercenary motives, quackery, empiricism, common herd of Doctors, and above all uneducated and without credentials," epithets applied not to those alone, but to their associates in general, we are compelled to fall back upon the conviction of your ignorance of Homœopathy as a principle, and which may have engendered in your mind a standing pregnancy of these epithets, that must be relieved by an occasional delivery. Not that they affect us in any way. They are all on a par and worthy of each other, but not worthy of notice, except it be "uneducated and without credentials." These are points we design to notice, but not on your own account; for while you were Worthington Hooker, M. D., we noticed your publications carried with them the promise of their own defeat, and we saw in your patronizing air over your sect the facility with which a good mind could slide into pious frauds to fortify weak opinions. But now, having been lionized by your medical brethren for your writings against Homœopathy, you have become the Allopathic stalking horse of your profession, and the real *acarus horridus* of our school. Having been so largely quoted by Allopathic journals throughout the country, and posted to a professorship at the great focus of learning in Connecticut, as the reward of your labor against Homœopathy, you have gained a *position* that invests your opinions, whatever they may be, with authority. *Position* is a grand attainment, even the atoms of the physical world gain importance by it. The gravel, you know, in Oliver

Cromwell's ureter was renowned all over Europe, but when it was dislodged from its *position*, it fell to the level of its associate matter. The rule that determines the fate of inanimate matter, is but a part of a general law that governs the destiny of higher structures.

The same law that takes care of our remains after death, that "watches the sparrow in its fall," presides with dignity over the collisions of this world and adjusts them all to their proper level, will not overlook that cardinal interest of humanity growing out of the deepest necessities of nature in the visitations of disease. These, too, will be cared for. You well remember what that experienced observer, Adam Smith, (author of the "Wealth of Nations,") said of physicians: "The great success of quacks has been altogether owing to the real quackery of the regular physicians." The philosophers are multiplying that think with Adam Smith, while it is conceded by all that the taper we leave behind us is daily enlightening the dark pathway of your pilgrimage, as you follow in our footsteps by reducing your doses, and lessening the volume of drugs formerly prescribed by you. What remains now for you to do, is, to have your doses directed by science, and then you will find yourselves on the threshold of Homœopathy; you are now only half way. We were once where you are now, when we owed our reputation to the ignorance of those who held us in repute. Now you concede that our patrons are "refined by education," and we can be no longer the "ignorant herd of doctors" you supposed us to have been. On such a concession, it is natural that your condition should excite our sympathy. Having once been in mental bondage to the same opinions, we should not leave you to their influence. Humanity demands that, while we pity the victims of your practice, we should not withhold from you any honorable sympathy, or any exertion to enlighten or reclaim you.

We have had all the painful experience of your misguided education. Your medical errors seemed to have entered into permanent combination with the tissues of our brain, and shared with them organization and life, and it was a slow process to replace these errors with the truth. The human mind is a dark paradox, the source of all thought, the fountain of all improvement, the spring of all discoveries, the instrument that guides and governs all things with which it has to do, stands itself enfolded in its own mysteries.— Little by little these mysteries are dispelled by the glimmerings of truth, and as we now turn to contemplate the dark enclosure that surrounded our minds, in your best Allopathic schools of medicine, we have reason to thank God and take courage that the ceaseless anxiety of your doubtful practice, is not charged upon our existence. When every returning day brought with it the assurance that we were mere automatic machines, moving in circles, ever reverting to a chapter of accidents, where every dose of medicine was

a problem to be solved by the experience that followed it, and with no uniformity of result to teach us where we should land our patient, in the high trust confided to our care, we felt a mental slavery, the most to be dreaded of all human conditions. All that sustained us in our trials was the conviction that we were educated in your best schools of medicine, and that an orthodox course of practice only entitled the death of a patient to be considered professionally legitimate. This was a great desideratum in our Allopathic blunders. A sensitive man would instinctively shrink from that stern trial of domestic affection, where friends must obey the command of earth to earth, especially if some Worthington Hooker was nigh, who might magnify every death, aggravate every sorrow, and distort every sympathy with the expression of his regret that some aid had not been proffered to the acceptance of a dying man other than that which Homœopathy could afford him. It was your education that blinded us. In our simplicity we confounded education with science, we thought an educated man must be scientific; but Hahnemann and Homœopathy broke the spell, and we now find education to belong to the school through which we have passed, and science to the school we have embraced. When you charge us with want of education, you forget that your own colleges conferred our degrees, and you cannot but know that we began our Homœopathic studies after having exhausted all that best schools profess to teach. If the properties of drugs were as thoroughly known to you as they are to us, and you had, as we have, studied the relation of drugs to disease, then science would begin to shed its rays upon you. Therapeutics is the end and aim of medical knowledge and the focus of all medical skill, towards which all our antecedent studies of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and chemistry, are mere accessories. You educate men that can describe the conditions of disease, who can fix upon the point of an abscess, diagnose an inflammation of a remote organ; but none to meet the manifestations of these symptoms. When it comes to a prescription, your most intelligent physician is brought to the level of your most ignorant pretender, their ignorance of the essential difference in the properties of the remedy they employ, is mutual. In your school, anatomy, physiology, pathology, and, above all, Draper's Chemistry, is well taught, as our experience can testify; but these do not answer the ends of medical studies. The sick want to be cured, and the cures can only be safely, intelligently, and thoroughly attained through the medium of our Therapeutics. Our Materia Medica constitutes the wealth of our science; by it we cure our patients; rich and varied in its experimental results, it gives us agents for all the emergencies of disease. Nor do we treat two cases alike; we have never yet seen two diseases that would admit of it; while you gravely tell us, in your book entitled "Physician and Patient," that you treat all your cases with the same drug.—

This is an unfortunate admission, Doctor, if you mean to have the question of medical practice settled on the field of medical science, where the challenger can choose his own weapons, and where revolvers are in fashion to meet the bows and arrows of an obsolete school. It would have been more fortunate for the dignity of the profession you represent, if you had given to the public some other assurance than your single drug, that you understood the system you profess to practice, before you undertook the perilous task of criticising ours. If, as you say, "opium is the chief drug in the cure of diseases," we are prepared to believe almost any absurdity may fall from your pen, as well as every disaster that may follow your practice, while at the same time you have furnished us with a kind of speculum through which we may see all your patients in their differing states of delirium tremens, some happy, some stupid, some silent, some loquacious, some nauseated, others vomiting, and all constipated. Having effectually closed up the excreta by the chief drug of your practice, your narrative closes with it. Your book does not state what follows. The veil you have thrown over your next drug has filled your readers with anxious doubts, and left your practice altogether inferential. In our old-school days, we were compelled, "*no lens volens*;" under such circumstances, to resort to the subordinate accompaniments of salts, senna, and castor oil. You ought to have given us a twenty-four hours run of your practice, that we might have a daguerreotype of your professional life, where you seem to be contentedly apprenticed to a system of mechanical drudgery as monotonous as that of a pilot to a steaming, and where you obey the errors of your medical education as imperiously as the physical necessities of your nature. How this practice will end with your patients, is not for me to say; but how will it be received from your professional chair in your lectures to young men? The brevity with which they may be initiated into the science of curing diseases with one drug, must make your course of lectures short, and multiply M. D.'s with astonishing rapidity.

If the spirits of the great charnel-house could unveil to your astonished vision the races of men that are now mingled with the soil by your misguided practice, you would not need to walk amid the dark cemeteries of a departed world to remind you of the number that lie there, in whose mutilated remains would be found the debris of the chief drug of your practice. Or if their sculptured tumuli could record the facts, what memorials of your skill would meet every noon-day sun. But these beings, whose remains serve only to elevate the floor on which their descendants pursued the various instincts of their nature, can tell no tales. The secret of all hearts will be kept till that great day when faith is replaced by vision and conjecture by fact; when truth, simple but majestic in its garb, shall reign triumphant, and teach men modesty by its revelations.

EDITORIAL.

The present number of our Journal has been unavoidably delayed until the present period. The rapid increase of homœopathic business in our city, has prevented the editors from devoting the time requisite, without neglecting their patients; and, even now, they have been obliged to select much of the matter contained.— This they regret, as they have much to say, which ought to be said now.

The object of our journal is to spread a knowledge of homœopathy before the community; and to defend its doctrines, to meet the objections which are raised, and prejudices which exist; and also to expose the iniquitous measures which are used by its opposers to stay the progress of Heaven's great gift to man.

That our journal has been eminently useful, is abundantly manifest from the unprecedented progress of homœopathy in our city, within the last six months.

We shall hereafter issue it but once in two months, instead of monthly, 12 numbers constituting a volume; as we think it will be nearly as useful, and a less tax upon our time and pockets.

EDITORS.

A new method of deterring patients from employing homœopaths, and of punishing them when they do, seems to be coming into vogue in this city, with some of our allopathic physicians.

We have known two instances, recently, where different physicians charged a patient at least double the customary fee, simply, as the patient believed, because he had changed to homœopathic treatment. Nothing but our desire to avoid, where possible, personal matters, deters us from giving the facts and names. But as patients, especially strangers, must be protected from such imposition when they see fit to change to homœopathic treatment, we shall

hereafter give the facts and name of the physician, in all cases of the kind that come to our knowledge.

We do not know but that, when a patient's life is at stake, and he feels that a change of doctors is necessary, and does what he certainly has a right to do, changes one physician for another, or one method of treatment for another, his former medical attendant is justified in getting angry, cutting his acquaintance, and even compelling him to refuse to pay his bill, which all honorable men dislike to do, or to pay money which is not honestly due! To us, such a course argues a strange morality, to say nothing of the religious aspect of thus taking that which belongs to another.

We are not surprised that men who have been guilty of appealing to the religious prejudices of the community, to stay the progress of homœopathy, should, in their desperation, resort to such measures; and it would be an interesting theological inquiry to make of them, whether they rely upon "the blood of the atonement" to excuse such exorbitant charges, or to ease their consciences after such acts. This is the cure for spiritual diseases, it will be remembered, which our ex-regent has arrayed against homœopathy in his Memoir.

Notwithstanding the plentiful ridicule which is cast upon the homœopathic practice of medicine, it has been of vast service to our city during the now concluded epidemic. Some of the most stubborn and obdurate cases—and in many instances those which had been given up by other physicians—have been comfortably and triumphantly cured by its efficiency. The system has now become a part and parcel of our medical jurisprudence, and cannot easily be frowned down. Every one to their liking, of course—but even the devil should have his due.

We clip the above from the Buffalo Express, that our friends here may understand the truth of the oft repeated assertions of our enemies, that Homœopathy is "going down at the East." This we acknowledge, and have, to be true; but unfortunately for our opponents, it happens to be going "down" into the understandings and hearts of the people; not only east, but west, and the world over; where it will be cherished as one of the richest blessings ever vouch-

safed to suffering humanity. There is nothing strange in all this; on the other hand, it appears to us the most natural thing in the world, that a system of medication, the philosophy of which is as acceptable to reason, as the agents used in accordance therewith, are to the palates of children, should *go down, and stay down.*

The reader will perceive that the present number of our Journal contains an *expose* of the manœuvres of Allopathists to defeat the election of Dr. Tappan. The Professors of the medical department of our University, must be a courageous set of doctors to be so afraid of even the shadow of homœopathy; and what a dignified set of men to descend to such measures, as to strive to defeat a candidate for the presidency of the University, because he chanced to employ a homœopathic physician.

But the sagacity of our grave professors caused them, it will be seen, to even outwit themselves; for it seems they were so far frightened by the odor of a homœopathic globule, as to swallow a candidate who is one of the most zealous advocates of our cause. One of our sharp-eyed professors, at the time of the meeting of the Board of Regents, inquired of an editor of one of our daily papers, if he knew whether Dr. Adams was a homœopathist or not. The gentleman replied to him, that if Dr. Adams possessed the talents and intelligence to fill such a station creditably, he was undoubtedly a homœopathist. Rather cold comfort was this reply, for the medical faculty; but the following extracts from a letter from Dr. Vanderburg, will show that the editor was a better judge of the intelligence of the age, than our wise professor.

“NEW YORK, AUG. 9th, 1852.

“MY DEAR SIR:

* * * * *

“The Regents have reached the climax of absurdity in the election of Dr. Adams for Chancellor of the University. They rejected Dr. Tappan because he was a homœopathist; while Dr. Adams is one of its staunchest friends, and I have been his physician for twenty years.

“Adams, of course, will not accept it. I wish he would; he would carry fire into old school pretensions.

"The great aim of Palmer is to secure the election of Tappan to give weight and character to the school.

"Tappan is one of the most profound scholars of the age.

(Signed,)

"F. VANDERBURG."

WHO IS D. B. MINOR?

Having traced this fictitious personage, this "layman deeply interested in the success of the cause" of Homœopathy, we shall proceed to raise the curtain and exhibit him in the attitude in which he has voluntarily chosen to place himself. Had the Minor fraud been perpetrated upon, and confined to us as a body of Medical practitioners, we should have passed it by, as heretofore, with silent contempt, feeling assured that such an artifice always carries with it its own corrective.

But when such influences as the following correspondence discloses, are brought to bear upon the Board of Regents, embarrassing its action, and endangering the very existence of our State University, truth and the public good alike demand at our hands an exposure. If fraud and dishonesty are to be permitted to enter into and control, or seek to control, the councils of an institution consecrated to the high and holy purposes of education, neither frowns nor smiles will deter us from publicly declaring it. Until the appearance of the Minor letter, no man in Michigan, except the writer of that letter and the medical faculty of the University, for a moment dreamed of making the medical prepossessions of any candidate for the chancellorship a test. They have raised the issue, to them the glory belongs. They have on two several occasions succeeded in defeating Dr. Tappan, by raising the cry of Homœopathy; embarrassed and delayed the action of the Board of Regents; saddled the people with an unnecessary expenditure of hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands of dollars; and have at last been compelled to swallow Dr. Tappan, little pills and all.

Soon after the defeat of Dr. Tappan, in June last, having accidentally learned that fraud had been practiced to procure his defeat, we addressed the following letter to Dr. Vanderburgh, of N. York

“DETROIT, JULY 20, 1852.

“DR. VANDERBURGH, No. 5 Great Jones st.:

“*Dear Sir*,—I take the liberty of addressing a brief note of inquiry to you. Some weeks since, Dr. Tappan, of your city, was a candidate for the presidency of the University of Michigan, but was defeated through the influence of Dr. Pitcher, of this city, together with the Professors in the Medical Department of our University. This was brought about, it is said and believed here, in consequence of Dr. Tappan’s favoring Homœopathy; upon the same authority it is said that you are his attending physician, and that Dr. Pitcher addressed a note to you over an assumed name, making inquiries relative to his (T’s) medical prepossessions, &c., &c. Now, sir, if any such letter has been received by yourself, or any other physician who is, or has been in attendance upon Dr. Tappan’s family, will you have the kindness to forward a copy of the same to me. We feel indignant that such low fraud should be resorted to, to procure the defeat of a worthy man.

“Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed,)

“S. B. THAYER.”

In reply to the above note, we received the following; we confess it astonished us.

“NEW YORK, JULY 24, '52.

“S. B. THAYER, M. D.:

“*Dear Sir*,—I received your letter of inquiry, asking for information about a letter addressed to me by a gent under cover of a false name, (D. B. Minor.) The original letter of D. B. Minor is in the hands of Chas. H. Palmer, one of the Regents of the University. The following is a copy:—

“DETROIT, JUNE 15th, 1852.

“DR. VANDERBURGH:

“*Dear Sir*,—Our Homœopathic friends are making an effort to establish a *chair of Homœopathy* in the University of Michigan.—But before that can be done, a President of the University is to be appointed. As the Revd. Mr. Tappan, of New York, is talked of for that office, we would like to know if he favors our school of medicine, because that might operate to our prejudice one way or the other. Knowing you only by reputation, I have taken the liberty of addressing an inquiry to you on the subject, in the belief that you could give me a satisfactory answer. By favoring me with an early reply, you will greatly oblige a layman who is, notwithstanding, deeply interested in the success of the cause.

“Very respectfully, yours,

“D. B. MINOR,
“Box 333, Postoffice.”

"I replied to the letter, and stated that I had been Dr. Tappan's physician for years. On learning that I was entrapped, I wrote him the following letter:

"NEW YORK, JULY 17th, 1852.

"D. B. MINOR:

Sir,—I am informed that you caused my reply to your letter of inquiry of June 15, to be laid before the council of the Michigan University, for the very purpose of defeating Dr. Tappan's election to the office of Chancellor. Do you expect a blessing to follow labors that achieve your ends by duplicity and falsehood? Apart from your own degradation in this affair, you must have had a familiar conception of the moral sense of your associates, to have *dared* to lay before them, for their acceptance, a letter which they knew you had obtained by fraud, misrepresentation, and deceit. If they countenanced such a step in you, it was a godsend to Dr. Tappan that he is now a Professor in the University of New York, instead of Chancellor of an institution whose officers disgrace it.

"Yours, &c.,

F. VANDERBURGH.

"To D. B. MINOR, *Box 333, Detroit Postoffice.*"

The above stinging rebuke is just what we should expect from an honorable gentleman when practiced upon by those who condescend to the despicable trickery of knaves and mountebanks. Now, we ask in all candor, if a resort to such measures is ever necessary to accomplish the honest purposes of honest men? But why all this effort? Why this resort to fraud and deception? Why this Minor letter, that is upon its very face a lie, wherein the writer claims to be a Homœopathist, "a layman deeply interested in the success of the cause"? A letter degrading both to the head and the heart of the writer, and an unpardonable insult to the party addressed. For this reason, and this only: The friends of Homœopathy have declared their intention to claim a professorship in the University; a claim that will most certainly be respected, having been made openly by thousands of our citizens, and no other than honorable means will be employed to sustain it. We have not, neither shall we, travel out of the record to make an issue upon the medical predilections of Dr. Tappan or any other candidate for the chancellorship. It is a matter of perfect indifference to us, whether the president of the University of Michigan swallows drugs in heroic doses, takes homœopathic dilutions by inhalation, or puts himself to soak hydropathically. Is he honest, and endowed with the necessary

qualifications to enable him to discharge the high trust reposed in him? are the only questions with us. Such we believe Dr. Tappen to be; and let those who have treated him with contumely, degraded themselves and insulted the people, be responsible for the same.

We have ascertained that box 333 is Dr. Z. Pitcher's box, and we have the testimony of one of the present members of the Board of Regents, that Dr. Pitcher acknowledged to him that he caused the Minor letter to be written. "Whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad," is an ancient adage, the truth of which has been repeatedly demonstrated during the past few years, in this gentleman's attacks, both open and insidious, upon Homœopathy and the practitioners of that school. Experience should have taught him, ere this time of life, what it teaches all men who make a right application of common intelligence, that he who, spider-like weaves a net to entrap others, may, like the loathsome thing he imitates, become hopelessly entangled in its meshes.

CATHARTICS IN FEVERS.

Having so frequently seen fatal effects from the use of Cathartics in our fevers, we cannot withhold our earnest protest against their use. Many patients, we are aware, may, and do take these remedies, and get well in spite of them; but, as no good results from their use, we cannot justify a resort to them.

The great danger in our fevers, is from irritation of the stomach and bowels; this is especially the case in our bilious, remittent, intermittent, and chill fevers, for in these diseases there is a great disposition to this irritation from the disease itself. If the patient dies, he generally dies from this cause; his tongue becomes dry, with red edges, bowels tender to pressure, vomiting and diarrhea, one or both, with more or less pain, muttering, delirium, twitching of the tendons, all of which symptoms denote irritation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, which irritation is the cause of the patient's death.

Cathartics produce the above symptoms, to a greater or less extent, on the well, and, when taken in our fevers, where there is a

predisposition to them, the most destructive results follow; in many instances, it is true, nature is competent to restore the injury, but in not a few deaths follow. During an experience of several years, we have never seen a death from these fevers where cathartics were not used, and we have scarcely seen a death in these diseases, which we are not now satisfied was caused by either cathartics, or emetics, often aided by stimulants. A degree of irritation is caused, or existing irritation is aggravated, in such cases, until it bids defiance to the best adapted measures for its relief. In fact, no disease is less under the control of medicine, and so certainly fatal, as severe cases of irritation of the stomach and bowels, caused by medicines used during febrile diseases. Reason would teach us, that drastic remedies would produce such effects, and our experience fully substantiates it. We could not see this while we were continually in the habit of giving these remedies, nor can any physician; but, when we abandoned their use, and had an opportunity to see an opposite treatment, we found that such formidable symptoms rarely occur when the stomach and bowels are not disturbed by medicines, and when there is any approach to them, they are relieved by appropriate homœopathic remedies with great certainty.

Costiveness occurring during any febrile disease, is not unfavorable; the want of exercise, and abstaining from food, accounts for the usual sluggishness of the bowels. A diarrhea occurring during fevers, unless it is moderate and a critical discharge, and the fever abate with it, is less favorable, and should be relieved as soon as possible by appropriate homœopathic remedies.

If any trouble is experienced from costiveness, in such cases the bowels may be gently moved by injections of warm water, which is all that is necessary. Some of our readers, who are at a distance from a homœopathic physician, may find themselves under the necessity of using quinine in our fevers, and may suppose that it is necessary to "prepare the system for it" by taking a cathartic, and to "physic it off;" to such we will say, that the use of quinine is neither as safe nor as certain when either preceded, accompanied, or followed by cathartics. If you take quinine, take it and let your stomach and bowels alone.

HOMŒOPATHY IN THE WEST.

It will no doubt afford gratification to our readers to know that the cause of truth is progressing in the great valley. Though in its progress it is opposed by prejudice, ignorance, and malice on the part of its enemies, and, in the garb of advocates, is obstructed by base pretenders, who claim to be disciples of, and yet more learned than, Hahnemann, still it rolls on its mighty influence, enlarging its circumference and accumulating its weight, until at no distant day it will crush alike its enemies and its sage pretended advocates.

The spirit of the age is inquisitive and progressive. Any thing bad or defective, must be improved. Most men are satisfied that Allopathy and all her varied branches bear bitter fruits. All thinking, intelligent men, are aware that the legitimate tendency of Allopathic uncertainty in the practice of medicine, is, to produce a legion of quack nostrums, under the ægis of a patent. Blindness to self-interest is not a trait of character pertaining to Brother Jonathan. He is in the habit of looking into his neighbors' matters a *little*, that he may thereby improve his own. If he finds his neighbor's children, who were sick with the scarlet fever, all cured in a week, and looking well and hearty, while his own, who were taken at the same time, are ill at the end of the week, and, finally, three out of five die, he inquires into the cause of this difference, and profits by the information. When he sees an old acquaintance, who had been pronounced incurable for many years, restored to health in a few months by the most simple means, he notes the fact and examines the agency. When he finds the *most learned of the regular profession* pronouncing cholera incurable, and yet ninety-seven in every one hundred cases are cured by those who make no boast of antiquity—lay no claim to be the *exclusive keepers* of the Temple of Science, and to shut out all but the priesthood from the *sanctum sanctorum*; by those who, following the laws of nature as written by the finger of God upon the physical creation, are calling upon their suffering fellow creatures to look and live; men who, imbued with the truth as revealed to the immortal Hahnemann, are pointing mankind to a balm in Gilead, to a fountain whose waters refresh, invigorate, and restore,—when he witnesses all these events, he does not remain unmoved, unchanged, and unimproved. His physical and temporal enjoyment, as well as his present and future interests, all forbid it. His eyes are open, and he follows the light. Thus it is that Homœopathy, in spite of its revilers and its counterfeit practitioners, moves noiselessly onward. To the true friends of Homœopathy, it is a consoling fact, that all counterfeits of this practice necessarily expose themselves, and generally by presuming to know a better system than Hahnemann, and by mingling in practice Allopathy and Homœopathy—uniting the poles at the equator, and annihilating physical law. Such are the efforts of these pretenders, and such their certain exposure.

From the great increase of our subscribers during the last three months, we have the evidence of the interest felt in this cause, and of the steady and constant increase of its friends. To the ardent and enthusiastic, we say, expect not too much in too short a time. Remember that any great truth in science requires time and investigation to master and apply it. Any great discovery likewise requires time for its truth to be comprehended and appreciated. The blessings of the missions of our Savior are not yet comprehended by the great mass of mankind; and it would be unreasonable to expect an immediate and universal adoption of a science, when it requires time for the propagation of its truth and the display of its blessings. But we sincerely believe that the final and universal extension of the truths of the gospel are not more certain, than the ultimate adoption of the great law of nature, "similia similibus curantur."

The existence of moral law, and its future universal triumph, are not more certain than that of physical law, because they alike emanate from the same source—the all-wise Governor of the universe, who does not create without design, nor design without execution.

"The first and *sole* duty of the physician is to restore health to the sick. This is the true art of healing. His mission is not, as many physicians (who, wasting their time and power in pursuit of fame, have imagined it to be, that of inventing systems by stringing together empty ideas and hypotheses upon the immediate essence of life and origin of disease in the interior of the human economy; nor is it that of continually endeavoring to account for the morbid phenomena with their nearest cause, (which must for ever remain concealed,) and confounding the whole in unintelligible words and pompous observations which make a deep impression on the minds of the ignorant, while the patients are left to sigh in vain for relief. We have already too many of these learned reveries which bear the name of medical theories, and for the inculcation of which, even special professorships have been established. It is high time that all those who call themselves physicians should cease to deceive suffering humanity with words that have no meaning, and begin to act—that is to say, to afford relief, and cure the sick in reality.—The perfection of a cure consists in restoring health in a prompt, mild, and permanent manner; in removing and annihilating disease by the shortest, safest, and most certain means, upon principles that are at once plain and intelligible."—*Samuel Hahnemann*.

In the medical world, progressive changes are going forward, less rapid, perhaps, but with equal certainty, as in other departments of science.

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The undersigned, having established themselves in Detroit are prepared to furnish all articles which are to be found in the

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Medicines of all degrees of potency, from the prime tincture up to the 30th attenuation.

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Unmedicated Globules and Pure Sugar of Mlk.

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Pocket, Family and Physicians' Cases of all sizes, from 6 vials up to 100.

A good assortment of Books, from the best authors, on Homœopathy, both theoretical and practical.

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F. WOODRUFF, M. D.—Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence, east side Fourth street, 2nd square south of Cook's Hotel, ANN ARBOR, Michigan.

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DR. HEWITT,—Office at the Masonic Hall, and residence on Woodward Avenue, nearly opposite the Railroad Hotel.

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OF
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE,
AT
CLEVELAND, OHIO.



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STEAM PRESS OF HARRIS, FAIRBANKS & CO., HERALD JOB OFFICE.
1851.

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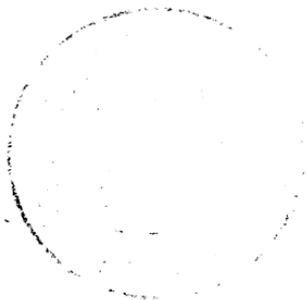
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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE
January 15, 1907.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ALBANY:

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
PRINTING OFFICE, 1907.

RECEIVED

STATE OF NEW YORK

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

Called at short notice to perform the laborious duties pertaining necessarily to a first course of Lectures, it was not to be expected that all things would be conducted with that uniformity and completeness which may be looked for from the professors in an older Institution.

It is believed however, that the course of instruction has been full and complete, and with proud satisfaction the Faculty announce as the result of their persevering efforts, the successful establishment of a College, realizing the most ardent hopes of the friends of Homeopathy.

A reference to the matriculation list will show that an uncommonly large number of students attended the first course of lectures—indeed it may be safely said that no other College in this State ever commenced with more flattering prospects.

The Institution is already in possession of a valuable cabinet which will be materially enlarged before the next session, illustrating all the prominent facts and recent discoveries in Anatomy and Physiology.

Specimens of the Homeopathic Medicines and the articles from which they are prepared will be exhibited to the class and full instruction in Pharmacy and Posology given by the Prof. of Materia Medica. The usual preparations for illustrating the obstetrical department will be exhibited.

The Chemical Department is amply supplied with the best apparatus which can be had in this country, for the illustration of the various branches pertaining to a complete chemical course.

A Dispensary is already established at the College Building and will be continued throughout the year. A

journal of the cases presented is carefully kept and open at all times for the inspection of the students.

The principles of Operative Surgery will be fully presented and illustrated by the aid of the most approved instruments and apparatus, and it is expected that a sufficient number of cases will be presented in the clinics before the class to illustrate all the important Surgical operations.

The facilities for studying Anatomy and pursuing dissections are unsurpassed. The rooms are completely ventilated and admirably arranged for the purpose. The lectures on Anatomy will be illustrated by all the necessary drawings, casts and dried preparations.

A Museum presenting ample illustrations for the course on Physical Science belongs to the Institution, and is open for the use of the students. The specimens and paintings are fully illustrative of the Geology of our country and the Professor of this branch will spend a considerable portion of the ensuing summer in enriching the collection.

The building occupied by the College is large and commodious, in the center of the city, and the site is unsurpassed for beauty and salubrity.

This College is peculiarly adapted to supply the wants of the large number of students in New York, western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and other Western States, who are qualifying themselves for the practice of Medicine, and of Homeopathy in particular, being located at a point which, from its position on Lake Erie, and from the numerous Rail Roads completed and in process of construction, seems from the facility of access, to be peculiarly adapted for the purposes in view; while the

low price of tuition would seem to place it within the ability of any desiring instruction in Homeopathy, to obtain it at this Institution. It is the intention of the Board of Trustees, and of the Faculty, to make it second to none in the opportunities afforded to students for acquiring a thorough and complete knowledge of the Science of Medicine.

GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

The affairs of the Institution are under the control of a Board of fifteen Trustees. The Faculty have the power of electing their own officers, and of making such regulations as are necessary for conducting the business of the department, and for the preservation of order among the students. The term of lectures commences on the first Monday in November, and continues sixteen weeks. The tickets of the Professors are required to be taken out within ten days of the commencement of each course. The examination of candidates for graduation begins two weeks before the end of the term. Candidates for graduation must be of good moral character, must possess sufficient preliminary education, must have attained the age of twenty-one years, and pursued the study of Medicine and Surgery with some reputable practitioner or practitioners, for three years, and attended two full courses of medical Lectures in some legally incorporated Medical College, the last of which shall have been at this Institution. It is however, permitted that any individual having been for four years next preceding, engaged in constant

and reputable practice of medicine, and who shall have attended one full course at this institution, may present himself as a candidate for graduation. The candidate must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, at least three weeks before the end of the term, an essay upon some medical subject, composed and written by himself, on the alternate pages of thesis paper, of uniform size; to be deposited in the archives of the Institution; in case he shall pass a successful examination, or to be returned to him in case of rejection. The graduation fee must be paid at the time the thesis is presented, and, in case of rejection, will be returned to him. The student must have received a majority of the votes of the Faculty, to be considered as having passed. The degrees are conferred by the Faculty and Trustees upon the recommendation of the Faculty. The amount of fees for the full course, will be \$55. Matriculation fee—\$5. Demonstrators' ticket—\$5. Graduation fee—\$20.

Students who have attended two full courses in this Institution, and a graduate of this Institution, are considered as perpetual pupils, without any additional fees. Persons who have attended two full courses of Lectures, in other colleges, are admitted to the full course in this Institution, on the payment of \$20. Graduates of respectable Medical Schools are permitted to attend the course on the payment of the matriculation fee only.

Good Board, including room, light, and fuel can be obtained from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week.

For further information, address Professor SMITH, the Registrar of the College, or Professor WILLIAMS, at Cleveland, Ohio, or Professor BISSELL, of Toledo, Ohio.

TEXT BOOKS.

Students are recommended to supply themselves with one or more of the following Text Books in each of the different departments:

SURGERY.—Gibson, Druett, Liston, Muller, Motts' Velpeau.

ANATOMY.—Goddard, Wilson, Morton, Pancoast, Wistar, Smith, and Horner's Atlas.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Carpenter, Muller, Magendie.

CHEMISTRY.—Kane, Graham, Fownes, and Silliman.

INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF HOMEOPATHY.—Hahnemann's Organon, Rau's Organon, Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, Marcy's Theory and Practice of Homeopathy, Jahr's New Manual.

OBSTETRICS.—Churchill, Dewes, Doan's Maygrier, Churchill on Diseases of Females.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Jahr's New Manual, Jahr's, Buckner and Gr^unn^{er}'s Pharmacopœa, Hahnemann's Materia Medica, Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, Perira's Materia Medica, Guy's Forensic Medicine, and Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES.—Lyell's Geology, St. John's do., Dana's Mineralogy, Johnson's Physical Atlas, Milners's do.

JOHN WHEELER, M. D., *President.*

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Barr, D. T.....	Auburn, N. Y.,... ..	H. Robinson.
Barker, Geo. W.....	Cleveland, O.,.....	.Practitioner.
Beckwith, David H....	Norwalk, O.,.....	.Practitioner.
Bennett, Hilem F....	Rochester, N. Y.,... ..	H. Bennett.
Blair, Geo. H.....	Newark, O.,.....	A. O. Blair.
Bosler, Edwin W....	Dayton, O.,.....J. Bosler.
Bowen, Henry.....	Cleveland, O.,....	Williams & Dodge.
Boyle, Edward Luke..	New York City,.. ..	B. F. Joslin.
Brown, Mrs. Anna B...	Cleveland, O.,.....
Brown, E. S.....	Gerry, Chau. Co., N. Y.,	.Practitioner.
Calkins, Hiram E.....	Bainbridge, O.,.....	.Practitioner.
Caine, William.....	Ravenna, O.,.....	.Practitioner.
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Cook, Miss Helen.....	New York City,.....	Dr. Keys.

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Coman, Isaac W.....	Jefferson, O.,.....	Practitioner.
Clough, John G.....	Adrian, Mich.,.....	H. Knapp.
Disbro, W. B.....	Ohio City, O.,.....	Practitioner.
Drake, Isaac L.....	Oberlin, O.,.....	Keys.
Estes, Joseph N.....	New York City,.....	Practitioner.
Evans, J. M.....	Chandlersville, O.,	R. Marshall.
Fish, Elias.....	Willoughby, O.,.....	Practitioner.
Freeman, A. B. Geo. Loyd	New York City, ..	Williams & Dodge.
Freeman, Edmund A...	Brooklyn, O.,.....	M. C. Parker.
Fulton, Jr. Samuel....	Mt. Clemens, Mich.....	Practitioner.
Gilson, E. D.....	Cleveland, O.,.....	J. Wheeler.
Gray, Wellington W..	Cleveland, O.,.....	C. D. Williams.
Green, S. W.....	Willoughby, O.,.....	Practitioner.
Hale, Edwin M.....	Newark, O.,.....	A. O. Blair.
Hollingsworth, Isaac..	Oregon, O.,.....	
Hollingsworth, Zebulon	" O.....	
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Kellogg, J. C.....	Cleveland, O.,....	Williams & Dodge.
Kramer, D. T.	Sandusky City, O.,....	Practitioner.
Lusk, James W.,.....	Claridon, O.,.....	B. W. Richmond.
Miller, Thomas.....	Cleveland, O.,.....	Practitioner.
McEldowney, John...	Cleveland, O.,....	Williams & Dodge.
McFarland, Joseph...	Mansfield, O.,.....	
Merrifield, Miss Almira	Cleveland, O.,.....	Nurse.
Plimpton, Alurid. , . . .	Painesville, O.,.....	Practitioner.
Prentiss, A. N.....	Jefferson, O.,.....	Practitioner.
Robinson, Horatio Jr...	Auburn, N. Y.,.....	H. Robinson.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	PRECEPTOR, &C.
Rosa, L. Kimball,.....	Painesville, O.,.....	.Practitioner.
Rogers, L. A.....	Farmington, Ill.,... ..	E. H. Clapp.
Starr, Calvin.....	Columbus, O.,.....	J. H. Coulter.
Stearns, Owen E.....	Rockton, Ill.,.....	N. F. Prentiss.
Storm, Geo. W.....	Willoughby, O.,.....	.Practitioner.
Stone, B. S. G.....	Cleveland, O.,.....	.Practitioner.
Smith, Byron.....	Solon, O.,.....	Wm. Thompson.
Sturtevant, Myron C...	Cleveland, O.,.... ..	C. J. Keeler.
Sheffield, Henry Jr....	Westerly, R. I.,... ..	H. Robinson.
Sill, Joseph.....	Jonesville, Mich.,.....	.Practitioner.
Stewart, D. G.....	New Albany, Ind.,....	.Practitioner.
Stewart, D. L.....	New Albany, Ind.,...D. G.	Stewart.
Wheat, John N.....	Cleveland, O.,.....	C. D. Williams.
Whiting, Samuel C....	Corning, N. Y.,.....	C. D. Williams.
Wilbur, Edward C....	Dundee, N. Y.,... ..	R. Huson.

NOTE.—Of the above list, seventeen are candidates for graduation.

 The names of the graduates will appear in the next Catalogue

**THE SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS OF
HOMEOPATHY.**

AN

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE,

BY H. L. SMITH, A. M. 879-

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

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THE SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS OF HOMEOPATHY.

In every age, the progress of science has been marked by the rejection of some long cherished and favorite theories, specious but not true. These are the milestones, by which we measure the advance we have made, and as we review the long line of them, fading away into the dim obscurity of antiquity, we sometimes fancy the culminating point attained, and the noon of scientific discovery already passed. So rapid is the march, that the dim speck which yesterday was scarce visible, has become our goal to-day and will be our starting point to-morrow. Voyagers from time to eternity, ever hastening on to fulfil the Eternal purpose, we have culled here and there a truth, and now they are to us as the stars to the mariner, or the desert wanderer. Without them, to guide us on through the chaotic wilderness of error, we should be poor indeed. The false lights which from time to time have cast their lurid, sickly gleams across our path, have died away, leaving the darkness still more painfully real, and almost discouraging us by the temporary illusion. Truth never dies, for it bears upon its front an unmistakable signet it is capable of development. Hence it is no less powerful than beautiful, each new truth is in harmony with all preceding, and all succeeding, and alike they indicate one path. Ever desirous to be guided by the truth, and the truth only, let us apply the final test to whatever claims this name. If it be capable of development, and in harmony with all other truths, we may be assured it will give no uncertain light, for they are all dependent and connected. The expression of a geometrical problem, independent of all mechanical adjuncts of lines and points, is a fact which all future geometrical analysis can only confirm and illustrate, and thus the truth that "The angles at the base of an Isosceles triangle are equal" becomes a fundamental part of celestial dynamics, and the Eureka of Archimedes an essential portion of every branch of science and art.

Science at the present day is no longer content with simple names, or a knowledge of mere externals; she has learned full well, things are not what they seem, and rejects promptly everything which cannot

stand her rigid test. This test she is now applying to medical theory and art, and errors which have been almost hallowed by universal reception as truths, are fading away before its searching power. It is my privilege to show you that the Homeopathic system of cure is in perfect accordance with all known facts in physical science, that it will harmonise with all future discovery, and actually points the way; and hence it follows, it must be true. I venture to affirm, that the scientific relations of Homeopathy, are far more general, and complete, than those of any other system of cure; and that it is no idle dream of a wild visionary, but an ever enduring, glorious truth.

Let us briefly consider the nature of disease, and the operation of remedial agents, and in so doing you will soon perceive the great beauty and simplicity of the Homeopathic system, and its perfect accordance with facts. The animal body is constituted of many complex combinations, grouped under the form of small globules, or cells, as appears upon examination of most animal substances under the microscope.—Nearly the whole of the body, the flesh, the cartilages, the blood, the hair, and nails, is composed of nitrogen, carbon, hydrogen, phosphorous, sulphur, and oxygen, grouped in highly complex arrangements. The most refined chemical analysis has hitherto failed to indicate the ultimate arrangement of these atoms, constituting albumen, fibrine, and caseine, substances which, notwithstanding their very great similarity, so far as mere chemical composition is concerned, no process of the chemist can convert, the one into the other, nor can they be imitated; the peculiar and characteristic structure of life, the globular and cellular, is beyond the reach of art. Crystals can be produced at will, but these form no part of the animal economy, and are only found in those animal liquids unfit for assimilation. The substances I have named, with a few metallic bases, calcium, potassium, sodium, and iron, constitute the human frame, and are all the materials necessary that it may grow and live. These elements are obtained from the vegetable world, and always in a state of organization, and are grouped in the system in obedience to laws beyond the chemist's skill. So long as vitality exists, no chemical test, nor any microscopic research, could reveal to us the presence of any of these substances, their chemical character is completely concealed. It matters not now to consider what is the nature of that mysterious principle termed for convenience, *Life*. No one denies that there is a power which sets at naught all known chemical affinities, holding the atoms of the animal frame in direct defiance to the ordinary laws which govern the union of inor-

ganic matter. So long as life exists, it may be considered in the nature of a coercive force, restraining rebellious atoms, which fly apart the moment the force becomes extinct. Such being the nature of the compounds which form the animal system, and such the action of the controlling force, let us consider our question, what is the *nature*, not the cause, of disease. Is it a lesion of the life force? I believe with Matteuci, "To speak of vital forces, and give them definition, to interpret phenomena by their aid, and yet be ignorant of the laws which govern them, is doing worse than nothing." We must search for something more tangible, and something in accordance with the facts of science. I assume nothing when I assert that all matter is polarized, *ie*, capable of exhibiting attractions and repulsions; a force either originated by simple contact, or by juxtaposition to a polarized body. I assume nothing in saying that the same atoms may, so far as the senses are concerned, form entirely different compounds; nor do I hazard anything in declaring that this is particularly the fact with organic bodies. The most elementary work on Chemistry teaches all this. Am I not right then when I declare disease to be, *a disturbance of the polar force of the atoms of some organism*? Not an addition to, nor a taking from that organism, such subtractions and additions may result from disease, or may cause it, but do not constitute it. Chemical analysis shows but little if any difference in the composition of the kidneys and the liver—yet the one secretes urine, the other bile. The artist with the same bricks and mortar will fashion many different structures, and it is precisely so with the atomic groupings of the Creator. Clustered together in certain forms, they possess the property of assimilating, and arranging in forms peculiar to that grouping, all atoms which are capable of such assimilation; and of eliminating, and grouping in a peculiar manner, those not needed for, or capable of assimilation. These actions are facts, actual occurrences, and we must either consider the power by which such assimilations and eliminations occur, as a result of polar forces resident in the atoms themselves, or, as the direct effect of some peculiar controlling power, termed vitality, capable of existence distinct from organic structure. The probability is in favor of the former, for these forces we do know to exist, but the other is a mere name, given to express certain results. So long as the term *vital force* is employed to express the simple fact of resistance to decomposition, exhibited by organized structures, I have no objection to the name, but when it is employed to explain the cause of two entirely different actions, then I object, for it is a mere name, giving

birth to no idea—signifying simply our ignorance, and tending to satisfy by a mere name.

It is now universally admitted by intelligent physiologists, says Carpenter, that we gain nothing by the assumption of some general controlling agency or Vital Principle distinct from the organized structure itself. It may be safely granted then, that disease is simply a disturbance of the polar force of the molecules of some organized structure. Disease is only known by symptoms, which are indexes to organic derangements, results of disturbed molecular force. In the early stages of nephritis, diabetes, or albuminuria, chemical analysis would fail to detect any variation, either in the number, or arrangement, of the component atoms of the kidneys, yet the organic derangements produced, indicate clearly the different forces displayed. Chemical analysis, would fail to detect any variation, either in the number or the arrangement of the atoms of carbon and iron, after the application of the magnet, yet the result shows clearly the nature of the force. Chemical analysis, however refined, would fail to show any addition to, or change in the arrangement of, the atoms of the telegraph wires, each time the operator renews and breaks the contact, yet the results indicate clearly the nature of the force. All these are simple cases of disturbance of polar force. No one now imagines a peculiar fluid to travel with the velocity of light over the electric wires, nor need we at all consider any peculiar fluid transmitting nervous sensations by circulating in living organisms; the whole is explained by saying the connecting atoms are polarized; nor is this a mere name, like chemical affinity or vital force, meaning nothing, for it gives birth to an idea, and that idea depicts a fact. The illustration of Messrs. Todd and Bowman, *Physiological Anatomy*, vol. I, p. 240, is directly in point. "If we consider the atoms of a compound or simple body to be represented by the series $ab, ab, ab, ab, ab, \&c.$, in the condition of equilibrium, or quiescence, and this condition be disturbed at one extremity by the operation of a new attraction upon the first particle a , a new arrangement will instantaneously take place throughout; this may be represented $a, ba, ba, ba, ba, \&c., b$, which shows b , in a free state at the opposite end, ready to exert its influence upon anything submitted to it."

The production of a polar state in a nervous trunk is precisely analogous to that of the telegraph wire, a free influence is developed where the circuit is interrupted, and that without any change in the chemical composition of the constituent atoms. To give to diseases a *name*, to classify them, is not telling what they are, or enabling us at

all to comprehend the action of remedial agents, and in thus laboring to establish the fact, that it is simply a disturbance of polar force, I am not laboring to build up a theory, but to prepare the way to show you the only rational system of cure. The laws of chemical union clearly demonstrate the existence of a relative force developed in each atom of matter by simple contact; in obedience to this force they unite, forming definite chemical compounds; although there is strong reason for believing that this force is what is termed electrical, and therefore a unit, capable of mathematical representation, and definition, yet it gives rise to an infinity of compounds, and even, as we shall presently show, the same atoms, and the same number of them, may form entirely distinct bodies. Now, in direct opposition to this force, atoms which in the inorganic structure strongly unite, remain in the organized frame either wholly indifferent to each other, or grouped in entirely different combinations; and, as we cannot conceive of any peculiar material existing in organisms, which shall thus communicate to each assimilated atom of nitrogen, sulphur, oxygen, &c., this property or force, we are wholly justified in considering it as a polarity, pervading the whole body, transmitted to each individual in unbroken succession from the great I Am. And thus the primary germ, the original cytoblast, or cell, endowed with a certain polar force, the instant it is brought into juxtaposition with another similarly endowed molecule or germ, by virtue of the modified force of the two, assimilates other molecules, and the sum of the forces thus developed, cause other assimilations, and groupings, until at length, a perfect plant or animal appears; endowed with a complete polarity like its progenitor, just as certain a result of these forces, as the sum of the same figures again and again repeated is the same. Hence the transmission of disease both hereditary, and by sympathy, the impression upon the original type is reproduced in the offspring, nay, if it be only temporary in the parent, it may become a permanent impression in the offspring. Thus a mass of iron under the influence of the electric current may permanently polarize, or magnetise the small steel bar near it, which polarity will remain long after the original force has ceased. Nay, to follow out this idea, what is it but this very connection, which unites us so strongly to the Eternal Mind? The force transmitted from the Creator when man became a living soul, has been handed down from sire to offspring, like the succession of magnetic bars charged by some powerful magnet. This is the yearning after kindred minds and objects, felt by poet, scholar, and painter; the mysterious chain which

binds two loving hearts ; and this the link, which still unites the living to the dead. This view does not necessarily make life to consist of a mere collection of polar forces, but rather considers these forces to be the results of life. The atoms reciprocate the presence of spirit, as the atoms of iron the presence of the electric current, or a magnet, and this when perfect is the normal state, the condition of entire health, in either case, if the atom becomes incapable of this reciprocation the abnormal state or disease commences—but entirely without lesion of the life force in the one case, or the magnetic in the other. To illustrate more clearly, I present to you a crystal of Iceland Spar, a substance whose chemical composition is perfectly well understood. A certain force resides in this crystal, which force is wholly independent of its magnitude ; in obedience to it, the atoms of calcium, carbon, and oxygen unite, forming opposite parallel planes, and each ray of light passing through it receives a certain angular deviation. It is transparent, and will only cleave or break, in planes parallel to the original faces, even when ground down and finely powdered, the microscope shows that the comminuted particles still retain the primary form of the crystal. If I look through the crystal in a certain direction at the light reflected from a bit of glass, I perceive two images, and as I slowly rotate it, one or the other image alternately disappears. I take the crystal and commence cleaving it, and continue the operation until I have an atom, *ie*, a particle incapable of farther mechanical division, and, do you not perceive that this atom presents entirely different properties according to the manner in which we present it, it has polarity, and masses constituted so as to exhibit any of these peculiar properties by a different presentation of the same atoms, would appear totally unlike. We may be assured this is the property of all atoms, and when the molecules of the body, without being removed, or changed in their physical structure, neither added to or subtracted from, are so polarized, as to exhibit an abnormal condition, *ie*, are so turned on their axis, if you please, as to present a different force, or side with different properties, disease has commenced, precisely analagous to the presentation of the different ends of a magnet—and this change in the position of atoms is by no means uncommon.

Chemistry presents to us many examples of dimorphous bodies, *ie*, bodies identical in composition, but having different physical, and often different chemical qualities. Thus the common bi-sulphide of iron or iron pyrites, occurs crystallised in cubes, and in right rhombic prisms, in

the former case remarkably permanent, in the latter easily decomposed. Carbonate of lime, is presented to us in two entirely distinct forms calc spar, and arragonite, differing entirely in crystalline structure. The diamond is another familiar example—in one state it is crystallized in regular octohedrons, brilliant and clear, fitted to adorn the neck of beauty—in another it become the black opaque plumbago or graphite in six sided plates. Sulphur crystallizes, according to circumstances, in octohedrons with rhombic bases, or in oblique rhombic prisms, incompatible crystalline forms, as they cannot be derived from one common form. There is likewise a considerable variation of properties in solids not crystalline, thus sulphide of mercury, may exist either as the beautiful red called vermilion, or a deep black. Iodide of mercury, sublimed, is brilliant yellow—the least touch causes it to become a bright scarlet, these however are two different crystalline forms. Chlorine by the mere presence of light becomes capable of effecting the decomposition of water. Arsenious acid and phosphorous, are allotropic as it is termed, that is have two forms of a different nature; and even iron exists in an active and passive state, and several metallic oxides after heating become entirely insoluble in acids. Even oxygen exists in two different forms—viz. as ordinarily known, and as ozone—in the former case devoid of smell and bleaching qualities—in the latter highly odorous and a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent. Now here is something analagous to disease, entirely different forces displayed, and even change of appearance, but we may go much farther; in the case of isomorphism, and allotropy, the individuality of the body is never lost; but, two or more bodies, which are unquestionably different substances, may possess precisely the same chemical constitution, may be isomeric as it is termed. The most remarkable are the oils not containing oxygen, the formula of all these is identical, being composed of the same relative quantities of carbon and hydrogen, but they differ greatly in physical appearance, and medicinal properties. Oil of turpentine, of citron, of copabia, of rosemay, of juniper, and others, are isomeric, identical in composition. The slightest cause suffices often to change one of these bodies into another, and thus diseases, supposed to require most powerful remedies are often induced by very slight causes. Even a glass of cold water (Hoffman quoted by Christison) has induced fatal inflammatory fever.

I may mention here the beautiful theory of Substitution of M. M. Laurent and Dumas. One elementary body may replace another in a compound. Thus Napthaline, C^{10}, H^8 , may have any two or three

of its eight equivalents of Hydrogen replaced by Chlorine or Bromine, forming no less than twenty-eight different compounds with each, all identical in form, seven of these compounds with Chlorine are already well known—they all have one type or general form, and thus possess nearly the same physical properties, for there is reason to believe that these properties are results of identity of form, or molecular grouping ; in other words, sour bodies have a common form, as also sweet, bitter, &c. These are great chemical facts, and are not by any means small or unimportant parts of the science, but on the contrary the most important. The illustrations we have drawn from the inorganic kingdom, are precisely in point. Atoms are thus grouped in the organic frame, and thus the same elements are made to perform various functions ; the exhibition of different polar forces here, being exactly analagous to the exhibition of different chemical forces in inorganic bodies. There is nothing absurd in the adoption of this view. We know that atoms of matter possess a force which determines their union, forming chemical compounds ; that they possess a force causing them to unite, forming homogeneous masses ; that they possess a force causing them to attract every other body in the universe ; and do we not have equal proof, that they possess a force by which they reciprocate the presence of immaterial agents, light, heat, electricity, magnetism, life ? Life is a unit, it commences with God, and emanates from the throne of the Eternal, vivifying every animated existence ; how expressive the declaration, the spirit returns to God who gave it, and how necessary the resurrection of the body becomes, to our conception of a future life. That there is a connection between the material and immaterial no one denies. Nor is this connection dependent upon the intervention of matter—the attraction of gravitation is felt at inconceivable distances, and the needle obeys the movements of the magnet however perfect the vacuum in which it is placed, and thus, the material atoms of the organic frame are made alive, and when from some antagonistic cause, they assume a different force, the power is transmitted from atom to atom, until at length, the last one turns away, and the body that was alive is dead. It is not then any destruction of, or change in, a so called vital force, it is not any destruction of, or change in the composition of a so called vital organism, which constitutes disease ; as well might we in the first case attributed to the magnet a destruction of, or change in, its magnetic force, because it exerted no effect upon a neighboring bit of iron red hot ; or in the second, attribute to this iron, either a destruction of

or change in the composition of its atoms, because it obeys no longer the polar induction of the loadstone. The presence of the antagonistic polarity of heat is a sufficient explanation, and it would be strange indeed, in the highly complicated structure of organic life, if no instance of derangement of atomic force should occur. Such instances are continually before us, and it is an acknowledged fact, I use the words of Carpenter, that "convulsive or irregular actions of the nervous system may be produced, not by any change in its own structure, or composition, but by the presence of various stimulating substances in the blood, such as urea and strychnine, although their quantity may be so small, that they cannot be detected without great difficulty." Cases of compound poisoning are directly in point, thus a person in a state of debauch, may take a large quantity of arsenic, as related by Christison, without any symptom of poisoning; and even the effect of opium and laudanum may be more or less completely suspended. If the rapid effects of some poisons, hydrocyanic acid and salts of cyanogen, for example, is due to the prompt polarization of the nervous system, as there is good reason to believe, we may explain the efficacy of chlorine and ammonia when inhaled, and even predict that etherization will promptly arrest the action of all narcotic, and all narcotico-acid poisons.

I shall have occasion presently to show you that *remedial agents are unassimilable*, and it is by virtue of this they act. Now the manifestation of life is this, the particles endowed with the polar force representing or characteristic of life, are brought into contact, an interchange of force occurs—certain particles unite, others move away, and others, the so called efferent portions, neutralizing, likewise pass off, either to be again assimilated, or finally rejected. Those bodies not assimilated, are endowed with a force which resists and sometimes overcomes that of the organic atom, hence they are remedial, or poisonous; even the atoms of dead matter are sometimes under the polar force of these substances, and some of the poisons become eminently antiseptic. I need only allude to the preservative qualities of creosote, arsenic, chloroform, &c. It appears then that remedial agents should have no reference to an addition to, or a subtraction from, any part of the organism. The writings of physiologists are conclusive upon this point; says Prout, "Those who have attempted to apply Chemistry to physiology and pathology, have split on a fatal rock, by hastily assuming, that what they found by experience to be wanting, or otherwise deranged in the animal economy, was the cause

of particular diseases, and that such diseases were to be cured by supplying, or adjusting artificially the principle in error," and he most truly adds, "nature will not allow us to officiate as *her journeyman* even in the most trifling degree," and good old Dr. Hunter thus facetiously and emphatically expresses himself. "Gentlemen physiologists will have it that the stomach is a mill, others that it is a fermenting vat, others again that it is a stew-pan, but in my view of the matter, it is neither a mill, a fermenting vat, nor a stew-pan, but a STOMACH, gentlemen, a STOMACH." In fact, it appears to me sufficiently clear, no matter what the system of practice, no therapeutic effect can be expected from any assimilation of the remedy; indeed, the very definition of medicinal substances, intentionally excludes (says Paris in his *Pharmacologia*) those alimentary substances, which are more immediately subservient to the support of life, and to the repair of that diurnal expenditure and waste which the exercise of its functions so invariable occasions. The admission of this fact is the first blow to the long received practice of medicine. The *modus operandi* of medicines, or the general principle upon which they effect salutary changes in distempered states of the body is readily acknowledged by the advocates of that practice to be involved in obscurity. I cannot use a stronger expression than that of Dr. D. P. Gardiner, late professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College, and author of the *Medical Dictionary*. "In the science of therapeutics the darkness of chaos now exists," and truly may it be said; they administer not healthy or assimilable matter, but *disease producing agents to cure disease* and the confusion arises from the attempt to reduce this general homeopathic principle, to particular allopathic practice.

It is true, that the old principle that remedies act by producing a new morbid impression upon the system, of a less dangerous character than that constituting the existing disease, but which is able to subvert the latter, and then subside spontaneously, is still generally received by the allopathic practitioners. To prove that this theory is not founded in truth, I need only observe that it is a notorious fact, and one susceptible of demonstration, that every attempt to classify the articles of the *materia medica*, according to their therapeutical effects, by the old school, has proved a complete failure. I do not wish you to understand this is my assertion. I use the language of Paris [*Pharm. Am. ed. p. 103.*] Occasionally however, we find a glimpse of the truth. Prof. Paine observes in his *Therapeutical Arrangement of the Materia Medica*, "Remedial agents operate

directly upon the *vital properties* of the parts to which they are applied, and through the medium of those parts upon remote organs by the principle of sympathy." He acknowledges the remedies to act by virtue of a peculiar force affecting vital properties, though not directly applied to the seat of the disease, and therefore transmitted by polar induction. And Muller in his elements of Physiology [p 4] remarks, "In organic bodies, the power which induces and maintains the combination of their elements, does not consist in the intrinsic *properties* of those elements but in *something else*, which not only counteracts those affinities, but effects combinations in direct opposition to them, and conformably to the laws of its own operation,"—acknowledging something like a peculiar polar force. And Paris speaking of tonics remarks, "We are however not entitled to consider them as producing such a change by any chemical or mechanical operation, upon the matter of which the fibre consists, but by a *peculiar action* upon its living principle."

With the exception of certain substances given for the express purpose of acting chemically, or mechanically, upon dead matter, results of diseased actions; or upon substances inadvertently, or otherwise introduced into the system, and which can scarcely be termed medicines, inasmuch as they do not affect vital organisms, it is freely granted, that *remedial agents act by simple presence*. This is of course unquestionably true with regard to those which do not undergo decomposition, and these are the famous remedies; but we will find that the medicinal properties of those which do undergo decomposition, are properties due to simple presence. Dr. Cullen long since stated, what indeed is not at all denied, with regard to the action of the digestive organs upon certain vegetable and animal substances "The medicinal part of the same is hardly affected." The complete adoption of this view leads to some curious results, as we shall presently see. This surface action, or *catalysis*, as it is termed, is now a fundamental truth in chemistry—and it matters not whether we adopt the theory of Liebig, or Berzelius, the question of fact is undisputed; an example or two will suffice. If a few drops of sulphuric acid are added to a solution of starch, the starch will be converted, first into dextrine or starch gum, and finally in grape sugar, these three substances being isomeric, consisting of equal equivalents of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; in effecting this change, the sulphuric acid is not at all altered, no portion of it is decomposed, or unites with the organic substance, and thus, says Kane, "The smallest portion

of sulphuric acid is sufficient to convert into sugar an indefinitely great quantity of starch." Such is the action of yeast, which by its presence, although insoluble, resolves sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol, a decomposition which cannot be effected by any other known means ; such the property of the active principle of malt, diastase, by means of this substance, acting by simple presence, and exceedingly small in quantity, the starch of barley and wheat in the manufacture of beer, or of rye and potatoes, in that of brandy, is first converted into sugar, and subsequently, by the same catalytic action of the ferment, is converted into alcohol and carbonic acid. The same great change, effected by such apparently insignificant means, occurs in the ripening of fruits—before ripening, the application of tincture of iodine, gives the characteristic blue color, denoting starch, when ripe the starch has disappeared, and the fruit becomes sweet—even the action of frost effects the same transformation ; every one knows that frozen apples, potatoes, &c., taste sweet upon being thawed. Such also is the action of platinum, both in the ordinary metallic state, and in the condition of platinum sponge ; by its presence, the atoms of different gases are caused to approximate sufficiently near to combine chemically. The lighting of the jet of hydrogen by simple contact with the platinum sponge, is a familiar example of this kind of action, and when alcohol is dropped upon the platinum black, ignition occurs, and by the assumption of oxygen, acetic acid is instantaneously formed. Now these are actions subverting ordinary chemical forces, and every day we witness their operation. The gastric juice, contains a few free acids, probably phosphoric and lactic, and various salts in solution, but its property of dissolving albumen and fibrine, depends upon another active principle, the smallest quantity of the mucous membrane of the stomach giving to the artificial gastric juice this peculiar property. Whether it be an isolable substance, as some chemists maintain, calling it *pepsine*, or *gasterase*, does not now matter—the peculiar action, is accomplished by means so hidden, that philosophers are not yet agreed, and this is sufficient for our illustration. Its action is familiar to you in the use of rennet, or membrane of the stomach of the calf, for curdling milk. The organic frame is full of such actions, the mixture of pancreatic juice and bile, like diastase, converts insoluble starch, into soluble gum and sugar, and Graham observes, " It is not unlikely, that by the action of such a force, that very different substances are obtained from the same crude material by different organs. In animals this crude material, which is the blood, flows in the uninterrupted

vessels, and gives rise to all the different secretions ; such as milk, bile, urine, &c., without the presence of any foreign body which could form new combinations."

It will now be perceived that actions far more important than any of ordinary chemical affinity, may be produced to any extent by very simple and minute agencies. Kane observes that this principle is of a more purely mechanical nature than any other as yet received in Chemistry, and that "It may be the basis of a dynamical theory, which, in connection with the conditions of molecular arrangement which give rise to isomerism, and dimorphism, and the introduction of the principle of types, tends towards a change, which may before long *remodel the whole constitution of the science.*" The actions of morbid poisons upon the system, are only to be explained upon this principle, it matters not what these are, whether as advocated by Drs. Cullen, Cruikshank, Walker and Francis, they are of the nature of a ferment, or whether they exert a direct peculiar force. It is a fact too well known to require any illustration, that the smallest quantity of blood, gall, pus, cerebral substance, or any other decaying matter, will depress the vital powers, if placed upon a fresh wound, and ultimately cause death ; and in many cases the poisonous principle becomes capable of infinite reproduction. Thus the meat, and milk, of animals affected with the western milk-sickness, is contaminated ; and even the fourth in course, have proved as fatally poisoned as those preceding. So powerful the poisonous principle, that not even tanning the hides, or acting upon the flesh with acids could neutralize it. Whatever be the origin of this fatal power, the facts are too conclusive to admit a denial of its almost infinite reproduction. (Query? Could not some American annotator, calculate the actual amount of the original poison, in any given portion of the fourth or fifth animal?) Dr. Mitchell in his excellent little work on the cryptogamous origin of *fevers*, shows pretty conclusively that these, as well probably as the milk-sickness, originate from the minute spores of fungous plants, spores so small, that fourteen of them, would only equal the diameter of the blood globule, *ie*, about $\frac{1}{70,000}$ of an inch in diameter, yet to these he hesitates not to attribute all this wonderful power ; by their simple contact with elements favorable for receiving the same organic forms and polar force as themselves ; they cause the rapid and mysterious changes, which manifest themselves in plagues, fevers, and cholera. To have affirmed that so small a particle of any substance, as a globule the $\frac{1}{70,000}$ of an inch could produce any effect at all, a few years ago,

would have subjected the unfortunate individual to a lecture *ex cathedra*. However, "*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*" But I must not just now digress, to show how powerful small bodies sometimes become. I trust enough has been said, to show that strictly remedial agents do not act by being assimilated, or by virtue of any inherent chemical power, but that the whole action is one of simple presence, and, since there is reason to believe that no atoms can be brought into absolute contact without chemical combination, action at a distance, like gravitating, electric, and magnetic force, the power varying as the inverse square of the distance, and which will yet be found to be the law of catalytic force. There has always appeared to the unlearned a sort of mysterious power inherent in medicines, by virtue of which, they determine themselves to a certain organ, leaving others wholly uninfluenced; and even physiologists have shared in this mysticism. The analogies of chemistry and the revelations of the microscope, will ultimately establish the law of determination; but even with our present knowledge, we need see no greater mystery in the fact, that while sulphuretted hydrogen in contact with the alimentary canal is innocuous, a cubic inch of it in contact with the bronchial membrane, will cause immediate death, than that olefint gas and oil of roses should be identical compounds, or citric and oxalic acids; for although the tissues, or membranes, in the above case may be identical in composition, yet the forces will be very different, from the dissimilar grouping of the atoms.

The specific action of medicines is a subject which scarcely needs illustration, much less an argument. Eberle in his practice, observes, "The influence of almost every agent, whether morbid or medicinal, appears to possess a kind of elective affinity for some particular organ, or structure of the organism." As a general law, certain organs are specifically and uniformly affected, though others may be, in a lesser degree influenced. Thus strychnia is determined to the spinal cord; mercury to the liver and salivary glands, cantharides to the urinary organs, &c., in fact, all remedial agents to those portions where they find the conditions for an exhibition of their dynamic power. Now disease being simply a disturbance of the polar force of the molecules of an organism, I think the inference will be plain, that if the totality of the symptoms produced by any remedial agent, are similar to those of any disease, then the remedy bears a determinate polar relation to that of the disturbing atoms constituting the disease, for similar polar disturbances, can be caused only by reciprocal polar relations. We

have seen that remedial effects are not at all due to chemical action, for this necessarily involves the idea of decomposition, and if we except a few cases, which can hardly be called disease, such as poisoning, which requires antidoting, or induration of fæces, which requires chemical or mechanical treatment, we can conceive of no remedial action due to mere chemical agency. The effect is one of simple presence, and now the question arises, will not the same surface, at all times, produce the same effect? Theoretically it will, though practically a given surface in smaller molecules, or in atoms, should produce a greater power than the same surface in a mass, on account of the more complete application of that surface.

But I am by no means content to stop here. I have yet to show that there is a power, not generated, but *set free* in the preparation of the Homeopathic remedies which an Allopathic remedy can never have and which, theoretically, is illimitable, though practically limited. The proposition is this, Chemical power is in proportion to mass, dynamic, catalytic, or polar, is in *direct proportion to the number of individual actions in a given space*. The laws of chemical action are definite, and capable of mathematical illustration, and as regards the catalytic, or polar force, the nature of which I have partially illustrated, the time is not far distant, when the law, or sequence of events characterizing this action, will be fully understood; and the science of medicine, like every perfect science, will attain a mathematical precision in all its parts. The action of remedial agents being of the nature I have shown, viz. an action of presence, and apparently one of surface, it would appear first, that the mass of the remedy is of little consequence, and secondly, since the action can only be considered in the light of attractions and repulsions, termed polarity, that the amount of surface presented, is not of as much consequence, as the number of identical or individual polarities we may present. In fact, mass, and surface, have little effect in exalting this power. Theoretically, the tension, or polar inducing force, is as great in a single molecule, as in a mass of a myriad combined and acting in a mass. I do not say the quantity is no greater, but the dynamic exhibition or tension. Chemistry furnishes us the complete illustration, I take a sheet of copper, and another of zinc, each a foot square, and immerse them in an acid solution, and connect them with a metallic strap, immediately electrical tension is manifested, the same occurs with plates an inch square, and the electric tension is the same in both cases, *ie*, the current excited by the one, will pass through as many obstacles as the other, though

The quantity of electricity will be very different; so far as inducing in another body, a state of similar polarity is concerned, the little plates are quite as efficacious as the large ones. Now if I take the large plates, and cut them up into one hundred and forty-four small ones, thus presenting the same surface as before, and combine them, I shall obtain, no more quantity, it is true, than with one small pair, but a highly exalted state of electric tension, or polarity, capable of giving to the human frame seven shocks, decomposing water, &c.; the tension increasing in direct proportion to the number of plates. Now since the action of remedial agents is purely dynamical, or not in virtue of their chemical properties, am I not right in saying that remedies acquire medicinal power, precisely in proportion to the comminution of their particles, the only limit being the divisibility of matter, the attenuations being, not merely mechanical divisions, but developing polar forces? I will express this better in the words of the great master, "The discovery that trituration, and succussion, develop the medicinal properties of drugs, in proportion as these operations are carried on farther, until the material substance shall have been transformed, as it were, into medicinal spirit, is of inexpressible value, and so undeniable, that those who from a want of knowledge of the resources of nature consider Homeopathic attenuations as mere mechanical divisions of the original drug, must be struck dumb when they consult experience."

Nor is there any thing mysterious, far-fetched, or absurd in this. If I should tell you that iron may be so finely divided that the moment it is exposed to the air it will burn, owing to its energetic attraction for oxygen, developed by this very comminution, some of you might doubt it, because, forsooth, iron is iron, and if a little particle will attract oxygen so strongly, why a large one will just so much stronger, and burn too; yet it is a fact, and the increased potency of the Homeopathic remedies is a fact. Nor is this a solitary example of a power developed by mere mechanical means, the case of mercurial ointment is directly in point. M. Gerbourt, [I quote from Paris,] finds not more than the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of the ointment to consist of a chemical combination of the mercury with the lard, while Mr. Watt was frequently unable to detect any, and Dr. Christison remarks, "He thinks it far from improbable, that the small proportion of oxide, either present at first, or formed during the process of rubbing the ointment into the skin, is the only active part. It is not denied by medical writers generally, that a substance becomes much more efficient in a subtle and impalpable form. Thus the carbonate of iron at the moment of its

precipitation from the muriated tincture by bi-carbonate of soda, though small in amount, is yet much more efficacious on account of its minute subdivision, than much more of the crude ordinary material; and the decided remedial action of certain mineral waters, containing in solution more traces of medicinal substances, and infinitesimal, compared with the quantities administered in the ordinary way, has long been a poser to the profession. The celebrated alterative drops of Mr. Rose, which excite ptyalism with such quickness and certainty, derive their efficacy from the very minute division of the calomel formed by chemical precipitation. The great remedy of the day, *oleum jecoris asselli*, cod-liver oil, derives all its efficacy from the infinitesimal portion of iodine it contains, about the 1-40000 part, a natural homeopathic preparation about the third attenuation; and the late Dr. Gregory, on the authority of Christison, relates that he was always violently affected by a single bitter almond. Why the vapor of antimony in the presence of melted gold will make the whole mass brittle, and the minutest quantity of bi-phosphoret of hydrogen, will render phosphoretted hydrogen spontaneously inflammable, and 1 grain of picric acid will color 1-1000000 grains of water distinctly yellow; here is sufficient evidence of power of small doses. I need not multiply examples; suffice it to say, it becomes a serious question whether the agents employed to effect the comminution of remedial substances, may not themselves acquire the same dynamical properties as the remedies; there is nothing strange in making an indefinite number of magnets with one small one, without at all affecting its primitive virtue; nay, rather exalting it, or in polarising any number of particles with one small electrified body. We are now prepared to understand that when dynamical rather than chemical agencies are to be affected, comminution of particles, or high potencies, as they are termed, are far more efficacious than the low, for in the same bulk of each there is not merely an equal extent of surface, but the dynamical effect of the former is far superior from the greater number of polarities in the same space. The increase of solubility of a medicine, has long been acknowledged by the old practice as tantamount to an increase of dose, though it does not appear to have been noticed in what ratio it occurs. It is on this very point they exhibit the greatest want of candor and fairness, and no small amusement is afforded them, by attempting to calculate the actual amount of matter contained in a homoeopathic preparation of the 40th attenuation. I suppose such minute philosophers would shrink with horror if they were to be informed that one might take 10,000 cubic inches or

hydrogen at a single draught with impunity ; but it is true, for not only this amount, but 5,000 cubic inches more of oxygen would be contained in 10 cubic inches of water, about a tumbler half full. It is true the oxygen is neutralized by the hydrogen, and so is the medicinal virtue of drugs neutralized so long as the atoms act in mass. Homeopathy claims to be the only rational and scientific system of cure ; her remedies are administered in obedience to a fixed principle, a law as firmly planted in the human system, as the law of gravitation to govern the physical universe. Now, while I most firmly believe that it needs no argument to prove that there is one great law of cure, yet so many are accustomed to look upon this system as a gross (perhaps I should say exceedingly refined) system of imposture, I shall condescend still further to show to you the rationale of the law *Similia similibus curantur*. When the animal frame in a healthy state is submitted for a certain time to drug action, a certain train of symptoms invariably follows ; this cannot be denied, else there is a most glorious uncertainty in allopathic remedies, for these are supposed to have a *tolerably uniform action* even upon *highly diseased organisms*. This train of symptoms is an index to some organic disturbance, and I think it will hardly be questioned, that the same totality of symptoms, indicates the same organic derangement. No remedy presents us with but one symptom ; on the contrary, we have a great number, but certain ones are more prominent, and uniformly occur. Drug diseases thus induced, are *similar* to natural diseases, but are never *identical* with them ; the one passes away with, or soon after, the removal of the unassimilable remedy, the other proceeds from an assimilated atom, which propagates its disordered polarity throughout the system, but is not liable to be removed. The cures so called, of nature, are no doubt effected often by this removal, and such cures are, it is not to be denied, sometimes accelerated by the prompt removal of morbid products, results of the abnormal molecular action, by chemical and mechanical remedies ; and here let me remark, homeopathy allows the use of such remedies, bearing ever in mind they are only to act upon *dead matter* ; they do not however remove the disease by restoring healthy action ; often, on the contrary, they leave the system worse, and chronic diseases can never thus be cured. To act upon the disease, *is* to restore the healthy polar arrangement, requires a remedy capable of producing upon the healthy organism the same derangement, *is*, one which can excite the same polar relations as the disturbing atom, or atoms. The physics of the imponderables furnishes us directly with the apt illustration :—

Suppose a row of balls which shall represent an organized structure, to become suddenly polarized by virtue of the electricity induced in them, and propagated from ball to ball, by charging the first say with positive electricity ; now here is a derangement due to the actual possession of abnormal polarity, viz. positive electricity by the first ball—precisely the same effect would occur, if, instead of charging the first ball with positive electricity, I should approach to it a ball negatively electrified, the first ball would then become positive by induction, as it is called, and so long as the negative ball remained near it, it would affect the neighboring balls precisely as before. The first case represents natural disease, the second drug disease ; the difference being that the first ball in the former case, is permanently positively electrified, in the latter it is only positive from induction. We have then a negative electrified remedy, producing a similar disease to a positively electrified assimilated atom. Now suppose a disease occurring from the latter cause, viz. an assimilated and positively electrified atom, I will administer the remedy which will produce a similar disease, *ie* a negatively electrified remedy ; do you not perceive I thus bring together a direct positive, and an actual, not induced negative ; and if they are of equal power, they will entirely neutralize each other, and thus the other atoms will be freed from their influence, and the healthy action restored. I have selected electricity to represent my idea, but I do not all desire to be understood as affirming that ordinary electricity has anything to do with drug action—it may or may not. How the allopathic practitioner can conceive his remedies, administered on the *contraria* principle to act beneficially, except as chemical agents to unite with and remove some morbid products, I cannot conceive. The Homeopathist administers a remedy endowed with the power of exciting the same polarity as the disturbing molecules ; this he knows, because his remedy produces on the healthy organism similar symptoms, and which therefore, by its presence depolarizes, or in other words disguises or renders neutral the disturbing atoms. If the remedy be too powerful an aggravation occurs, which indeed is a favorable symptom, showing the remedy to be well chosen. It would appear at first that the remedy could only produce temporary relief ; this however is seldom the case, if the two forces are capable they neutralize, at all events the weaker gives way, and a permanent destruction of its polarity occurs. Nor is it even necessary that the remedy should be applied directly to the disordered atom, its force may be transmitted by polar induction. Be assured it is upon this principle that the cures of allopathy are often

effected, but so totally inexplicable upon any principles acknowledged by that school as to be considered as mere accidental occurrences. When we consider minutely the anatomy of the animal frame, and observe the gradual development, from the almost inconceivably minute molecules of the chyle and lymph, up through the blood globules and epithelial cells, to the more solid and permanent structures, and then consider, from the actual demonstration we can produce of such actions, how easily among these minute and rudimentary parts, which are continually in a state of motion, passing through different degrees of organization, a slight disturbance of the force which we know them to be endowed with, may be propagated from atom to atom while yet retaining their vitality, and often exhibiting it even more energetically, who can say that a mass of crude, unassimilable, chemical matter, is required to restore the healthy action? Nay, who will not say that the administration of such agents is the very height of empiricism? Homeopathy is a system of medical treatment coinciding beautifully in theory, and in result, with the brilliant discoveries in modern science; her system of therapeutics is the only one founded upon a basis that cannot be moved, and is directly deducible from her pathology, both structural and functional, for she selects as the remedial agent the drug capable of producing a similar alteration of structure, or a similar derangement in the actions and processes, and this is no small advantage. Perhaps, strictly speaking, Homeopathy has no pathology, and I should use the word diagnosis, or that more expressive term *symptomatology*. If, however, in the broad sense, we consider pathology to be not merely a doctrine of disease, but comprehending also a complete knowledge of the various symptoms which characterize the disorders of each organ of the body, then Homeopathy has a minute pathology which can possibly serve no purpose on the old theory of remedial action; and here let me say once for all, this is the whole gist of Homeopathy. 1st, the totality of the symptoms is an infallible index. 2d, the remedy is a drug producing a similar disease upon the healthy organism. 3d, the remedial action is independent of the mass of the remedy. And these are the facts. The theories which explain these facts may or may not be true. Hahnemann himself when he theorizes may be all in error; many a doughty champion has imagined Homeopathy annihilated, by apparently, or even really, refuting some theoretical ground of the great master—his facts live, and will live forever.

The best writers in the allopathic school acknowledge (I quote from Bartlett's *Philosophy of Medical Science*) their "Therapeutics is

not founded upon Pathology ; the former cannot be derived from the latter—it rests wholly upon experience; it is absolutely and exclusively an empirical art.” I use his very language. It is true that a large portion of the Rationalistic school claim this connection, but the arguments of Dr. Bartlett are conclusive and unanswerable. It is amusing to notice in almost every medical author who really and without prejudice writes in sober truth, continual illustrations of the Homeopathic law. Says Pereira, in reference to a cure effected under his observation by prussic acid, “It can hardly be imagined, that irritation of the stomach can be rapidly removed by a substance which is *itself an irritant.*” Calomel, says Dr. Bartlett, when introduced in moderate quantity into the system in a state of health, occasions severe local inflammation with general febrile excitement. Is there anything, he adds, in this action of calomel which indicates the power of the same substance to arrest and control extensive and intense local inflammation? Allopathically I should say no, Homeopathically I should say yes. Again he says, “looking at the elevated temperature of an inflamed part we might have been justified, perhaps, in the probable supposition or conjecture, that by the direct application of cold, we might be able to diminish or to remove the morbid heat, and so to mitigate the severity as to modify or to remove the disease.” He then shows that this rational and a-priori remedy instead of diminishing the morbid heat, acts only to increase it, but that on the contrary, under many circumstances, it may be diminished or removed by the action of warmth. Sulphate of quinine is the febrifuge *par excellence*. “Who ever heard of quina producing ague?” says Paris; or febrile excitement, say *id genus omne*. If I should bring Homeopathic testimony it would be ridiculed, so the laugh must e’en fall on Dr. D. P. Gardiner, of Jefferson Medical College. I use his own words, “In small doses of one or two grains this salt (sulphate of quinine) is a tonic, a nervous stimulant and febrifuge; when long repeated, producing headache, affecting the nerves of special sense and *causing a febrile condition*, and the first case quoted by Dunglinson, “New Remedies” he says “it produced the symptoms of the original fever and ague;” again, I use the words of Paris, “How usual it is for a patient to present himself to a physician, full of lamentations as to loss of appetite, increasing debility, and feelings of inexpressable discomfort, *notwithstanding his perseverance in strengthening medicines and nourishing diet*, the very plan he ought to have avoided. A course of alteratives is given; purgatives judiciously interposed; the diet regulated, stimulants withdrawn; and

the patient to his astonishment, acquires strength from a practice calculated in his ideas to diminish it." Again, "No one will be disposed to question the depressing influence of opium, and yet small doses have enkindled excitement, and sustained the powers of life under circumstances of extreme and alarming exhaustion." It has been a favorite opinion with many physicians, that nature furnishes a remedy at all places for the local diseases of that place, and upon this opinion as M. Caventou observes, he was led to enquire of a French officer at Senegal, where intermittant fevers are frequent, whether the natives possessed any peculiar remedy; he receives in return the bark of the Cail Cedra, which promises to be an excellent substitute for quinine. Query? are the remedies provided for the local diseases, or are these local diseases actually caused upon the *similia* principle by the previous presence of the remedy? But I will not try your patience longer; to sum up the whole, no improvements in anatomy, physiology, or pathology, tend in the least to advance the science of medicine allopathically considered, for, as Dr. Bartlett conclusively shows, it is an empirical art, based solely upon the experience of drug action on disease organisms. Homeopathy on the contrary, demands the most rigid study of anatomy, physiology, and pathology, the greater the amount of knowledge possessed by her votaries upon these points, the greater their success; in fact, it has been justly observed, she employs a rifle, but the Allopath a blunderbuss, hers is charged with one ball, her rivals with a multitude of slugs; to her, anything which enables her to take more correct aim is of highest moment, to her opponent this is of little importance. You will remember that I named in the commencement of this lecture, as a test of truth, the capability of development; that the great law of cure, promulgated by Hahnemann is susceptible of this development, admits not of question. No improvements in chemistry, no advance of minute anatomy, or of physiology but is immediately applicable under this law, and illustrative of it. On the other hand, those who so easily and sneeringly attempt to show the absurdity of Homeopathy, possess no law of cure, can avail themselves of no discoveries, or advances in science, "a minnow among minnows" they float carelessly down the stream of time, their little fins incapable of stemming the current, and ere long will be swallowed in the ocean of oblivion. The continual changes introduced into the so called regular practice, and entire disagreement of its professors, sufficiently attest that the system is not founded in truth nor capable of development. In fine, it is absolutely impossible, so long as its professors attempt to base a system of therapeutics upon

a nosological pathology, that it should be otherwise ; the moment they do this they no longer see the disease, but their imaginary picture of it, thus Broussais, after he adopted the doctrine of the local inflammatory character of all fevers, saw thenceforth only local inflammation, and his therapeutics being deduced from his pathology, he knows but the one remedy, local blood-letting. The more enlightened men of the old school are forced to deny the possibility of connection between therapeutics and pathology, as I have already shown. Look now at the other side. The disease as it exists in nature, even to its minutest shades, is studied ; this is the sum total of Homeopathic pathology ; and based directly upon this, fixed beyond the possibility of change, is her system of therapeutics—and unless the constitution of man changes so that no longer the drug administered to the healthy organism produces the same general train of symptoms, her foundations can never be shaken.

I shall be sorry if my remarks are received in any other spirit than that in which they are given, and if I have anything to say which appears to gentlemen of the other school sarcastic or invidious, they will bear in mind it will all be in the language of a familiar friend, one of their own counsellors and an undoubted authority. "Oh that mine adversary had written a book," says Job ; too many of their own books now heap coals of fire upon the heads of the opponents of medical reform. It has ever been the fact, that those who pretend to all the knowledge, and all the science of the world, have proved the strongest opposers to great discoveries and improvements. I have searched Aristotle through, said the Abbe to Scheiner, and find no such thing mentioned as spots on the sun, it is therefore impossible. Thus Sizzi turned away from Galileo's telescope, lest he might be forced to acknowledge the existence of Jupiter's Satellites, and Harvey's announcement of the circulation was generally rejected and ridiculed. Jenner was considered an actual disgrace to the Medical Profession, and the immortal Sydenham was expelled by the College of Physicians. And now candidly, and seriously, do the Medical Gentlemen of the old School consider their science, or rather art, as even tolerably correct ?—within our own times how fierce the conflict. I use the words of a distinguished professor of theory and practice. "Precisely the same obvious morbid phenomena are interpreted by the two schools, on directly opposite principles." Depletion, principally by bleeding, is the Sheet Anchor on the one hand, and stimulants the "*sine qua non*" on the other. Hear these rival Doctor. "The Lancet," says Dr. Tully,

"is a weapon which annually slays more than the Sword, and the King of Great Britain, without doubt, loses every year, more subjects by these means," depleting remedies, than the Battle of Waterloo cost him, with all their glories." It is probable, rejoins Dr. Gallup, "that for fifty years past, opium and its preparations have done seven times the injury they have rendered benefit, on the great scale of the World". Calomel and Opium, says Dr. Tully, "in acute febrile diseases are of more service than all other articles of the *materia medica*; there is no good Physician, in full practice, who does not employ them daily;" and says Dr. Miner, referring to bleeding and other depleting measures, "such practices have been the scourge and devastation of the human race for more than two thousand years," and Dr. Gallup responds, (alluding to the opposite class of practitioners) "we are not content to speak through pages which may never meet the public eye, but wish for a lengthened trumpet, that might tingle the ears of empirics and charlatans, in every avenue of their retreat." It is perfectly true that neither of the above medical Gentlemen are considered by their brethren as infallible authority, but they were *learned physicians*, and two of them, long professors in regular medical Colleges, and one, I can speak from personal acquaintance, not surpassed by any American scholar. I cite these things to show the spirit of Allopathy, and and the extremes allowable among her professors, all of whom wage common war against Homeopathy, not even giving it the benefit of Chomei's golden maxim. "It is only the *second law* of therapeutics, *to do good*, its first law being this, *not to do harm*," such the humiliating exhibition when Doctors disagree. Is it not, seriously, a fact, that the Gentlemen of the medical profession, and their art, have been a jeer and butt for witts, from the days of him of Cos until now. Thus Butler,

"For Men are brought to worse distresses,
By taking physic than diseases;
And therefore commonly recover
As soon as Doctors give them over."

And here come the "Glittering Arrows" of Holmes,

"Its mighty easy ordering when you please,
Infusi Sennae, capiat uncias tres,
Its mighty different when quackle down,
Your own three ounces of the liquid brown.
Pilula pulvis, pleasant words enough,
When *other* jaws receive the shocking stuff,
But oh! what flattery can disguise the groan,
That meets the gulp which sends it through your own.

You may remember what the witty niece of Henrietta Maria, says about the death of that unfortunate Queen, "She could not sleep, the

Doctors gave her a pill to cure her wakefulness, which did it so effectually that she never woke again." It must be acknowledged however, that within a few years a mighty change has taken place in the use of violent and dangerous medicines. Says Bartlett, "I am inclined to regard this change as one of the greatest blessings which modern medical observation has conferred upon the human race, and it is but fair to admit, that absurd as the *system* of Homeopathy is, and unsupported as its pretensions are, so far as its *peculiar treatment* of disease is concerned, it has nevertheless done great good by its practice, its scrupulous adherence to a strict regimen, and its avoidance of all injurious remedies." And he says "We may well congratulate ourselves and society, that long abused humanity is likely at no very remote period, to be finally delivered from the abominable atrocities of wholesale and indiscriminate drugging." He might have added, all through the blessings of Homeopathy. It is a favorite way with the opponents of Homeopathy, to attribute all the success attending that practice, to the strong faith of the patient, and the strict diet. Why patients should have more faith in Homeopathic practice than in Allopathic, does not yet appear, unless indeed there be *really* something better in it, and as for the matter of diet, I think it will be found, to say the least, that the regimen prescribed, during the treatment of a Homeopathist, is not a whit more strict than by his Allopathic neighbor. If the benefit arising from the Homeopathic treatment was confined simply to those diseases affected by the imagination; local pains, rheumatism, &c., &c., it might perhaps be classed with "Tractors galvanism and gas," far from this, she has no sovereign panaceas, her law of cure is demonstrable in science, and founded in nature, her system of therapeutics is liable to no disorder, the perplexity and uncertainty arising in the old school from the entirely different actions of different amounts of the same drugs Opium and Calomel for example, never disturb her. No mixing of drugs produces that nauseating taste and horrid appearance which has actually occurred, as a distinguished Allopathic testifies, equally a specimen from one of the nastiest puddles in London. She can never order, as has really happened in the old school, a dose of Plaster of Paris, formed by the mixture of solution of alum and chalk; nor can she bring her patients to death's door as Professor Brande testifies has been done in the old School, from the formation of Nitrate of Mercury in the Stomach, by ordering in conjunction, crude Nitric Acid, and a Mercurial preparation. She knows no prescriptins, such as have been given, which might, by the sudden formation of Hyponitrous

Ether, by a mixture of Nitric Acid with a tincture of Opium, prepared with rectified Spirit, explode and destroy the eyes of the operator; nor in fine does she sanction any of those hydra-headed mixtures which are continually ordered by Physicians of the so called regular practice. Believing firmly in the truth of the law, promulgated by Hahnemann, the Homeopathic practitioner is furnished a sure indication, and provided he understand his art, there can be no disagreement of weight in a consultation, and when he has administered the indicated remedy, he is not tormented by doubt, or pained by seeing his patient nauseated with potent drugs, or writhing under their violent action. In the sick room reigns the quiet and calm of the Sabbath; no table with labelled vials mars the prospect, the balmy air as it plays over the invalid is not laden with smells sickening and dreaded, yet the physician is termed a quack—no epithet too vile to abuse him, he is classed with those who for gain practice upon the credulity of simple women, or sell in the shops patent remedies.

The Homeopathic student is required in all the auxiliary branches, Chemistry—Anatomy—Physiology, &c., to pursue as rigid a course as his Allopathic brother, yet he is to be termed impostor, humbug, because he dares to be more scientific and refined in practice. Well, be it so, the poor ephemeral, cannot enjoy its little sunshine of popular favor, the knell is tolling, gently though, as it lived, let it be

“Borne to that same ancient vault
Where all the kindred of the Capulets lie.”

But perhaps after all it may live, Homeopathic remedies may save it, and even Allopathy acknowledge it an honorable and successful rival. Excellent and learned men of that school have already spoken kindly words. There are many noble souls in the Allopathic ranks, men whose attainments we honor, whose integrity no one will question, and whose expanded minds are capable of more than one idea. Hear the following from the late eminent Surgeon Mr. Liston, a name familiar to every medical school in Europe and America; he is alluding to the use of Belladonna in a case of Erysipelas, which was cured in twentyfour hours: he says in his Clinical Lecture, “Of course we cannot pretend to say positively in what way this effect is produced, but it seems almost to act by magic; however, so long as we benefit our patients by the treatment we pursue, we have no right to condemn the principles upon which this treatment is recommended and pursued. You know that this medicine is recommended by the Homeopaths in this affection, because it produces on the skin a fiery eruption or efflorescence

accompanied by inflammatory fever. I believe in the Homeopathic doctrines to a certain extent, but I cannot, as yet, from inexperience on the subject, go the length its advocates would wish, in as far as regards the minute doses of some of their medicines. The medicines in the above cases were certainly given in much smaller doses than have hitherto ever been prescribed. I have however, seen similar good effects of the Belladonna, prepared according to the Homeopathic Pharmacopeia, in a case of very severe Erysipelas of the head and face, under the care of my friend Dr. Quin. The inflammatory symptoms and local signs disappeared with very great rapidity. Without adopting the theory of this medical sect, you ought not to reject its doctrines without due examination and enquiry." And shortly before he died, he sent for Dr Quin and told him in a pleasant way if he did not soon improve, he should certainly send for him and put himself under his treatment. And more recently Tessier, of the hospital of St. Margaret, after a full and impartial trial, meets the testimony of Andral so often and perseveringly quoted, by a full declaration of his belief in the truth of Homeopathy, and now, not only in this country, but throughout the world, she numbers among her practitioners, men equal in every respect to the most celebrated of the other school, and among her laity abroad, not merely the poor ignorant, incapable of judging, but every class from Royalty down, and in our own country her votaries are among the most respectable citizens.

Yet all this is of little value, if the system is founded upon a false basis. That this is not the case I have feebly attempted to prove, but the subject demands for its ample illustration, not one lecture nor twenty, but the study of a life-time, When, oh when will the time arrive that in honest sincerity, the mind of man will yield to convictions of the truth and thankfully acknowledge the great goodness of the Creator that amid all the chances and changes of this mortal life we shall no longer wander in the dark, but may trustingly invoke his blessing upon the sequences of that great law, which is at unity with all his works. Turn we now to scenes brighter and more hopeful. To you young gentlemen, who have gathered here from various parts of our great republic, we extend a hearty welcome. Here you will have the advantage of favorably comparing the merits of the two opposing systems. I can answer for it, you will find among our opponents many gentlemen most excellent as men of heart and soul, though teaching as I believe erroneous doctrine. Bear ever in mind that little good can arise from angry words and fierce denunciations. Let your

walk and conversation be characteristic of that better faith which you profess. Remember that He who received the vilest treatment at the hands of those he came to bless, has said, "do good to them that hate you," and believe me you will not only feel the reward of an approving conscience, but be victorious in the end. You are here to qualify yourselves to receive the most sacred trusts that can be committed to human care. To you the fond eye of affection will be turned, as a last hope; and yours the office to stand between the shadowy messenger and poor mortality; to stay the hand of death. To you will be committed secrets, that the tormenting memories of the past will not suffer to know the oblivion of the grave, and yours will be the office to speak words of consolation to the poor sufferer whose agony of mind is more terrible than any bodily pain. Let then every moment find you well employed. Lose no opportunity of perfecting yourselves in that knowledge so indispensable to success, that your name may appear with honor among those of men who in every clime and age have labored earnestly and successfully to do good. Men who belong no more to earth, but to heaven, and to eternity, to them there is no longer time nor place, they are immortal cotemporaries in that kingdom, where the angel of the apocalypse proclaimed "that there should be time no longer."

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7th, 1851.

PROF. H. L. SMITH—Sir :

The Students of the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine, appreciating the principles inculcated in your able introductory address, through the undersigned, Committee, most cordially tender you their thanks, and respectfully solicit a copy for publication.

Very respectfully yours,

HELEN COOK, N. Y.,
AMELIA E. CLAPP, ILLINOIS,
ANNA B. BROWN, OHIO.
H. SHEFFIELD, JR., CONN.
WM. WOLCOTT, MICH.
G. F. MYERS, PA.
WM. E. POTTS, INDIANA.
F. W. SKILES, MD.

} Committee.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8th, 1851.

Believing firmly in the truth of Homeopathy, and that the facts of Science are upon her side, I take pleasure in transmitting to you my Lecture as a humble tribute to the great cause.

Respectfully,

HAMILTON L. SMITH.

To Miss HELEN COOK,
" " AMELIA E. CLAPP,
AND OTHERS, Committee.

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THE
REVIEWER REVIEWED,
AN
ADDRESS,
DELIVERED BEFORE THE CLASS OF THE
WESTERN
COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE,

BY
C. D. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

CLEVELAND, O., SESSION 1851—2.



CLEVELAND :
GRAY & WOOD—PLAIN DEALER STEAM PRESS.
1852.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLEVELAND, NOV. 7. 1851.

Prof. WILLIAMS,

SIR:

At a meeting of the Students of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, held on the 5th inst., Wm. Wolcott, in the Chair, and I. L. Drake, Secy., the undersigned were appointed as a Committee, to express to you their thanks for your lecture, in reply to Prof. Delamater's Review, and to request a copy for publication.

In the great cause of truth, Yours Respectfully.

ISAAC L. DRAKE,

DAVID T. BARR,

PERRY E. JOHNSON,

Committee.

C. D. WILLIAMS, M. D.

{ WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.
Cleveland, Nov. 10, 1851.

Messrs. I. L. DRAKE, D. T. BARR, and P. E. JOHNSON,

Your note of to-day requesting a copy of my Introductory Address, for publication, was received. The address was not designed or written with a view to any further publicity than the occasion which called it forth. However, hastily prepared as it was, if in your opinion, it will vindicate the right and subserve the truth, it is at your disposal.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours most Respectfully,

C. D. WILLIAMS.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

DR. DELAMATER, SEN.,

Regarding Prof. WILLIAMS' Lecture, delivered at the Methodist Chapel, on occasion of the opening of the Homœopathic College, and since printed and published, in the light of a *formal* and *gross assault* upon the members and principles of the regular Medical Profession; proposes to submit it to review, in a series of some 3 or 4 Lectures, to be delivered at the Cleveland Medical College. The course will open this Monday Evening, and be continued on the succeeding evenings, until the object is accomplished. Each Lecture to commence at precisely a quarter past six o'clock, and occupy one hour.

The public generally, and especially the members of the Medical Profession of all schools, as well as those who either heard, or have read Prof. W.s' Lecture, are respectfully invited.

Cleveland, February 10th, 1851.

The above is a copy of a notice which was publicly posted in the most conspicuous places in the city, and is characteristic of the *spirit* of the review thereby announced. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

ADDRESS.

FELLOW STUDENTS :—

A kind Providence has once more permitted us to re-assemble in this hall for the purpose of advancing our knowledge in the healing art. A correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities therewith connected, should ever be present to our minds, while we endeavor

to reach the elevated position which truth demands. To the reflecting mind, the act of entering upon the discharge of these duties and these responsibilities, at once suggests a view of the many obstacles to be overcome, and the years of toil and unmitigated labor that lie before him. Human life and happiness, in our present state of existence, are, in an enlarged sense, committed to the care of our profession. As members, your acts in relation thereto, may not only effect both these conditions in this world, but influence man's destiny in the spirit land. Therefore, allow me to suggest great circumspection, and assiduity to your studies, while you are preparing to fill the high vocation whereunto you are called.

If we except the preaching of the gospel, there is no profession so intimately blended with the dearest interests of mankind, and so nearly allied to all his relations, as the one you have chosen. It may not be out of place, therefore, to refer to some of the duties the physician is expected to perform, in view of the peculiar position he must necessarily occupy; for the purpose of learning briefly to what extent he is amenable morally and to the public for his acts. The first great duty, upon the performance of which all others, professionally, must be suspended, is a strict observance of the laws of life. This is not a negative duty merely, but a positive duty. His second duty is to furnish aid, by artificial means, to restore the vital energy, when found in an abnormal condition, to its healthy standard. These are the two great duties peculiar to our profession, to which all others are only collateral. How then shall they be discharged? and to what extent is the practitioner responsible in cases of failure, by reason of refusing to investigate all respectable claims of advancement in medical literature, or the infliction of pain from carelessness and neglect? The manner of performing the first duty is obvious, and need not be mistaken. The demands are, that every man registering his name on the list of the medical profession, shall cultivate an intimate knowledge of the human organism and the laws that govern human life. When this knowledge is obtained—and at this day it is accessible to all—the practitioner may decide with certainty what his conduct should be in

this respect, and if, added to this, he has properly and *minutely* learned the action of the agents he is to employ, he will decide as clearly upon the point, while administering the means of cure, and with as much certainty, as the highly educated artizan decides upon the conformity of his acts in virtue of the laws of his art. He is then qualified to avoid a direct or indirect violation of the laws of life, and consequent injury of the body. A neglect of this must ultimate in certain or accidental consequences, for which the practitioner is clearly responsible to his patient and to community.

The second great duty is not so easily discharged, the knowledge not so easily and *certainly* obtained. In view of a full compliance with all its positive requirements, the medical man must become familiar with the resistance the vital energy is competent to afford, in opposing all impinging causes, as well as the extent of its failure in any or all cases requiring the aid of the physician. He is not only required to become familiar with the nature and power of drugs, and their adaptation under all the circumstances demanding their employment, but he must likewise learn to what extent the remedy may be used to cure and not produce mischief. If the physician fail to arm himself with this knowledge, if he neglect any thing in relation thereto, either through malice or prejudice, of which he might avail himself, to aid him, or neglect to apply that already in his possession : he is morally culpable, and undeserving public confidence. But there is a wide difference of opinion in reference to what constitutes positive knowledge respecting the action of drugs. The allopathic school claim curative action in the pathogenesis of drugs. The homœopathist regards this action destructive to human life. The allopathist rests his claims upon a cursory observation of drug action. The homœopathist takes into his account the entire scope of action which all the drugs he investigates are competent to manifest. That the allopathists come short of the knowledge which it is their privilege to possess, is clear, from the fact that disagreements every where abound among them—scarcely two agreeing on more than a very few points of action. The tendency and result is confusion and uncertainty in practice. Homœ-

opathy avoids all these distracting points, by passing by and beyond them, she drinks in all the useful knowledge allopathy affords her in this respect, and continues her explorations, until all is learned, that can be, of any drug she attempts to investigate. Hence our practitioners, in this respect, act with a unanimity and certainty hitherto never known in the annals of medicine. Their duties are therefore discharged with greater fidelity and certainty, while the pleasing consciousness of fulfilling their high vocation, crowns all their efforts.

Again, homœopathy applies her knowledge of drug action in pursuance of a law of nature. This law is *definite*, and demands strict compliance with all its requisitions. Hence there is no room for discord and conflicting opinions. Observation and experience under it, confirm the utility of its claims, and continually add to the mighty mass of testimony already extant, overwhelming reasons for its general adoption in practice. On the other hand, allopathy, stultified and cramped as she is, on account of her sparse knowledge of drug action, and the absence of definite rules to apply what she has, is continually fluctuating to and fro, like a vast army without a leader, or any system of tactics. Her observation does not contribute, in a practical point of view, to her stock of reliable information, from the want of rules by which it should be guided. No two, or, to place the fact in its best light, but very few, observe, practice from the same point, and the result is just what I have stated. We need not therefore be surprised that *practical* medicine has made so little progress during many centuries; nor is it a matter of astonishment, that the collateral branches have so far outstripped the practical part of the profession. These branches, for the most part, have been pursued in accordance with the laws governing them, and it is truly deplorable that they should be lost upon the great objects they are adapted to fulfil, and were designed to accomplish.

Appreciating the condition of medical science, as it has been so long practiced, and the real position of its practitioners, in view of their responsibilities, and the deep interests the community at large have involved in the matter, I took occasion, at the opening of this college

one year since, to give my humble views freely upon the subject. I stated then, what I now re-affirm to be true, certain facts touching the uncertainty of supposed medical principles, to some of which I have already alluded. At the close of the term, when a large number of the students of both schools had returned to their homes, Prof. Delamater, Senr., took occasion publicly to make an issue with those statements, in which he pronounced them all false. This was his privilege; but it would have better become his age and reputation, had he remained silent, or sustained his points. The statements objected to by the professor, as culled from my lecture, are in substance as follows :

1st. That reform in medicine is now and has long been demanded.

2d. That homœopathic practitioners have been denied the right of possessing and exercising their medical faith in harmony with allopathy; and that our students are deprived of the advantages of allopathic medical schools, because they design to practice homœopathy.

3d. That the *principles* of the old school are now the same or nearly the same as they were known to be many hundred years ago, and that all or nearly all the improvements that have been made, have been confined to the collateral departments.

4th. That there are but two principles in allopathy whereby any remedial agent or drug can be admissible in practice—that these principles are designated *sthenia* and *asthenia*—meaning fulness or fever or inflammation on the one hand, or debility on the other; also, that as one or the other of these conditions are supposed to be present, so is the selection of the drug made: if the symptoms are inflammatory, such means are selected as will produce debility, or if the symptoms are of an opposite character, then the drug which is supposed to stimulate will be chosen.

5th. In view of this fact I stated that it was not necessary for allopathy to have a *materia medica*, containing a history of more than three drugs and a lancet.

6th. I stated that the principles expressed in the terms *sthenia* and *asthenia*, are not reliable guides in the selection of appropriate means of cure.

7th. We charged the profession with originating quackery by the force of example ; and, lastly, rejected the course pursued by allopathy in proving the action of drugs.

The question now comes : are these statements true ? If they are, allopathy is in a most deplorable condition, and the position of her practitioners is by no means enviable.

I affirm that they are true ; Prof. Delamater denies. Let us then appeal to the facts, and let them decide : The result I abide with confidence. We will proceed to investigate the first charge, to ascertain whether reform in medicine has been or is now necessary or demanded.

In justice to Dr. Delamater, I will say he has not entirely denied the truth of this statement. His objections lie against the *manner* or *mode* by which the reform is proposed to be effected. This is really the issue on this point : While discussing it, in the course of his criticisms, he went into a long and laborious argument to show, that “ the science of medicine in ancient times was in a most imperfect condition, and that from century to century, improvements were made, up to the time when he entered upon his professional duties, since which time, to this, rapid strides have been made, and that improvements and reformations are still going on.” Showing conclusively that he does not regard the science as having arrived at a state of perfection, and that therefore it needs reformation. Again, while upon this subject, he asks “ who are to make this reform, if not those who are most acquainted with it, and have long studied and practiced it ? What they (referring to his co-laborers) wished in regard to it, if practicable, would certainly have been carried out.” Now what is this to be carried out, if “ practicable ” ? Why, it is reform in medicine. This is what he was talking about : showing conclusively that he admits the necessity of reform, but fears it is “ impracticable ”.

Immediately connected with the above, and about the same time, he quotes, sneeringly, from my address, the following—“ The discovery of homœopathy is in accordance with this demand ”—that is, the demand for a reform, &c. : showing still more conclusively, that his objection is urged against the *manner* of effecting the reform, and not against the fact alleged.

Having got at the ground of objection, I will note briefly his reason why the reformation should not be effected by homœopathy. Here it is: "If homœopathy is right, and prevails, the collections of ages will have to go for a song, and what all men have believed, is wholly untrue." Then he asks, "is this reformation? Is it any reformation when a science is thus eradicated? There may be *slight errors*, and they may be corrected." Here ended his argument on this point.

It appears, then, if the Doctor's views are in accordance with truth and a healthy spirit of progress, the reformer's duty, in all cases is made plain: he is to retain all old collections of views, opinions, errors and truths, all mixed up in one compound: he is to admit no new truths, if they come in collision with the old mass. If he becomes satisfied that he cannot enter upon a reform, no matter how necessary or obvious, without ruling out all old opinions and errors, he must not enter upon the enterprise; but may occupy his time in adoring the old formulary, in trimming off a few of the "small errors," and dressing them up as comely as may be. This seems to be the professor's idea and definition of reform.

Truly the wheels of progress would have to take a "backward turn" with a vengeance. This was the doctrine taught and endeavored to be enforced in the days of Martin Luther, Harvey, and Jenner. This doctrine has long since been trampled in the dust, and truth set free, with the full commission to cut it down wherever she may find it. This she has done, and most nobly has she done it. The Doctor's objection, then, to the first count, I return to him as being altogether too personal, too selfish, and too antiquated to find a place in this discussion.

Now let us examine the second statement. The portion of this count having reference to the manner in which homœopaths are treated by members of the old school, the professor denies in this wise: "What sort of consultation can you hold with a man whose plan of treatment you know to be wholly opposite? A consultation which could not possibly end in any compromise, would be a farce, which even an intelligent and honorable homœopathist would decline

engaging in." Again, to show that the Doctor does not mean to treat us homœopathists disrespectfully, he says, "I say good morning when we meet at *my former patients'*, and when I meet them in the street I bow to them. I will not discontinue my calls on my former patients. I will make them friendly calls; but when on my own ground, I will say what I please about homœopathy." Thus are his objections stated in his own language; and truly I cannot find it in my heart, to feel that the old gentleman means to be unkind, if he is occasionally, and especially on his own ground, a little pugnacious, and will say to him in all kindness, that I had no reference to his *etiquette*, when I penned that charge against his profession. It lies not against him personally, but has a deeper import. It means just what it says—that homœopathists are not permitted to entertain their medical faith in common with allopathy. That school will not unite with us and compare notes, and examine principles harmoniously. We are set aside at once, whenever an approach of the kind is made. We are unsparingly called knaves and fools, and are commanded to depart from among them. This is the letter and spirit of that charge. And now let us see how true it is. The moment Hahnemann announced to the world his discovery of homœopathy, and proclaimed the fact that too much medicine had been, and then was prescribed for, and taken by the sick; that wrong views had been held by the profession generally, in reference to the principle on which it should be administered. He was met with fierce opposition and even persecution. He conjured the profession to examine his truths, to put them to the test, before they condemned them. He called on the God of all grace to bear him witness, that his only desire in making the request, was to benefit them and his fellow man, to do homage to truth, and discharge his duties faithfully. But how was *he* met? How were his solicitations, importunities, and reasonings responded to by the profession throughout Europe? He and his claims were met first by rejection, ridicule and sarcasm, and finally an old slumbering law that had slept the sleep of ages, because of its worthlessness and unfairness, was awoke, its penalties put in force, and Hahneman, like a

wretched, guilty malefactor, was driven from his home and his country to live and die in a strange land, among strangers. This was his fate. Thank God, his spirit lives, and dwells in the hearts of his followers. They will preserve his memory which his opponents sought to obliterate, if they cannot avenge his wrongs. At the very dawn of the science, then, open hostility began, and homœopathy and homœopaths have been rudely thrust from the profession ever since. The facts, upon its introduction into this country, will attest that the war begun in Germany, has been faithfully carried on in the United States. A member of the Seneca County Medical Society, in 1840 or 1841, adopted homœopathy as his rule of practice. No sooner had he made the fact public, than the law then in existence, enacted professedly to protect the science of medicine, was enforced on the ground, as specified in the charges against him, that he was practicing quackery, to wit: Homœopathy. Although he cured his patients, all that malice, hatred, money, law and energy could bring to bear against him, was called into requisition. But truth with her commission fought the battle, and she triumphed. Soon after this, Dr. Phelps, of the Montgomery County, N. Y., Medical Society, was arraigned on a similar charge, went through a similar persecution, and with like results. The Onondaga Medical Society following in the lead, arrested one of her members on charges, of which history now gives the following account: "Dr Hiram Hoyt is on trial before the Onondaga Medical Society, for breaches of the code of Medical Ethics. The charges against him are: 1st. Of counseling with Homœopaths. 2d. Endorsing the practice of Homœopathy. 3d. Improper treatment of medical brethren, in giving testimony before courts of Justice, prejudicial to them, and improperly taking cases out of the hands of respectable practitioners."

Quite recently the Massachusetts Medical Society, after attempting to quarrel out all the members who had adopted homœopathy, opened the door and invited them to go out thus, "*Resolved*, That any fellow of this society, who makes application to resign his fellowship, in consequence of having adopted the principles and practice of homœo-

pathy, may be permitted to do so, on paying his arrearages ; but he shall not be entitled to any of the priviledges of fellowship, nor shall his name be retained in the list of fellows."

Within the last year, an allopathic Medical Society in Chicago, refused to admit a gentleman of their own school to membership, on the ground, as then and there stated, that " he read homœopathic journals, and was leaning to Homœopathy." The Medical Association of Connecticut, have recently passed a resolution, declaring that Clergymen are no longer to be allowed allopathic attendance, free of charge, because they are patrons of quackery, or differently expressed, patrons of homœopathy.

I might multiply this proof until it swelled into a volume, were it necessary to vouch for the truth of my statement ; but I have offered enough I trust to meet my promise under this part of the second count. The remaining part will be sustained in a few words.

At the same meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, referred to above, another resolution, having reference to medical students, was passed in these words: " 2d. *Resolved*, That a diploma from a homœopathic institution shall not be received as any evidence of a medical education ; nor shall the censors of this society regard the attendance on the lectures of such institutions, nor the time passed at them as qualifications which shall entitle candidates to an examination, for a license from this society." This resolution and the one first quoted, are signed by George Hayward, J. B. S. Jackson, and Oliver Wendell Holmes: the committee to whom the matters, named in the resolutions, were referred.

But I will come a little nearer home for proof on this point. While on this point, Prof. Delamater delivered¹ this argument to clear his school, from the charge we made against it: " In our school (as more or less in all others) we have applications from students who have studied homœopathy and every other pretended system of cure ; we accept their certificates, but we *examine* them [This word " examine " was very meaningly pronounced.] after all, to see what they have learnt. *If they go along rightly, [mark that]* we admit them to their

degrees. But sometimes a young man comes and *disputes with the students*, and declares that he will practice homœopathy or some other quackery. When such an individual comes to graduation, we have a RULE, that we are not authorised to give a diploma, to one who declares his intention to practice on principles directly opposed to our own. We cannot give him our influence to help him forward in this way, to the injury of the public. If this be persecution, then we persecute, but I do not see how we could do MORALLY less."

Here then is this plain and unequivocal statement by Dr. Delamater. It amounts to this, that if students would attend his and other kindred colleges, they may do so, provided always, they hide their medical sentiments; that they do not presume to dispute with his students, or examine principles, to find, if possible, whether they are true or not; that they impliedly, by their silence, endorse the allopathic creed; learn the allopathic catechism, and at the same time play the hypocrite profoundly. Otherwise, after paying for their tuition, they cannot graduate, because it would shock the morals of the faculty, and injure the public. But if they will do all this, if they will deceive, by the rules pointed out by the faculty, pay their money, so that they may not seem to lend their influence, why! the proceeding is strictly moral, and the public, by some strange metamorphosis, are safe enough. In other words, to enter that college and graduate, those who do not harmonize with the faculty in their medical belief, are morally compelled to play the scoundrel, act the liar's part, or be rejected, and the honors of the school denied him. I hope and trust that none of you have been educated in such a school of "morals."

If any of you hold your medical belief differently from that entertained by the faculty of this college, you will please develop and maintain it like men. If we cannot persuade you of the error, if error it be, or convince you by fair argument, it shall not effect your interests, you will not be required to metamorphose yourselves into "moral" apes, or "moral" hypocrites, to ensure your rights; nor will this faculty barter their consciences and perceptions of right, for the price of a ticket fee, and throw in the public safety at that.

Let us now examine the third statement. You will remember, it carried the idea, that the *principles* of allopathy, are much the same now that they were many hundred years ago. Prof. Delamater says "this declaration is certainly astonishing. All other arts and sciences have been improved, while this is stationary. This is astounding, and the more so in view of the prodigious efforts which have been made in this direction."

Here the learned Professor ceased his exclamations of surprise, and stepped back into the remotest antiquity, to show that the "principles of allopathy are not the same now that they were many centuries ago," and that improvements had been made, &c. I did myself the honor by chastising my patience for three long evenings, to listen, for the purpose of getting some new light upon the subject, hoping the Doctor would reveal some historical facts in his course of reading, that would show the existence of some new principle in practical medicine; not known and acted upon by the ancients. But in this, I will not say I was disappointed, for I did not suppose he could find any such principle. He accomplished just what I said in my lecture, is true, by showing that great improvements had been made in the *collateral* departments. He made it appear, from history, that chemistry had greatly advanced; also, that our knowledge of anatomy and physiology had been greatly advanced, that the methods of operating in surgery had been much improved, that the mechanical part of the obstetrical department had undergone favorable changes, &c., but not one syllable going to show that any *new principle* had been discovered in practical medicine, or that any old ones were improved, which is the only point in issue on this count.

My admission, as you will perceive by reference to the lecture, will be found in these words: "All or nearly all of the real improvements have been made in the collateral departments, as in chemistry, surgery, &c." And again, "No new principle has been developed, no *real* improvement made." It devolved upon Dr. Delamater to show that some *new principle had been discovered*, and thereby new improvements made. This I say again he did not do, therefore I regard

that point as being uncontroverted and undisturbed. When he will present any *new* principle in curing diseases, that do not legitimately belong to the phlogistic or antiphlogistic creed, and that have not been acted upon long before he came upon the stage of action, I will surrender the point, and acknowledge that I have not been duly informed in reference to it. My lecture called upon him to show it, if any such principle had an existence. But no, not even an intimation to this effect escaped him. He did not *dare* to meet the charge as it stood before him, menacing his profession, and that too in his own temple and in his very teeth. But instead of repelling it, as become a man conscious of acting in the right, and for the public good, by *producing the principle*, he hid himself in the darkness of antiquity, and amused his hearers with a point already admitted, as I verily believe, to draw their minds away from the true issue, until, they as well as himself, had become so thoroughly befogged as to lose track of it. Thus he wandered about for at least six hours, as if unwilling to leave the barbed arrow sticking fast in the heart of his profession, and yet mourning as he lingered over his inability to extract it. The case was fatal and he left it.

The next statement he encountered in the lecture reminded him that "there were but two principles in his school whereby any drug could be prescribed, and that these were designated *sthenia* and *asthenia*, &c. And that as these conditions are supposed to be present, so is the selection of the drug made—if the symptoms are inflammatory, such means are selected as will produce debility, or if the symptoms are of an opposite character, then the drugs which are supposed to produce debility will be chosen." The arguments brought forward by Prof. Dellamater, to refute this charge against the profession were chiefly declaratory of ignorance on my part of the meaning of the words. *Sthenia* and *asthenia*, he said, did not mean fullness and debility, but "only a tendency to these conditions," as for instance, a full and feeble diathesis, and yet the possessor of it remain in perfect health. He scouted the idea that "even Brown himself attached any other meaning to the terms, and even *that* meaning no

body but students paid any attention to." That the terms *sthenia* and *asthenia* had reference to one or more forms or conditions of the body called *diathesis*, I am free to admit: Brown himself said so, *but he said more*, he said the *conditions further expressed a relation to the organism laboring under disease*, and made the guiding points in the use of means. He made them applicable in all cases but expressive, when duly qualified, of certain degrees according to the facts. To all grades of disease, marked by what he regarded high excitement, he called the case highly *sthenic*, and vice versa: if the excitement and *plethora* were medium in disease, he so marked it on the scale, and so on through all the grades he conceived could exist. He classified his diseases according to the presence or absence of the one or the other of the conditions thus expressed—for instance, *apoplexy*, *paralysis*, *plague*, *malignant fever*, and *cynancha typhoides* on his scale, as being highly *asthenic*, on account of their *disorganizing* and *morbid tendency*. *Synocha*, *phrenitis*, *cynanchial inflammation*, and *variola*, he set down "*magna sthenica*." *Synochus*, *rheumatism*, *catarrh*, *scarlatina*, he sets down on his scale "*lenis sthenica*." *Intermittent fevers*, *simple colic*, *dyspepsia*, *hypochondriasis*, he sets down "*lenis asthenica*." *Rheumatalgia*, *cholera*, *epilepsy*, and *chorea*, is placed on the scale "*magna asthenica*." *Typhus fever*, *colica pictonum*, *podagra*, and *tetanus*, are marked on the scale "*maxima asthenia*," &c., &c. His practice predicated upon the diseased conditions thus expressed, was in perfect accordance with them: he bled and otherwise reduced his patients, or stimulated and gave tonics, just as one or the other of these conditions were present.

Why Dr. Delamater strove to conceal these facts and attempt to confine the terms to a mere expression relating to *diathesis* only, will fully appear in the effort to stave off the charge by attempting to fix the epithet of "fool" on his opponent—truly an embarrassing position. But after all, this patent nosology of Dr. Brown, was not original with him. Cullen practically taught the same doctrine in a similar form, under the name of *excitement* and *collapse*. We have Dr. Delamater's statement for that. We will proceed to show in the first

place that these two principles, are the only principles *now recognized* in selecting and applying remedial agents by the allopathic profession, and that their drugs are arranged accordingly. I will cite in proof Robly Dungleison, Barbier, Dr. A. T. Young, and Murray. These are old school materia medica writers, and are authority in allopathy, that no man among them will presume to question as such. My object in calling allopathic testimony, when proof is needed is to place the facts in such a light, that even a shade of suspicion shall not be thrown across it, for it is fairly presumable that gentlemen of distinction, and leaders in the profession, will not make wrong statements concerning its improvement and vital principles. After speaking of the difficulty of classifying medicines, Prof. Robly Dungleison, on the 96th page of his materia medica, teaches as follows: “With regard to the parts of the frame on which medicine acts, we may affirm that they are capable of affecting every tissue and every function, directly or indirectly. Like other influences which surround the body, and are perpetually impressing it in some mode or other, remedial agents can act upon the living organs so as to modify every function. Ultimately, however, they must all affect the same great vital property of contractility, irritability, incitability, or excitability, whatsoever we may term it, which is seated in every living tissue. Under the influence of this vital property, kept in action by appropriate stimuli, all the functions are accomplished, and when these stimuli are at a certain degree accomplished in health. But if from any cause, the vital force becomes *exalted above or depressed below the healthy standard, disease results, and such disease may be one of increased action or diminished action. Medicinal agents, which in this way exalt the vital activity of the body, are excitants, and such as diminish it are sedatives; and we may consequently, with propriety, class all agents that are useful, or that are not wholly inert, either as excitants or sedatives.*” Again in an other place, this same author says—“It has been already said *that all remedial agents* which are possessed of activity must belong to one of two classes, stimulants or excitants, and sedatives.” To this no exception is made, save only those agents which act chemically or mechan-

ically. No better proof need be called for to verify my position: it is proof positive, and of the highest order to be found in the schools. No other *need be added*; but I will redeem my promise, for this is an all important item to sustain, this last to the Doctor, and he may surrender those that follow, at discretion.

The classification of *Barbier* is based upon the tissue affected, and is arranged as follows: "Medicines which *strengthen* the tissue of organs, are called tonics; those which *stimulate* the tissue of organs are called stimulants; those which *relax* the tissue of organs, are called emollients; those which *moderate too great activity* of the organs, are called temperants; those which *diminish* cerebral life, are called narcotics; those which *irritate* the inner surface of the intestines, are purgatives; those which irritate the gastro duodenal surface especially, are called emetics; those which *disturb the natural* movements of the intestines, are called laxatives, and those whose *modus operandi* is not determined, or which cannot be included in the preceding classes, are set down as having no place under the principle."

You will have observed, gentlemen, that this author uses the plain language and does not mean to be misunderstood. Was my opponent ignorant of these authors and *their* statements, when he pronounced my declaration in reference to them false? Is he so ignorant concerning this great and fundamental point of his own profession, as to pronounce the man publicly stating it, a "basely wicked man," a "fool;" if so I pity him: if not, we leave it for you and the public to say what he merits. But we will call two more of the same character and kind of witnesses on the stand, Docts. A. T. YOUNG, and MURRAY; their classification is still more recent. They say, "vital agents acting upon the nerves, and *increasing their action* primarily are called *excitants*, and the secondary action, *diminishing action*, are called sedatives, refrigerants, narcotics, and antispasmodics. Those drugs which *increase* the action of the muscular and sanguiferous system are called *tonics* and astringents. Those medicines which act on the secreting system by *increasing* and *diminishing* the action are *erhines*, *syalagogues*, *expectorants*, *emetics*, *cathartics*, *diuretics*, *emenagogues*, and

diaphoretics. Those which influence the body solely by their action on the parts to which they are applied are named epispastics, and divided into rubefacients, vesicants, and actual canterants." I ask again if this is not a positive verification of my averment. The testimony of each of these witnesses is, that the medicines named and discussed in the allopathic materia medica, are arranged and classified under one or the other of the principles named, and that they cannot be applied in the cure of disease under any other. They *must reduce or stimulate and give tone*. That blisters, cauterants, etc., reduce the vital action of the parts to which they are applied, and sometimes generally depletory, will not be denied. That cathartics and emetics are likewise depletory will not be denied. That errhines, sailagogues, expectorants, diuretics, emenagogues, and diaphoretics, are either stimulating or depletory, will also, not be denied. Every other class of remedies named are in so many words expressly declared to be either exalting or depressing in their action. These facts were before us, as well as many others of the same kind, when we made that statement. I knew what I was saying, and knew the man who might have the hardihood to deny it, would find himself in an unenviable position, but could not believe, that a man would be found thus ready to surrender his reputation for medical learning by making the denial. It would be asking too much of an opponent, the sacrifice too great, to be reasonably expected. Nevertheless, it has been made, it has been a willing and self sacrifice. I did not ask him to make the denial. The reasons for so doing are left for him to state at his leisure. Having proved my statement true, that is all I desire to do on this occasion.

But 5thly. It was stated in view of these facts, that it was not necessary for the allopathic school to have a materia medica containing a history of more than three drugs and a lancet, and cited authority to sustain the statement. This authority was not denied, the statement was. But let us see what the opinion of *the* profession, as expressed in practice, is, upon this point. Perhaps the Professor did not regard Prof. Beck, and Sir Astley Cooper's friend, as of sufficient

consequence, when their admissions were taken up against him. We will introduce Dr. Watson, one of Dr. Delamater's text authors. He says, "inflammation must needs occupy a large share of attention of both the Surgeon and the Physician. In nine cases out of ten, the first question which either of them asks himself upon being summoned to his patient is, have I to deal with inflammation here? It is continually the object of his treatment and watchful care. It effects all parts that are furnished with blood vessels, and it effects different parts variously. A great majority of all the disorders to which the human frame is liable begin with inflammation, or end with inflammation, or are accompanied by inflammation during some part of their course, or resemble inflammation in their symptoms. Most of the organic changes in the body recognize inflammation as their cause, or lead to it as their effect. In short, a very large share of the premature extinction of human life, in general, is more or less attributable to inflammation." This distinguished gentleman, in his 13th lecture, teaches us how to cure inflammation, in these words; "But in the outset of all serious inflammation, when the strength is entire, and the inflammation intense enough to produce pyrexia, all the particulars of the antiphlogistic regimen may require to be observed. *Of all the direct remedies for inflammation, the abstraction of blood, bleeding, or blood-letting, as it is called, is much the most effectual and important.* We should, I think, be prepared to expect this prior to any experience of it." He then proceeds to give his reasons for this which are stoutly predicated upon the sthenic principle, as we have already considered it. It does appear, then, that their witness does not seem to think that any drugs are necessary. The history of the lancet only, is sufficient for his purpose, and the fact is so clear to him, that he does not even want *experience* to teach its entire independence and utility. True, by way of variety, and the appearance of doing something, he would advise snug diet, that is a kind of diet that will reduce the patient, starve him, or nearly so, to aid the lancet. Now since starvation is not an article or drug treated of in the materia medica, I shall regard it as "exparte," in this discussion, and look upon it only as an *ornament* in

practice. Eberlee maintains practically the same views. From beginning to end of his theory and practice, he recognizes and teaches the same facts as to doctrine. You may read his work attentively, and you will find that he reduces his patients, when they are on the sthenic side of the question, and recommends tonics when they are on the asthenic or opposite side. He, however, adds two drugs to the lancet. In his treatise on synochus fever he places it on the sthenic side, and while speaking of its treatment uses these words, "*blood-letting* stands at the head of our means for reducing vascular action, or inordinate momentum of the circulation." If this is not effectual, he recommends the use of *tartar emetic*, upon his own and the authority of others, as a diaphoretic, and if peccant matter is to be removed, "*calomel*" is the drug of which the service is to be expected. He speaks of the use of some other agents, but they come under the same head or classification as those two just mentioned. They can do no more than depress the vital energies and thereby reduce the circulation, the great point under their law of action. If the law held that drugs possessed peculiar and specific action, *independent* of those enumerated, these other drugs might possibly be rung in under the pretence, but the law will not permit it, it is inexorable on this point.—It commands drugs to *reduce* the circulation, or it sneers at them as no drugs. The same law and the same reasoning applies to the opposite side of the question. Wherever and whenever Eberlee, or Watson, or any other old school writer finds debility and freedom from inflammation, they abandon depletients for the reasons given, and use those means which the law again says will give tone. Or if there is a *mixture* of inflammation and debility in the same case, the law steps in and demands the administration of quinine and tartar emetic, in the same prescription.

It is to be remembered we are talking about principles in this discussion. We are not speaking of what men do, or may not do, on their own private experience or judgement. They do, in allopathy, often abandon their rules of practice, and empirically produce cures upon a law of nature wholly unknown to them. Thousands of such cases

are on record. This is one thing. But to produce cures, upon fixed laws of practice is quite another. The law is inflexible, and has no right to claim as cured those cases in which it forbade the administration, and at the same time would not acknowledge its action. But I cannot now dwell longer on this point for want of time. I claim the point as established from the mouth of Dr. Delamater's own witnesses.

My 6th count states that the principles referred to in the 4th are not reliable guides in the selection of appropriate means of cure.— In the first place, my opponent has not made it appear in his denial of the alledgement, that it *does* furnish a reliable guide in this direction. However, under correct rules of discussion, he is not bound to do this upon a mere statement. But if he wished to put an end to the controversy on this point, while he denied, he could have shown that the law does point to the appropriate means. This was doubtless a work he did not like to undertake. He saw before him the endless and variable and discrepant views every where held by members of *his* profession, in reference to the means to be employed in parallel cases, or at least made parallel by their nosological arrangements. For instance, a fever, a case of croup, a case of intermittent, a case of cholera, &c., &c., throughout the entire catalogue of diseases, A has maintained that one remedy should be selected, B thought another best adapted, C disagreed with both, D was disposed to adopt one remedy each of the three had suggested and add one of his own, E believes the disease was inflammation, F thought it was debility, and both claim to be right, although opposite means are recommended, G goes in for bleeding, H advocates large doses, I repudiates large doses, and prescribes small ones, J cures his cases of intermittents by bleeding, K cures his by tonics, L cures his with cold water, M prescribes warm or hot water baths, N has seen electricity do gigantic things, O talks about calomel and alternate doses of blue pills, P prefers willow bark, Q laudates quassi, R rather thinks Columbo is preferable or in combination, S sees cure sticking out of every fiber of Virginia snake root, T goes in strong for an emetic, U insists that a

nourishing diet, and laxatives are the sine qua non, V comes in and vows he will administer, *occasionally*, all that has been named and quiet his conscience, and discharge his duty to the profession in that, he has done *all he can do*, W says will you? then you will kill more than you cure, X crosses his limbs in amazement and solemnly affirms he will not take his own medicine, and Y declares that the science of medicine has come to this, that it must mend or end. Z in view of his proximity to Y, expresses his desire and hope that a young Physic will be born ere-long, a sort of Esculapean Messiah, that will make the crooked paths straight, and tell the profession of righteousness, but in mercy not of judgements, to come. & yes, and I have come to the end of the alphabet, which like Major Jack Downing's thermometer don't appear to be long enough. Now *if* these *principles* are sure guides, if they are laws of nature and unerring in their applicability, why all this endless confusion, this jargon of opinion, this impenetrable darkness, like a black pall ever hanging over the selection of remedies? Why are men constantly volunteering *opinions* and acting upon them? Why not fly to the *law*, which, if it is a *law*, will point them unerringly to *the* remedy, or remedies, under all the variable and variegated circumstances that can occur. This the sthenic and asthenic principles do not do, never have, and never will do, and so long as the profession adhere to them, so long they *must* grope in darkness on this point. In evidence, I cite every practical treatise on the means of cure, now extant in the school of Allopathy, and challenge refutation.

In my 7th count, I stated in substance, that the manner in which drug action is directed to be learned is not scientific or reliable. I gave reasons at length in support of this statement. Prof. Delamater did not attempt to controvert them. His reference to them scarcely amounted to a denial. Under the allopathic rules of proving drug action, I asked the profession to show, when a new drug was to be learned by administering it to the sick, how its action could be distinguished from that of the morbid influence already productive of the diseases, I ask, when a change occurs, *what effect* has the drug had

in effecting this change—what symptoms are drug symptoms? What shades of drug power do the original symptoms exhibit? To what extent have drug and primary symptoms blended? By what means can the two be separated for the purpose of assigning to the drug the influence due its action? And how do the powers thus developed correspond with the principles by which they are subsequently to be applied? These questions remain unanswered. Dr. Delamater *has not* and *cannot* answer them satisfactorily. Until this is done by him or some other member of his school, and until the reasons already given are disposed of, I shall regard my position in this respect as unmolested. The statement remaining *true*, therefore, any additional reasons are quite unnecessary. In the last place, I charged the profession with originating the quackery found in it. Its principles all tend in that direction. The quack imitates his learned superior, about as the parrot or the monkey imitates the man. The quack sees Prof. Delamater physic his patient, and at once concludes he can do the same thing. He tries and succeeds. He sees him emetecise, and he successfully imitates him. He sees him prepare an anodyne or anthelmenthic, and, with a little smattering of names, he puts up just such a compound, only a little superior, and if not Doct. Delamater, some other learned member of the profession certifies to its superior utility. The quack, as the profession name their offspring, accumulates confidence in his skill, and the discovery of another new compound is the result, and the parent again ratifies and sanctifies it publicly through the press, till, at length, the child becomes wiser than the parent. He now begins to dictate. He *proscribes regular* prescriptions. He condemns bleeding and blistering, and the use of minerals. He gets rich, and impudent, and saucy. He knows that the professors will have to stumble over vast accumulations of his compounds in every drug store, and grocery, in the land, to even purchase a lancet, or an ounce of opium. The profession begin to perceive they have set a bad example, and that it is now too late to begin correction. The Doctor says, however, in confirmation of my statement, “that quackery has become so bold and unblushing, that the profession have adopted the plan of

holding state and national conventions to rectify the evil." And the plan proposed is to elevate the profession, or, in other words, try and see if they cannot stretch up a little higher, grow a little stronger, and concentrate all their force, adopt new family government, turn away and disinherit the elder members of their quack families, and ultimately assert their dignity. But in this their fondest hopes are not to be realized, so long as their principles are unchanged, so long as they do the same things, and even worse things than those they solemnly propose to discountenance, so long they will find their old imitators hanging around them, and taunting them with their lying deception, so long will the force of example fasten to them and produce its natural fruits. Again, the quack will cure diseases, when the regular and scientific practice fails. He does so by using less active drugs, and the people know it. "The bold strokes" by allopathic "Sampsons" are both feared and dreaded by the community, and any avoidance is regarded relief. But I will not dwell upon this fact, it is too universally known to be denied.

Having shown, as clearly as possible in the brief space I have to devote to this purpose, the truth of every statement objected to, I will quote Dr. Delamater's concluding personal remarks. Here they are. "Materia Medica is founded upon diseases which is a zig zag line. Dr. Williams's line was a straight line, and he could not make the straight and zig zag jibe. The whole lecture is a series of false statements from beginning to end, not one word of truth in it in regard to the old school. What is the baseness of Dr. Williams who will trifle with the public interest, to induce ignorant young men to take up a profession which had no foundation and to call in the public to hear it? Dr. William's case may not be so base, after all, owing to his ignorance. He knows nothing of the medical profession except what he may know of homœopathy, but there is no science in that, for I have examined it, and, as I have been a student of medicine for 50 years I ought to know. Doct. Williams is so ignorant that he does not know that he is ignorant. If a man does not know, he has no right to profess to, and thereby mislead others: all who approve of Dr.

Williams' lecture show evidence that they do not know any thing about medicine." As the "finis" to this piece of charity and Christian eloquence, Prof. Delamater pointed to Drs. Wheeler, Hoyt, and Miller, and so described their dress and personal appearance, that all present acquainted with them knew clearly who was meant, although he did not call them by name.

Now, gentlemen, I possess as much veneration for age as any other man, and feel disposed to treat it as tenderly, nevertheless I am not bound to adopt the errors, that come along with it, nor am I under any obligations to respect the ^{errors} ~~views~~ of men. If they will immerse themselves soul and body in alcohol, or stupify and half destroy their god given intellect by the use of opium, they may command my pity, but they never shall have my respect. If men will promulgate error, and by it destroy human life, because they have long been in the habit of doing it—if they will continue to commit sins because they can conveniently hide them beneath the vast pile already committed, let them do so. But in the name of truth and justice, don't make these errors and ^{errors} ~~views~~ the touch stone and legitimate guide for those desiring to live a better life, and to conform themselves more nearly to virtuous principles. What sins have been committed, what outrages perpetrated, that should cause the venerable professor to stoop from the pinnacle of age and fame to call his juniors "basely wicked" men, and their associates in practice fools? Why all this tirade of abuse and vulgar slang vomited forth with so much fury? Why are you branded with the epithet of "ignorant young men?" Is it because the bills of mortality accompanying the homœopathic practice generally, are so much less than in the same number treated allopathically? Is it because homœopathy has so far outstripped allopathy in its practical results in this city, that the people seeing it prefer its administration? Is it because *any* evil consequences are known to flow from its application? No! no! this is not shown, nor has it been attempted; not a word of it. No! no! that man is yet to be found who *dare* come forward and compare bills of mortality, "and call in the public to hear it." Let allopathy do this, and we shall see where

the wickedness lies, and who are the "basely wicked" men—who are the accomplished fools, and their associates. No! no! these are not the class of reasons assigned; far from it, they would be fatal to Dr. Delamater's designs upon homœopathy and her practitioners. We ask again, then, what is the matter? Why! simply, we have held up the truths appertaining to allopathy in all their nakedness and deformity—and have tacitly thereby come in contact with an error, the old man has propagated all his life, (one he has practiced all his life,) and, because, if what I stated was true, he had much to regret; and last, though not least, the lecture questioned his infallibility in medicine; just as much as if he said: 'What I do not know, no other man knoweth; all else is false, except I say it is true, because I am an old man, and have been successful in slavering over time honored and dangerous principles of practice, therefore, they are correct; and, whomsoever dares deny it, or believe what others say of it, shall have the liar's part, or wither under my displeasure'—thus confirming the statement, that the leaders of allopathy are determined to put a stop to all reform that does not recognize all *their* errors. But are his statements true? Are the principles of his school zig zag as he states them? Then I have spoke the truth concerning them! Have I pointed them out and laid to them the line and plummet of their assumed law? Then I have acted uprightly! Is the whole lecture a series of false statements? Then is Dr. Delamater the enunciator of a false statement, as I have shown! Am I a basely wicked man for stating facts, which stand admitted, as I have fully illustrated by competent authority? Then are the whole profession for once my compeers? Are the public deceived when the truth is told them? Are you 'ignorant young men?' Then has Dr. Delamater stated what he does not know, therefore according to his own words, he had no right to say so. Is Doct. Williams a fool? Then is Prof. D. a greater fool for spending five long lectures in trying to evade his statements! Is he authority because he has studied medicine 50 years? Then he should have been more cautious, in pronouncing the all governing principles of his schools, fallacious and false. Are all who approve of Dr. W's

Lecture *ignorant!* Then the virtuous Professor alledges what he ought to know is untrue and unbecoming, as it is undignified and false.



VALEDICTORY ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT THE CLOSE OF

THE THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE,

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, FEB. 28, 1853.

BY

PROF. JEHU BRAINERD.

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VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

It falls to my lot to say a few words on the occasion of the closing exercises of the third annual session of this Institution. Eighteen weeks have now elapsed, since the members of this class assembled here from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of devoting some special attention to those studies which appear necessary to a preparation for the responsible station some of you are about to occupy in society.

In the performance of this duty, it gives me pleasure to advert to the pleasing contrast exhibited between our present prosperous circumstances, and those experienced by the members of this Institution one year ago.

The hand of violence was then laid rudely upon us, now we are blessed with peace and prosperity, and I believe, enjoy the confidence of a virtuous and intelligent community. And permit me here, Ladies and Gentlemen, to make a public acknowledgment, in behalf of my colleagues, for the generous and timely assistance so kindly bestowed by the friends of our noble cause, by which we have been able in a good degree, to replace the necessary means for illustration, in the various departments of our course of instruction.

The kind donors will ever be gratefully remembered, not only by the Faculty, but also by the Students, and all the friends of our Institution.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class, we meet you here to-night, to greet you with a parting blessing, and may our words on this occasion, be worthy of your remembrance.

Although you have completed your term of instruction, and have received the highest testimonials from this Institution, of an honorable course, yet you should remember that your term of study in the school of nature has not ceased, and that through life, you will only be preparing to receive those higher honors, which can only be

bestowed upon those who are found worthy by the Great Master, who over-rules the destinies of man.

You have been studying a branch of the healing art, for which its advocates claim the high distinction of resting upon a scientific basis. We propose therefore, briefly to examine some of the evidences which are brought to view in support of this position.

Science is the comprehension, or understanding of truth by the mind ; a collection of general principles or leading truths relating to any subject, arranged in systematic order. [Strictly speaking, *Science* is a Unity ; but in order to acquire a positive knowledge of it, we must divide it into many branches, all of which radiate, as it were, from one focal point or center, and to a certain extent, are all dependent upon each other ; that is, one department, as Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, or Geology, cannot be studied independently of all the others ; for they perpetually interlock ; their radiating fibres intermingle, as it were, and form a complete network, consolidating all the branches into one Universal whole.

Science, in its various departments, has rested solely upon the observation of facts for its development.

The science of Astronomy was only advanced by actual observation or attention to facts, by Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Newton, and others ; and had it not been for these observations, the Mythological doctrine, that the earth was flat, and carried upon the back of a huge turtle, might still have been believed : or the Ptolemaic system which placed the earth in the centre of the Universe, around which all the other planets revolved, might also have had its advocates.

As strange inconsistencies have prevailed, some of them, even to a very late period, in relation to the formation of the earth. Among the early Egyptian Philosophers, some supposed that the production of the world was due to a Masculo-feminine principle, residing in the Universe. The doctrine was this. That the first chaotic mass was produced in the form of an egg, by a self-dependent and eternal being, and by the mysterious functions of this Masculo-feminine artificer, the dormant germ was nourished into life—this embryonic or mundane egg brought forth a living world.

Various legends have prevailed among the ancients, relative to the changes which have taken place in the crust of the earth since the formation of the planet. The return of great catastrophes have been determined by the return of the *Annus Magnus*, or great year,

a cycle composed of the revolution of the sun, moon and planets, and terminating when these return together to the same sine, whence they were supposed at some remote period to have set out.

The duration of this great cycle was variously estimated. According to Orpheus, it was 120,000 years. Some reckoned it at 300,000, and by Cassander it was taken to be 360,000 years.

From this legend of the Egyptians, the poets derived their ideas of the golden age of the world.

Towards the termination of each era, the gods could no longer bear with the wickedness of men, and by a shock of the elements, or a deluge, overwhelmed or destroyed them; after which calamity *Astrea* again descended on earth to renew the golden age.

These ancient Mythological views may perhaps excite a smile, but they are not more inconsistent and ridiculous than the views entertained by writers on Geology, even as late as Werner's time.

The remains of plants and animals had often been observed by the men of learning in that age, but as no systematic observance of facts had been established, and the Theological views respecting the formation of the earth were generally prevalent, nothing but vague hypothesis could be expected in explanation of the occurrence of these fossils, in the various strata in which they were examined.

Some writers maintained that these impressions never *belonged* to real plants and animals, but were the mere sports of nature, due to a plastic virtue latent in the earth: others, that they were created by Deity, when the rocks in which they are embedded, were formed, for the purpose of exciting the *wonder* of men; others again, gravely asserted, that the shells found in the rocks upon the Alps, must have fallen from the hats of the crusaders, on their return from the Holy wars.

These, and various other notions respecting this subject, present about the same claims for credulity, as that which represents the shooting stars or meteors, as being the fiery tears of saints, or the mummies upon the banks of the Nile, as the abortions of Nature in her first effort to produce the human race.

Thus also, has it been in the study of Chemistry, or rather in its development, as a branch of science.

Reaching back into the remotest antiquity, men have been found secretly engaged in the pretended transmutation of the baser metals into gold, and in the discovery of a universal *panacea* for the cure of all disease.

Paracelsus, a noted Swiss Physician and Alchemist, who flourished about the year 1527, figured largely in these pretensions. About this time, a license was granted to one Richard Carter, for the practice of Alchemy, and in 1783, Dr. Price, of Guilford, published an account of his experiments in this way and pretended to success. He brought his specimens of gold to the king, affirming that they were made of a red and white powder, but being a Fellow of the Royal Society, he was required upon pain of expulsion to perform his experiment before a board of inspectors—but after some equivocation, he declined, took poison and died.

The philosophy of Bacon opened a new field for scientific investigation. How well this field has been explored, let the science of the present day answer.

Comparatively, at a recent date, it was claimed by philosophers, that earth, air, fire, and water, constituted all the natural simple elements. Now more than sixty are recognized by Chemists.

It has also been maintained, almost to the present time, that *cold, heat, electricity, magnetism, acoustics, optics, gravitation*—are phenomena nearly or entirely distinct from each other. Thus, in respect to heat; the phenomena of temperature were supposed to proceed from two altogether opposite things, one of which produced cold, and the other warmth; but it was soon discovered that heat and cold were only different degrees of intensity in the same cause.

Before Galvani and Volta, electricity was regarded as an isolated subject, having no points of contact with other branches of Physics, and to be particularly studied by itself. According to the notions of those times, it was as far removed from magnetism, as it was from other parts of science. Well, to-day, electricity and magnetism constitute one and the same section of science. All the phenomena of magnetic polarity, attraction and repulsion, and even the philosophy of crystallization, enter into the domain of electricity.

And how is it in relation to organic Chemistry. If, during the first few years of the present century, any one had called for a general formula of the chemical phenomena of vegetables and animals, no chemist would have been able to answer the call. In fact, the question would have been singularly premature; for at that epoch, on one side, analysis had not yet learned what part the numerous elements of mineral chemistry played in organic chemistry; and on the other hand, no more was known of the part played in general

physiology, by those compound materials, still more numerous, which were every day discovered in the tissues of vegetables and animals.

Again, it is known that the geometrical forms of crystals are very numerous, not only in different species, but even in those of the same species, a great variety of forms are presented. Until the times of Hauy, (1800,) research was limited to the mere description of these, embracing thousands of polyhedrons; now all these forms may be reduced to six well defined groups; and all the polyhedrals of each group to one single form.

The same features also exist in regard to Botany. Science was at first engaged, and rightly so, with the description of the organs of plants, their roots, trunk, branches, leaves and flowers. But when a certain number of these had been collected, described and delineated, they were all found reducible to two single fundamental forms of development; and that the structure is likewise brought to a single type. In the same way, the study of vegetable chemistry has conducted to results not less surprising. At one time Botany furnished Chemistry with an infinite number of substances, each of which required a special study. Chemistry disclosed that they were all composed of the same elements, differing only in relative proportions. Chemically composed of only four elements and embracing but one form of structure.

The history of Anatomy, in its development is like that of Botany. Anatomy was first *descriptive*, then *comparative*, and finally it has become Philosophical; that is to say, it has undertaken to unite all the elements of the organization in the same expression.

Descriptive or Physiological Anatomy deals in minute descriptions of particular animals. Under this view, the correspondence existing between the different branches of the animal kingdom was not recognized. Comparative Anatomy shows this correspondence. It takes for instance, the skeleton, or different parts of the skeleton, say the ulna or femur, and compares it with the corresponding member in the quadruped, bird, reptile and fishes. Anatomy then becomes Philosophical.

We are indebted to Cuvier for most valuable researches in this department of science.

Although the structure of the human body was made a part of philosophical investigation, as early as the days of Plato and Aristotle, and became a branch of the medical art under Hippocrates about 380 years before the Christian Era, Erasistratus and He-

rophilus first commenced the dissection of the human body; dissections having been previously confined to brutes, and it is rather singular that they did not discover the circulation of the blood, for we are informed that they practiced upon the bodies of living criminals. But this important feature in Anatomy, (the circulation of blood) was reserved for the brilliant genius of Harvey. (1616.)

Medical schools in England were supplied with the bodies of executed criminals for dissection as early as the year 1538. At about this date, the first anatomical plates were designed and prepared by Vesalius.

Let us now turn our attention to the history of the healing art, (it could not have been called a science,) from the time of Hippocrates or Aristotle down to the middle of the 18th century; and having done this, we shall be prepared to judge whether the opinions or writings of the learned men of the medical profession, are entitled to any higher considerations than those of other philosophers who flourished during the same period.

Hippocrates evidently stands at the head of the medical profession as an author, in regard to antiquity. He studied physic with his grandfather, and improved himself by reading the tablets in the temples of the gods, where each individual had written down the disease under which he had labored, and the means by which he had recovered.

It is recorded of him in after years, that he delivered Athens from a dreadful pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponesian war, and was publicly rewarded with a golden crown.

He openly declared the measures he had taken to cure a disease, and candidly confessed, that out of forty-two patients committed to his care, only seventeen had recovered, that all the rest had fallen a prey to the disease in spite of his medical applications. Dr. Hippocrates, by his great learning and skill in the healing art, gave character to the profession. He became the standard author, his works having been relied upon as the principal medical authority for a period of about 430 years.

The next man who figured largely in the profession, and who undertook the formidable task of reformation in the healing art, was Claudius Galenus, commonly called Galen, born at Pergamus, Asia Minor, about A. D. 130. His early education was under the direction of his father. Subsequently he added much to his store

of knowledge by traveling. The study of medicine was his favorite pursuit.

He became very popular, and by his voluminous writings, which amounted to about 300 volumes, succeeded in overthrowing all previous systems of medicine. By this means he gained complete ascendancy, and his works, in turn, became the standard authorities, and thus continued for a period of about 1300 years. No one dared to question his high authority, nor to advance a single doctrine not sanctioned by his writings. It appears to have been the opinion of his followers, that he knew every thing pertaining to the art, that was worth knowing, and that nothing more remained to be discovered.

The writings of Galen are even quoted by some, at the present day, as good authority. He taught, as the fundamental principal of all medical science, that the human body is composed of four elements, to wit: "earth, air, fire and water." That in addition to these four elements, there are four humors, and that disease results in all cases, from a vitiated state of one or more of these humors. That life consisted of four qualities, namely, heat, cold, moisture and dryness. That health resulted from the normal condition of these qualities and humors, and that a contrary state produced disease.

His *Materia Medica*, framed to suit his pathological doctrines, was no less curious and singular, than his theory of disease.

About the year 1527, the doctrines of Paracelsus, like the light of a blazing meteor, shot forth over the darkened horizon of the profession, and overturned all the dogmas of former ages. His theories and fancies, however, only obtained for a short period, and proved of no great value, either to science or medicine. Being ardently devoted to the study of Alchemy, every thing in connection with his professional teachings must conform to the principles supposed to be supported by his pretended art.

The advent of Paracelsus at least served one good purpose. It broke the spell that had so long bound the profession in chains of superstition, and opened an avenue for the light of science.

The discoveries in Chemistry about this period, opened a new channel for speculation in the healing art. The neutralizing of alkalis and acids by combination, was seized upon as a favorable point upon which to base a theory. It was therefore supposed that life was a mere process of fermentation, that the whole phenomena of

health and disease could be explained and controlled upon the principle of action of these two chemical agencies, acids and alkalies.

In accordance with this view, it was claimed, that minerals and vegetables were endowed with one or the other of these properties, and that all that is necessary to preserve health, or restore the body to a healthy condition when sick, is, first : to observe correct rules in regard to the selection of food ; and second : to administer to the patient a remedy possessing opposite properties to that which caused the disease.

As the sun of science which had now dawned upon the world, shed forth its increasing light, those vague and ill defined notions respecting the cure of disease, came successively into disrepute, and those who had been the leaders, were compelled to abandon what the people would no longer tolerate. But the world was not yet to be redeemed from all the evils of a false system of medication.

Volumes might be written in giving an account of the various modifications of old theories, and the introduction of new ones, which have from time to time claimed the attention of the public. But the blame for the continuance of these evils, must not rest wholly upon the shoulders of those engaged in the practice of medicine, but the glory of its perpetuity should be about equally divided between the two classes, Doctors and people. Although it might be shown most conclusively, that from the days of Hippocrates to the present moment, no system of medication, was better than a false one ; on the one hand, physicians have claimed the right to administer the sickening dose, and on the other hand, the people have been willing to take their filthy nostrums, and to writhe under their life-destroying action; and among the strongest proofs that the doctor understood his business, and had prescribed the proper remedy, was this : "the medicine had a powerful effect, for it made the patient dreadful sick."

Not long since, a gentleman of wealth and high standing in society in this city, said in relation to this subject, "I pay my physician well for his services, and when I am sick I'll take whatever he pleases to give me, and ask no questions ; I trust myself wholly to his care and it is his business to restore me to health," And yet, this same gentleman would not thus blindly trust the life of his horse in the hands of a Farrier.

A correspondent to a late medical Journal, says in relation to the administration of emetics and cathartics, "I would not give a groat for a medicine that does not act upon functions designed to be acted

upon, and that in a manner, so that I can perceive its action and know it is performing its appropriate office.”

Finally, it is almost within the memory of the living, when surgeons, after amputating a limb, controlled the hemorrhage by the application of boiling pitch, or by burning the part with a red hot iron; and when Ambrose Pare proposed simply to tie the Arteries, the Physicians of Paris denounced him, and endeavored to suppress his improvement by the authority of government. The surgeons of the Parisian Hospitals, persisted for a long time in their barbarous practice, although more than half of their patients lost their lives, as well their limbs by the operation.

In the early part of the 18th century, George Ernst Stahl, a man of high literary and scientific attainments, and Professor in the University of Halle, became conspicuous as a medical reformer.

He saw the evils constantly attendant upon the practice of the so called healing art, and declared his conviction in relation to the use of deleterious drugs, most of which, together with the views and doctrines of his predecessors, he repudiated. The use of mercury, opium and the lancet, he denounced, and like all truly benevolent men, refused to administer to his fellows, that which he was convinced was a positive injury. He maintained that no medicine was preferable to dosing with deleterious drugs; but his wise councils prevailed only for a short time, the old doctrines of neutralization, ejection and blood letting, regained much of their former popularity, and became again the order of the day.

In the latter part of the 18th century, the brilliant genius of Hahnemann placed the medical profession upon a scientific basis.

Like Stahl, he became convinced of the worthlessness of the art, and retired from the profession in disgust. He, however, remained not long in obscurity, but boldly entered the field of investigation and experiment, placed his life as a living sacrifice upon the altar, developed and gave to the world a new science. The tree which was thus planted by his hand, in a soil enriched by all the scientific discoveries of the age, was watered by the hand of Priestnitz, warmed by the genial rays of the spirit of reformation, cultured and pruned by the zealous advocates of truth, is destined to take root in every clime, spread its refreshing branches over every country, and drop its soothing, healing balm, even at the door of every hamlet.

If the name of Columbus, who gave to the civilized world a new

continent, deserves to be held in remembrance, if the names of Bacon, Newton, Franklin, Davy, and their cotemporaries should be awarded a monument in the Temple of Fame, then should the name of Hahnemann stand high in the constellation of worthies, as one who has been among the greatest benefactors of the race.

Let it not be said that we are bestowing vain laudations upon the memory of Hahnemann, for his works praise him.

By reference to the most authentic and reliable statistics from hospitals both in Europe and America, we find the most convincing evidence in favor of Homœopathic treatment.

“During the time of the cholera in 1836, the Homœopathic Hospital at Vienna, was allowed to take in patients attacked with the disease, *only on one condition*, that two physicians of the old school appointed by government, should watch the cases, and make report upon the result. It cannot be supposed their report would be too favorable to the new system, and yet it appears from official returns, that while out of every hundred cholera patients, treated according to the old methods, about sixty died; only thirty-three out of every hundred died under the Homœopathic treatment. This is a proportion of two to one in favor of Homœopathy.

And so in that most obstinate disease, the inflammation of the lungs. According to the report of the Edinburgh Infirmary, the average of deaths is about thirty-five in every hundred cases. But in the Homœopathic Hospital in Vienna, the mortality is only seven in one hundred cases, of the same disease, making a difference of five to one in favor of Homœopathic treatment.

In 1837, when famine and disease were destroying the population of Ireland, the British Homœopathic Association determined to send one of their number to test the merits of the system, in some of the most wretched of the plague stricken districts.

The town of Bantry, near Cork, was selected as the theatre for operation.

In cases of Dysentery, treated Homœopathically, fourteen in a hundred died; but in the Bantry Union Hospital, thirty-six in every hundred died under Allopathic treatment.

In cases of fever under Homœopathic treatment, only *two* in one hundred died, but in the hospital, the number of deaths were *thirteen* in every hundred, under the old treatment. “So that out of every hundred cases of fever *eleven* might have been saved by Homœopathy, who died under Allopathic treatment., and as many as twenty

two out of every hundred cases of dysentery might thus also have been saved."

In one of the large hospitals established to receive the diseased Irish emigrants who fled to England, the superintending physicians, having no faith in any system of medication, determined to give no medicine. The patients were kept in bed, in clean, well ventilated apartments, and allowed no food but milk and water, and left the cure entirely to nature. The result of the experiment was, that out of 3000 fever patients, only ten in every one hundred died, a much lower rate than under the old treatment.

The comparison stands thus : Allopathic treatment (fever) fourteen in one hundred died ; of those who took no medicine, ten in one hundred died ; Homœopathic treatment, two in one hundred died. In cases of dysentery, the recoveries were two to one in favor of Homœopathy, and in cases of inflammation of the lungs five to one. So that from these statements, it would appear, that while many lives may be saved by Homœopathic treatment, the old Allopathic course of medication does absolutely more harm than good, that more patients recover by placing them in favorable conditions and leaving nature to do her own work, than by administering to them the usual drugs supposed to have a healing power."

Careful observation in New York City, Cincinnati, and other places in this country, go to confirm the foregoing statement.

"It is a significant fact, that long before Homœopathy was thought of, many of the most celebrated Physicians, after a long life spent in the practice of their art, acknowledged and recorded it in their writings, that they were uncertain whether all their skill and labor had not been vainly bestowed; whether their systems of medicine had not, upon the whole, been rather injurious than beneficial."

In conclusion, gentlemen, we learn from a careful examination of the whole subject, that previous to the development of the Homœopathic law of cure, the healing art had no higher claims for resting upon a scientific basis, than had other branches of physics ; as Astronomy, Geology, Chemistry, &c., previous to the days of Kepler Bacon, Werner, Stahl and their cotemporaries in the development of the leading branches of Physical Science ; whose discoveries form an important epoch in the world's history.

The law of cure thus developed, together with its relations to other departments of science, have been fully explained to you in the course of instruction you have received in this Institution.

You will go forth to your respective fields of labor to grapple with disease in all its forms, armed for the important work, not with empiricisms, but with a well defined and scientific system, which has stood the test of the most searching investigations for more than half a century.

We learn also from the records of the past, that the most perfect harmony prevails throughout nature in the various branches of science, and as the mind naturally delights in the discovery and contemplation of truth, you should remember that there is a wide field open for profitable investigation beyond the particular sphere of your professional duties. That next to the restoration and preservation of health, you should turn your attention to this vast domain of nature.

Here we see manifested the wisdom of the Creator, in harmoniously associating all these wonderful productions, and perpetuating them in immutable order, and in placing man in the midst of this ever moving scene, that he might reflect the various images of the Universe.

It is with man that the intelligence of created things began. In vain would the Earth open its bosom to show in the light of day, its rich and varied treasures, its precious stores of mineral wealth, in vain would the glittering diamond sparkle in the mine, or the limpid waters gush forth from the cool fountain, in vain were the unnumbered medals of creation spread abroad through earth and sea, the perfume of flowers and the music of birds wafted upon every breeze, in a word, all the sublime phenomena around us would be without value, without object, nature would not have been understood, if man had not been created to know and describe her. Truly it has been said that "*Science is man added to Nature!*"

Creation then has a voice, a value, a sense, and is worthy of our admiration. From the microscopic plant to the colossal productions of the vegetable kingdom, from the anamalcule, to the elephant or the whale; from the atom of sand to the world itself; 'man interrogates, he comprehends, he explains them all.'

The individual who enters a field, or strolls upon the bank of a stream, or roams through a forest, if he comprehends the elements of science, may read the pleasing story and acquire information at every step, But if ignorant of these living characters, this magnificent volume is of no value, for he cannot read its pages. Nature not only affords us the means of endless amusement, but teaches us

to discern the riches of the Earth, and to gather therefrom the means of ameliorating and improving the condition of *Man*.

Gentlemen, you are about to enter this field of labor, as the champions of a noble cause. Will you honor the profession you have chosen?

Remember, that it is the problem of life, to make life happy; that in your social intercourse with mankind, in your domestic relations, and in your professional duties, you should strew sweet flowers, and embellish life's path.

Remember, that those who may need your professional advice, must necessarily repose in you, their fullest confidence, and as you value your honor as men, or your reputation as physicians, never betray that confidence.

Be also kind to the poor, and never refuse to attend promptly and without pecuniary reward, to the call of those who are in the vale of poverty.

Remember also, that your opportunity for usefulness, will not be confined to your professional services. You may do much to smooth the rugged path of life, for the footsteps of your fellow traveler.

Be the friend and patron of youth, aid the young, by your wise councils, and help them in their efforts to acquire useful information. Aid them by means of the superior advantages placed in your hands in the study of the laws of life and health, and to read from the historical records of nature, those noble truths which tend to elevate the mind, "from Nature up to Nature's God."

Finally, remember that wherever you dwell you will leave your impress behind you, and if your course shall tell for the welfare of the future, you will find in the twilight of age a calm serenity known only to those who obey the precepts of wisdom.

Gentlemen, in behalf of the President and Trustees of this Institution, and my colleagues in the labors of the session now brought to a close, I bid you all an affectionate farewell, and may the blessing of Heaven attend you.

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* DR. DODGE, the occupant of this chair during the last Session, having resigned his place, the Trustees were able to procure the services of DR. PULTE in this most important branch of Medical Science.

The fourth annual session will commence on the first Monday in November, 1853
and will continue Eighteen weeks.

Fees for a full Course of Lectures.....	\$64,00
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HENRY KNAPP,.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
ISAAC G. STEWART,.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
ISAAC W. COMAN,.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
DAVID C. KEYS,.....	"

GRADUATES OF SESSION 1851-2.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
LEWIS BARNES,.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
DAVID T. BARR,.....	<i>New York.</i>
BENJAMIN W. BRICE,.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
AVERY P. CLARK,.....	"
CHARLES A. DAKE,.....	<i>New York.</i>
ISAAC L. DRAKE,.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
HIRAM C. DRIGGS,.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
JOHN M. EVANS,.....	<i>Ohio.</i>
GEORGE LLOYD FREEMAN,.....	<i>New York.</i>

JOSEPH MCFARLAND,	<i>Ohio.</i>
TERAH J. PATCHIN,	<i>New York.</i>
J. CHRISTY PETERSON,	" "
HENRY SHEFFIELD, JR.,	" "
FRANCIS W. SKILES,	<i>Maryland.</i>
JOHN H. THORP,	<i>Kentucky.</i>
JOHN N. WHEAT,	<i>Ohio.</i>
FRANCIS WOODRUFF,	<i>Michigan.</i>
HIRAM BEADLE,	<i>New York.</i>
MISS HELEN COOK,	<i>New York City.</i>
WILLIAM WOLCOTT,	<i>Michigan.</i>
JOHN A. WILLIAMS,	<i>Ia.</i>

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## GRADUATES OF SESSION 1852-3,

WITH SUBJECT OF THESIS.

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DR. JAMES M. JOHNSON,	<i>Erysipelas.</i>
M. W. CAMPBELL,	<i>Enteritis.</i>
ASA W. BROWN,	<i>The Conduct of Labor.</i>
C. W. TAYLOR,	<i>Fevers of New England.</i>
JOHN R. JEWETT,	<i>Intermittent Fever.</i>
PHILIP GOFF,	<i>Scarlatina.</i>
H. P. BURDICK,	<i>Curious Teeth.</i>
ALVIN A. LEWIS,	<i>Vis Vitae.</i>
SETH R. BECKWITH,	<i>Dietetics.</i>
A. R. BURRITT,	<i>The Nervous System.</i>
DR. SAMUEL LANDES,	
JAMES L. FULLER,	
DR. DANIEL J. GISH,	<i>Amenorrhœa.</i>
JEPHTHAE DAVIS,	<i>The various Systems of Medicine.</i>
BENJAMIN C. MACY,	<i>Hygiene.</i>
O. D. BOTSFORD,	<i>Cynanche Trachealis.</i>
DR. WM. H. HANFORD,	

DR. GEORGE LINGEN, *The correspondence between the Physical qualities of Sulphur and its Pathogenetic effects.*

WM. P. CROSS

DR. JOHN GRANGER, *Homœopathy considered in its relation with universal Analogy.*

DR. GEO. S. HILL,

C. L. RAWSON, *Medical Reform.*

D. S. VAN RENSSSELLAER,

JOSEPH WASTON, *Dysentery.*

THOMAS F POMEROY, *A law of cure as indicated by Nature.*

EUGENE BITELEY, ... *Comparison of the various Systems of Medicine.*

DR. SAMUEL B. BARLOW, *

DR. NATHAN A. KELLOGG, *

DR. E. W. TOWNSEND, *

DR. LORENZO D. FLEMMING, *

DR. WM. SHARP, *London, Eng.* *

DR. T. G. COMSTOCK, *

DR. JOHN G. TOMPKINS, *

DR. JOHN WHEELER, *

DR. C. W. ARNOLD, *

DR. THOMAS MILLER, *

DR. JOHN DETTWILLER, *

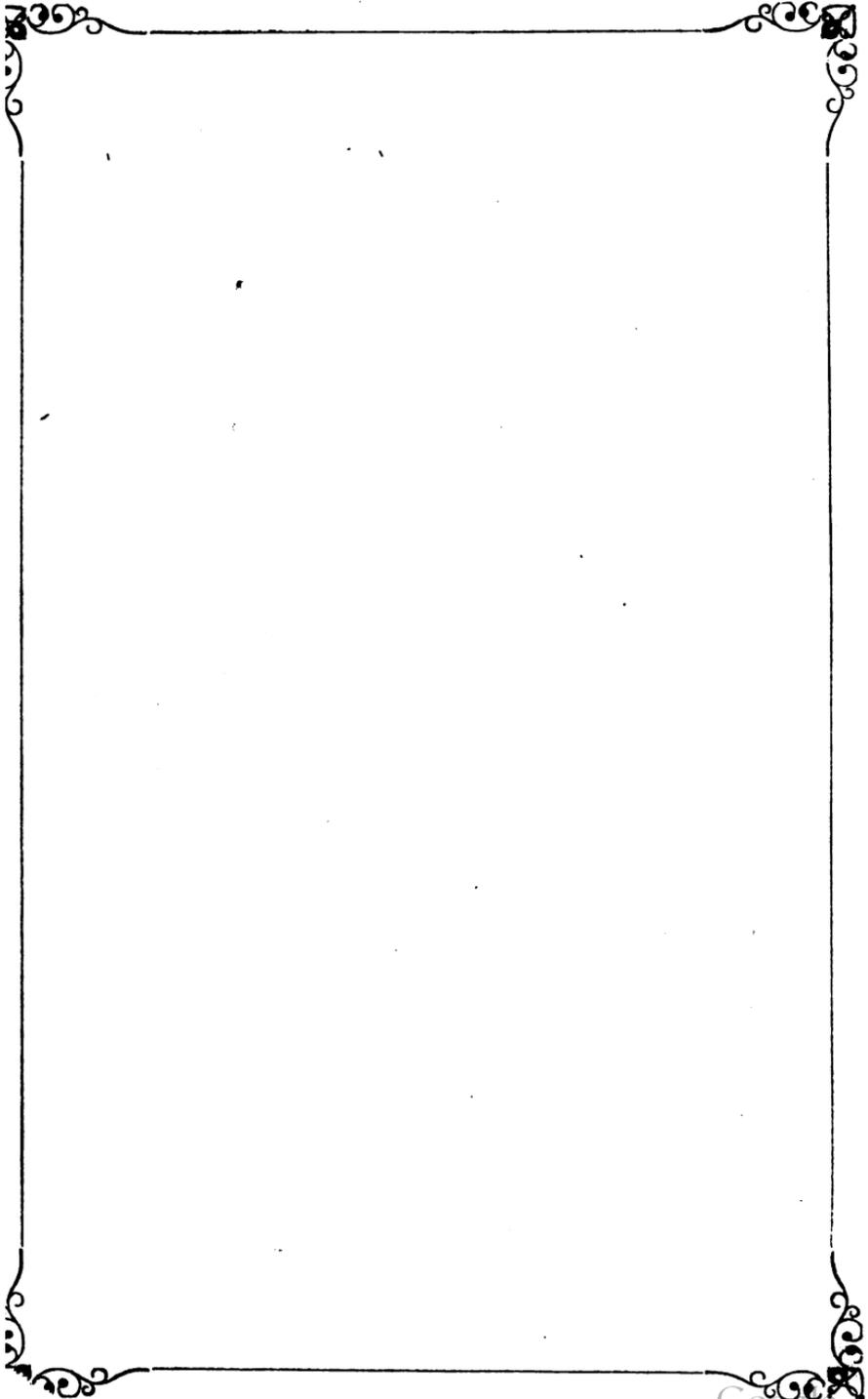
DR. NORMAN G. BURNHAM, *

* *Honorary Degeces.*

CATALOGUE
OF THE
FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
WESTERN COLLEGE
OF
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE,
AT CLEVELAND, OHIO;
TOGETHER WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE
FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.

CLEVELAND:
HARRIS & FAIRBANKS, PRINTERS, HERALD OFFICE, NO. 10, BANK STREET.

1854.



FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

HORATIO P. GATCHELL, M. D.,
Professor of General and Special Anatomy.*

HAMILTON L. SMITH, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology and Principles of Medicine.

STORM ROSA, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JOSEPH H. PULTE, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
Professor of Special Pathology and Practice of Medicine.

BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEHU BRAINERD, M. D.,
Professor of Medical Botany, Min. Tox., and Jurisprudence.



EUGENE BITELY, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

CHARLES D. WILLIAMS, M. D., DEAN.
JEHU BRAINERD, M. D., REGISTRAR.

* The Board very much regret that Prof. WITHERELL, who has formerly held this chair, has been induced (from an increase of professional duties) to resign a post he has so ably filled, but it is hoped that the acknowledged ability of his successor will, in a great measure, compensate for the loss which the Institution would otherwise have sustained.

BOARD OF MEDICAL CENSORS.

A. F. BISSELL, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	TOLEDO, O.
JOHN TEFT, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	NORWALK, O.
HORATIO ROBINSON, SEN.,	M. D.,	-	-	-	AUBURN, N. Y.
EDWARD BAYARD, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	NEW YORK CITY.
SAMUEL B. BARLOW, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	NEW YORK CITY.
JAMES H. COULTER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	COLUMBUS, O.
GEO. E. SHIPMAN, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	CHICAGO, ILL.
A. O. BLAIR, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	NEWARK, O.
T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	ST. LOUIS, MO.
H. F. BENNETT, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
J. F. WHITTLE, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	NASHUA, N. Y.
E. T. FOOT, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	N. HAVEN, CT.
S. L. FLAGG, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	BOSTON, MASS.
J. M. CUMMINGS, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	PORTLAND, ME.
S. B. THAYER, M. D.,	-	-	-	-	DETROIT, MICH.

WESTERN COLLEGE

OF

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

THE Fifth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of November, and continue eighteen weeks.

TERMS.

Matriculation, - - - - -	\$5,00
Lecture fees for all the chairs, - - - - -	65,00—\$70,00
Graduation Fee, - - - - -	25,00
Demonstrator's Ticket, - - - - -	5,00— 30,00

Total fees for full Course, - - - - - \$100,00

All candidates for Graduation must have taken the Demonstrator's ticket once.

(Material for the Dissecting Room will be furnished in the early part of the session.)

Graduates of this Institution will be admitted to all the Lectures, upon the payment of the matriculation fee alone.

Graduates from other Institutions will be admitted upon the payment of twenty-five dollars Lecture Fee, in addition to the Matriculation.

All candidates for Graduation must possess a good preliminary education, and give satisfactory evidence of a good moral character ; must have attended two full courses of Medical Lectures, one of which must have been in this

Institution. It is, however, provided, that satisfactory evidence of four years reputable practice, shall be considered as an equivalent for one term in any other Medical Institution.

It has been the aim of the Trustees of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, to make the experience of each year tributary to the improvement of the next, and thus render the Course of Instruction one of constantly increasing value. In accordance with this aim, each Session of the College has witnessed some improvement in its Course, as compared with that of its predecessor. With a view to promoting, still further, the efficiency of the School under their supervision, they have determined to dispense with all studies not immediately pertaining to a medical education.

It is well known to every educated physician that in the great and constantly increasing extent of medical science, the student has, during his attendance upon lectures, no time to spare for general science; that all the time thus spent is necessarily withdrawn from subjects that pertain directly to his profession.

The Trustees have, therefore, abolished the chair of Chemistry, as pertaining rather to general than to medical education—to the University than to the strictly Medical School—and as interrupting, in the latter, the unity of its course, in which every thing should be seen to bear directly upon a professional education.

When this chair was instituted in Medical Schools, prescriptions prevailed of crude drugs in a compound state, and it was deemed a matter of great importance to mix these drugs in accordance with their chemical compatibility. Now, by well-educated physicians, not only are medicines administered in an attenuated, but also in an

uncompounded state. When this chair was instituted, a chemical education could, with comparative difficulty, be obtained out of a Medical School. Now Chemistry is taught not only in Universities and Academies, but its rudiments may be learned even in our primary schools.

The Trustees have sought, also, in the arrangement of the Course, to effect an important improvement in the order in which subjects are presented to the mind of the Student. In the ordinary Course he enters upon the study of the fundamental and practical branches at the same time. In attendance upon the chairs of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Practice, he listens to lectures upon injuries to and deranged action of parts, of whose structure and functions he has as yet learned nothing from the chairs of Anatomy and Physiology, and to lectures upon the administration of medicines, of whose curative relations he has learned nothing from the chair of *Materia Medica*; so that to the Student his first course of lectures upon the practical branches is comparatively lost. To obviate this difficulty, the chairs of Anatomy, Physiology and *Materia Medica* will, in future, occupy the former half, and the chairs of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Practice, the latter half of the session, while the chair of Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence will occupy a portion of each week during the entire session. With this arrangement the student will enter upon the departments of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Practice, fresh from the chairs of Anatomy, Physiology and *Materia Medica*, thoroughly versed in their facts and principles, and fully qualified to appreciate all the allusions of the practical chairs to these fundamental branches.

Another advantage, of no small importance, accruing to the student from this arrangement, will be that he will be able to read to some purpose during his course. Under the existing arrangement, the multiplicity and variety of subjects is such as to confuse the mind, and to preclude

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

the idea of daily reading upon them all. The simplicity of our present course entirely obviates this difficulty, and enables the student to read profitably.

In view of the enumerated advantages, the Trustees believe the proposed arrangement to be superior not only to their previous order, but to that of any other existing College.

Five hours will be occupied daily by lectures, except on Saturday, which will be, in part, devoted to Clinics.

ASA MAHAN, *President.*

W. H. BURRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Cleveland, March, 1854.

NAMES OF STUDENTS.

FOURTH SESSION.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
James Melrose, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
James W. Johnson, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
George W. Foote, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
Richard G. Nye, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
D. A. Cheever, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
Francis T. McLain, - - - - -	<i>Canada West.</i>
Gilbert C. Field, - - - - -	<i>Canada West.</i>
William Springer, - - - - -	<i>Canada West.</i>
Henry Perlewitz, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Henry Bowen, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
D. H. Reed, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
James A. Knight, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
Louis Dornberg, - - - - -	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
A. C. Barlow, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Harvey Bradley, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Henry Thomas, - - - - -	<i>England.</i>
J. K. Morton, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
E. L. Lakin, - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>
G. W. Holdridge, - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>
R. C. Willcutt, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
S. A. Edson, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Cornelius C. White, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Philip Austin, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Elisha Hill, - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE.

NAMES.

RESIDENCE.

J. H. Woodbury, - - - - -	<i>N. Hampshire.</i>
Norman N. Getman, - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>
Darius D. Joslin, - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>
Dr. J. W. Hough, - - - - -	<i>Mississippi.</i>
J. J. Sturges, - - - - -	<i>Kentucky.</i>
S. B. Williams, - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>
T. D. Stowe, - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>
R. W. Spangler, - - - - -	<i>Indiana.</i>
C. A. Jaeger, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
C. S. Woodruff, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
E. H. Barry, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
P. H. Worley, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
S. C. Whiting, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Henry Sheffield, Jr., - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>
A. J. Sawyer, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i> ¹
W. W. Gray, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
James Galloway, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
E. T. Blanchard, - - - - -	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
J. A. Blanchard, - - - - -	<i>Pennsylvania.</i>
T. C. Coxhead, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
W. B. Chamberlain, - - - - -	<i>N. Hampshire.</i>
William A. Jones, - - - - -	<i>N. Hampshire.</i>
Israel P. Chase, - - - - -	<i>N. Hampshire.</i>
Franklin Wixson, - - - - -	<i>New York.</i>
George W. Warren, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Charles King, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
S. S. Wheeler, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
W. H. Bacon, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
Perry E. Johnson, - - - - -	<i>Illinois.</i>
G. W. Storm, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
John B. Walters, - - - - -	<i>England.</i>
Samuel Eadon, - - - - -	<i>England.</i>
S. W. Green, - - - - -	<i>Ohio.</i>
J. J. Youlin, - - - - -	<i>New Jersey.</i>

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
George Owen, - - - - -	Ohio.
A. Plympton, - - - - -	Ohio.
A. Bagley, - - - - -	Ohio.
R. B. Leach, - - - - -	Ohio.
Dr. Morrel, - - - - -	Ohio.
Dr. C. Kendrick, - - - - -	Texas.
Dr. S. M. Cate, - - - - -	Maine.
Wm. H. Dake, - - - - -	Pennsylvania.
Wm. Thompson, - - - - -	Ohio.

GRADUATES FOR 1853-4.

NORMAN N. GETMAN, - - - - -	NEW YORK.
RICHARD G. NYE, - - - - -	ILLINOIS.
GEORGE W. FOOTE, - - - - -	ILLINOIS.
J. KILBY MORTON, - - - - -	OHIO.
ELIZABETH T. BLANCHARD, - - - - -	PENNSYLVANIA.
J. A. BLANCHARD, - - - - -	PENNSYLVANIA.
JAMES MELROSE, - - - - -	ILLINOIS.
ELSIE H. BARRY, - - - - -	OHIO.
C. C. WHITE, - - - - -	OHIO.
R. W. SPANGLER, - - - - -	INDIANA.
HENRY BOWEN, - - - - -	OHIO.
T. D. STOWE, - - - - -	OHIO.
W. B. CHAMBERLAIN, - - - - -	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
A. I. SAWYER, - - - - -	OHIO.
G. C. FIELD, - - - - -	CANADA WEST.
C. A. JAEGER, - - - - -	ILLINOIS.
I. P. CHASE, - - - - -	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
W. A. JONES, - - - - -	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
F. T. McLAIN, - - - - -	CANADA WEST.
SUSAN A. EDSON, - - - - -	OHIO.

WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
S. S. WHEELER, - - - - -	OHIO.
W. H. BACON, - - - - -	OHIO.
FRANKLIN WIXSON, - - - - -	NEW YORK.
A. PLYMPTON, - - - - -	OHIO.
W. H. DAKE, - - - - -	PENNSYLVANIA.
P. E. JOHNSON, - - - - -	ILLINOIS.
SAMUEL EADON, - - - - -	ENGLAND.
J. B. WALTERS, - - - - -	ENGLAND.
GEORGE W. BARKER, - - - - -	OHIO.
J. J. YOULIN, - - - - -	NEW JERSEY.
S. M. CATE, - - - - -	MAINE.
CARROLL KENDRICK, - - - - -	TEXAS.
W. W. GRAY, - - - - -	OHIO.

HONORARY DEGREES.

DR. PAUL WOLF, - - - - -	GERMANY.
DR. VON BOENNINGHAUSEN, - - - - -	GERMANY.
DR. DRYSDALE, - - - - -	ENGLAND.
PROF. DR. HENDERSON, - - - - -	ENGLAND.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

MICHIGAN

INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY:

THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION,

AND AN

ADDRESS

DELIVERED ON THE OCCASION.

PONTIAC:

W. M. THOMPSON, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

1847,



PROCEEDINGS

Of the Homœopathic State Convention, and the Constitution
and By Laws of the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy.

MINUTES .

At a convention of Homœopathic Physicians held pursuant to call, at Ann Arbor, Oct. 20, 1847.

Present, Drs. Lamb, Blackwood, Meacham, Van Dusen, Jeffries, Dodge and Wheaton. Dr. Lamb of Pontiac was called to the Chair, and Dr. Wheaton of Detroit appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft a Constitution and By Laws for a State Homœopathic Society, and Drs. Jeffries, Blackwood and E. D. Burr were appointed said committee.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a Constitution and By Laws.

Resolved, That this convention act on each clause separately. Whereupon the following Preamble, Constitution and By Laws were so acted upon and adopted.

Michigan Institute of Homœopathy.

P R E A M B L E .

Whereas, The undersigned Homœopathic Physicians of the State of Michigan, firmly believe : First, In the universality of the therapeutic law, "Similia similibus curantur."

Secondly, In the superior efficiency and safety of pure Homœopathic practice, in contradistinction to every other system or combination of systems.

Thirdly, In the greater certainty and curative effects of pure unmixed and uncombined medicines, and that the processes of Trituration, Dilution and Succession, are important means of developing the inherent therapeutic power of the crude drug.

Therefore, In accordance with this belief, and to carry out these principles, we deem it expedient, and do adopt the following Constitution and By Laws.

C O N S T I T U T I O N .

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be denominated "THE MICHIGAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY."

ARTICLE II.

The objects of this Institute shall be, the advancement of medical science, and the diffusion of the principles and practice of Homœopathy.

ARTICLE III.

This Institute shall be composed of the undersigned Homœopathic Physicians, and of such others as may be chosen in conformity with its By Laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Institute shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be chosen at the annual meeting, with such duties as the By Laws shall ordain, and to hold their offices for one year, or until others shall be appointed.

ARTICLE V.

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of all the members present at any annual meeting of the Institute, provided that notice of such alteration or amendment shall have been given in writing, at a previous annual meeting of the Institute.

B Y - L A W S .

1. This Institute shall hold an annual meeting, the second Wednesday after the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, at such place as may be agreed upon from time to time.

2. The officers of this Institute shall be elected at the annual meeting by ballot, and a majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a choice.

3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Institute, to preserve order therein, to put all questions, announce the decisions, and appoint committees, and with the Secretary and Treasurer, sign and issue certificates of membership.

4. It shall be the duty of the Vice President to officiate and act as President in the absence of the President.

5. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings, answer all letters addressed to the Institute, open and maintain such correspondence as may tend to advance its interests, to give proper notice of the meetings of the Institute, to notify members of their election, and with the President, sign certificates of membership.

6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the Institute, to make all necessary disbursements, and report at the annual meeting in writing.

7. Any person who shall have pursued a regular course of **Medical Studies**, and who is an avowed and acknowledged practitioner of **Homœopathy**, and shall have obtained a certificate of two members of the Institute as to his good moral character and general standing, addressed to the committee on elections, and by them found properly qualified in the **Theory and Practice of Homœopathy**, and so reported to the Institute, may be elected a member thereof.

8. A committee of elections consisting of three members, shall be appointed by the President at each annual meeting, who shall act as such one year, or until others are appointed, whose duty shall be to receive credentials of candidates, and report such as may be found properly qualified, to the Institute for election.

9. Any person so recommended, may become a member, and entitled to a certificate of membership, by receiving a two-thirds vote of the members at any annual meeting, signing the Constitution and By Laws, and paying two dollars into the Treasury.

10. A Bureau for the Improvement of the **Materia Medica** shall be appointed at the annual meeting.

11. The present members of the Institute shall constitute the Bureau until the next annual meeting.

12. All moneys to defray the necessary expenses of the Institute shall be assessed upon the members.

13. Special meetings may be called by the President on application in writing of five members of the Institute.

14. These By Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of a majority of members present at any annual meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS .

1. Organization of the meeting.
2. Reading of the Minutes of the last session.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Reading of Communications.
8. Miscellaneous business.

The following members were unanimously elected officers, to hold their offices until the next annual meeting, or until others are appointed:

C. A. LAMB, President,
 THO'S BLACKWOOD, Vice President,
 P. M. WHEATON, Secretary,
 JOHN ELLIS, Treasurer.

LEWIS DODGE, Adrian,	} Com. on Elections.
C. A. JEFFRIES, Michigan,	
A. VAN DUSEN, Birmingham.	

On motion, Dr. C. A. Lamb was appointed to deliver an address at the next annual meeting.

On motion, Drs. Lamb, Wheaton and Van Dusen were appointed delegates to attend the next annual meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

On motion, Resolved, That each member of this Institute shall in January, annually address to each of the other members or firms, a letter reporting his experience in the treatment of the most important diseases.

On motion, Resolved, That the following remedies be provided by the different members of this Institute, and reported upon at the next meeting: *Cornus florida*, (box wood,) *Ostrya virginica*, (iron wood,) *Zanthoxylum fraxineum*, (prickly ash,)

and that species of *Aranea* which inhabits cellars. [It is recommended that the Saturated tincture of the bark of the above named plants be used in the provings, and the first and second triturations of the *Aranea*, or black spider.]

On motion, Resolved, that the next annual meeting be held at Jackson.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at Jackson, the fourth Wednesday in June, 1848, at one o'clock, P. M.

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

LAMB, C. A., M. D.	Pontiac.
BLACKWOOD, THO'S., M. D.	Ann Arbor.
MEACHAM, W. P., Dr.	Pontiac.
VAN DUSEN, A., M. D.	Birmingham.
JEFFRIES, CHA'S., M. D.	Michigan.
COWLES, E. W., M. D.	Adrian.
DODGE, LEWIS, Dr.	Adrian.
ELLIS, JOHN, M. D.	Detroit.
WHEATON, P. M., M. D.	Detroit.
JEWETT, JOHN R., M. D.	Lyons.

A D D R E S S .

When anything new and important is brought before the world, it becomes the discoverer and his adherents to bear all opposition with patience, and to be extremely patient under the necessity of ample and oft repeated elucidations. What is plain and incontrovertible truth to one acquainted with the evidence in the case, may appear chimerical to the uninitiated. Even what are now to us all, the most easily believed and demonstrated facts in physical science, have been rejected in times past by the learned and the ignorant, and their advocacy even prosecuted as a crime by the wisdom of the law. We are all now familiar with the persecutions of Galileo, arising from his declaring that the earth revolved around the sun. His doctrine was declared by the leaders of the Church to be rank heresy, by philosophers to be ridiculous absurdity, and by the mass of mankind to be contrary to common sense. But repeated observations and reiterated demonstrations, have long since compelled a wondering world to place Galileo among the intellectual princes of philosophy.

This one illustration will suffice to impress upon us a valuable lesson and exhibit in a vivid light the opposition that may be expected, from the learned and the ignorant, to discoveries in physical science, which correct the obvious by the true revelation of the occult. Lest any should be alarmed by the use of these words, we will, in passing barely remark, that they are not used in any cabalistic, or occult sense, but according to their strict and most literal meaning.

Before speaking at all upon the subject of Homœopathy, we would crave your attention to a hasty glance at some of the well known and universally admitted wonders of nature; so that having distinctly before our view, what we know of the more subtle operations of the material creation, we may have some data by which to dissect the reasonableness of the prejudice, both of the learned and the unlearned, concerning this new science of medicine.

Most of the obvious effects of nature are produced by matter in large and compound masses. Thus a continent, as it were, of atmospheric air is put in motion, and the mighty ocean is caused to heave his foaming billows, and the main is lashed by the warring elements. The mind is struck with awe by the grand battle of the air, the water, and the land. And here very generally the mind rests, in simple contemplation of the magnificent scene. But the philosopher goes back of these great effects of secondary causes, and enquires into the more hidden PRIMARY causes, and finds a chain which runs back, link by link, until it is lost in a profundity beyond even the amazing powers of the human intellect.

The ship is borne like an arrow along the stormy sea, by the rushing winds, and may be she is dashed to pieces upon the iron-bound coast, and a hundred souls are, as by a stroke, commissioned to the hosts of the spirit world. How often does the common observer look back to the PRIMARY causes that here operate, and view the subtle, intangible and infinitely divisible material substance heat, as the great moving cause of all these terrible convulsions?

It is certainly held by all men that all gases and what are called the imponderable bodies, are properly material substances. How gross must they be then to come within the scope of current philosophy? and how near do they often come to

entering the confines of "physical transcendentalism"? The atmosphere and all gaseous bodies are known to be extremely subtle—their atomic particles to be in a state of surprizing subdivision, even in their natural condition. But there are certain phenomena of the air-pump that deserve attention. When the best constructed pump has produced an almost perfect vacuum, there still remains an immensely small proportion of the air, which it originally contained, and this remnant is **EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED** in every part of the receiver. And, where has been found the limit of this power of expansion?

Again, it is known that chemical analysis can detect no difference in the composition of the common air, on the mountain or in the miasmatic valley; and yet a difference exists, which is fearfully manifested in the production of disease and death. But how is this? Is it not matter which constitutes this dreadful difference? Surely it is, but the bungling tests of the chemical art are too gross to detect this "transcendental" matter. But these are nevertheless unquestioned truths.

If a small receiver of carbonic acid—the heaviest of the gases—is emptied in a large room, the gas in a short time becomes equally distributed throughout the whole room, and soon by the changing of the air mingles with the atmosphere in general solution. Yet this distribution in a large room is gross compared with that which exists in the general mass of the atmosphere. It holds continually in solution a portion of this gas, which aids in all the operations of vegetable and animal organic existence; but which in a separated or aggregate state almost instantly destroys life. But the transcendentalism of the atmosphere does not stop short at this. It is known to hold mineral substances in a state of still more attenuated solution—such as **AMMONIA**. This latter substance is combined with the vapor of water which is diffused throughout every

portion of the air, and likewise tends to the support of organic life. This sub-division or solution transcends the most ultra doctrines or discoveries of Homœopathy.

But, we have still further facts of a similar character.—Learned chemists, by the aid of caloric have reduced various solid substances to a gaseous state, and by abstracting it have converted gases and liquids into solids; and some of them have even inferred that it is possible with this agent to effect such a change in all substances, that are not too-subtle in their known state to elude the rough grasp of chemistry. The effect of this agent upon water and other liquids in the ordinary operations of nature is well known—a certain quantity of it holding the substance in a liquid form, and a certain less quantity allowing it to assume a solid form. Now, how is this? It is not pretended that the water is altered in its composition by being changed to a liquid from a solid state. The caloric then must constitute a kind of neutral medium, effecting by its intimate affinity for and distribution amongst all the particles of the mass, a greater atomic subdivision. And, when the same agent in a still greater excess converts the liquid into vapor, with an almost infinite power of equal expansion, the process becomes still more manifest.

The lightning scathes the sturdy oak in an instant, and eludes all pursuit and the most diligent search. This same amazing agent, will pass through, or over, we know not how, an iron wire stretched around the globe in a space of time almost beyond or beneath the powers of observation. At the same time it is diffused in a state that escapes our notice throughout the atmosphere, and perhaps also, as the great Euler long since contended, through all space and all matter.

Magnetism, too, presents us with a class of phenomena no less wonderful than electricity. It pervades the whole earth,

giving to it what is called polarity. And it is found to contribute their polarity to the atoms of substances, which freely arrange themselves into the marvellous forms of crystalization. How does this mighty agent operate? Whence does it come? Who can measure, weigh, or analyze it? With electricity and magnetism are associated, in some strange and mysterious way, those other imponderables, light and heat. So close is the relation that many believe they are but one substance, in different states, or combinations.

We have no belief to express upon this point, as it is not consistent with Homœopathic doctrines to believe anything until amply proved by conclusive evidence. And the acknowledged facts in relation to these imponderable bodies are abundantly sufficient to excite our wonder and amazement. How subtle, how infinitely divisible are these substances, and yet they must be admitted to be nothing else than true material bodies. And although so attenuated, how wonderful is their power!

There is another class of material bodies which have justly compelled the most learned to acknowledge the limits of their knowledge, and stand still and admire the subtle art and depth of wisdom manifested in the works of creation. We refer to what are called MIASMATA. Persons often speak of miasma, as if there was but one substance bearing this title, and THAT what is termed MARSH miasm. But it is beyond dispute that there are a vast number, entirely different in their effects, and therefore different in their properties, and of course in their constitution.

The miasm which produces intermittent fever, that which produces yellow fever, those producing typhus fever, cholera, plague, and even scarlet fever are known to exist in nature, and not necessarily to be derived from a diseased organism. They are inhaled with the atmospheric air, yet none of the

senses, or even chemical tests can detect them. And yet they are undoubtedly material substances.

Besides these there are the miasmata of measles, mumps, chicken pox and small pox, which, so far as is certainly known, are communicated alone by the diseased organism. But how are they communicated? Not by contact, necessarily, but by the atmosphere. And yet, no chemical tests can detect the poison in the air of the most impregnated room. The miasm is so subtle that it can only be known by its terrible effects. How amazing is its attenuation! And no limit can be assigned to its power of producing its specific effects.

It is not by any means certain that these different species of miasm are simple elementary substances. It is not even certain that they are not substances in an attenuated form, with which we are quite familiar in a concentrated state. Many suppose that the marsh miasm is nothing else than sulphureted hydrogen gas, which is known to be a compound body. It is more probable, we think, that it is another compound body—light carbureted hydrogen gas. Nothing however is known on the subject, although either of these substances is capable of attenuation enough to become an intangible miasma, merely by its solution in the atmosphere.

We have not yet done, however, with the wonders of nature. One of the five senses is adapted to detecting the odor of bodies. Now this odor is certainly a physical emanation of matter from the body itself. Some substances will emit a strong odor for years without any sensible diminution of their bulk. A small piece of musk will perfume a large chamber for a vast length of time, without any sensible change in its power or in the quantity of the substance itself. How this is, no one knows, or pretends to know; but the fact stands, the subject of belief, and incontestable. When we contemplate the

almost universal power of material substances to emit an odor PECULIAR to each one, and that these odors are undoubtedly material substances, we are at once struck with the power of attenuation possessed by matter. If you contend or imagine that odors are not MATERIAL emanations, you do then verily enter the field of "physical transcendentalism."

We have now marshaled some of the phenomena of nature, which have been the wonder of the world and a stumbling-block to philosophers. Yet all men believe the facts, although they are wholly unable to explain them or tell how they are true. It is a remarkable fact, that all men believe a great number of facts, of the manner of which facts, or how they are true, why they are true, and their efficient causes, they know absolutely nothing. The most commonly observed facts of nature, as will appear by a contemplation of what has been before said, are of this description. It is then of essential importance that we do not act upon one subject, upon principles which we never dream of applying to others. We cannot believe anything that we do not know upon good evidence. We may know a fact to exist, without knowing anything about the manner of the fact; and we may therefore believe the fact and believe nothing whatever about the manner of the fact.

We have now one preliminary observation to make, directly applicable to the subject of Homœopathy: It is this, that what we have before mentioned of the operations of nature, are not adduced as proofs of the truth of our system. We consider the attempt to prove it by abstract argument, or by analogy from other scientific facts, as equally absurd with the attempt, frequently undertaken, to disprove it in a similar manner. We have mentioned a few well known wonders of nature, which the intelligent reader will, in the sequel, know well how to apply. He will find that all addresses to popular or

learned prejudice on the subject are as unphilosophical as they are unjust. He will discover that abstractly, there is nothing in the exclusive, true and essential doctrines of the Homœopathic system, so difficult to believe as are those very acknowledged facts in nature. He will see at a glance that the pretence that the facts alleged, are "incredible, or contrary to common sense," can only be the dictate of ignorant prejudice, or a dishonest disposition to impose upon mankind.

Some fifty years since, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, a young physician of acknowledged scientific attainments, of irreproachable character and great intellectual capacities, becoming sick of the imperfections of the current healing art, applied his mind to the possibility of its reformation or improvement. He set to work with no theories different from those which he had learned in the established schools. His philosophical notions were formed after the Baconian mould. His investigations were to proceed upon the plan of the *NOVUM ORGANUM*—to observe facts, arrange them, and draw the necessary inferences. So wedded was he to the system of philosophy styled Baconian, and which has opened the way to the glorious progress of modern science, that he styled the work, published several years afterwards and developing his discoveries, the *ORGANON OF MEDICINE*. Taking up with the hints thrown out by one or more distinguished medical writers, that the only true way to understand the relation between remedial agents and disease, was to observe their effects in the healthy organism, he set himself diligently to the painful work of making such observations.

He made repeated experiments with *PERUVIAN BARK*, and found it with certainty to produce symptoms similar to those for which it had been considered a specific remedy. He went through with the other, so called, specifics of the old school,

with precisely the same results, in every instance. Here certainly was a vastly curious and interesting fact established, with regard to these specifics. And it was surely sufficient to impel any rational mind to enlarge the sphere of experiment and observation.

He consequently tried substances, not of the class of specifics, which he found to produce certain effects. And precisely such deranged action arising from other morbid causes, he and all his followers since have found to be curable by these very substances. This rule has never been known to prove faulty.

But it may be asked—if this be true, why can any one die under Homœopathic treatment? We answer, and it is sufficient for the purpose, that the rule, and any rule of cure must be limited by the vital powers of the organism. To say that arsenic will cure symptoms similar to those which it will produce, is not to say that because it will produce death, it will bring a dead man to life.

Hahnemann employed every possible means to arrive at correct results. He made the trials of medicinal agents upon himself, and upon several persons, of different ages, sexes and temperaments. All the states of the individual, previous to the administration of the medicine were written down, and continued observations made afterwards, for hours, days and weeks, and all carefully reduced to writing. The observations were not confined to the more obvious symptoms, such as gastric derangement, or the condition of the bowels; but every part of the human organism received equal attention. The observations were made with a pains-taking, careful study, and perseverance, probably never equalled in any scientific investigation.

Finding it necessary, to avoid danger, in the experiments with some substances, to give a very small dose, he resorted

to simple dilutions. But still finding the doses too strong, he resorted to further dilutions. He discovered that scarcely any substance lost any of its specific effects by this process, whilst some developed new effects, and some even exerted an increased power. The dilutions consisted either in simple solutions in water and alcohol, or a trituration of the substance in a mortar, with a proportion of pure sugar, as a neutral substance. He found, by experience, that in these dilutions (we use the term for convenience sake to include triturations) the medicines generally operated more satisfactorily in curing similar symptoms, to those which they would produce, than more powerful doses. He found that the curative efficiency of a dose of medicine did not depend upon its absolute weight or quantity, or its power to produce its direct and specific effects. It was discovered, as might be expected, that a powerful dose of medicine to a sick person, whose symptoms were similar to those which the medicine would produce, as for instance Ipecac, in vomiting, Belladonna in inflammation of the Brain, Opium in Congestion of the Brain and Apoplexy, Strychnine in Convulsions and threatening Paralysis, would generally occasion unpleasant and often dangerous aggravations of the disease. Here the use of the forms of medicine, often styled in derision, "infinitesimal," were found indispensable. Could anything be arrived at in a more strictly inductive and philosophical mode?

Some of the results of the triturations and dilutions, are so remarkable, and so little known to the world at large that we will mention them in this place. By taking one grain of gold leaf and triturating it for two hours in a porcelain mortar, with one hundred grains of pure sugar of milk, and then triturating one grain of the mixture with another hundred grains of the sugar, and then one grain of the product with another hun-

dred of the sugar, it was found that the gold had become so far subdivided into its atomic elements or particles, that it was perfectly soluble in alcohol or water. Here is an experiment to which Hahnemann has challenged the world, and it is as capable of an easy test as any other whatever. There can be no mistake about it—the gold cannot be lost, except by evaporation, and such a supposition is far more “transcendental” than the actual fact. Besides, the third trituration is found to possess certain distinct medicinal properties, peculiar to itself, and which the native metal, from its insoluble properties, is incapable of manifesting. The same phenomena were observed of other insoluble substances, such as charcoal and silex.

The degree of atomic division, or expansion produced by these three triturations is easily understood, if expressed in numerical characters—100 multiplied by 100=10,000, and 10,000 multiplied by 100=1,000,000, which expresses the relation between the absolute quantity of the medicinal substance in the trituration and in its original form. When it is stated that this process was carried by Hahnemann, with common medicinal agents up to the thirtieth degree, it seems truly wonderful. But let us imagine the difference between a grain of metallic gold, and the same quantity diffused until it is no more dense than atmospheric air, to say nothing of miasms or of odors, and we see at once that it is absurd to reason against it from analogy.

After having fairly and indubitably established these discoveries, this prince of philosophers and first of honest men, boldly published them to the world and challenged its investigation. Instead of keeping his secret and speculating upon it, for selfish purposes, as he could easily have done, he developed the whole to the public and confidently said to all men, “Do as I have done, and you will obtain my results!”

In a very few years the discoverer of the great Homœopathic law obtained a sufficient variety of symptoms, with the aid of assistants, to control all the diseases commonly supposed to be under the control of medicines. But his indefatigable mind was not to rest upon its past labors, however stupendous. He spent many years in the investigation of chronic diseases ; and obtained the power of eradicating them from the human system, within the limits before mentioned—the vital powers of the organism. This phrase may be sufficiently explained in its application, by the passing remark, that a cure is manifestly impracticable, when the constitution is so far destroyed that there is nothing on which to construct a healthy organism. Some obscurity of expression must be tolerated, when we cannot indulge in explanations.

The result of these long years of study, of suffering and observation, was the publication of an elaborate work on chronic diseases, embracing a treatise and the full provings of the chronic or “anti-psoric” medicines. What THEORIES Hahnemann advanced, it is of no consequence to enquire, or whether they be sound or false, or even doubtful. Certain it is, that his PRACTICAL results are true and may be relied upon.

After Hahnemann published his discoveries, men of learning and ability repeated his experiments, and fully verified them : and this process may be repeated by any intelligent person who really has any honest desire to know the truth. Many medicinal substances were experimented upon, which Hahnemann had not proved ; and the same has been done up to the present hour, and always with similar results. So that at this time there are no less than three hundred different remedies in the Homœopathic Materia Medica. The particularity, the comprehensiveness and the analytical accuracy of the records of medicinal effects very far transcend anything hereto-

fore known in medical writings. A catalogue of symptoms and classes of symptoms has been obtained, which the common reader would suppose to infinitely outnumber those which are manifested in the numerous disorders which afflict the human race. And the most experienced practitioner finds to his delight a record of such morbid phenomena as he has sought for in vain through the heterogeneous writings of the ancient school of medicine. The whole system of practical medicine, as well as that of nosology, which is necessarily inseparable from it, has taken such a living form, that the student may admire its beauty, and with courage and energy pursue his search after certain, consistent and truly scientific knowledge.

But without stopping to indulge in admiration, by the way, we must pursue our theme. The illustrious discoverer of the new system was obliged to abandon his own country. The rational mind would at once suppose that a thorough investigation into his pretended discoveries was instituted, and that the learned men were unable to discover their truth. No such thing was done. A law existed prohibiting the dispensing of medicines by any but licensed apothecaries. A modification of this law could not be procured, and therefore Hahnemann was under the necessity of finding a land where more liberal principles prevailed. He found a shelter, and the knowledge of his principles spread abroad.

Now the city of Leipsic, from which he was driven, is the very central mart for Homœopathic medicines. The Dutchy of Baden, after a full discussion licensed, years ago, the dispensing of the remedies. The system has found a foothold in all parts of Europe, from Rome to St. Petersburg. We find Homœopathic hospitals established by authority of Government in the principal cities. The system is employed by princes and the nobility, as well as by the people generally. It has

been already adopted by a large portion of the most learned men. It is steadily and surely working its way, against the old prejudices and despotic illiberalties of all the nations of Europe.

In our own country, Homœopathy has been but very little known, until within a very few years ; but its progress has been rapid and satisfactory. Five years ago, but few of the citizens of Michigan ever heard of it, and TEN years since it was almost an entire stranger on the Continent of America. Now we have more than a thousand practising physicians in the United States, and the number is almost daily increasing. A great proportion of these are men who have thoroughly tried the old system and become acquainted with its deficiencies, and who are therefore prepared to appreciate the relative value of the new. A time is quickly coming when no man pretending to learning will venture to sneer at it as "physical transcendentalism." A candid enquiry into its merits will soon be the fashion, and then it will not be long, before the strange opposition which it has had to encounter will be written in the history of the perversities of learning.

Waiving any further expression of our pleasing anticipations, we will endeavor to make a very short statement of what the new system claims to accomplish. It is not capable of a successful employment by persons unacquainted with all that is known of physiology and kindred subjects. It cannot be successfully administered, but by one whose mind is drilled to thought and close observation, nor without the most careful examination of each individual case. Supposing, then, the administrator to be properly qualified, and to employ his knowledge and faculties with attention and diligence, it is able to cure such diseases as any medicine has been considered capable of curing.

Beginning with this general proposition, we would say, that such diseases as have with general certainty recovered under or in spite of allopathic treatment, are cured with greater facility and more universal certainty by the use of Homœopathic remedies. This being true, it may be worthy of the dignity of a heroic people to contemplate the comparative comforts of the new treatment. It is admitted that MERE ease and comfort ought to be sacrificed, when any truly valuable end is to be accomplished. But, when no good, and not a little harm would result, it really seems rational for us to consult our nicer sensibilities. All persons are acquainted with the loathsome and heart-sickening scenes, so common to the sick-room where allopathy prevails, to pass by the reputed horrors of swallowing the medicines. It may surprise many people to hear, that all this "absence of pleasure" in the taking of medicine, and all these violent convulsions of nature are avoided under the new system. The sick-room is not made an apothecary's shop, the odors of which are enough to make the well sick ; but all can be kept neat and clean, and free from all unpleasant sights or smells.

It will certainly be agreeable to many who have not had any practical acquaintance with anything but allopathy, to know that the more experienced practitioners under the new system have never found it necessary to bleed, blister, purge or puke. The diseased action, under a careful and judicious administration of the dilution is quietly removed without unpleasant aggravations. And the principal effect experienced by the patient from the dose, is a relief from his sufferings. Yet all who have taken many doses of the remedies, and have any capacity for taking note of their own sensations, are well aware of their direct and positive power.

The promptitude of action of the Homœopathic form of

medicines by far exceeds that of the crude forms of Allopathy. When we know that the CURATIVE effects of a judicious dose of the Homœopathic form of mercury, especially in symptoms partaking of a nervous character, are manifested in ten or fifteen minutes, we can appreciate the greater rapidity with which it acts, than the crude doses of the old school. The crying of children, which has been such a long-lasting torment to a certain portion of the world can be promptly silenced, without resorting to doses which have a tendency to produce a future aggravation of the trouble. This annoyance arises from pain, and this is in a very short time removed. The tooth-ache, which has so tremendously added to the sum of human woes, and about which our Heroics know but little, is under the almost magic control of Homœopathy. Neuralgia, in its protean forms, which has of late years become the scourge of the delicate and the sedentary, is under the power of these infinitesimals of ours. And not only is the pain quieted, but the disease is removed. Quinzy, coughs, colds, and in fine all the ordinary forms of suffering which have been tinkered with in a thousand ways, are managed by the Homœopathist with all ease.

But the virtues of our remedies are not confined to these more common and least alarming diseased conditions. There are many diseases, such as cholera, pneumonia, small pox and typhus fever, in which allopathy has never pretended to more than partial success. These severe and much dreaded ailments are found to be almost as much under the control of the Homœopathic remedies as the others we have mentioned. And our school are prepared, by the possession of a great natural law of cure, together with a great number of proved remedies, developing an innumerable variety of symptoms, to grapple with any new disease, and new forms of old ones.

When the Asiatic Cholera appeared in Europe, and baffled the most learned and experienced of the old school, Hahnemann applied himself to an investigation of its symptoms and the remedies which in their provings produced the like. He found that camphor, copper, white hellebore and some other substances corresponded to different stages and types of the malady, and in effect their curative efficacy was manifested with an uniformity truly surprising to those who have read of the frightful ravages of this fell disease. He at once published the results to the world. And wherever his mode was employed the people had abundant cause to be thankful for such a providential deliverance. As an instance we will mention one fact. In a certain district of Russia a man in official station, who had become acquainted with the system, procured the remedies and used them himself so far as he could in person, and distributed them, with directions amongst the parish priests. The result was, that out of a great number of cases, every one treated after this mode, from the commencement, recovered; and but one or two deaths occurred at any stage, several being cured, when the treatment was commenced in the stage of collapse. This one instance may be taken as only a fair example of the results, wherever the treatment was employed.

As early as the Russian campaign of Napoleon, or before, Hahnemann investigated the camp fever, or malignant typhus, which the ravages and distresses of war had spread over Europe, and successfully applied his system of treatment.

The small-pox affords one of the finest illustrations of the applicability of our system which can be adduced. All are acquainted with the great discovery of Jenner, which has stayed the ravages of this dreadful disease. It was found that the kine-pox, a disease natural to the bovine race would operate as a preventive of its SIMILAR—small pox, which afflicted

the human race. Applying the principle discovered by Hahnemann, the Homœopathic physicians have employed a trituration of the vaccinia with surprising success in curing small-pox.

In general we claim for the new system much greater efficacy in curing what are classed amongst the ordinarily or frequently curable disorders, than that claimed for the old system.

But there is a class of diseases, which even the old school practitioners themselves can lay no certain claim to ever having cured, but which Homœopathy, under judicious management, most certainly controls. Not to be prolix, we will only instance scrofulous and scirrhus disorders. The physician of the new school approaches any case of that terrible scourge of human kind—scrofula, in its various forms, with very little misgiving. He can promptly arrest its course, and by a persevering treatment entirely eradicate the virus from the system. He finds his remedies equally efficient, whatever the organ effected, whether it be the eyes, the throat, or any other portion of the body. And having overcome it in one part, and pursuing his course of constitutional or chronic treatment, he is not under the necessity of warning the patient of a probable future attack, in some other place and of a more aggravated form. He has the true happiness of anticipating a REAL CURE.

That other class of horrible disorders, comprehended under the term scirrhus, or cancerous, the Homœopathist approaches with a confidence heretofore unknown. These tumors are known to be a morbid or parasitical organic product. They require to be continually supplied with their proper constituents as well as any member of the healthy organism. As soon as the secretory process is corrected, the re-supply which provides for the waste of matter in the tumor, is cut off, and the

parasite disappears by the natural process of absorption. This Homœopathy can accomplish, and it will by a due perseverance in the chronic treatment generally eradicate the tendency to morbid action.

In fine there is no known disorder which afflicts our race, to which Homœopathy, in its present state of advancement, is not applicable ; and in which it has not actually been applied with a success, which has given its practitioners a peculiar confidence in approaching their patients.

There are, however, not diseases, but DISEASED STATES, where it fails, and in which all hopes of cure would be chimerical. When the vital powers of the organism, or of organs which are necessary to life, are so far overcome by disease that a curative reaction cannot ensue from the application of appropriate remedies, the diseased state must continue, and death follow.

This lamentable condition is not unfrequently the result of the ruinous drug-poisoning of the old school, and which in the language of the immortal Hahnemann, "there is neither honor nor profit in treating."

So that we do not make any wild pretences to the capacity of banishing death and making this world an immortal dwelling place. We do not anticipate that heaven's dread decree will ever be repealed. But if the physical evils of vice may be avoided by pursuing a course of virtue, so we hope to banish from the world the thousand evils of unnatural habits of life and diet, as well as the poisoning of the human body with immense doses of active substances, unsuited to nature's law of cure,

There is no assignable limit to the improvement of the Homœopathic system, by the proving of new remedies, and experience in the mode of their employment in disease. The

improvements expected are in no wise in danger of seriously affecting what has already been attained. For fifty years, every new observation has but the more strongly confirmed the first truths of the science. But Nature is boundless in her resources, and there is ample room for the ambition and energy of new explorers in this vast field.

If Homœopathy be what we have stated in some haste and in a few words; and if it be able to accomplish that which it claims, then it is not difficult for even a person not initiated into the disarrangement and uncertainty of the old school of medicine, to form an estimate of its value. If a general principle of nature, upon which remedial agents operate, is discovered, and if a mode of preparation has been invented which gives life to inert substances whilst it takes the death out of the deadly poison; surely it is evident that a foundation is laid, upon which to erect a true and lasting system of scientific practice. But if, again, the edifice has already been so far completed, that its glorious proportions stand full before the enquiring gaze, then indeed has a rich boon descended from heaven to earth.

Believing, nay, knowing this, if we know anything in science, we would seek to spread it abroad in a manner befitting its nature. Not being impressed with such a contempt for mankind as to believe that the cause of truth can be best promoted by sharp viticisms and sneering ridicule, we will not enter the arena to contend with those who have heretofore seen fit to throw down the gauntlet. It is a sufficient reply to all that has ever been published against our system, to say, that we have in this address set forth the essential doctrines of Homœopathy, and that they are simply the teaching of innumerable and carefully observed facts. The various theoretical opinions of Hahnemann and other able writers may or may not

be true, without in any manner affecting the truth of the great law of cure, or the efficiency of the forms of medicine employed.

Whilst, therefore, we are happily exempt from all necessity of replying in kind to some who have written against us, we have no inclination to hurl the shafts of ridicule at the ancient system of medicine. The people know precisely how far it may be liable to, and how far it has already been the subject of this species of logic. But we know that at least a very large proportion of the practitioners are candid and honorable men, and would rejoice to know that there existed a better method of cure. Such will not claim that they have heard nothing of Homœopathy. But it has been so represented to them by their own leaders, that they have not felt a disposition to examine its true merits. Of such we do not design to speak in terms of controversy or denunciation. We invite them to verify the claims of the new system. Let them follow the mode of Hahnemann and they will have no difficulty in arriving at his results. And they will not hesitate long in adopting his system. Those who have already taken this course, instead of finding any cause for regret or even doubt, are ever meeting with new causes for rejoicing. Indeed it seems to such most amazing that so great a reform is prepared to the hands of the medical profession, and that they are reluctant to take hold of it. We are not called upon to wonder that men can examine the system and test its claims, without being convinced; as we believe no such instance has ever taken place. But what is truly a matter of wonder, is that so few are willing to put it to the test: To this they have been challenged, and yet they shrink from the task.

A more irrational course can scarcely be conceived. An *A PRIORI* presumption that Homœopathy is not or cannot be

true, is a most lame excuse. Here are a number of vastly important discoveries, which men of learning and integrity solemnly claim to have made ; they are perfectly susceptible of being tested ; and yet those most interested stand aloof, busying their wits to excite contempt and prejudice. It is easy to see that such a course will be soon run. Such important claims will continue to arrest the attention of men, and their true value will be known. The mass of the old school doctors can assume precisely such a line of conduct as best suits their tastes and principles. We who "know the things whereof we speak" are not particularly anxious about the result. It will be our duty to maintain our cause in every honorable way. The number of the friends of our system in the United States, has now become so great, that we can afford to translate and publish, in succession, the many learned European works on the science ; and periodicals are published elucidating and enforcing the claims of our system. We shall thus continue to increase the light upon this subject, until all shall be aware of its existence, and physicians shall not be able to hide themselves under the shades of ignorance which now overspread their subjects.

Our physicians will maintain the utmost courtesy towards others, and will not be provoked or tempted into unworthy measures. Those not physicians, who from study and experience are satisfied of the truth and value of Homœopathy, will not hesitate, as honest men, to let their views be known, in a proper manner. But they will never interfere with the perfect freedom of others to enjoy what they may esteem the blessings of the ancient treatment. And they will not resort to any species of electioneering to lessen the practice or injure the reputation of those, who still persist in practicing after the allopathic mode. In fine, standing upon the basis of truth, we

shall endeavor to pursue only those courses which square with truth and right.

We have now made an attempt to spread out plainly before you, our doctrine, our claims, and our intentions. Following the glorious example of the great founder of the Homœopathic art and science, we wish to keep no secrets. All men are at full liberty to examine the system and decide for themselves. Convinced as we are of its truth, we shall endeavor to act up to that conviction. It will be the object of the society now organized to aid in spreading the principles of our system, in all legitimate modes: to promote purity, true science, and true honor amongst its members; and to render our feeble aid to the great cause of enlarging the *Materia Medica*, and the scope of Homœopathic experience. With such objects before us, we come before a candid public, seeking such treatment as an honest purpose of doing good deserves, and such treatment for our principles as they may be truly worthy to receive, and none else.

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