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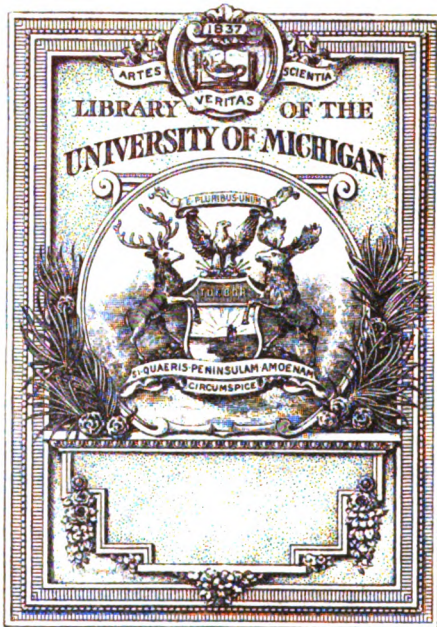
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THE COLLEGE JOURNAL.

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DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE AND ITS COLLATERAL BRANCHES,

No. 1.

ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 1, 1860.

Vol. 1.

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL: PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

In presenting our little paper to the kind consideration of the public, we claim merely the amount of attention which its modest proportions would seem to demand. It will be published regularly bi-monthly by the Faculty and friends of the Homœopathic College of Missouri, at St. Louis. It will be devoted to the presentation of the interests of our young Institution, as being the first and paramount movement to the progress and success of homœopathy in the great Western Valley. It must be apparent to all that the establishment and support of creditable and able schools for teaching the peculiar and distinctive doctrines and rules of any science must be of the very first importance. Thus, without the means of acquiring an exact and thorough knowledge of our method of medical practice, it would be foolish to expect either its rapid adoption or its creditable position. The land is full of establishments where young men are invited to furnish themselves for the practice of the old and effete system. In these later institutions doctrines and practices are taught which the men who still give character and credit to its pretensions repudiate and ignore in toto. Still, we find the old text-books retained and authorized—the old dogmas reiterated and insisted on, as important to a finished medical education. With the exception of the chairs of Surgery and Anatomy the course of study required by the allopathic colleges of our day present no feature of interest or importance to the homœopathic student. And in these departments we claim to excel in many important particulars in our teachings and demonstrations anything our opponents can show. Homœopathy, in its practice of surgery as well as in that of medicine, aims to prevent the necessity for the last resort of science—the violent interference with the organs and functions. No one, however superficially acquainted with the results of our beneficent method, but must have remarked the great difference existing in the two schools, as to the necessity, or supposed necessity, of resorting to capital operations. It is no exaggeration to assert that when homœopathy shall have become the predominant method of medical treatment, one half, if not a much greater proportion, of cases now given over to the knife or cautery of the surgeon, shall yield a ready control to the mild

but deeply penetrating medical treatment of our system. While, therefore, we teach all the minutæ of anatomy with the most painstaking assiduity—and while we teach in extenso, and with the most thorough training, all the manipulations and bold strokes of the most skillful surgeon, still, we, at the same time consider the great and desirable end to be sought and struggled for in this field, is to remove diseases commonly given over to the surgeon, by the more natural and kindly treatment of the physician and his art. Homœopathy, properly understood and skillfully practiced, will do much of this work, and do it certainly and happily. Here it is that the young men intending to practice our system, but seeking their knowledge in the halls of our allopathic schools, lose all the manifold advantages which the distinctive teachings of homœopathy have to present to their aid. The proper treatment of surgical diseases cannot be properly learned from the teachers in the allopathic colleges of our country. How rarely do we find surgical cases which do not require for their successful management much and judicious medical treatment! What is a purely surgical case to-day becomes a medical case to-morrow; and without the homœopathic physician having charge of the same is well instructed in all the appliances at the command of the thoroughly educated medical man, his patient may utterly fail to receive that benefit which he had the right to claim. Therefore, we take the ground that no one contemplating a homœopathic education has a right to resort to the feeble and often deceptive lights which are held out by the professors of the allopathic schools. Homœopathy can boast of as exact anatomists as can be found in the ranks of our opponents—men who have spent their days of fatigue and nights of watching to acquire the most minute and thorough knowledge of the human organism—and they really possess this knowledge, and in addition have the ambition and zeal imparted by the inspiration of homœopathic truths, to impart instruction as only can be effected by the influence of such impulses. Time has been when young men were excusable for passing through the portals of old Physic to reach the heavens of a purer and holier faith. But now it cannot be so. Let no one hereafter think of ignoring the great and important advantages connected with a due consideration of this subject. Our glorious cause demands it—the public interest demands it—humanity and philanthropy demand it. We leave this appeal with those

who come within its scope, with a full trust that they may appreciate its arguments and yield a ready assent to its demands.

RISE, PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI.

The charter was granted by the Legislature of the State of Missouri at its session of 1857 and '58, giving the usual powers and privileges. The first Board of Trustees under the charter consisted of the following gentlemen: Edward Bredell, Esq., Henry W. Williams, Esq., Dr. C. W. Spalding, Hon. F. P. Blair, Hon. Washington King, Hon. John M. Wimer, Thos. R. Axtell, Esq., Jno. H. Hel-muth, Esq., Henry T. Tomlinson, Esq., Edward Chase, Esq. To this number has since been added the names of Frank H. Manter, Esq., J. W. Crane, Esq., W. B. Baker, Esq.; and J. T. Temple, M. D.

The Faculty were appointed and all the chairs filled by the selection of the following gentlemen, to-wit: John T. Temple, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica; R. E. W. Adams, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; B. L. Hill, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and the Practice of Surgery; J. Brainerd, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Medical Botany; A. R. Bartlett, M. D., Professor of Physiology and General Pathology; E. A. Guilbert, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and diseases of women and children; William Tod Hel-muth, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; E. C. Franklin, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. John T. Temple was elected Dean, and R. E. W. Adams, Register.

The first regular meeting of the Faculty occurred in the month of June, 1857. At which time the necessary business of arranging for the first session was transacted, and the first announcement was prepared and issued.

In accordance with the pledge given in their announcement, the different members of the Faculty were in attendance on the last week of October preparatory to the Introductory course, the first week being appropriated to the delivery of public lectures, which were designedly made more or less popular in their character, and to which the public were invited through the public prints of the city, and by all other feasible means. The general Introductory was delivered by Prof. E. A. Guilbert, at one of the largest public halls of

city, and was very generally attended. The remaining lectures of the course were given at the College Hall, and were listened to by appreciative audiences. The regular course commenced on the first week in November, and a full and complete one was given by each professor, completing the term on the first of March. The class consisted of twenty-one gentlemen, of whom five graduated and received their diplomas.

That our first course of lectures were satisfactory and well received by the class in attendance, the following proceedings will show.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the students of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, holden at the College Hall, on Wednesday, February 22d, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Faculty of this college have concluded their first course of lectures, the class wishing to express a sense of obligation to each and every member of the Faculty for the extraordinary efforts they made for our instruction, and for the elevation of the standard of Homœopathy, we would here tender our grateful acknowledgments in the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That our warmest gratitude is now, and ever will be, extended to the several members of this Faculty for the instructive, truly scientific, and eminently practical course of lectures we have had the pleasure of listening to from them, and for the uniform kindness and considerations we have at all times received from them.

2d. That we point with pride to this Faculty, and we firmly believe that every member thereof is eminently qualified to fill their respective chairs; and that we believe that this college can with justice boast of having a Faculty superior to that of any other medical college in the land.

3d. That the efforts of this Faculty for the propagation of the great truth of Homœopathy in this Gibraltar of Allopathy merits the active co-operations and gratitude of all true Homœopaths, but especially of those of the valley of the Mississippi.

4th. That while we pledge ourselves to do our utmost for the good of, and to build up this college, now so gloriously begun, we desire also to hope for the prosperity of those older sisters now existing in Cleveland and Philadelphia, and court from them fraternal feeling.

W. H. STENNETT, *Chairman.*

WM. D. McAFFEE, *Sec'y.*

The second annual announcement was issued early in April, and the Board of Trustees, in referring to the passed and first session of the school, make use of the following language:

"The Board of Trustees, in making their second annual announcement, cannot refrain from congratulating the friends of the 'Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri,' and the profession at large, upon the triumphant success of their enterprise, on the occasion of the first course of lectures delivered by its faculty.

"Their enterprise was inaugurated, and a thorough course of instruction has been given, in spite of the virulent opposition of the numerous and wealthy allopathic corporations of the city of St. Louis, and in the face of other nameless adverse influences which interposed obstacles that have quietly been removed, one by one, from our path—not retarding the progress of our school in the least, and only serving to reduce somewhat the size of our class.

"The pledge of the Board of Trustees, made early in the fall of 1859, was, that a full course of lectures would be given by the Faculty, whether the class was small or large; it being not their sole ambition to gather great numbers of students, but rather to excel in the completeness, practicalness and orthodoxy of their teachings. That this pledge has literally been fulfilled, the small but capable body of students that would not be turned away from our halls, and the many intelligent city and country practitioners who have from time to time cheered the Faculty by visiting the college and listening to various lectures, can amply attest; and it is a matter of pride to us that we are enabled to produce such reliable witnesses.

"The Board of Trustees cannot conclude this announcement without expressing, in emphatic terms, their gratification in that they have succeeded in aggregating together, into one Faculty, a body of gentlemen so competent to teach the various branches of medicine. That the different selections were made with sagacity, the past course of lectures has amply demonstrated: and certain it is, that we but reiterate the sentiments of all who have had an opportunity of investigating the question, when we state that a more attractive or instructive course of lectures has seldom been given in any American school, than has been delivered in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, during the winter that is now gone. Professors Temple and Adams deserve especial notice in this connection, because the past was their very first course of lectures. The remainder of the Faculty having already achieved professional reputation, do not require to be mentioned by name.

"Finally, after announcing the appointment of a thoroughly qualified gentleman to the *Demonstration of Anatomy*, i. e. E. C. Franklin, M.D., the Board of Trustees desire to extend the right hand of fellowship to all and singular of our sister Institutions."

We have to announce one change in the Faculty—B. L. Hill, M.D., Professor of Surgery, has resigned; and the vacancy caused by this resignation has been promptly filled by the selection of James Harris, M.D. The causes which led to this very unwelcome necessity of making a break in our harmonious and effective Faculty, resulted from the fact that it was found that the interest of the college, no less than of our whole system of practice, required imperatively that the Professor of Surgery should be a resident of our city; accordingly, a resolution requiring this chair to become a resident was passed by the Board last December. Professor Hill had hoped to be able to comply with this demand up to a recent period, but now finds his business arrangements such as to preclude the possibility of meeting the requisition of the

Board, and thus he has been obliged to offer his resignation, and the Board have been compelled very reluctantly to accept the same.

But our regret in parting with Professor Hill is much relieved from the fortunate circumstances by which we find ourselves surrounded in being able to fill this so very important and difficult chair with such an accomplished gentleman and thorough surgeon as Professor Harris. While he is comparatively a young man in years, still, he is old in service, having had the advantage of abundant opportunities of becoming an adept by a continuous experience in hospital life, and thus acquiring the most thorough knowledge of the *modus operandi* of surgery; but he has also had a noble opportunity of verifying his executive ability by achieving the highest honors in active service. During the Crimean war, Professor Harris received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the Russian army, and as such saw varied service. At the close of the war, and before his return to his own country, the Professor received some of the highest testimonials of the appreciation of his merits in the capacity in which he had served during that campaign.

It is seldom that any young surgeon has commenced his career under such favorable auspices as has Professor Harris. And we but repeat the opinion of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, when we prophesy an honorable and brilliant future for our Professor of Surgery.

Thus it only remains for us to add that during the vacation we have been busily engaged in making many improvements in our college building, making it much more convenient and pleasant. Our museum has received a thorough and complete re-organization. The whole room has been fitted up with glass cases, in which we have tastily arranged our various specimens, casts and apparatus. We have added largely to our former stock, and now we may say with becoming modesty that our Institution has as select and valuable a collection as can be found in other medical schools. And the liberality of our patrons warrant us in assuring our friends abroad, that whatever shall tend to make our school profitable, whatever shall afford the least advantage to our students, will be added as soon as its necessity shall be demonstrated. As will be seen by our announcement, the second session will commence on the fourth Monday of October next. A full and thorough course may be expected, and all students who intend to attend this session are urgently requested to be in attendance on the first days of the session. We feel confident that much interest is lost by not commencing with the course of each professor. We therefore cannot but urge this point as one of much importance to all concerned.

Students requesting any information on subjects connected with the college may ad-



dress either Professor J. T. Temple, M. D., Dean, box 3,207, or R. E. W. Adams, M. D., Registrar, box 1,164, P. O.

Students when coming to the city will call on Professors Temple and Adams at their office, corner of Olive and Eighth streets, where places for boarding will be made known, and all possible facilities afforded for a satisfactory and pleasant location for the winter.

[For the College Journal.]

THE ST. LOUIS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

An organization of the St. Louis Homœopathic physicians into a society for the promotion of harmony and fellowship among its members, for purposes of mutual improvement, and for the promulgation and advancement of the Homœopathic system of medicine, has long been felt a "consummation devoutly to be wished for." At the present time there are about twenty practitioners of Homœopathy in this city, all of whom are engaged in the varied and toilsome pursuit of their profession, the aggregate of whose experience in the sick chamber must of necessity present a large fund of practical experience and scientific research, equally important to the physician as well as highly conducive to the best interests of the sick. With the aid of a society for the free interchange of sentiment, the critical investigation of the nature and causes of disease, and their most reliable and efficacious treatment, there is presented to the patrons of our system a safeguard against danger and a cordon of security infinitely superior to any single effort, however well directed. A few of the more liberal and ardent supporters of the system believing that "in union there is strength," that organization is essential to the promulgation and advancement of any object or science, pursuant to a public call, met on the fourth of June last at the rooms of Dr. C. W. Spaulding. The meeting being called to order by the Chair *in pro tem.*, Dr. Franklin briefly addressed the meeting, impressing upon all Homœopathic physicians the necessity of union and harmony in the ranks, and referred to the proud position Homœopathy has gained in the old world; the especial favorite of kings and princes, this system of medicine is fast uprooting the withered upas of old physic, and is striking its tendrils deep in the confidence and affections of the people. The constant and incessant inroads it is daily making in the rank and file of the old school, like "the handwriting on the wall," plainly portends the doom of allopathy. The Dr. concluded by referring to the establishment of a Homœopathic Dispensary for the treatment of the sick and indigent poor of this city, who prefer this practice, and counseled the members present to take prompt and im-

mediate action upon a charity so deserving, so important and so much required.

Dr. Temple then followed, and feelingly and forcibly spoke at some length on the importance of organizations for the maintenance and spread of this cherished system of medicine, for the mutual improvement of each other, &c., &c., and reiterating the position taken by the preceding gentleman, he solicited each and every member to improve the present opportunity in organizing a society, and to do all in their power, individually and collectively, as true friends of the system, to foster and protect the present movement, and honor the glorious cause in which we have all embarked.

After the usual preliminary transactions the society was duly formed, and the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing year:

President—R. E. W. ADAMS, M. D.

Vice-President—T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.

Secretary—E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D.

Treasurer—T. W. WACKERBARTH, M. D.

The meetings of the society take place on the first Tuesday evening of each and every month, at such place as the society may designate at the preceding meeting. On the first Tuesday of August the society will meet at the offices of the Dr. John Hartman, No. —, Franklin avenue, at 8 o'clock, P. M. The subject for discussion on that evening will be the important, and at this season of the year, the interesting topic of infantile diarrhœa, its pathology, ætiology and curative treatment. The members of the society, Drs. Temple, Adams, Hartman, Bahrenburg, Peterson, Wackerbarth, Franklin, and Ravold will take part in the discussion, and present their varied experiences touching the disease, its causes, nature, hygienic and medical treatment, &c. &c.

The society being established as well for mutual advancement as for other purposes, throughout the year addresses will be made, papers read, and discussions upon prevailing diseases had at its regular meetings. Cognizance will be taken of all endemic and epidemic diseases, and an investigation will be had as to their causes, nature and curative treatment. The laws of Hygiene will also be made a topic of debate, as also the consideration of all such subjects as interests the welfare of society at large. An invitation is hereby cordially extended to all allopathic practitioners, who neither know too much, nor yet are too old to learn, to be present during the sessions of the Society, and listen to the debates and discussions there presented, bearing in mind the teachings of Pope,

"For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

"MANIFEST DESTINY."

This seems to be a common term in our times to apply to men and nations who figure largely on the great stage of human action. Why not apply this Manifest Destiny to science and the arts, as well as to men.

Principles are unchangeable, and whether known or not, they remain full of all their inherent powers, and perfect as to the destiny of their ultimatum.

Steam, Electricity, Light, are all beings of destiny, and tending to their grand ultimate of good.

But of all destinies, that which awaits the science of Homœopathy is the most sublimely grand. Human life stands highest in the scale of importance, both in human and divine law. This beneficent science is the guardian angel destined to shield and prolong human existence, in conformity with the laws of God and the best interests of man. How vain and impotent are the puny hands raised to stay its progress, or thwart its destiny! The diurnal revolution of our globe does not more surely shed its blessings to mankind than does the daily unfolding of the light and beauty of Homœopathy impress upon all observers the grand and glorious progress of this great universal principle.—*Similia, Similibus, Curantur.*

SHALLOW FELLOWS.

The great curse which Homœopathy at this time suffers most sincerely from, is, a class of shallow fellows—neophytes in the profession, who are self-conceited pretenders, professing to be receivers of the sublime truths of Hahnemann, have never carefully studied those doctrines, nor anything else, and would be "exhausted receivers" if three grains of common sense were taken out of their heads at any one time. Men of that sort are always plenty, and are rushing forward, and if they should chance to spy a place whereon an angel had never dared to tread, would be sure to make a jump for it.

What shall be done with such fellows? Shall we be patient with them? Oh, for an extra supply of that excellent grace to enable us to look over the last number of the N. A. Journal without indignation! But let us remember that this state of things is not peculiar to poor homœopathy. Every vocation of life, whether relating to science, philosophy, or theology, has been, and still is infested with pretenders, and the world has a host of simpletons, by whom such men are admired and followed as oracles of wisdom. And in the case of our beautiful science, it may be truly said, these things are a great annoyance to modest, sensible and hard-working men, but as the evil is so great, and the inevitable tendency of things so indisputable—time, that great rectifier and leveller, must be left to deal with it. So let us possess our souls in patience.

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN IN SAINT LOUIS.

Why are there so many deaths of infants or children under five years of age in our city? The fact is patent to the whole country, and hence through the Eastern States it is everywhere remarked that "St. Louis is a grave yard for children." Why is it? Is there any reason, physical or abnormal, why our city should from its location, climate, or surroundings invite the monster Death to go forth monthly to decimate the little ones, and shed sorrow and lamentation in our midst?

These are questions which we propose to consider. And we ask the serious reflection of parents, especially of those whose hearts have been wrung by the rude severance of ties which bound all their tender sympathies and love around their innocent but suffering offspring.

We presume it will not be denied that our adult population consists of as large a proportion of healthy men and women as any other city of like size. It certainly will not be questioned by any one well informed, that of those children born in St. Louis, there are as few feeble or diseased as in any city in our Union of like population—nay, I will say more, that from an observation of seventeen years, there are more fine, large, healthy children born in St. Louis, in proportion to the whole number, than in any city with which I am acquainted. It is but shown by the statistics of all of our large cities, that in the annual mortuary reports of persons dying from ten years and upward, St. Louis presents a better record than most of them.

The location and climate of St. Louis are certainly unsurpassed by any other in our country, all things considered, the year through.

Now, as to Physical Law, all men of sense know that it does not vary to suit *location, climate, whim or theory*. The children of St. Louis are formed and governed by the same laws as the children of any other place on earth. *Vitality* is the same in its nature or essence everywhere, and if not perverted, obstructed, or turned out of its natural channel, would continue a smooth, unruffled stream for three score years and ten.

Well, then, why do so many children die here?

Is there any explanation which will solve the question? We think so, and hope to satisfy every candid enquirer after truth.

There are many reasons for the appalling weekly report of the desolation of the hearts and homes of our city.

And first, a want of proper local and civil law to guard the life and health of society against imposition, both negative and positive.

Let us look first at the defects of the laws in a negative point of view.

It is a little strange how exceedingly insen-

sible to moral obligation community seems to be! Our legislators and conservators of the peace and well-being of society seem to have forgotten the great command "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and that this commandment, binding on all men, implies the pre-existence of the law of self-love, which includes the obligation of self-protection.

In the absence of a knowledge of the laws of health among our citizens generally, why is it that our factors of local law, our City Council, have not by positive acts shielded our helpless rising generation from the injuries inflicted by poisonous swill milk, and the ignorance of midwives? Why is it that they suffer incompetent, uneducated men, calling themselves doctors, to sacrifice thousands of children annually in our city for want of some positive law to prevent it? Why is it that druggists are allowed to prescribe for and give medicine to all who may apply to them?

But for the present we have said enough on the negative imposition of law, and we therefore proceed to a more serious and prolific imposition, resulting in a destruction of life among children fearful and terrible to contemplate, because unnecessary and unprejudiced. In this matter we must be plain, as life is at issue, and too dear to be sacrificed to any dogma, practice or theory, however antiquated or revered.

We have stated that Physical Law is immutable—that children born in St. Louis are as perfectly formed and as healthy as those born in other cities, and that there is no reason why there should be such fearful mortality among them. Natural Laws cannot be violated without consequent suffering. The Great Law Giver, both of physical and moral law, who has stamped upon all his works a perfection adapted to the design of his creation, has declared the human organization to be constructed to run seventy years. He has so arranged the natural world in all of its parts as to harmonize with this design. And when by violation of physical law the operation of the human system is disturbed, and its harmony of action perverted, he has provided agents beautifully adapted to restore that harmony, and thus continue the action of the body in conformity with his creative, ultimate design.

But alas for parents and children, these truths are obscured to a great extent by a priesthood, whose rites and ceremonies, whether within the veil of the Temple of Æsculapius, or at the bedside of the sick, are deemed too sacred to be seen or known by any but those of the mystic order.

Physicians, under whatever banner they may be marshaled, are supposed by community at large to be suitably equipped with the proper means, and rightly instructed as to the use of those means for the removal of disease and the restoration of health to the suffering and afflicted. Every individual, in the king-

doms of nature, is endowed by the wisdom and beneficence of the Creator with specific, definite properties, which are inherent. In the animal, the vegetable and mineral kingdoms this great truth is known and recognized by every intelligent mind.

To physicians is committed the charge or custody of life, when invaded by disease or endangered by injury of any kind.

Society has a right to demand that they should be held responsible for a righteous discharge of this important trust.

But the question is again sounding from every quarter, why do so many children die in our city? We have given two of the minor reasons, and now come to the grand solution of the question—1st. The treatment ordinarily and generally resorted to. The following prescriptions, given in cases of summer complaint, cholera infantum, teething and dysentery, will suffice to show the character of the treatment:

"R. Ext. Mim. Catech., gr. xxv.
Sulph. Alum., gr. xj.
Gum Opium, gr. iv.

Mix and divide into pills of iv. gr. each, and give 3 pills three times a day."

In this case a child would take 12 grs. of catechu, 3 grs. and 6-10ths of alum, and *one grain and one-fifth of opium* per day.

"R. Take Prepared Chalk, gr. xij.
Peppermint Water, ℥ij.

Comp'd Tinc. Lavender, ℥ss., mix.

Of this mixture the child may take two tea-spoonsful occasionally, adding to every dose 6 drops of Tinc. of Opium."

Here we are left to guess the amount of laudanum taken by the poor child in 24 hours. Suppose every two hours means occasionally, then the little sufferer takes 72 drops of the Tinct. of Opium every day until death.

"R. Chalk Mixture, ℥ij.
Cinnamon Water, ℥i.
Tinct. Kino, ℥i.

Opium Tinct. 10 to 15 drops to a dose, which is a *pap spoonful* 3 times a day."

We shall give no receipts but those of physicians holding high positions in allopathic ranks.

[To be continued in our next issue.]

Homœopathy has been recognized by the States of Ohio and Michigan, in the last appointment of physicians to the State Prisons, and the Allopaths of Ohio are very indignant at the innovation. An indignation meeting of M. D.'s was held in Columbus last week.

Poor fellows! Do these men think for a moment that they may retard the "irrepressible conflict" by venting their indignation by speech or resolution! Hasten the triumph of homœopathy they may by their insane and inconsiderate course, but it is not in the power of all the indignant allopaths in Amer-

ica to keep back the swelling flood which must inevitably sweep away the false doctrines and false practices which has for so long marred and mangled the face of poor humanity. Let them all "look out for the engine."

ALLOPATHIC TACTICS.

"Oh! Rome, how art thou fallen."

The learning which has ever distinguished the science of medicine, as well as its necessity as an art, have given it a high place in the estimation of mankind.

The individual bearing of its members, and the courtesy of professional intercourse, have served to sustain this elevated position. It is apparent, however, that this happy state does not now exist. Not only does acrimonious controversy take place between the members of the Homœopathic and Allopathic schools, but it extensively prevails throughout the whole domain of the latter, until the "wrangling of doctors" has become a proverb among all classes of society. Formerly, however ignoble an adversary might be supposed, self-respect was never forgotten. Profane doggerel, vulgar wit, misrepresentation, and abuse were *not* the means by which dignity was maintained; high places were occupied by gentlemen whose attainments were ample, and ignorance could not, by a flippant use of technical, scientific, or rhetorical terms trick the public into a belief that the individual using them was master of the subjects themselves.

But "how have the mighty fallen!!" Not only do the allopathists of the present day give vent to the most silly and childish outbursts of temper, but in their societies—wherein we supposed that at least a certain amount of dignity would have been preserved for the benefit and example of the verdant allopathic shoots who luxuriate in the shade of the taller plants—days and nights are passed in offering resolutions, delivering lectures, and venting their spleen upon a system of medicine, which, if they regarded the welfare of humanity with half the interest with which they look upon themselves and their selfish gratifications, they would carefully and critically examine before they lavish their calumny and abuse with such unsparing hand.

But the question arises, does this feeling of enmity proceed from a high-minded love of their profession, and an exalted idea of the duties and requirements of the physician? or does it emanate from disappointed hopes of ambition, from feelings of pique at the rapid extension of Homœopathy, or in the deprecated and rapidly depreciating pecuniary income of the whole Allopathic fraternity.

If the conduct of these gentlemen—those

be it understood who desire themselves placed on the highest pinnacle of professional eminence—were in other respects in keeping with the former idea, were they humane, generous, upright, charitable and studeous, we might be led to believe that they looked upon the rapid promulgation of Homœopathy as upon the spread of a fearful and loathsome pestilence that was to exterminate them, their institutions and their followers in one great gulf of irretrievable ruin, and that therefore they were using every effort to arrest its progress. But, on the other hand, when these would-be standing luminaries of Allopathic science (?) forget their dignity and their manners, and their birth and their education, and the time-honored calling to which they profess to belong, and with cursing and swearing, and abuse and maledictions, pour out their anathemas against our system of medicine; nay, when they give themselves up to such passionate abuse that the light-hearted portion of society laugh at their warmth, and the more serious begin to wonder, and to inquire into the true cause of so much bitterness and venom and pitiful spleen—when these circumstances are considered, we are forced to admit that, perhaps, it is rather pique and disappointment that causes such virulent opposition.

Again, if these high-minded Allopathic gentry allow themselves to lose *caste* by the exhibition of the ludicrous violence of their own tempers, only because they call Homœopathy a humbug, why in the name of sense, or of common sense, do they meddle with it at all. A little, a very little, reading in their profession will inform them as to the fate of the metallic tractors of Perkins, the tar water of Bishop Berkley, and the thousand and one allopathic empirical medicines that have been, and still are to be found, in the very core of this system of contradictions. Why not fly into a terrible rage for the amusement of the lookers on, whenever Swain's Panacea, or Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Osgood's Cholagogue, or Dr. Jayne's Carmenate are mentioned? This would be consistent, and the laity would be led to suppose that Homœopathy was regarded in the same light. But the people of the United States are not fools; they are very wide awake, entirely too much so not to at once perceive the impropriety of the Allopathic faculty, when they endorse, nay, even recommend with their signatures, and employ in their practice, the most widely known quack (start now, thou grey-headed Regular!) medicines, and in the same hour, almost with the same breath, burst into the ludicrous passion which has been before alluded to, and over which the Homœopathic physicians enjoy such merriment.

In the good old days, now long since departed, Allopathists were a necessary evil, and were so regarded by the majority of the

people, who had no resource but to employ them or die naturally. There is now on record the account of a family of great longevity who had sufficient presence of mind during that era of chaos to abjure physic and live to a good old age—but this is not to the point. The doctors in those days wrapped themselves in an awe-inspiring air that precluded the possibility of approach by the common herd; they wrote their prescriptions in large latin capitals, to which mysterious symbols were attached, the names of the disease were in their pronunciation disastrous to the contiguity of the inferior maxillary, canes with gold heads were nosed with continuous zeal, and these regular doctors fancied, or began to fancy, that because fate had for a time handed to them a certain monopoly of physic, that they could easily afford to deck themselves with royal attributes and grand airs of mysterious importance, whereby the public might be tricked into ideas in relation to vast medical acquirements of these doctors of bewels.

Dean Swift, even in his times, knew this. Read the conversation of the doctors in reference to a sick noble, to verify this assertion.

But those days have passed away, printing has been invented, steam engines have superceded stage coaches, telegraphic messages fly on the wings of the lightning; the worm-eaten manuscripts have disappeared, and are now only preserved in museums and cabinets for the gaze of the curious. The lumbering stage coaches are nearly out of existence, and never are brought into requisition when a steam engine can be employed. No man possessed of *common* sense would send a messenger on horseback from Boston to New Orleans, when in a single moment he can communicate with his friends by means of the wires—and yet this old, worn-out, unsuccessful Allopathy would have a sensible, enlightened, improving people, whose ideas and life are fast in every sense of the word, still offer upon its altars ten thousand lives, and these priests of Bael would still continue their old-fashioned method of treating disease and increasing mortality. But every day, every hour, every minute these poor fellows feel their position slipping from under their feet, and as the boy, after the flogging, when he is well out of the reach of his master's cane, shouts loudly his bragadocio threats—so these Regulars employ their spare moments in imbecile vituperations and misplaced ridicule, which are (seriously speaking) disgraceful in the extreme, and which sink them so low in their professional capacity, that even the students of the Homœopathic College pity them—pity them sincerely, when they behold these futile efforts to regain an irretrievably lost position.

To think that a professional gentleman, in the house of a patient, should state that it

was the unanimous voice of the Allopathic brotherhood to decline entering any house where a Homœopath has been in attendance, is as frivolous as it is ridiculous. Dear reader, only think of it. Such statements are daily made, and the very individuals who are guilty of such remarks would gladly render their services to a domestic in those "good" families where the Homœopathist is the attending physician. If these Regulars were to follow out their resolutions in good faith, they would shortly have no patients whatever to attend, and might turn their offices into smoking rooms and their vehicles into pleasure carriages, for there are few families in this city who have not at certain periods employed a Homœopathic physician, or taken Homœopathic medicine.

Again, it is very laughable to perceive the manner in which these Regulars endeavor to avoid the most usual common-place salutations that the most ordinary politeness would suggest, but it is truly sorrowful to perceive how well they can divest themselves of those attributes of gentility that are daily in use among the very lowest classes of society. Perhaps they suppose that by such trifles they may possibly offend a physician. But as other similar efforts, these vulgarisms are only used to the disadvantage of those who employ them.

There are, however, and it is well for the standing of Allopathy that it is so, some honorable exceptions to these remarks. There are some noble men in the ranks of the Allopathic school who do honor to its antiquity and its institutes, and who are examples to the majority of its members. Men whose kindness of heart and uprightness of principle will not allow them to treat another—although opposed to them in certain peculiar scientific, religious or political views—with either asperity or impoliteness, but, who, remembering the freedom of the institutions of the country to which they belong, the moral dignity of the profession to which they aspire, and the self-respect with which every gentleman is supposed to be endowed, allow others to pursue such callings in life as seem most acceptable, and who never would stoop to contemptible practices, no matter to what extent they may be displeased with or opposed to the peculiarities of their neighbors.

A CHARACTERISTIC SIGN OF TYPHOID FEVER.—M. Sapolini describes a characteristic sign of typhoid fever, even when arriving at convalescence consists, in a peculiar pulsation of the carotids. A large arterial wave occurs first in the artery, rapidly followed by a second less voluminous, then by a third, which is succeeded by a moment of pause. This inequality, and the sensation of interrupted *frémissement* under the fingers, are very constant and easy to verify, according to M. Sapolini.

IS HOMŒOPATHY GOING DOWN IN EUROPE?

To show the *animus* of the Allopathic opponents of the Homœopathic system of practice I would refer to the quite recent attempt made by the London Lancet, and re-echoed in this country by Blanch, Tray, and Sweetheart, all the little whiffits who are usually found snapping about, to show that Homœopathy is "going down in England," based on the reported *closure* of the London Homœopathic Hospital. The truth has never been clearly shown in the premises to our friends, and the position of our system of practice in that enlightened and liberal kingdom is not well understood by all our people in this country. Most likely the Allopaths and their dupes still believe the London Homœopathic Hospital *closed*.

For the benefit of such, and to show our friends, as well as our enemies, our true position, whenever a fair and liberal spirit has been accorded us, we beg leave to state the facts in the case above referred to in as abridged form as it is possible to compress them.

In the May 1st, 1858, number of the London Illustrated News we find a cut representing a noble, substantial building, the London Homœopathic Hospital, and the following editorial remarks:

"Without venturing any opinion in respect to the truth of homœopathy, it cannot be denied that this system of medicine claims respectful consideration from the medical profession. Its founder, the late Dr. Hahnemann, is admitted by his opponents to have been a learned physician and a man of genius. For the last sixty years homœopathy has been gaining ground in every civilized country of the world.

"The supporters of homœopathy are now establishing a large metropolitan hospital, which shall be conducted in accordance with the principles inculcated by Hahnemann, which will be a school for homœopathic students, and which may afford to allopathic physicians the means of inquiring into the merits of the new doctrine and practice. A public dinner in aid of the building fund of this charity took place on Wednesday, April 21st, at Willis' Rooms, when the Duke of Wellington presided. His Grace was supported by the Duke of Beaufort, Viscount Lismore, Viscount Maldon, Lord Rokeby, Lord Grey de Wilton, Lord Cosmo Russell, the Hon. R. Grosvenor, Mr. Truman, M. P., Major Blake, Capt. Fishbourne, R. N., Mr. Pritchard (High Bailiff of Southwork), Mr. Sheriff Rutherford, &c., &c., and over one hundred and fifty other gentlemen, known as supporters and practitioners in the metropolis.

"The usual toasts were given, viz: 'The Queen'; 'The Prince Consort and the Royal Family'; and 'The Army and Navy' responded to by Lord Rokeby and Capt. Fishbourne, who alluded to their experience of the benefits personally derived by them from homœopathy during their service in the Niger expedition, and in the Crimea. The Chairman then proposed 'Success to the London Homœopathic Hospital,' which was enthusiastically received. From the statement of the chairman it appeared that the institution was

opened in 1850, at a house rented for that purpose in Golden-square, and had been removed, last October, to freehold premises in Great Ormond-street, W. C., purchased for £5,600. During its existence the hospital had, at an average expenditure of £1,000 a year, afforded relief to 23,000 sick persons, of whom 1,200 were in-patients. The returns of treatment were stated to prove the advantages of homœopathy. Thus while, according to the Register-General, the rate of mortality in the allopathic metropolitan hospitals is 7-6 per cent., the deaths in the Homœopathic Hospital, including those from cholera, have not exceeded 4-6 per cent. The premises in Great Ormond-street are estimated to provide accommodations for about 200 in-patients; and when the necessary alterations are completed, there will be two accident wards, a ward for children, a theatre for a school of medicine, &c. The total receipts since the opening of the hospital have amounted to £15,000. The chairman's appeal was liberally responded to by the company, and contributions were announced amounting to over £1,000—including 20 guineas from the chairman, 15 guineas from the Duke of Beaufort, £100 from the Earl of Wilton, and £100 from Capt. Felix V. Smith.

"The memory of Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy,' was proposed by Dr. R. Russell; 'The health of the Dutchess of Cambridge, the patroness of the hospital,' by the Duke of Beaumont."

This is what the unscrupulous London Lancet and its gulls term a *closure* of a Homœopathic Hospital—the giving up a leased and too small premises and *purchasing a freehold*, larger and every way fitted for the purposes desired.

We desire our friends to notice this meanness, if it should not be denominated by harsher terms.

It also seems that many of the ladies of England are willing to be enrolled in the lists of the patrons of homœopathy, and are anxious to do their share in enlarging the usefulness of the London Homeopathic Hospital. Here is an account of another interesting incident connected with this subject.

"A Fancy Bazaar will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th of June, 1858, in the Riding School of the Cavalry Barracks, Knightsbridge, by permission of Col. Parker, in the aid of the funds for the alterations, &c., in the Freehold Premises, Great Ormond-street, recently purchased for the London Homeopathic Hospital, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Dutchess of Cambridge; H. R. H. the Princess of Cambridge; Her Grace the Dutchess of Richmond; the Dutchess of Beaufort, the Dutchess Emily of Beaufort, the Dutchess of Manchester, the Dutchess of Montrose; the Right Hons. the Marchioness of Aberdeen, the Marchioness of Exeter, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury; the Right Hons. Lady Georgiana Codrington, Lady Blanche Dupplin, Lady Henrietta Morant, Lady Adeliza Norman, Lady Charlotte Greville; the Countess of Winchelsea, the Countess of Sandwich, the Countess of Craven, the Countess of Wilton, the Countess of Harrowby, the Countess of Bradford, the Countess of Glengall, the Countess of Gainsborough, the Countess of Cowley, the Countess of Kinnoull, Lady Adelaide Cadogan, Lady Cosmo Russel, Viscountess Sidmouth, Viscountess Barrington, Viscountess Lismore,

Viscountess Villers, Viscountess Newport, Viscountess Curson, Lady Ellinor Hopwood, Lady Lindsay, Lady Elcho, Lady Elizabeth De Ros, Lady Emily Seymour, Lady Caroline Maxse, Lady Alfred Paget, Lady Willoughby de Broke, Lady Gray of Gray, the Dowager Lady Killmaine, Lady Forester, Lady Lyndhurst, Lady Templemore, Lady Eburry, Lady Cremorne, Lady Rokeby; the Honrs. Mrs. Ashley, Mrs. Dudley Ward, Mrs. Burne; Lady Isham, Lady Acton; Lady Smith, Lady Elton, Lady Hall of Hanover, Lady Bryant, Lady Littler, Madame Erneste de Bunsen, Mrs. De Burgh, Mrs. Felix Vaughn Smith, Mrs. Samuel Gurney, Mrs. Arthur Burington.

"Among the stall-holders, or sales women, are: the Dutchess Emily of Beaufort, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Countess of Craven, the Countess of Wilton, the Lady Willoughby de Broke, the Lady Ebury, the Lady Rokeby." The receipts at this "Fair" were £1,800.

This is pretty fair for a system of medicine which our Ajax, Dr. Linton, assures the St. Louis people "has been tested in Europe, and has had *tekel* written upon it."

We are quite confident that such unscrupulous allopaths, who, with the aid of Mrs. Partington's broom, expect to keep back the flood tide of the Atlantic, would be immensely happy to be countenanced by such company. But we cannot imagine that such vulgar fellows would be tolerated in such society for a moment.

Now, we ask in all seriousness, what do you think of these croakers who stand off and repeat and re-repeat assertions which may so easily be refuted? Are they worthy your confidence in anything? They are equally destitute of truth and common honesty.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MORTALITY OF THE BABIES?

All kinds of tricks are resorted to in order to avoid a proper and fair responsibility in reference to the present mortality among the infants of St. Louis, as exhibited by the weekly reports of the Health-Office. An allopathic physician of high standing, in a conversation with a gentleman, a few days since, made the following statement: "The homeopathic physicians of the city have confessedly nine-tenths of all the practice in their hands, as far as children are concerned." "But," says the gentleman, "how is this? It is but a short time since Prof. Linton assured the public that homeopathy was patronized only by a few dozens crotchety people—here and there one—that it was only a trifling affair, he gave the gravest assurance. Now, when your ends are to be subserved by taking the other shoot, you are entirely too liberal." The object of the allopath in thus according to the homeopathic practice so extensive sway, will be seen by a glance, to be to throw the responsibility of the alarming mortality upon our method of practice.

We don't intend that these men shall thus take a "snap-judgment" on us, and in order

to effectually spike their guns, we intend to publish in each number of our Journal a full statement, made up from the books of the Health Office. We thus hope to present the exact number of certificates received by that office, and note what number of them are from homeopathic, and how many from allopathic practitioners. And, as our friends will bear in mind the fact confessed, that we have charge of nine-tenths of the practice, they will be able to decide with some degree of certainty as to the relative success of the rival methods. As the business of the Health Office appears to have been conducted quite loosely, many certificates being lost, and some of the dead allowed to be interred without certificates, we have been unable to get at accurate returns for a long time past, but hereafter we are promised better things, and we hope to arrive at something like accuracy.

The following are the returns for July:

Through the politeness of Dr. Otto Stelzlini, the gentlemanly clerk of the Board of Health of this city, the following report has been presented us for publication. This report having been made out by request of the health officer and by the clerk of the department, we may fairly presume that it comes to us officially correct. The statistics comprising the report have been presented from the certificates of death from all practitioners of medicine within the city. These certificates are returned to the health office, and there preserved as vouchers of the decease of a person as well as for future reference. In looking over the *weekly* mortuary published statements of the health officer for the month of June last, we find a large discrepancy between the newspaper reports and the present statistics furnished us by Dr. Otto Stelzlini. This large discrepancy forces us to one of two conclusions: either the published mortuary returns are greatly exaggerated, or, that a large number of certificates of death have been lost, mislaid or incorrectly reported. In our remarks, therefore, we will particularly refer to that portion of the report which has especial reference to the month of July just past. Upon examination of the report it states that the whole number of certificates of death in the possession of the Health Office for the month of July are 469, exclusive of 42 deaths whose certificates are signed by the Hebammes or midwives of the city. As these Hebammes are all allopaths, we cannot be accused of unfairness if we add their list to those of their male confreres of the "regular school," which makes the sum total of deaths for the month of July 511. It may be proper to state in this connection that the report furnished us by the Clerk of the Health Office contains the certificate of death as signed by all the physicians of the city, and the number signed by each for the aforesaid month. According to

the statements of the Health Officer, published in the daily newspapers for the four weeks of July, we find 828 persons have died in the following periods:

From 2d of July to the 9th (vide statement),	107
" 9th " " 16th " "	145
" 16th " " 23d " "	217
" 23d " " 30th " "	269
	828

making in the aggregate 828 deaths in the newspaper reports against 511 in the present report prepared for us by the Clerk of the Health Department. How these two widely conflicting statements can be reconciled with each other is beyond our comprehension, and the alternative forces itself irresistibly upon us, that either 317 persons have died and been buried without any certificate or attending physician, or that 317 certificates have been lost or mislaid, and are yet to be accounted for. If we accept either horn of the dilemma, it becomes plainly manifest that the condition of the Health Office demands a strict investigation by "the powers that be," and if there be found dereliction of, or inattention to, the requirements of the office, a prompt and radical reform in the department should be instituted. But let us proceed with the report. Of all the deaths occurring in the four weeks of July under both systems of practice, the Homeopathic and Allopathic, there is given 511, of this number 469 have died under Allopathic practice, while only 42 have succumbed under the Homeopathic. The greatest number of certificates signed by any one physician in the Allopathic ranks during the four weeks alluded to reaches the almost incredible number of 32, while several others have signed 21, 17, 15, 12, and 10 certificates each. Of the 42 who died under the Homeopathic system of practice, 19 or nearly half occurred under the practice of one Homeopathic physician, while 30 died under three, leaving only twelve deaths to be accounted for among the remaining nineteen Homeopaths, most of whom were doing a large and promiscuous practice, and in a month confessedly the most sickly for many years past. Taking therefore the relative proportion of deaths occurring under the two systems of practice, we find the comparative advantages of the Homeopathic over those of "the regulars" are as 42 to 469, or as 1 to 11½ upon the common basis that the number of patients treated by each is about equal. But when we take into consideration the report so widely diffused and industriously circulated by the Allopaths themselves, viz: that the Homeopaths are treating 9-10 of all the children sick in the city; we find out of 450 deaths among children, in the month of July alone the Homeopaths lost in treating 9-10, or 450 cases, only 26 by death.

Suppose the statement to be true, as contended by the Allopaths, viz: that the Homeopaths treat 9-10 of all the cases of disease among children, then they manifestly would

be entitled to lose 9-10 or 450 cases, while the allopaths should lose but 1-10 or 50 cases. In this parallel both systems would be equally successful or fatal; but, what are the facts? On the one hand we find that the Allopaths, while doing but 1-10 of the practice, lose 450 cases, while the Homeopaths, who are attending 9-10 of all the cases occurring, have lost but 26.

Do not these statistics furnish to the philanthropist abundant food for reflection upon the comparative merits of the two systems of practice, and will our "regular brethren" still contend that we are losing all the children, when out of 450 cases who have died in the last month, only 26 can be referred to our practice. Perhaps some one, a member of that school (the repository of the learning and investigation of all time) will solve this mystery. We pause for a reply.

SUN-STROKE.

The Coroner reports thirty-three deaths by sun-stroke during the week just past. We wonder how many of them were treated on anything like scientific principles! How many had the little reactive force of the system exhausted by bleeding—or how many were treated by the "valuable suggestion" of "dry cupping the chest," together with *immense sinapisms*, "with a view of diverting the status of blood about the lungs to the periphery," when we are informed that no uniform or decided congestion about the chest is found on making *post mortem* examinations.

Much ingenuity is said to have been exhibited by that celebrated acrobat, M. L. Linton, in that he recommended the protoxide of nitrogen—this experiment is recommended to the profession as an agreeable amusement for the warm months of summer. But the most characteristic recommendation is the suggestion to use in such cases "*mercury*." We did know that all known and unknown diseases were to be put *hors de combat* by this mineral: fevers, colds, agues, headaches, toe-aches and heart-aches—rheumatism and gout; apoplexy and chlorosis; gonorrhoea and diarrhoea; constipation and inflammation; but until now we had never imagined that in cases of sun-stroke, or accidental drowning; in fractured skulls, or broken-down politicians, mercury could be ordered with such confidence. But all wonder will cease when the action is known which is expected of this panacea. Hear the Coroner: "Mercurials should be given to the patient as soon as possible, in order to activate the elimination of the carbon through the liver." After this who will say that any effect that is desired may not be confidently ordered and obtained by calling on mercury! *nous verrous!*

HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

It is in contemplation to establish a Dispensary in this city, where those who are unable to command the services of a physician, and who prefer the homeopathic method, may secure competent medical and surgical skill. This is a desideratum which has long been felt in this city.

NEXT SESSION.

The public will please to notice that the next regular Session of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri will commence on the Fourth Monday of October next, when each Professor will be on hand to promptly deliver his introductory, and open his course of instruction. All who expect to avail themselves of this course of lectures are urgently solicited to begin with the beginning, by being on hand the first day of the session.

LIST OF

Homeopathic Physicians of St. Louis, THEIR OFFICES AND RESIDENCES.

DRS. TEMPLE & ADAMS.

Office,.....corner of Olive and Eighth streets.
Residence of Dr. Temple, 78 North Ninth street.
" " Dr. Adams, No. 133 Olive street.

W. TOD HELMUTH, M. D.,

Residence and Office, 213 Pine street, (between Twelfth and Thirteenth).

E. C FRANKLIN, M. D.,

Office and Residence, cor. Thirteenth & Morgan sts.

DRS. PETERSON & HARRIS,

Office and Residence, cor. Fifth and Locust streets.

T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.,

Office and Residence, corner Pine and Fifth streets.

DR. WACKERBATH,

Office,.....Fifth street, between Pine and Olive sts.

R. F. MOORE, M. D.,

Office and Residence, cor. Chesnut & Seventh streets.

DR. HARTMANN,

Office on Morgan street, between Sixth and Seventh.

THOMAS HAUGHTON, M. D.,

Office and Residence on Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth.

DR LUYTES,

Office and Residence on Locust street, between Eighth and Ninth.

DR. FELLEREN,

Office, Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

DR. COUNCILMAN,

Office and Residence,.....No. — Carr street.

DR. JAQUES BAYOLD,

Office, 199 Seventh street, corner of Pappin street.

DR. BARNBURGH,

Office and Residence, Tenth street, bet. Wash & Carr.

DR. KRANTZ,

On Sixth street, between Franklin ave. & Wash st.

T. J. VASTINE, M. D.,

Office and Residence, cor. Market and Fifth streets.

ST. LOUIS
HOMŒPATHIC
PHARMACY,

NORTHWEST CORNER

FIFTH & LOCUST STREETS,

(OPPOSITE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE proprietors of the above Pharmacy have taken the store lately occupied by Lowitz & Allen, where they will keep every article needed by the Homeopathic Physicians and Laymen. The stock now on hand is large, and every article warranted as represented. We beg leave to call the attention of the trade to the following articles:

- GERMAN TINCTURES, of our own importation.
- DOMESTIC TINCTURES, of a superior quality.
- HIGH DILUTIONS, prepared by Gruner.
- TRITURATIONS, of our own and Gruner's preparation.
- SUGAR OF MILK, in Powder and Crystals.
- GLOBULES, manufactured expressly for our establishment—a very superior article.
- PURE ALCOHOL, superior to any article offered in the Western market.
- DISTILLED WATER, pure.
- HOMŒOPATHIC BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.
- HOMŒOPATHIC CORKS, of all sizes.
- " " VIALS, "
- PHYSICIANS' POCKET CASES.
- " " VISITING LISTS.
- PURE COW-POX VIRUS, imported from Germany.
- SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A large assortment of FAMILY CHESTS and CASES OF MEDICINE.

ALKETHREPTA, or HOMŒOPATHIC CHOCOLATE.

ARNICA TINCTURE, ARNICA PLASTER, ARNICA OIL, ARNICA SALVE, ARNICA STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

SYRINGES, all styles and sizes; BREAST PUMPS, NURSING BOTTLES, INHALERS, &c., &c.

WEDGEWOOD AND GLASS MORTARS and RE-TORTS, of all sizes.

STATUETTE OF

HAHNEMANN.

The friends of Homeopathy are respectfully informed that a Statuette of the Illustrious Founder of the System has been prepared in Plaster Stone, and is now ready for sale.

The Statuette is on the model of the Leipsic Statue, 12 inches in height, and made of the finest Plaster of Paris. They are manufactured from a model by Mr. Kirk, A. R. H. A., and every effort has been made to ensure a FAITHFUL LIKENESS, as well as an elegant and valuable work of art.

Price, including packing box, only \$4 00.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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Part. Another Act

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE AND ITS COLLATERAL BRANCHES,

No. 2.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER 1, 1860.

Vol. 1.

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL: PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

TERMS.

As this Journal has become a fixed fact, and as we intend after this number to enlarge it and fill its columns with articles of a practical character, interesting and useful to the practitioner, we solicit subscriptions. The Journal will be furnished to subscribers at *One Dollar* per annum, payable in advance.

Remittances may be made to R. E. W. ADAMS, Box 1164 P. O., St. Louis, Mo.

NEXT NUMBER.

We have on hand a very interesting discussion on Intermittent Fever, before the Homœopathic Medical Society, at their two last meetings. Hereafter we hope to furnish regularly the interesting matters discussed before that body.

An effort has been made to continue our report from the Health Office of this city, but has not succeeded—reason, the Clerk has chills, and consequently the Office is closed. Great country! Take a little larger dose of ~~the~~ quinine, doctor, and the doors may soon be again opened. It is wonderful how unwilling these allopaths are to take their own prescriptions!

TO THE READERS OF THE COLLEGE JOURNAL.

We cordially invite our Homœopathic Physicians to contribute articles to our columns. Among the hundreds of practitioners who reside in our Western country, there must be many daily lessons in experience which it would be well for us all to be acquainted with, and we shall freely open the Journal to such communications. Recorded cases are particularly useful to the physician, and pathological appearances, as revealed by *post mortem* examinations, are always interesting and instructive.

We shall, however, take the liberty allowed to those in our position, of either rejecting or accepting those papers that may be forwarded for publication, and in accordance with our peculiar views, shall never publish the name of the author, excepting in cases of argument or controversy. This plan has been deemed expedient for very many reasons which it is not our province to explain, and therefore those who desire to appear in print for notoriety alone, and not for the advance-

ment of our cause or of mutual benefit, will not trouble us with their copy.

Our paper is modest in size and in its pretensions; it was established after long deliberation and consultation, and it shall be the effort of those who are immediately connected with its publication to promote the good of Homœopathy, and to expose all species of quackery, whether exhibited under the garb of science or whether practised with the unblushing effrontery of ignorance. This is the position we take, and this is the stand that we shall endeavor to maintain, and we cordially invite the aid of our brothers in medicine to assist us in the undertaking.

There is also another feature in this journal to which we desire to call attention: We hope to be able to publish, from time to time, a directory of Homœopathic Physicians, and we have commenced the work in this number of our periodical. We desire that those who receive the Journal, and have themselves lately changed their location, or who are aware of others having done so, will forward to us a note of the fact, that proper correction may be made, and that as the list of names, &c., appears in alphabetical order, that any omissions will be rectified by those who are aware of the same. By such a course, a full and complete list of all the Homœopathic Physicians in the West, with their proper localities, will be published, which will be valuable for reference on future occasions.

The organization and transactions of medical societies will also be thankfully received, and the record of Dispensaries or other similar institutions, will be published for mutual benefit.

All letters, communications, pamphlets or exchanges, should be directed to either the Dean of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, Dr. JOHN T. TEMPLE, Box 3207, St. Louis, or to Dr. R. E. W. ADAMS, Registrar of the Institution, Box 1164.

OUR SCHOOL—A FEW OTHER THINGS— A FREE TALK.

As the time approaches for the opening of our second session, the prospects for a full class become more and more assured. No day passes without our receiving new applications for information in reference to our terms, time of commencement of our course, &c. So that at this time we are able to assure our friends that no contingency can prevent our enjoying a full fruition of our fondest

hopes in reference to the early success of our infant college. Our chairs are filled by ardent, competent, and orthodox teachers of the peculiar and distinctive doctrines of our school. The teachers in anatomy and surgery are known and confessed to be equal in their several departments with any in our land.

The location of our institution being in the very heart of the great Western Valley, confessedly possesses advantages which must give us pre-eminence in our facilities for imparting a thorough knowledge of all those diseases peculiar to the West and South. Thus, we may promise our patrons, without the fear of imputations of egotism, that we can offer students superior advantages for observing and studying the endemic diseases of our region, to any of the schools located in the midst of the hyperborean climates of the North. The winters here are mild and pleasant; the city (the largest in the West) is notorious for the facilities afforded for the study of anatomy and surgery, while a successful homœopathic hospital is at hand to add clinical teachings and observations which cannot be over-estimated. In addition to all these advantages, we have a centrally located and convenient College building, with ample rooms for teaching, museum and dissecting-rooms.

Feeling conscious that the above enumerated facilities are so important to be taken into consideration by the student, when selecting the point where, and the men who shall impart the requisite information to enable him to commence a career of practice satisfactorily to himself and honorable to his profession, we are constrained to press them upon the attention of our professional brethren.

We would not wish to hint one syllable in disparagement of any of our schools North or East of us. Their sphere of educational advantages, if they have any, press their claims only on the attention of Eastern and Northern students—men who expect to devote themselves to the practice among the diseases peculiar to the cold and boisterous regions of the Atlantic coast and the Northern lakes. In those parts of the country, the peculiar diseases alone incident to higher latitudes prevail. But for the elucidation, observation and thorough understanding of the treatment of miasmatic forms of disease, which make up the sum of the experience of Western and Southern practitioners; who would think of looking for better teachers than those who have spent their lives in the midst of those regions,

among the disorders peculiar to them, and are still combating them on these same fields? For the young physician preparing himself to pursue his profession in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont or Massachusetts, we do not expect the above considerations will be important; but certainly, to those who are preparing themselves for more central or western regions, no superior location can be found than the one we offer here, in St. Louis.

In fact, we may truthfully say that no other school can be said to have a Western situation—Cleveland is situated on the cold, inhospitable shores of Lake Erie. The more recent attempt to inaugurate a stealthy movement in Chicago, is liable to the same objections; and moreover, the teachers of the distinctive and most important branch of instruction for Western practitioners, are either without extensive experience, or their experience is entirely confined to Eastern diseases. In fact, we have the highest evidence that the Professor of Theory and Practice in the latter school has entirely failed in his attempts to struggle with even the milder forms of our Western diseases, as they are exhibited at Chicago. In proof of which we quote from the May, 1860, number of the North American Journal, page 594, from an article written by one of its editors, T. G. Comstock, M. D., which quotation was apparently made to authorize some bold eclectic practice recommended by the writer. Dr. Comstock writes as follows:

"A medical gentleman, eminent in the profession, some years ago, while professor in Philadelphia, in a conversation with myself, expressed his disapproval of resorting to anything but infinitesimal doses in the treatment of diseases in the West; a few weeks since we had the pleasure of meeting this same physician, who has been for two or three years past a resident of Chicago. We asked him if he had changed his opinions at all in regard to doses while practising in the West? He informed us *frankly that he had, and that he frequently had occasion to employ a cold infusion of red Peruvian bark, (and sometimes other remedies in the same form,) in the treatment of lingering fevers, where the system was torpid, and infinitesimal doses seemed insufficient. This gentleman was Prof. A. E. Small.*"

Here we have the distinct confession of one of the "eminent in the profession," who has satisfactorily filled the chair of Theory and Practice in the Philadelphia College, to the effect that he is utterly incapable of treating Western diseases!! If this be so, and we shall not now stop to dispute the professor's own word, how shall he instruct students in the true *homœopathic* treatment of our diseases—unless, indeed, eclecticicism is to be taught in the above institution? In that case, we trust the proprietors will haul down their "Hahnemannian" flag, and in its place raise the Peter's ensign of Eclecticicism.

We hope to be pardoned for this digres-

sion from our subject, while we pass on to notice the fact that in the teachings, as well as in the practice of our several professors, no eclecticicism is allowed. We have abiding faith in our great law of cure, *similia similibus curantur*. Our confidence is only strengthened and confirmed as years of experience are added to our lengthened professional life. And the more we study the accumulated material already at the hand of every practitioner, the more are we certain that most of the departures from pure homœopathic practice results from a desire of a few self-important and braggart members of our school to appear to be wise above the mass of their homœopathic brethren. All the new light so plentifully supplied to the readers of the North American Journal, results from the "*cacæthes scribendi*"—the itching for notoriety of a few young men in the profession, who wish to pass off a profuse display of pathological terms and half-fledged opinions, delivered in the most approved dogmatic style, as the solid ore of truth and science.

The Professors of the Homeopathic College of Missouri enter no field of competition for such honors. We are pure, unmixed homœopaths—we have practised this kind ever since there was a homœopathy in this country—we have also practised it entirely in the West, in the midst of miasma and cholera, and all the hydra-headed monsters with which our region is generally peopled by our Eastern friends. We have had no reason to regret that we held fast to the faith first delivered to us—that we were not left to fly to other and unsafe means to cure our patients, rather than apply ourselves the more closely to ascertain what we might not before know, and thus bring aid to suffering humanity. We know whereof we affirm, when we declare that those who condemn our method for their failures, should rather pass sentence on their own imbecility and ignorance. The men who so pertly write down homœopathy as *nil*, because they have not the industry and faith to thoroughly master its arcana, are scarcely fit to occupy the only position they ever will attain, viz: contempt and disgust of all real friends of the homœopathic system, and the ridicule of all others.

It will be expected from the above, that those who seek instruction in the homœopathic treatment of diseases of us, will not be directed to the haphazard use of decoctions of "Red Peruvian Bark," or of "Juniper Berries," or even of "Eupatorium Perfoliatum," drank cold (*ad libitum*).

Whenever, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for us to abate our confidence and faith in the great truths of homœopathy, as a distinctive system of doctrines and practices, then shall we be found, with the frankness and manliness not to attempt to drag it down to our own level, but

shall cease at once to palm ourselves off as belonging to a sect to which we have not one link of alliance. Let eclectics govern themselves accordingly, who are floating along so comfortably, wafted by the prosperous gales of homœopathic success. One thing these men had better begin to know, viz: that we do not intend they shall palm themselves off on the unsuspecting and credulous as homœopathic physicians—rational homœopaths—half-homœopaths, or any part of homœopaths. Truth and honor demand this from our hands—fair dealing toward the community in which we reside demands it—and above all, the honor and credit of our beautiful science most imperatively compel us to hold the truth up to the gaze of all. Let men who employ themselves in traducing the principles and practice of pure homœopathy cease their false pretences and remove their mongrel mask. What right have such men to raise their signs of distinctive homœopathic practice? How dare they look honest men in the face while practising such glaring deception? Let them beware, for the day of retribution lingers not.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Among other benefits of homœopathy, we record this also—that it tends to make us more worthy of our bodies. We defy the human frame. The body, which tells, and dies rather than tell him its secrets. What idea can a man have of life if he is accustomed to take blood, which is the soul's house, in quart basins from the frame, and to think that he is doing nothing extraordinary? What notion of living cause and effect can any one entertain, if he deem that such an abstraction of our essence can ever be recovered from so long as we are on this side of the grave? What idea of the harmonic music of man can he possess who orders purgative pills, *pro re nata*, to play on our intestinal strings, in the delusion that their operation is temporary, and confined to their first effects? We see in the whole of physiological science the large written evidence of these stupid sanguinary methods; the doctrine has followed the works with a vengeance, and the science has been purged and bled away until nothing is left but chemical dust on the one hand, or germ cells on the other. This has gone so far, that it is doubtful now whether the medical profession has any further power of pursuing human physiology; doubtful whether that great knowledge must not pass to the laity and the gentiles, and become a non-medical science. Certainly, the hands that have last been crimsoned in the bowels of the living man, seem by nature most unfit to receive his tender and amazing secrets.



ALLOPATHY BECOMES DECREPID.—SHE HAS NO RESOURCES.—THE DRUGGISTS OUGHT TO BE THROWN INTO THE SEA WITH THEIR DRUGS.—HEAR THE BOANERGES OF ALLOPATHY vs. ALLOPATHY.—VERDICT, MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

DR. HOLMES FIGHTING THE DRUGGISTS.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The witty Dr. Holmes has within the present year, exhibited a singular transformation. Formerly he was noted for his sarcasms and gibes at the expense of whatsoever bore the aspect of novelty or progress in the healing art. The rattling artillery of his facile verse and the prosaic utterances of the lecture room were alike employed by him. The Thompsonians were termed "The Red Republicans of Medicine," whom, we dare say, he would willingly banish to Cayenne; the homeopaths were described as adopting "a theory of universal poisoning, nullified in practice by the infinitesimal contrivance;" and the whole tribe of hygienic reformers were metaphorically pictured as gulls and boobies dashing their brains out against the firm-set lighthouse of the regular practice.

But at last, like St. Paul, Dr. Holmes appears to have become himself a martyr to that spirit of radicalism which he once treated with such harshness, and his own professional standing is almost imperilled by his trenchant criticism on his conservative coadjutors. In his address, delivered at the last annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society (neatly published by Ticknor and Fields,) he so vividly announced his heresies that the customary vote to print adopted by the society was accompanied by a resolve that the society "disclaim all responsibility for the sentiments contained in it."

We do not propose to give an analysis of this discourse, which bears the title of "Currents and Counter-Currents in Medical Science." Suffice it to say that it is an unsparring onslaught on the system of medicine as commonly practised, in which the most sacred traditions and prescriptions of the faculty are especially indicted as irrational and murderous. Throw out opium, etherization, wine, (which is a food,) and a few specifics which the medical art did not discover, urges the doctor, "and I firmly believe that if the whole *materia medica*, as now used, could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind, and all the worse for the fishes." He maintains that the presumption in disease is always *against* the use of medicine. A medicine—that is a noxious agent like a blister, a seaton, an emetic or a cathartic—should always be presumed to be hurtful. It always is *directly* hurtful; it may sometimes be *indirectly* beneficial." And further, he adds: "The presumption is that every noxious agent, including medicines proper, which hurts a well man, hurts a sick one."

The reasoning and illustrations by which the Doctor sustains his theory are very ingeniously and forcibly put, as are also his allegations against the usual practice of his professional brethren. He asks whether, even in Massachusetts, a dose of calomel is not sometimes given by a physician on the same principle as that upon which a landlord occasionally prescribes bacon and eggs—because he cannot think of anything else quite so handy.

Dr. Holmes in enumerating the supersti-

tions to which physicians as well as the public succumb, says: "One of the most ancient is, that disease is a malignant agency or entity, to be driven out of the body by the most offensive substances, as the smoke of the fish's heart and liver drove the devil out of Tobit's bridal chamber, according to the Apocrypha"—a doctrine which lay at the bottom of such prescriptions as that recommended by Robert Boyle, as late as 1812, for the dysentery, of a powder made from "the sole of an old shoe worn by a man that walks much." This, to be sure, is exploded; yet the doctor cites the tying of a stocking, which had been worn during the day, round the neck for a sore throat, as a modern instance of "the same idea of virtue in unlovely secretions."

Disease, dis-ease, the imperfect or abnormal reaction of the living system, may sometimes, perhaps, be remedially acted upon by small doses of calomel and rhubarb in prudent hands, but how insignificant are the compared with the great hygienic conditions of pure air, cleanliness, good nursing, proper food, &c. The doctor, anti-homeopaths as he is, confesses that he should think his chance of recovery from illness less with Hippocrates than with Hahnemann himself, with a good nurse like Florence Nightingale to care for him. "Causes, causes, and again causes—more and more must we fall back on these as the chief objects of our attention." "The one prevailing failing of the medical art is to neglect the causes and quarrel with the effect."

Disease, the effect of certain violations of Nature's laws by ourselves or our ancestors, cannot in many cases be materially remedied by medication. It seems, in the present order of things, like death, a necessity, and its diminution, to a considerable extent, can only be attained by a return to the observance of the laws of the physical and moral universe. "Again," says the Doctor, "invalidism, is the normal state of many organizations. It can be changed to disease, but never to absolute health, by medicinal appliance. There are many ladies, ancient and recent, who are perpetually taking remedies for irremediable pains and aches. They ought to have had head-aches and back-aches; they are not well if they do not have them. To expect them to live without frequent twinges, is like expecting a doctor's old chaise to go without creaking; if it did, we might be sure the springs were broken."

The expectation entertained by some that there may yet be discovered a specific for every disease, the doctor dispatches as follows:—"When an oil is discovered that will make a bad watch keep good time; when a recipe is given which will turn an acephalous foetus into a promising child; when a man can enter a second time into his mother's womb, and give her back the infirmities which twenty generations have stirred into her blood, we may be prepared to enlarge the National Pharmacopia with a list of specifics for everything but old age—and possibly for that also."

The best proof that the community is overdosed, is declared to be "that no families take so little medicine as those of doctors, except those of apothecaries, and that old practitioners are more sparing of active medicines than younger ones." A letter from Sir James Clark, physician to Queen Victoria, dated May 26th, 1860, to Dr. James Jackson, of Boston, who entertains very much the same opinion, says: "As a physician advances in age, he generally, I think, places less confidence in the ordinary medical treat-

ment than he did, not only during his early, but even in his middle period of life."

This exposure of professional mistakes is certainly startling, considering the source whence it proceeds. One would think the Doctor had lifted the curtain a little too far, and that, if his strictures were well founded, no physician could meet another without laughing, like Cicero's soothsayers, at such a reminder of their fraternity in humbug. Yet, without denying that there is a large amount of painful truth in these charges, we believe they are too comprehensive. Certainly in New York city the conspicuous leaders in the medical profession are distinguished by their avoidance of the quackery of over medication, and the "heroic" style of practice has, ever since the introduction of homœopathy, been abandoned by them.

But some may say that, with the disuse of uncertain or dangerous remedies, the doctors' occupation would be gone. Not so, is the reply, for if every drug and specific were to be lost forever, "a body of enlightened men, organized as a distinct profession, would be required just as much as now, and respected and trusted as now, whose province should be to guard against the causes of disease, to eliminate them, if possible, when still present, to order all the conditions of the patient so as to favor the efforts of the system to right itself, and give those predictions of the course of disease which only experience can warrant, and which in so many cases relieve the exaggerated fears of sufferers and their friends, or warn them in season of impending danger. Great as the loss would be if certain active remedies could no longer be obtained, it would leave the medical profession the most essential part of its duties, and all and more than all, its present share of honors; for it would be the death blow to charlatanism, which depends for its success almost entirely on drugs, or, at least, on a nomenclature which suggests them."

This sensible explanation ought to pacify the wrath of the profession against their iconoclastic brother, whose cannon, after all, is aimed less at them than at the shops of the apothecaries.

THE FUTURE—HOPE IN THE DISTANCE.

It is impossible to overrate the consequences of Hahnemann's life. Even the negative results are vast for our future well-being. How different, for example, from the pale faces that we note in every street, will be those which belong some day to undrugged generations! What vigor may we not expect from the later posterities of those who have not hurt mind and body supping on material poisons! How much better those childhoods will be, whose parents and grandparents have never been bled or salivated, or mangled *secundum artem*, but who have kept their own currents in their veins, and given it entire to their own race! And the positive side, what another gain will it be, when hereditary maladies begin to be displaced, and the crust that hides man drops down from his skin by degrees! What virtues may we not expect, when, with all higher helps to good, the body itself secunds the motions of the soul! What talents, also, and what happiness, when the frame is in parallelism with the order of things! For, though we do not attribute everything to body, yet a sound body has consequences, which make it needful to speculate upon it in all views that concern the advancement of our species.*

MEDICINE. — A SKETCH.

In taking a brief survey of Medicine, from our august Father Adam to the present time, we find it generally conceded that "in the beginning" man lived in Eden where there was no call for medicine, or the healing art; his physical system may be considered as pure. But when he was expelled from the garden of delights, his body became subject to corruption, and decay, and death. The seeds of disease were then lodged in his body, and from then, ever since, myriad forms of ailment, aberrations from health, have continually sprung. At this early beginning, simple herbs were the probable remedies for most of these ailments; a traditional knowledge of this or that simple being good for this or that ailment would be handed down from father to son.

Persons who have not inherited disease and lead a natural life, are not subject to what we call chronic diseases. So that the Nomad tribes of the East would not, in the first ages, be tormented with a great variety of disorders. Among our native tribes, even to this day, where the curses of civilization have not penetrated, the treatment of disease is effectual, by simples. If a person suffers from the poison of the rattlesnake, they have their infallible remedy at hand for it; their simple remedies for all their ailments are essentially specific. Experience and the healing art thus grew up together.

But in time, when men began to congregate and dwell in towns and cities, — when luxury came in, with its baneful seductions, and science began to speculate and account for experience by theory, the order of the healing art became inverted. Experience was neglected, and the so-called science of medicine was founded on a multitude of theories and hypotheses. It then became the fashion to theorize on diseases and their treatment, and to substitute remedies in accordance with such theories for the medicine of experience.

As theories became fashionable, simples were more and more neglected, till at last they became exploded and forgotten among the nations called civilized. New and complicated prescriptions were introduced, more or less dangerous, requiring great discrimination for their application; thus medicine became, as it were, an abstract science, out of the reach of non-professional persons, and such was the beginning of a separate class, — physicians.

At the first, from their lofty pretensions, these men were held in reverence as having knowledge almost superhuman; wealth and honors flowed in to them, and it became their interest to surround their art with a shroud of mystery; so that medicine grew up into an order of holy mystery. How it was influenced in successive ages by astrology, alchemy, mechanical and chemical philosophies, and series of ever-changing theories, we stop not to

discuss. Those who would fain recur to the use of simple remedies, as they founded their practice on experiments instead of theory and speculation, were called *Empirics*. The legitimate physician of the day, of course, scouted them. They worked into their polypharmacy, which appears to us so monstrous, all manner of things, — filthy things, — things of horror and disgust, strange and mysterious compounds, wonderful and wise prescriptions. Great men, little men, wise men, and simple men have never been wanting to dignify this select body of physicians, notwithstanding. Yet let any look over the writings of the best and wisest of these men, and it will be seen how such men, even as these, were controlled by the tyranny of their education, and the barbarism of this disgusting polypharmacy.

It occurred in the course of the revolution of the ages, that a ~~man~~ came on the stage of action, in the midst of all this confusion, by the name of Samuel Hahnemann. His logical mind and keen powers of observation were not slow to perceive, nor his pen too dull to announce that the order of medicine was inverted, and he boldly and wisely returned to the primitive custom, — to the medicine of experience. He at once dashed aside all the theories that had trammelled his predecessors and contemporaries. The fine-spun hypothesis was to him apparent for what it really was, — a profitless jargon. A law of healing was grasped and rapidly verified by his logical mind. "Like cures like," filled the vacuum which had been perceived and deplored by many of his predecessors. Every aberration from the normal state of health has its specific remedy, if one knew it. Hahnemann's followers have followed him, in so far as experience has demonstrated the correctness of his details. Polypharmacy, in all and singular of its hydra-headed appliances, is utterly rejected by us. Hahnemann gave but one medicine at a time, so should his followers adhere to his teachings.

Multitudinous experiments made by Hahnemann himself, and his devoted adherents and disciples, on the properties of a great number of medicines, their *provings* of the various remedies, make up, in sum, the experience of the master-mind and of his acolytes, to which he gave the name, Homœopathy, to express the relation between the curative agent and the disease. It is at such a logical, scientific system that our ancient school hurls the epithet of *empiric*. Homœopathy numbers thousands of practitioners who have received the same sort of education as themselves. It hides no secret; its literature is now a library. Its supporters are united by associations, hospitals, by colleges, and by a periodical press. It appeals to the educated for support, and has obtained it from the educated. It challenges comparison of its results with its opponent. Before many years are over, it will have completed its first century. It is

making rapid progress in every country where civilization has dawned. Do these men think to break up this sort of union by slinging its practitioners as empirics, meaning *charlatans*, and its patrons as dupes? This course has been thoroughly tried. If our opponents are pleased with its results, we, surely, have no reason to be dissatisfied. So they have full privilege to continue until the curtain drops upon them.

THE STRUGGLE.

It has been conceded by some of the recent writers in the allopathic ranks, that the final struggle between the old and the new, — the effete, tattered and torn dogmas of ancient medicine, and the fresh and complete principles emanating from the homœopathic law of cure, has fully come. It is apparent to the thinking men of that school, as well as all others, that the present state of things cannot endure, — they must either mend or end. When some of the leading men in the ranks of allopathy are driven to confess the *inefficiency* of their means, — others accuse them of deadly results with their patients, like Oliver W. Holmes, — and others still are obliged to take refuge under the statement that nine-tenths of cases treated by physicians really need no medicine, as in the case of Prof. M. L. Linton, — we see that her own physicians have returned, — which she has turned upon her own visits, to curse and ravage her own household. What is the trouble with our ancient and proud enemy, — her worst foes are her own people. The truth is, the people have, for a few past years, been made acquainted with the fact that a new and better way has been inaugurated, — a method of medical treatment which ignores the destructive appliances which our ancient philosophers formerly insisted upon as the true and only safety for mankind, — a method which has lavishly shed their blood, — inflamed their delicate and sensitive stomachs, and fairly riddled their honored bowels, — has destroyed their teeth and mouth by mercury, and racked their bones and joints with the pains of purgatory, — laid low the tender infant and dealt death and destruction in its every path. The mild effects of the homœopathic practice have taught even the dull and faithless that these are but the "relics of barbarism." Hence, the far-seeing and more considerate of their own party are making haste to come down, — they urgently counsel shortening of sail, and a more humble walk with the warring elements. Homœopathy, on the other hand, pushes on the columns; she stretches her borders, strengthens her stakes, and digs deeper her trenches. She is developing her resources, — cultivating her stores of material to the perfecting of her developments. Her ministers become more and

more confident and expert in the use of her resources, which but a short period back were new and awkward to their hands. New remedies are daily being submitted to tests peculiar to her *materia medica*, and being verified in practice. She is establishing hospitals, dispensaries, and schools for the cultivation and illustration of her peculiar doctrines. The high and the low thus become partakers of her blessings, and the advocates for her holy faith.

The question is naturally asked, if the magnates and leaders of old medicine confess her instruments destructive, — if they proclaim their drugs unnecessary in nine-tenths of our diseases, — if their "potions and motions" are produced only for our money, — why should we continue to swallow their red and yellow mixtures? No wonder the long deceived and bedrugged masses beg to be excused, and declare, "by your leave, none of it."

It is said that a celebrated professor of old physic, in this city, some ten years ago, prophesied, (a Daniel, truly,) that in ten years not one of the pesky set of homœopaths would be found in St. Louis to tell the tale. There was at that time just two in all the city borders; now the same gentleman again tries his hand at the same business, and repeats the same prophetic howl. At this time, without due regard to the gentlemen's prophetic powers, we submit to the prophet to figure, he is good in figures, how many shall be set down for the next decade. Prof. Linton, call on your mathematical friend; his calculations are much needed; a column of figures await your manipulations. But, seriously, never have the medical skies looked brighter, or the signs of the times shown more unmistakable evidences of promise to our noble cause than now. All that is needed now to assure a speedy and perfect triumph of our principles, is the close adherence to our law of cure, and its inevitable corollaries are sure to lead us to a successful vindication of our superior claims to the confidence and support of all. Our enemies cannot retard our triumph for a day. Our more or less rapid consummation of success depends upon the men who are embraced within the walls of our own fortress. If they are true, studious, and faithful, the battle is won. If selfish and truckling to popularity and mammon, — seeking selfish ends rather than truth and duty, — the struggle will be more protracted, — for such Hessians will divert the fire which should have been entirely directed to the open enemy, in order to rid our glorious cause of false friends. Then, say we, let the guns be turned on the traitors, and effectually dispose of them, that a united charge may be directed against our scattered and retreating foes, — thus may the struggle close. But until this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, our motto shall be, "No quarter to traitors."

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN IN ST. LOUIS.

(CONTINUED.)

Since our last issue, we have been informed by one of our old residents and best citizens, that being in company with three of the allopathic physicians, of high standing, he enquired why it was that so many children were dying every week, in our city? They replied that they could not tell, that they had lost none, and they believed the only true solution was that homœopathy was spreading so rapidly in this community, and that the homœopathic physicians must lose them.

Our object is to enlighten this community and these physicians who lose *no children*, on this very subject. We mean that facts, not conjecture, shall explain the sad record.

We gave three of the prescriptions of high allopathic dignitaries, whose teachings are most graciously received as orthodox. We shall give a few more of the same kind, and then show their agency in the mortality of children in St. Louis.

As some of our readers complain that they cannot understand our names of medicines and weights, we shall put them into plain English:

"Give a table-spoonful of chalk mixture several times a day, and $\frac{1}{2}$ half a drachm, to one drachm of paregoric to every ounce of the mixture, and twenty grains of kino, or two to four grains tannic acid to the same quantity."

"Take calomel, two grains; opium, one grain; sugar of lead, six grains. Mix, and make into twelve pills, — one to be taken every half hour."

"Take prepared chalk, half a drachm; laudanum, six drops; calomel, three grains; powdered acozia, half a drachm; white sugar, half a drachm; cinnamon water, half an ounce; water, one ounce. Mix, and give a tea-spoonful every two hours."

These six prescriptions are a fair sample of the kind of treatment applied to the stomachs and bowels of poor, helpless, innocent and suffering children. It is not our purpose now to speak of what the allopathic school calls adjuvants to this treatment, — such as the vampire leach, — the burning, skinning blister, — the torturing scarrifier, and its bloody tender, the cups, — the line of small fires kindled along the spine, called moxa, etc., etc. These we reserve for solving future problems in the allopathic Euclid.

But to our six orthodox prescriptions.

Our readers will perceive that in all, opium is contained, and that the amount taken reaches as high as one grain and one-fifth per day.

We shall now confine our remarks to opium, and its effects upon the human system; and on parents, who love their dear little ones, we would impress the facts which we shall give.

One of the great fathers in medicine makes the following remark; "If the use of opium,

in disease, were as beneficial as it is frequent, no other medicine would make so many cures; but exactly the reverse takes place."

"Small doses of opium causes a stimulation of the brain, and large doses, a stupifying or narcotizing effect of this agent. The opium sopor is generally accompanied by a diminished power of motion, sometimes amounting to actual paralysis of the muscular fibre; at times, instead of paralysis, we have convulsions; and in the place of coma, delirium. The head totters to and fro, the head and face are swollen, the eyes inflamed and protruded, the lips look bloated and have a redish blue tinge; the eyes glisten and sparkle — at times they look glassy and immovable, like those of a dying man. The pupils are insensible to light."

Another author says that "Opium, in doses from one drop of the tincture (laudanum) to twelve, produces violent pain all over the head, as from congestion — warmth in the face and on the scalp. When twelve drops were taken, the pain in the head would become stupifying, with heaviness of the head, heat and sweat in the face. The pains in the head were generally attended by a feeling of oppression, heaviness, stupefaction and constriction — sense of oppression on the chest, extreme lassitude, inability to stand in some cases, vertigo, pulse feebler and more rapid than natural."

These effects were produced on adults, and so with all of the cases we shall quote.

Another author says Opium "causes dryness of the mouth and throat, excites thirst, lessens hunger, checks the digestive process, and in some cases it excites vomiting; it diminishes the sensibility and contractibility of the digestive organs. Constipation follows the use of large doses of opium, and the digestive functions are entirely ruined."

Another says, "Opium stupifies — causes imbecility, and stupid indifference to pain or pleasure; it causes a complete loss of memory; it causes furious delirium and mania, with redness and bloating of the face, or stupor with signs of cerebral paralysis, inarticulate speech, low muttering delirium."

We have given the highest allopathic authority as to the action of opium on adults;

What think you, fond mother, of such a poison for your poor helpless babe? Do you now wonder that your child should roll its head "to and fro," and die in "convulsions?" Do you not see why your suffering child is soon in "a profound sleep," from which it is difficult to rouse it, and too often ends in the peaceful rest of the grave?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TO BE REMEMBERED.

The next session will commence promptly on the last Monday of this month (29th). We hope all will endeavor to be present at our inaugurating exercises.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS DO WE CONDEMN THEM.

It is notorious, and not a little singular, that the most severe denunciations, and the most conclusive condemnations of our adversary, old Physic, have been aimed at its hoary errors by men in their own ranks. The history of the Allopathic system of medicine is covered all over with their most marked out-spewings of those who have served their time in her service. But a more recent and notable bomb-shell has been thrown into her ranks by that celebrated wit, poet, and medical philosopher, Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston. In his address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, in May, speaking of Homeopathy, he made the following confession. "Its lessons (that the 'inward bruises' of over-drugged viscera might be allowed to heal by the first intention) we must accept, whether we will or not." Again, he utters a truth long confessed by all thoughtful, candid physicians: "Throw out wine, opium, the vapors which produce the miracle of anaesthesia, and a few specifics which the medical art did not discover, I firmly believe that if the whole *Materia Medica, as now used*, could be sunk in the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind—and all the worse for the fishes."

Mon—pert, shallow men—talk about homeopathy being moonshine, &c., but we always find such to be those who confessedly know nothing about it. Here, however, we find the bitter rejection of the pretensions of allopathy, and the most withering ridicule of its claims in every case, come from those who have ministered at her altar, and are the real high-priests of her circles. They are not the flippant slang of the neophyte, but the mature judgment of the hoary-head, and the calm rejection of the experienced and profound.

EXACTNESS—HENCE SMALL DOSE.

In Homeopathy, the matter of dose depends upon the fineness of the aim. In everything there is a *punctum saliens*, so small, that if we could find it out, a pin's point would cover it as with a sky. What is the meaning of that invisible world which is especially versed about organization, if there be not forces and substances whose minuteness excludes them from our vision? We have not to batter the human body to pieces in order to destroy it; but an artistic prick—a bare bodkin—under the fifth rib, lets out the life entire. Nay, had we neater skill of deadliness, a word would do it. The sum of force brought to bear depends upon precision, and a single shot true to its aim, or at most a succession of a few shots, would terminate any battle that ever was fought, by picking off the chiefs. If our gunnery be unscien-

tific, the two armies must pound each other, until chance produces the effects of science, by hitting the leaders; and in this case a prodigious expenditure of ammunition may be requisite; but when the balls are charged, a handful will finish a war. It is not fair to count weight of metal when science is on one side and brute stuff on the other, or to suppose that there is any parallel of well-skilled smallness with ignorance of the most portentous size. The allopathic school is therefore wrong in supposing that our "littles" are the fractions of their "mickles;" the exactness of aim, in giving the former a new direction, takes them out of all comparison with the unwieldy stones which the orthodox throw from their ancient catapults.

What medicine wants, must be apparent to every reflecting physician. To become a *progressive Art of Healing*, is "a *fundamental principle*, a ruling general law," and this is what Sydenham clearly perceived and expounds in these words: "The other method, whereby, in my opinion, the art of medicine may be advanced, turns chiefly on what follows, viz: that there must be some fixed, definite, and consummate *methodus medendi* (law or method of cure) of which the commonweal may have the advantage. By *fixed, definite and consummate* I mean a line of practice which has been based and built upon a sufficient number of experiments, and has in that manner been proved to be competent to the cure of diseases. I by no means am satisfied with the record of a few successful operations, either of the doctor or of the drug. I require to be shown that they *succeed universally under such and such circumstances*."

Curious it certainly is, to note how this absent law or first principle has been frequently groped after by the elders of orthodoxy. In the first place, it was long before they recognized the absence or want of it; and since they have had it forced upon their attention—the few of them who have had the manliness to face the difficulty, and attempt to extricate themselves from their hopeless case—have attempted to find it invariably in the wrong direction. They have pre-supposed that it must necessarily be a *pathological* or a *physiological* law; but obviously there can be no such pathological law—for such a law would pre-suppose another curious discovery—not yet made exactly, we believe—the discovery of the principle of life and organization. It is not left for us to announce for the first time that whatever medicine can attain to in this direction, it can attain to it only in the direction of the *art of healing*; what it wants is not a *pathological* or *physiological*, but a *therapeutical law*—a law of healing.

Here it is that the claim set up by the advocates of the homeopathic law meets all the real wants experienced in the art of medi-

cine. This great desideratum has been announced to the profession in the most catholic spirit—the spirit of science and liberality. It is this law that has been challenging the confidence and solemn trial of those who are confessedly groping their way at the bed-side of the sick in blindness and hesitation.

The *Materia Medica* of the present day, although purged of many disgusting appliances of a few years gone by, is still a jumble of all the crude observations and speculations; is meagre and vacillating, empirical and contradictory; hypothetical in theory and too frequently destructive in practice.

Seen in her own light, this modern, orthodox, scientific Medicine is sitting on a mighty eminence, and all the nations of earth are listening with reverential awe to the words of almost supernatural wisdom that distil from her academic lips. But, as we see her, and I may add, as the intelligent world see her, she is a deformed and sinister old woman in a very tattered gown, standing, supported by a crutch and a staff, vending her compounds in the high market place; surrounded there by a crowd of women and children, who listen attentively to her harangues and purchase extensively her nauseous composites still.

That we have not misrepresented the wretched and forlorn state of the Old School pharmacology, notwithstanding the imposing appearance of its great dispensaries, we will cite a few sentences from *Simon's General Pathology*, embodying the opinion of one of the few great *thinking* men of the medical profession. "We learn the smell of Rhubarb, the tests of Arsenic, the chemical incompatibilities of Iron, the adulterations of Quinine or Sarsaparilla, and so forth. We become skilful dispensers. We know that Bark very often cures ague; that Copaba frequently stays clap; that Cod-liver oil and Iodide of Potassium, between them, relieve a good many cases of scrofula; that Taraxacum is sometimes useful below the diaphragm, and Squills above it. And with this farago of traditions, the misnamed *science* of *Materia Medica* has remained so contented and so stationary, that at the present moment, in the middle of the nineteenth century; we do not possess a complete medical knowledge of any single article of the *Pharmacopia*. (Page 167.)

"It is quite indispensable for the progress of medicine—I might say, indispensable for its existence as a science—that our *Materia Medica* should be made subject to a true pharmacology; that its province should cease to be a mere emporium of receipts; that we should have a knowledge of its various elements in their true relation to the living body; that we should give drugs only with a clear perception of their causativeness, and with a definite object before us, understanding the medicine as well as the malady, and taking

one good aim at the substance of the disease, instead of discharging a volley at its shadow."

On the other hand, the Homeopathic *Materia Medica* is a true science, not entirely from what it already has attained, but also to its latent capabilities and possibilities of development. Allopathic Therapeutics—from its false method of experimenting on the sick—cannot possibly improve or advance one step except by the empirical discovery of specifics and the diminution of doses; in other words, by a gradual approximation to homeopathic truth. The great aim of the New School is to study the drug as deeply, widely, exhaustively as we do the disease, physically, chemically, physiologically and pathologically—this noble and truly scientific aim, seldom understood and never appreciated by allopathic critics, is the surest pledge that our labors will be ultimately crowned with success.

After all the ridicule and contempt that allopathists have heaped upon our homeopathic provings, they are at last coming to the sensible conclusion, that experiments on the healthy are absolutely necessary to the development of medical science. The French Scientific Congress of 1842 passed a resolution, "that the medical section are unanimously of the opinion, that experiments with medicines on healthy individuals are, in the present state of medical science, of urgent necessity to physiology and therapeutics." Pereira, "we must examine the influence of medicines on the healthy and diseased conditions. For, by the first we learn the positive or actual power of a medicine over the body, while, by the second we see how that power is modified by the presence of disease. The Homeopaths assert, and with truth, that the study of the effects of medicine in the healthy state is the only way of ascertaining the pure or pathogenetic action of medicines, since, when we administer our remedies to invalids, as Hahnemann says, "the symptoms of the natural disease, then existing, mingling with those which the medical agents are capable of producing, the latter can rarely be distinguished with any precision or clearness." So that it will be seen that in the future we have great reason to hope for help rather than opposition from our allopathic brethren on the matter of proving of drugs. This will not only aid in perfecting our *Materia Medica*, but it will swell our ranks by converting the experimenters to Homeopathy. It is hard to imagine how any physician can disregard the service that Hahnemann has begun, in the constitution of a rational pharmacopea. When we look to what was known of medicinal properties before his time, and then compare it with the state in which he left the subject, the difference is like that between light and darkness.

No one had imagined that each drug ran through the frame, and evoked fresh symptoms from organ to organ; nor, indeed, without the *similia similibus curantur* would any application come from the fact. But it is an attestation of that formula, that it leads to a knowledge of drugs infinitely special and diversified compared with the science that preceded it.

The number of superstitions also that Hahnemann slew entitles him to the gratitude of all who dislike to be frightened by unreal shapes and horrid night-mares, which the thought of Old Medicine never failed to raise. Purgation was one of the nasty superstitions to which he gave its death blow. Bleeding was another of those vampires—blisters, moxias, seatons or issues. These relics of a barbaric age and a crude empiricism, are fast hiding themselves from the gaze of the present generation. Salivation, also, when it is developed, is a mistake, for which the doctor is compelled to apologise and bow low his head; whereas, but a few years back, the swollen gums and foetid breath, the loosened teeth and aching bones were sought after with watchful anxiety as the only hope of salvation for the patient. The heroic bearing of the dealer in drugs has materially changed; he feels insecure—especially is this the case in any community where the people are blessed with intelligent and worthy homeopathic practitioners. His bearing is meek, apologetic—he "gives very little medicine, almost a homeopathist," &c., &c. Thus, our allopathic hero and "his avocation gone," and his life and calling has become much less than a sinecure.

And what makes the case more and more perplexing and discouraging, is the fact that these perplexities are daily on the increase, in spite of the repeated cry that "homeopathy is going down"—these repeated assertions remind one of the timid boy who whistles to keep his courage up as he passes the graveyard—they don't believe it—no, not they. It is shoddy of the meanest description.

Every physician with the feeblest powers of analysis must have decided in his inmost convictions that there exists one truthful, comprehensive principle of medical treatment, a central therapeutic law in the universe of disease, to which all others must inevitably be subservient—a paramount and definite principle predominating over all others, and without which, perhaps, disease would never, or at least very rarely, be thoroughly eradicated; on this principle is founded the *Art which aids Nature*. In homeopathy we find a harmoniousness of principle, a great truth, that it is not the quantity of a true medicinal substance, but its natural correspondence with morbid phenomena in the human organism, that causes the apparent insignificant quantity of a drug to become that powerful dynamic remedial agent enunciated by the philosophy of Hahnemann, and which clinical

experience has taught countless thousands is the *only* handmaid to nature in the restoration of health.

We know it is an axiom that there is no limit to the division of atoms; that each molecule or atom possesses all the properties of the original body; that affinity or relationship is best promoted by whatever tends to divide matter most minutely, especially mechanical division and solution; nay, more, the very epidemic diseases themselves, with all their zymotic and death-spreading influence, are, probably, but the climax of continuous molecular changes. However much our adversaries may sneeringly attempt to snub and despise the law of cure which homeopathy presents, they cannot ignore the evidences everywhere apparent that this very despised doctrine and its advocates are producing such marked changes on the face of old medicine, that literally "he that runs may read."

SHALLOW FELLOWS. — AN APOLOGY.

In our last number of the *Journal* we more than insinuated that Homeopathy had the misfortune to include within its ranks a class of men termed by us, "shallow fellows." It ought to have been seen at a glance that our remarks referred to a class, — not to any one individual shallow fellow. But we are saddened to learn that one of the fraternity most pertinaciously insists that he is the man, — in short, that he is the only shallow-fellow hereabouts. This is really a bad case for him, if not for us, and, consequently, we hasten to make the *amende honorable*. Then, be it known to all whom it may concern, that we do not mean to even insinuate that the man, who, on all occasions, repudiates the distinctive and fundamental principles of homeopathy, while he, at the same time, passes himself off as one of that sect, is any part of a shallow-fellow, for, in pure Anglo-Saxon English he would more probably be termed a knave. Neither would we suggest that the medical man, who, while sailing under the peculiar flag of homeopathy, habitually prescribes quinine, calomel, juniper-berry tea, eupatoreum tea, cedron, etc., etc., in massive and crude doses, and unhesitatingly advises cupping, leeching, bleeding, blistering, and all the other appliances which even allopathy has about discarded and is utterly ashamed of, — that such a man, practicing such abominations, to be called a shallow-fellow would indeed be an error, for he is a criminal of the highest grade, — practicing a system of false pretences on a trusting community.

Now we wish it clearly understood, we do not object in the least to any physician pursuing any course of treatment which he may think proper, if his patients do not. But what we do decidedly object to, and against which we intend to be heard by this community, is the attempt of a few men in this city, and perhaps elsewhere, to palm themselves

on those who know no better, as homœopaths, while, at the same time, they are pursuing practices which the crudest and dullest allopath would be ashamed of. We do not mean longer to allow our beautiful science to thus be slaughtered in the house of its friends, without a protest, and a protest which will make some ears tingle. If such physicians wish to maintain the character of honest men, let them cease their pretended alliance with a system of practice with which they have no sympathy, and they may assume the name of eclectic, mongrelism, rationalism, or any other ism, but they shall not, with our consent, impose themselves on the public as homœopaths. We hope the gentleman is satisfied with our apology. If not, in our next number we will recur to the matter again.

NEW PLANETS.

When Galileo, in the exultation of triumph upon his discovery of Jupiter's moons, shouted to the scientific world, Come and see four new planetary bodies which men have never seen before, he was met on every side with the counter cry of heresy; and Francesco Sizzi condescended to assign reasons why such novelties as Galileo announced were impossible and preposterous. He observed that:

"There are seven windows given to animals in the domicile of the head, through which the air is admitted to the tabernacle of the body; which windows are the principal parts of the microcosm, or little world, viz: two nostrils, two eyes, two ears, and one mouth. So in the heavens as in a microcosm, or great world, there are two favorable stars, (Jupiter and Venus,) two unpropitious stars, (Mars and Saturn,) two luminaries, and Mercury alone undecided and indifferent. From this, and many other phenomena of nature, we gather that the number of planets is NECESSARILY seven. Moreover, these satellites are invisible to the naked eye, and therefore can exercise no influence on the earth, and therefore would be useless, and therefore do not exist. Besides, as well the Jews and other ancient nations, as modern Europeans, have adopted the division of the week into seven days, and have named them from the seven planets, now if we increase the number of planets, this whole system falls to the ground."

Could the faithful monk, who thought he was doing God service by resisting innovation, now rise from his grave, what would be his astonishment at being told of *eighty-four* solid globes, together with an uncounted multitude of misty shapes, all pursuing a planetary career, in place of his magic *seven*? Or, at observing the universal credence given to the announcement of the existence of a new planet, not from its having been seen by anybody, but from the fact that the mathematician has *figured it out*!

The old monk's reasons are suggestive of the very pert ones so readily offered by the renowned men who speak from authority

and condemn homœopathy; they have many reasons, weighty reasons, aged reasons, and all kinds of reasons, why homœopathy must "fall to the ground." Yet homœopathy lives, spreads, deepens her foundations, widens her territory and records her triumphs. Prejudices give way before her—allopathy withholds her heroic drugs and ancient and barbarous appliances, and the world is rejoicing.

Still these men obstinately refuse to look through the telescope, for fear they shall thus be compelled to acknowledge the truth. Have patience! Time, the revelator—time, the great rectifier, the verifier and leveller, will bring all right.

LIST OF Homœopathic Physicians of St. Louis, THEIR OFFICES AND RESIDENCES.

DRS. TEMPLE & ADAMS.

Office,.....corner of Olive and Eighth streets.
Residence of Dr. Temple, Thirteenth & Poplar sts.
" " Dr. Adams, No. 133 Olive street.

W. TOD HELMUTH, M. D.,

Residence and Office, 213 Pine street, (between Twelfth and Thirteenth).

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D.,

Office and Residence, cor. Thirteenth & Morgan sts.

DRS. PETERSON & HARRIS,

Office and Residence, cor. Fifth and Locust streets.

T. G. COMSTOCK, M. D.,

Office and Residence, corner Pine and Fifth streets.

DR. WACKERBARTH,

Residence....Morgan street, between 23d & 24th sts.
Office.....Fifth street, between Pine and Olive sts.

R. F. MOORE, M. D.,

Office and Residence, cor. Chestnut & Seventh streets.

I. HARTMANN, M. D.,

Office and Residence, Morgan street, between Sixth and Seventh.

THOMAS HAUGHTON, M. D.,

Office and Residence on Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth.

R. LUYTES, M. D.,

Office and Residence on Locust street, between Eighth and Ninth.

E. A. FELLERER, M. D.,

Office and Residence, Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

T. CONZELMAN, M. D.,

Office and Residence.....No. 203 Carr street.

J. RAVOLD, M. D.,

* Residence and Office, 191 South Seventh street, corner of Papin street.

T. H. BAHRENBURG, M. D.,

Office and Residence, No. 130 Tenth street, between Wash and Carr streets.

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