



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

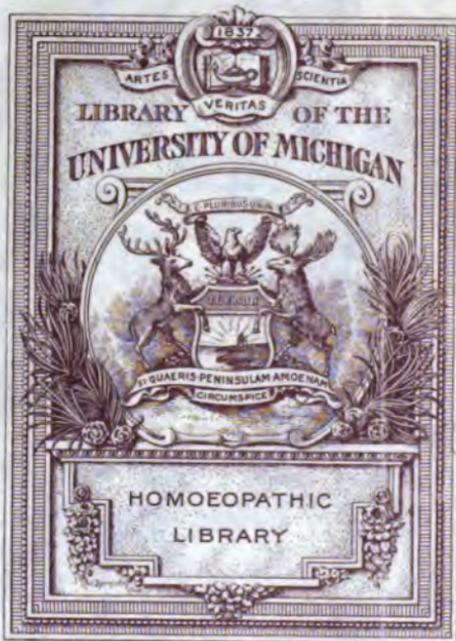
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

K810.5

R77

R3



THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, & SCIENTIFIC.

VOLS. I. & II.

INDEX.

	PAGE.
Address of the English Homœopathic Association	12
A Letter addressed to Dr. Rose Cormack, by the Rev. T. B. Everest	68
American Movement against Blood-Letting	22
An Allopathic Dedge in Advertising... ..	376
Are Homœopaths Entitled to Equal Rank with Old-System Practitioners?	208
Biography of Hahnemann... ..	18
Continued	29
Continued	47
Conclusion... ..	61
Blindness and Ignorance; or It Cannot and Shall Not Be	210
“Charlatanerie, Delusion, and Imposture.” Homœopathy and the Editor of the Northampton Herald	123
Chloroform	231
Chronic Gastritis: and Its Homœopathic Treatment	256
Claims of Homœopathy, the, to the Consideration of its Opponents... ..	324
College of Surgeons, the, and Homœopathy	107
Cotton Everywhere—Important Discovery	215
Danger of Old-system Doses, the	66
East, the, versus the West... ..	262
Editorial Article	8
Ditto... ..	15
Ditto... ..	27
Ditto... ..	43
Ditto... ..	59
Ditto... ..	75
Ditto... ..	91
Ditto... ..	283
Efficacy of Homœopathic Medical Treatment	352
Enemies Recognised, the Value of	23
English Homœopathic Association, Report of the	6
Evils of Old-System Practice.—No. I.	17

	PAGE.
Fable of the Ass and the Steamer	21
Guernsey Homœopathic Dispensary, the	214
Hahnemann Hospital, the... ..	267
"Homœopathic Delusion," the... ..	310
Homœopathic Hospitals, the	235
Homœopathy and the "Northampton Herald"... ..	139
Homœopathy and Homœopaths: Their Doctrine in Regard to Infinitesimal Doses	230
Homœopathy and its Opponents	37
Homœopathy: A Topic of the Day	155
Homœopathy at Edinburgh	162
Ditto	171
Homœopathy in Acute Diseases	80
Homœopathy in India	93
Homœopathy in Northampton	286
Ditto	331
Homœopathy not a Delusion	178
Iodine: the Injurious Effects on the System	367
Keep Moving	72
Laying the Foundation Stone of St. James's Hospital	307
Lecture Introductory to the Course on Materia Medica, at the Hah- nemann Hospital	235
Letter from W. Sharp, Esq., F.R.S.... ..	287
List of the Medical Practitioners of Great Britain and Ireland	172
Manchester Homœopathic Hospital, the	251
Manchester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary... ..	264
M.D. (Brighton.)	360
Mechanical Infinitesimals	94
Medical Inhumanity	132
Medical Directory, the, and the Homœopaths	205
Medical Officers' Report of the Exeter Homœopathic Dispensary	177
Meeting of Homœopathic Practitioners	200
Middlesex Election, the	370
Mild Medicine or "Young Physic" in Contradistinction to Severe Medicine or "Old Physic"	303
Continued	320
Mineral Waters Cure on the Principles of Homœopathy	130

	PAGE.
Moral Aspect of Homœopathy	78
My Conversion to Homœopathy	145
Nature's Laws	82
Northamptonshire Homœopathic Institution	306
Northern Homœopathic Medical Association, the	219
Operative Surgery—Its Evils	114
Power of Conscience... ..	28
Principles and Practice of Homœopathy	299
Continued	315
Continued	347
Continued... ..	363
Progress of Homœopathy in Sunderland	187
Routh, Dr., and Homœopathy, No. 1.	222
Routh, Dr., and Homœopathy, No. 2.	293
Routh, Dr., and Homœopathy, No. 3.	321
Scarlet Fever	319
Spinal Curvature, its Theory, its Cure	35
To Bleed or not to Bleed?	341
Torquay Homœopathic Dispensary	280
Wakley's, Mr., Sensitiveness to Charges of Dishonour	104
Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary... ..	227
Veterinary Homœopathy	125
CASES :—	
A Contrast	182
Acute Inflammation of Lungs and of Kidnies cured—Hereditary Phthisis Arrested	163
Acute Pneumonia (Inflammation of the Lungs) cured	116
A Foreign Body Lodged in the Œsophagus (Gullet) two months, Dislodged while under Homœopathic Treatment	98
Affection of the Head, with Threatening Paralysis, of more than Twenty Years' Standing, cured	246
An "Impossibility" Realized	95
Concussion of the Brain in a Child cured... ..	67
Diseased Bone cured... ..	152
Disease of Sternum (Breastbone) cured after Ineffectual Old-System Treatment	65
Gastro-Enteritis cured	97

CASES :—	PAGE.
Head Affection—Sequel of Brain Fever cured	54
Hematuria (Bloody Urine) cured	185
Hydrocephalus (Water in the Head) cured	228
Impetigo Scabida	192
Phthisis (Consumption) cured	165
Pneumonia (Inflammation of the Lungs) cured	83
Ditto... ..	85
Ulceration of the Throat, and Abdominal Disease, cured... ..	133
CORRESPONDENCE :—	
Allopathists versus Allopathy	102
Allopathists versus Allopathy	119
Allopathists versus Allopathy	135
Allopathists versus Allopathy	183
Extraordinary Faith of a Cat; or a Nut to Crack for Allopathists ...	231
Homœopathy: Signs of Progress in Public Estimation	70
Hydropathy	358
Hydropathy in Acute Diseases	232
Is Cayenne Pepper Harmless?	34
Letter to the Editor, "A Convert"	86
Letter to the Editor, "A Convert"	167
Letter to the Editor, "A Convert"	216
Letter to the Editor, "A Convert to Homœopathy"	99
Letter to the Editor, "A Dublin Surgeon"	359
Letter to the Editor, "A Dublin Surgeon"	375
Letter to the Editor, "A Looker On"	72
Letter to the Editor, "Inquirer"	46
Letter to the Editor, "J. K. S."	328
Letter to the Editor, "Philo"	181
Letter to the Editor, "Oxonian"	373
Letter to the Editor, "W. F. Laurie"	277
Letter to the Editor, "W. F. Laurie"	194
Reply to "Inquirer"	60
Superiority of Infinitesimal Doses of Aconite, over Old-System Prac- tice, in the Removal of some kinds of Pain... ..	193
To Bleed or not to Bleed?	372

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.

Price 1d.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
ADDRESS TO OUR READERS	3
REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION ...	6
ADDRESS OF DITTO	12

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In our next, we purpose to give a sketch of the Biography of Hahnemann, the founder of Homœopathy, introductory to a series of Lectures on the Science.

Communications for the Editor to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
PARADE, NORTHAMPTON.

MEDICAL OFFICER—MR. C. T. PEARCE, M.R.C.S., ENG.

An Annual Subscriber of one guinea is entitled to have one patient constantly on the books, during the year in which he subscribes.
A Subscriber of five guineas, seven patients.

DAYS OF ATTENDANCE.

FOR TOWN PATIENTS—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Nine till Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, from One to Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

N.B.—Patients recommended by Medical Practitioners desirous of fairly testing the practical advantages of Homœopathy will be admitted. The previous history of the case, with treatment, is expected to be given on admission.

NORTHAMPTON :
PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, PARADE ;
PRINTED BY T. PHILLIPS, SHEEP STREET.

HOMŒOPATHIC



PHARMACY.

NORTHAMPTON CORN EXCHANGE.

ALL THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES EMPLOYED UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT
ARE PREPARED BY

ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
(At the entrance of the Corn Exchange,
PARADE, NORTHAMPTON.

MEDICINE CHESTS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

A case containing 6 phials of Globules ...	£ s. d.	A case containing 30 phials of Globules ...	£ s. d.
... .. 12	0 7 6	... .. 36	1 8 0
... .. 18	0 12 0	... .. 50	1 12 0
... .. 24	0 18 0	... .. 60	1 15 0
	1 4 0		2 2 0

Larger Cases, containing Medicines of different dilutions, suitable for a Missionary or Emigrant, from 5 to 10 guineas.

TINCTURE CASES,

Containing 12 Stopped Phials ...	£ s. d.	Containing 24 Stopped Phials ...	£ s. d.
... .. 12 Corked Phials ...	1 1 0	... .. 24 Corked Phials ...	1 15 0
	0 18 0		1 8 0

CHOLERA CASES, containing Medicines for the prevention and cure of Asiatic Cholera, with directions, 7s. 6d.

Single Phials of Globules 9d. each; free by post 1s.

... .. Tinctures, for internal use, 1s. each; free by post 1s. 6d.

TINCTURES OF ARNICA, RHUS, TOXICODENDRON, AND CALENDULA, for external use in Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Lacerations, Excessive Fatigue and its consequences, in phials, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

ARNICA COURT PLASTER, in packets, 1s. each.

HOMŒOPATHIC DENTIFRICE, in boxes, 1s. each.

Works on the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy, by Drs. Epps, Laurie, Curie, Chepmell, and others, always in stock.

CLIFTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA;

Snited to those whose digestive organs are delicate, especially if under Medical treatment. It is recommended by all Homœopathic Practitioners as the best substitute for Coffee and Tea, being more nutritious, and destitute of the exciting properties possessed by those beverages, 1s. 4d. per pound.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.

PRICE 1d.

TO OUR READERS.

OUR apology for introducing to the public a periodical devoted to the advancement of Homœopathy must be found in the circumstance that numerous friends to the cause of Homœopathy have expressed a desire to see such an organ.

Homœopathy is a truth which is advancing onward in majestic style. Rich and poor, old and young, are equally interested in its progress; and the time is not far distant when the principles to which this little tract will be devoted will become the *rule* of medical practice, and not the exception. Although there are several excellent periodicals in existence devoted to Homœopathy, there is still felt a want of a cheap organ which all classes can obtain; it is hoped that that want will be partly supplied by this attempt.

The time is come when Homœopathy—the great law of healing, discovered by the late illustrious Hahnemann, should be defended from the attacks of its opponents. The best defence that can be offered of a truth, we believe is, to teach that truth as extensively as possible. When the greatest truth of all was introduced into our world, its Author silenced its objectors by calmly giving proofs of its superiority. Since that day it has been remarkable that truth has always progressed in a greater ratio as it has been opposed, and its votaries villified. Many truths have dawned upon the world in different ages; and the present age is particularly one in which discoveries of scientific truths, and their more extensive application, have been made. In every department of physical science grand indeed have been the discoveries developed: astronomy and meteorology, chemistry and electricity, have advanced with amazing rapidity since the beginning of the present century. Advances are still making in the various applications of those beautiful laws which the Creator has decreed should govern matter in its various forms and changes.

Man is essentially born into the world ignorant as the “wild ass’s colt;” and humiliating as is the thought, man, as an individual, can do exceedingly little towards advancing the state of knowledge. Yet is it reserved for some few to light upon discoveries—suddenly indeed sometimes, which are ever after deemed essential to our well-being. Each one has his destiny to fulfil;

and there are few indeed who endeavour to ascertain what his particular destiny is; fewer still perhaps, having ascertained their destiny, are inclined to submit to it. We hear the growing youth, whose physical and moral energies are rapidly developing, murmuring at his condition, acting as though some unlucky star had ruled to place him in the most disagreeable position imaginable: *prospectively*, we say, few are satisfied that their destiny is what it should be. Now we, as Editors, think the wisest plan is not to be too anxious about the future; but endeavour to steer a course which is alike honourable to ourselves and to truth, believing, that while to propagate truth is our aim and object, we need not fear the results of its advocacy.

And while we would be careful to avoid "Doing evil that good may come," we hope that we shall never flinch from the defence of truth by truth—come what may; we cannot charge upon ourselves the injuring of certain interests by the spread of truth. Not like the mill-owner, who supersedes the hand-labourer, it may be, hundreds of individuals, by setting up a new machine; nor shall we be found like railways, superseding coachmen and guards. We maintain that the introduction of science has never, but in appearance, done injury to the interests of man. All reforms are looked upon with great suspicion. Politicians become fired with new zeal when innovation threatens their views; lawyers have a similar sensitiveness about their professional interests; religious "system" supporters hold to existing rituals with equal tenacity; and the sons of Esculapius are not behind in apprehending that their craft is in danger when an intruder on their old territory appears.

The present period is one remarkable for antagonisms. In this country particularly the war cry is not heard on the battle plains, amidst deafening peals of cannon, but it is heard in the senate, in the church, and in the social circle. "The spirit is warring against the flesh." It is an antagonism of internal truth against external error—this is necessary, it has been long threatening.

We have had our materialists and spiritualists argumentatively enough discussing certain ideas which have prevailed at different epochs; but never we believe was there a time in which such universal discussion obtained as at the present time. Our forefathers were content to be prayed for, instead of praying; of being the passive subjects of legislation, instead of legislating; of being physicked without system, instead of choosing their system of physic. Both conditions have their disadvantages, but the change which has come over us is indicative of advancement. It is *only a transitive state*; perfection never can be attained to by things remaining in *statu quo*. To reach a desired locality, we must *travel*: the road may be a very imperfect one, and a very unpleasant one, still it is a *road*; and while we are on the road, we must be prepared for the casualties incident to travelling, "remembering Lot's wife," *i.e.*, not to look back with a desire to return to a state of things from which, happily, we have been delivered.

Remembering that, we, as Editors, and as advocates of a newly-discovered truth, in this transitive state, have set out on our journey with our staff in hand, inking our walk as we proceed, and determining, as we shall be helped, to note down events on our journey, that our fellow-travellers may profit by what we record. Crosses we shall meet with; stumbling blocks numerous, adversaries in abundance, we anticipate; yet we believe that our armour is capable of resisting and turning the points of the *Lancets* of our

enemies, that they may cease to be Lancets. We believe that our staff will be found superior to the broken reed of an enemy, which was only powerful when it had nothing to fight against. Instead of crimson, our blood will be simply the best flowing black; and, if our enemies feel inclined to attempt a thrust, we shall be most happy to meet them; and indeed we will record, if they will authenticate, all objections they may offer to our system, and do our best to answer them; and, if they fail to be satisfied, some benefit may result to those who witness the fight. If we lose we will admit it, and for every defeat count one to their credit. But should our adversary be checkmated, we hope the game will end well, and that our friends will look on with profit. We would remind them, however, that we never "draw blood;" they need not dread depletion; they may feel a "counter irritation;" but we would beg of them to "purge" themselves; and although we may stick to them like a leech, yet it will be only equivalent to "dry cupping."

To all our readers we would say don't forget us; give us a helping hand. If we can rely on you, we shall be valiant; if we are not supported, we may faint; you second us, and we shall be encouraged; if we are unfair tell us of it; suffer us not to take undue advantage.

We purpose to make our little messenger the instrument of conveying information and instruction on the important doctrine of Homœopathy; to illustrate its practical utility, and to detail its success in various parts of the world; to give information of a local and general character, respecting the progress of the truth; and we confidently affirm, that it will be our constant aim to avoid giving offence to individuals, and to act defensively and not offensively; unless, by the propagation of truth we may offend some.

Personalities it will be our strict effort to avoid. We shall be happy to receive aid and suggestions from those who wish us well, that we may make our little *Record* as acceptable and useful as possible. "If our enemy hunger, we will feed him; and if he thirst, we will give him drink." Literally, we offer to educate those of our medical friends, whose powers of mental digestion and assimilation have not been too far debilitated by copious draughts from the well-spring of old-system advocacy.

We purpose to give a series of written lectures on the principles and practice of Homœopathy, believing as we do, that the opposition to our system almost always arises from ignorance.

As an illustration of the progress which Homœopathy is making, we give in this, our first number, a report of the Annual General Meeting of the English Homœopathic Association, which was held in London, a few weeks since. The English Homœopathic Association is the first lay Homœopathic Association formed in this country. It was formed in May, 1845; and the circumstance which led to its formation was a vile attack on one of the first Homœopathic physicians in this country—we mean Dr. Curie. It was thought by the friends of Homœopathy that their medical men should be protected and defended. This the English Homœopathic Association has done, and well deserves the thanks and support of all who feel interested in the defence of truth.

We would earnestly advise all who love the cause, to become members of that Association, by applying to the Honorary Secretary, W. Arnum, Esq., 18, Upper Belgrave Place, Pimlico, London.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday Evening was held the Annual Meeting of the above Association, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The company at first assembled in the smaller room, but this being immediately crowded to excess, they adjourned, before commencing proceedings, to the large and handsome hall of the building.

SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, Bart., was unanimously invited to take the chair.

MR. PEARCE, the Honorary Secretary of the Association, read letters from the Rev. W. Brock and James Wilson, Esq., M.P., regretting unavoidable absence; after which he read an interesting report.

ANDREW STEINMITZ, Esq., in a humorous speech, gave the history of his own conversion to Homœopathy, having been restored by its means, after leeching, blistering, and cupping had failed; and moved the first resolution—

"That the Report be adopted, and the Committee authorized to take such means for its distribution as they might deem best."

The motion was seconded by THOMAS MILO, Esq., and carried unanimously.

W. SHÆN, Esq., M.A., moved the next resolution—

"That this meeting deeply sympathises with the feelings of Dr. Hale and Mr. Pope, under what they consider to be the unfair course pursued towards them by the Medical Faculties of the College of St. Andrew's and the University of Edinburgh respectively, and will be happy to aid in testing the legality of the proceedings of those corporate bodies."

He then continued:—I stand here a living proof of the truth and value of homœopathy. Eight or nine years ago I was pretty nearly annually in the doctors' hands. Now I have tested homœopathy, and find it wonderfully satisfactory to my health, my pocket, and my family. (Hear.) As the Edinburgh University has lately made itself a subject of much angry remark, allow me to mention what took place there some time back, connected with myself. About ten or twelve years ago, I wanted to pursue a university course of education, and I turned my thoughts to our great universities. But unfortunately I was a Dissenter. The walls of Oxford were therefore closed to me, unless I signed my name to certain theological doctrines; and although Cambridge would not refuse me, yet she would prevent my contending for the honours I aimed at. I therefore went to Edinburgh, and all my associations with it, its professors, its students, its society are of a most pleasing character; so that, although I did not eventually take my degree there, I have ever looked to it with affection as my *alma mater*. It is therefore with the deepest regret that I have heard of the late proceedings, and assuredly, as I could praise her when right, the more warmly will I denounce her when wrong.

I have to call your attention to proceedings emanating from three establishments:—the University of St. Andrew's, the University of Edinburgh, and the College of Physicians of Edinburgh; and I call on you not only for sympathy, but for assistance in testing the legality of those proceedings. The first case is that of Dr. Hale. That gentleman passed his examination satisfactorily, and obtained his degree. Subsequently the heads of the University learnt that he practised homœopathy. On their wanting to know if this were really the case, he replied yes, and that he considered himself justified in using that process, which, in his own opinion, was most efficacious in curing disease. (Applause.) Extraordinary as it may appear, the heads of the University thought otherwise. Finding that he continued to practice homœopathy, they called on him to give up his diploma, and this, I am happy to say, he has not thought fit to do. (Hear.) Now for Edinburgh. During last year, Mr. Pope, a student, applied for the usual diploma. He was examined by the professors, who were all apparently well satisfied. After the examination, some of them said, as if making a casual remark, that he had heard Mr. Pope intended practising Homœopathy. Mr. Pope replied that he had not made up his mind to practise it, but that certainly he intended to examine it. (Hear.) Then finding that he did not choose, then and there, to declare infinitesimal doses an illusion, they discovered that he was rather "rusty," as they said, in his surgery. I believe we may, without uncharitableness, come to the conclusion, that the only cause of his rejection was his non-rejection of homœopathy. There seems to have been a good deal of friendly feeling towards Mr. Pope on the part of the professors, some of whom let the cat out of the bag, by giving his friends to understand that the examination had been

a good one, and the surgical examiner had no doubt, if by the next examination Mr. Pope had come to a conclusion as to globules, his examination would be satisfactory. There is another circumstance. It is usual for the examiners to lay their heads together, and in case of agreeing that a candidate then before them shall not pass, they quietly tell him that he must try again on another examination; but in Mr. Pope's case they did what is usual with candidates, who it is understood are successful, though the official declaration is delayed till the morrow—that is, they politely bowed him out. As one does not see the relevancy to anatomy and surgery of a question as to what a practitioner would consider a *dose of Nux Vomica*, it is not extraordinary that an extraordinary meeting of the authorities was held, and the decision was that Mr. Pope must come up again in six months. The third case is worse than all. The College of Physicians of Edinburgh have been exceedingly aggrieved by the leaning in of homœopathy even into their own ranks. In their own body they number several distinguished homœopaths. I hold certain resolutions passed at what is very properly called an *extraordinary* meeting.

"I.—That the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh did, several years ago, publicly express its opinion of Homœopathy and Homœopathic practitioners, by peremptorily declining to admit into its body a candidate for its Fellowship who belonged to that denomination; and, consequently, that no Fellow of the College can possibly be ignorant of the light in which all those who practise Homœopathy are regarded by the College."

Now I do not see that every one should be expected to know all the foolish resolutions and stupid acts of a corporate body, nor are we to be called upon for respect and deference to what was long ago done. This is just what we should expect from a chartered set of old-fashioned bigots, but not what we should look for from Modern Athens.

"II.—The College regrets that, notwithstanding this decided expression of its opinion, more than one of its Fellows, after being admitted in a different character, have endangered the reputation of the College by becoming Homœopathic practitioners; and the College expresses an earnest hope that these Fellows, seeing they have thus virtually separated themselves from the College, will spontaneously sever their further connection with an Institution which repudiates them, and from which they can derive, as merely nominal Fellows, nothing else than a false position and a spurious credit."

"III.—The College feels the more bound thus to express its opinion, seeing that those Fellows who have become Homœopaths, and any other Medical Practitioners who follow Homœopathy, must necessarily be aliens to the other Fellows, and to the profession at large; inasmuch as no Fellow of this College, or any other physician, can, by any possibility, without derogating from his own honour, and from the honour of the profession, meet Practitioners of Homœopathy in consultation, or co-operate with them in the other common duties of professional life."

Such a resolution stamps with indelible disgrace the body passing it.

"IV.—That although the College has not thought it expedient hitherto to take any active steps for disclaiming those Fellows who have become Homœopathic practitioners subsequently to their admission to the College, nevertheless, since it has the power of dealing summarily with those who act in a manner so unbecoming the character of a physician, it reserves the right to exercise that power when it shall be so advised."

As a homœopathist, I should say the sooner they are so advised, the better. (Loud cheers.) The body of men they attack, are men who have come forward in such a way as to make many begin to doubt the wisdom of that extraordinary meeting. Dr. M'Leod has addressed to the President, an old fellow-student of his, a letter, crushing as an answer to the resolutions, and striking for the intellectual power displayed. There is another view of the matter extremely important to the subject, and I would call attention to it. In the third resolution, these words occur: "Inasmuch as no Fellow of this College, or any other Physician can, by any possibility, without derogating from his own honour, and from the honour of the profession, meet practitioners of homœopathy in consultation, or co-operate with them in the other common duties of professional life." This is not only absurd, but immoral. (Hear, hear.) Dr. M'Leod has shewn its absurdity, and asks pertinently, how gentlemen with the same education, under the same professors, having earned the same honours as others, should, merely by adopting some peculiar notice, chiefly as to a dose, fall far beneath them in pathology, diagnosis, &c. This is a matter affecting the public most. If we have been inveigled by homœopathic practitioners to be treated, and it becomes advisable or necessary, for the safety of our lives, to have the advice of an allopath peculiarly skilled in a particular disease, is it to be borne that the allopath shall say that the usual relations between the suffering patient and the medical man are at an end, and that they are entitled to revenge themselves thus on the homœopath, and consign us to the grave for no fault even of their own showing, except that we have been deluded victims? Truly this is not only absurd but immoral. To the next question. Ought this to be submitted to? Is it true that these

privileged bodies have acted thus shamefully, and betrayed their charge; and if so, what ought we to do? Are these establishments standing up for finality? Assuredly, as soon as a chartered body cease to be pioneers, they have forfeited their right to the privileges conferred on them. There are several ways in which we may do good service. 1st.—We want a fair field and no favour; we want publicity; and all can do something in publishing and denouncing this injustice. 2nd.—We can do much in supporting the victims of this oppression, by testing the legality of the measures. Here the University of Edinburgh stands peculiarly open. Pardon me for bringing forward a law book. A lawyer is nothing without his *case*, like a doctor. (Hear, hear.) In this book I find that a tendency to play tricks with examinations has already been tested by the highest court in Scotland, the Court of Sessions, 1829. The heads of the University wished to exclude a certain professorship, but so far from being irresponsible, they found themselves controlled by the municipality; the provost and town council turned out to be the ruling heads of the University, and they said, *This shall be so*. And when the professors still said “no,” the town council made a “visitation,” and decided that no degree should be granted without examination in the particular study in question. So they went to law, and the municipality gained the cause. It was re-argued; when the whole court decided that professors were wrong and laymen were right. (Hear, hear.) Professors may make rules, said one Judge, but all such rules are revisible by the magistrates. And another took occasion to remark, that universities had been notorious as some of the greatest literary tyrants the world ever saw. I sum up, then, by saying, that these proceedings are inquisitorial and unjust. That we can assail them by spreading a knowledge of facts, by upholding any who require it, and the assistance of the English Homœopathic Association testing the legality of past proceedings.

The motion was seconded by W. H. ASHURST, Esq., who said :—My learned friend has left me, as junior council, nothing to do. As laymen, it is for us to publish abroad this atrocious attempt to make us, whether we will or no, subjects for Allopathy; to give the doctor a vested interest in us; to declare that we shall not consider for ourselves, but shall be bled, and blistered, and scoured. Now I am a friend to little pills. I have been myself bled, and blistered, and scoured, and on the point of dying—I recovered. But about ten years ago, I thought my time was come; my doctor, however, in the meanwhile had died, and my friends, for I had too far gone to do anything, called in a Homœopath, and here I stand, with good health ever since. Let me tell you a little anecdote about lawyers. An old gentleman was asked what was law on some particular point. He replied, that he must send for his junior partner when he wished to know the law of the present day, unless he could resolve to set out afresh on his studies. Now, take the parallel case of physis. Suppose a new light to break in on a man, and see what tasks it imposes—new books to be consulted, new trains of thought to be followed, new labours to be performed, labours suited only to his passed youth. When, then, we see men actually doing all this, what admiration do they deserve! what gratitude we owe them! We have been in existence as an Association now six years, purposely starting at almost a nominal subscription, to come down to the pockets of the public. Then came the prosecution of Mr. Pearce; he was tried, and it was to the attention drawn to the case, and the good advice we got, that we had the declaration of a judge that the prosecution was most disgraceful. Fathers and mothers, knowing what it is to labour for your children, fancy a man thrown back at a point of his life just when you believe he is about to reward you for all your exertions. To the public this is all-important. I say, let us unite in removing an iniquitous restriction, and establishing freedom in all things.

DR. EPPS moved the next resolution :

“That considering the immense value to society of a diffusion of Homœopathy, this meeting recommends its friends to concentrate their zeal by uniting with the English Homœopathic Association, and thus to enable the Council to diffuse information on the subject of Homœopathy through the medium of tracts, publications, and otherwise.”

He said :—Many have asked the use of the Association. I think its use may be seen in this meeting, for it would deserve well had it done nothing more than give rise to the statements and revelations made this evening. The present is a question decidedly for the public. It may be well for medical men to say, what have the public to do with physis but to be physicked? I say, without their permission, they are liable to be pillaged. All profess to relieve, and no doubt even the old system must relieve, or it could not have lived as it has. But there are various ways of relieving: you may relieve yourself of unpleasant

inmates of a house (I need not name them), by burning down the house, and a man may have been cured of cholera in such a way that he has never been in good health since. So a woman may have had skin disease, and was cured, her skin may have been made beautifully clear and smooth; but she used to run up stairs, when there were pimples on her face without inconvenience, and now she puffs in all the agonies of asthma. "Peace, peace, where there is no peace," is as old as the Bible—putting off the evil day—shifting from lung to leg, or leg to lung. This is no cure. Now I think our true position is the aggressive—not in abuse, but as gentlemen with gentlemen. But the public must come forward, as indeed they have done, yet not for any personal predilection, but for a principle which you have well examined. Now, then, we find there is a legal ground on which we can stand, and I should be glad to go down as one of a committee to Edinburgh, and appeal to the municipality to exercise their privilege of returning members to the town council to test the *Senatus Academicus*. (Great applause.) Now, we have proof that homœopathic mortality is less than allopathic, and so it must be if homœopathy is truth, and God is good. In the case of inflammation of the lungs, Dr. Henderson has shown that out of 909 patients treated allopathically no less than 200 died, *i.e.*, more than one in five, while not more than one in fifteen died of those treated homœopathically. Is not this a comfort? It is enough to make one ill to see the state of medical practice, and the utter want of certainty in the treatment. All who know anything of the human mind, know that you cannot assist a patient more towards cure than by giving him confidence. The most extraordinary thing, however, is this. In America, cholera raged in Cincinnati: 2410 patients were treated homœopathically, and eighty-five died; while the deaths under allopaths were one in two. This was established by evidence brought before the Board of Health in Cincinnati. Now let us glance at the progress the science is making. Everywhere I see homœopathic institutions. Here in London have been established two hospitals, one of which I see, by the statistical return, has in nine months received more than 8000 patients. Within the last fifteen years half a million of patients have been treated homœopathically in this country. In Bristol there is a homœopathic dispensary which was opened in September, 1850. In that month the number of patients was 48. The numbers increased each month, and in June, 1851, I find the number of patients admitted that month amounting to 160. These facts, Sir, I maintain, should be brought before the public. The English Homœopathic Association presents an agency suited for this diffusion. It *will* effect this diffusion, if aided. The Committee call on the homœopathic public for aid. I appeal, therefore, to this meeting to support the resolution which I have the honour to propose, and which will be seconded by a gentleman, who has the power to embody thought in terse sentences, and to express in the clearest phraseology the results of his mind's working.

E. MIALI, Esq., rose and said:—I cannot say that I am acquainted with the external history of homœopathy in this country, or have much intimacy with the particulars of its condition. I may, however, venture to recommend, as generally wise, union. But I may say, that if a disciple of homœopathy, I am but a neophyte, and perhaps could not agree to all its doctrines. I have certainly employed homœopathy exclusively for eight or nine years, and even were I on the verge of eternity, I believe I should place myself in its hands in preference. My convictions are in favour of the law *similia similibus curantur*; but I cannot say, that I have sufficiently studied the question to say that I believe in its universal applicability. I believe in the power of infinitesimal doses, and when taxed with holding an absurd doctrine, I reply that my opponents believe it as much as I do, but they will not confess it. *They* believe in infinitesimal doses. It was a general belief that some invisible, intangible, imponderable miasm caused the breaking out of the deadly cholera in the human system: what an infinitesimal dose must have been absorbed, and yet how terrible a power: knocking a man down, and sending him into eternity, in an hour or two. Is it incredible that similarly small doses may affect the system to cure, as well as to kill? (Hear, hear.) Nay more, they believe in infinitesimal doses in vaccination, for the portion absorbed, and by absorption preventing a virulent disease, must be imperceptible. I was going to say that I am one of many not exactly prepared to believe in homœopathy on every point, but inclined to examine with candour: and I find everywhere my friends becoming homœopaths, at least, as far as myself. Now, I wish medical men would put themselves into the position of this large portion of the public, and ask, how shall we put an end to homœopathy? Never by authority. (Hear, hear.) You may have privileges, and respect from those who always respect honours bestowed by a learned body; but in a question, a judgment upon which is

little more than a matter of observation, we are not to be put down by its being called a matter of science. Neither by abuse. It is not decent of men professing to have received a high education to treat the common sense of the people as if it were not to be exercised at all. We may not be able to go into the science of the thing, but we can judge which of you reasons like a quack or a knave. Again we are not to be deterred by simple evasions. Perhaps they cannot deny the facts, but only deny that results are traced to their true origin. They say, here is a cure. True, but it is by diet. Now if they do *not* believe this, what shall we say for their honesty? if they *do* believe it why then do they drug us as they do. (Hear.) Again, it is imagination; but this will take in a large class of cases not possible to be fairly so classed. Even in my own family, there was not only no belief, but actual unbelief. In a child six months old, a globule of *Aconite* produced an effect as sure as on the most imaginative person in the universe. It may explain some, but not all cases, and it is most unphilosophical, to say the least, to attempt to palm off as reason what cannot satisfy your own minds. (Hear, hear.) Others say it is sheer chicanery; well then, let them prove it, and we shall be as ready as any to allow it. But to do this, they must be prepared to meet on fair grounds those who are so acting, according to their representations. For we are not all blockheads surely; all we want is that the two systems shall be fairly brought together. Do anything that is fair and reasonable. You may persecute men, take away M.D.'s, stain reputations, but remember you did so to Harvey and Jenner. We, who do not believe in the infallibility of corporate bodies, desire to use our own judgment, and if you wish to sway that, you must come down to the usual and proper modes of appealing to it. (Applause.)

THOMAS DICK, Esq., rose and said:—An easy and agreeable duty devolves on me. I have to move the following resolution:—

“That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Committee and to the Treasurer (T. H. Johnston, Esq.) for the past year.”

It is no business of mine to vindicate homœopathy, that has been done by abler men. But I cannot refrain from saying this much, that I do not make this resolution merely *pro forma*. I have a belief of my own, a warm, fervent belief, that he who in any way assists in spreading homœopathy is a benefactor to mankind.

DR. CHAPMAN said, that the resolution he had to propose, was “That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the President, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., for bringing the petition of the Association, in reference to the conduct of the Deputy-Coroner of Middlesex, before the attention of Parliament.” Of true honour it might be said as of mercy, that its quality was not strained, that it was twice blest, and that it at once graced those that paid and those that received the tribute of respect due to an honourable course of action. Lord Robert Grosvenor reflected honour on homœopathy, from his consistent and persistent advocacy of it, but he no less received honour. (Hear, hear.) When the names of those whose likenesses were on those walls (here the speaker pointed at them) were forgotten, Lord Robert Grosvenor's name would be imperishably associated with the struggles and with the establishment of homœopathy in these realms. There was a duty, however, incurred by men of Lord Robert Grosvenor's rank and his social advantages, in the matter of homœopathy. It had been remarked in a weekly medical journal, that the Chevalier Bunsen and Lord Robert proceeded from meetings for support of allopathic hospitals to those in support of homœopathic institutions. Now, something more than even this kind of support was necessary. Persons of their importance should strive to bring to the test the comparative advantages of the two modes of practice. Let them propose, as an equitable test, that at least one ward should be given in each allopathic hospital which they supported, to the homœopaths, to make trial of their practice. The strength of no truth and of no principle can be known till it is fully tried. The homœopaths only demanded a fair and full trial. On his part, he thought nothing was so contemptible as the pitiful vanity, the exaggerated self-esteem, which would shrink from every external manifestation of a position that we have no right to be ashamed of. This was the first meeting of the English Homœopathic Association he had attended. His object was to promote brotherly union among the medical practitioners. The want of this union was the real deficiency in the present state of homœopathy. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that a cordial union might be effected. Dr. Epps had stated that the number of persons who had received homœopathic treatment was at least half a million. He (Dr. Chapman) had every reason to believe that this amount was much understated. (Hear.) He believed that at least one million of the present inhabitants of the British Isles had received or were

receiving homœopathic treatment. (Hear, hear.) With such a number it was idle to suppose that Homœopathy would be kept from making further progress, or could receive any real check, or be proscribed. Some of the allopathic opponents abused the homœopathists, and landed themselves. It might be said to each of these, *Sus sui, canis cani, bos bovi, et asinus asino, pulcherrimus videtur*—the swine to the swine, the hound to the hound, the steer to the steer, the ass to the ass, appeared the most beautiful thing in the world. But they must not forget that among the allopathic opponents of homœopathy there were very many men of science and of the highest moral worth. Their prejudices should be taken into lenient account. Among the topics and allusions of the eloquent speakers who had preceded him, he had noticed one omission. The ladies had not been mentioned. One who had been called the prince of poets, Virgil, had said of woman—

“*Varium et mutabile femina semper.*”
[That woman was aye fickle and changeful.]

No true poet he, in his judgment at least, of woman. The homœopathists, at all events, had every reason to know that the *dictum* of the poet was not true. No more staunch friends had they than the ladies. Their influence should be exerted, and should be courted. When a man wanted a seat in the House of Commons, he canvassed the wives and daughters of the electors. The homœopathists should follow this good example. In reverting to the resolution he had the honour to propose, he reiterated his opinion that the noble President received as much honour as he gave; and he trusted that in the recess of Parliament, the friends of homœopathy would not lose sight of the good Cause, but would agitate for such measures as might redound to its advantage. It would be quite as mad in the opponents to doubt of its being established, as to doubt that there was a sun in the heavens. (Applause.)

DR. CRONIN seconded the resolution: he agreed with the preceding speaker that the noble President of the Association received as well as conferred honour from having promoted the cause of homœopathy to the best of his ability.

DR. EPPS would beg, as the hour was late, to embody two resolutions in one. He then moved the following:—

“That the Committee of last year be re-elected, with the addition of S. R. Bardoulean, Esq.; and that W. Arnum, Esq., be elected Honorary Secretary; and that the thanks of the meeting be given to C. T. Pearce, Esq., for his services as Honorary Secretary.”

Mr. Pearce had had the honour to testify to the truth within the prison walls, for which he thought him one of the most honoured of men. He had done the duties of Secretary most admirably, and now that he had passed his examination, and was an M.R.C.S., he had settled in Northampton, and the Association had done themselves the honour of presenting him with the inkstand which the Chairman would have the kindness to place in his hands.

THE CHAIRMAN, rising, and with many complimentary expressions, amid much applause, presented Mr. Pearce with a beautiful inkstand of massive silver, on which was an appropriate inscription.

MR. PEARCE, with much feeling, acknowledged the compliment thus paid him. It was his duty and heartfelt pleasure to thank them for their handsome present—a present bestowed in recognition of Services, which he could truly say were never prompted by any view to personal good, but to universal. In leaving the metropolis, and thus necessarily resigning his post, he hoped that he should find a fair field for labour, and he was gratified to say that already he had treated 300 patients, and that now he had 60 to 70 a week. He could truly say he felt more nervous in standing there to accept this present, than when he stood at the bar of Newgate.

W. ARNUM, Esq., rose not to second but to approve. He had seen Mr. Pearce's assiduity, and seen it such, that he at first took him for a paid agent; willing he certainly was, and unpaid he found him to be. The voluntary principle certainly worked well in him. He (Mr Arnum) had also been an eye-witness of his sufferings. He must say, if it was a privilege to look through the bars of Newgate, he did not covet it. In conclusion, he would say, may this Society long prosper, till truth shall spread to earth's remotest bounds.

It was moved by MR. ASHURST, and seconded by the whole meeting, that cordial thanks be given to the Chairman for his ability and kindness in the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN briefly returned thanks.

The meeting was altogether of the most pleasing character. The speeches interesting, and not too long or too many, and the audience thoroughly interested to the end, which did not take place till considerably after eleven o'clock.

ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION,

INSTITUTED IN MAY, A. D. 1845,

Being the Homœopathic General Association first Established in this Country.

PRESIDENT—LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P.

TREASURER—THOMAS H. JOHNSTON, Esq.

HON. SEC.—W. ARNUM, Esq.

ADDRESS.

THE English Homœopathic Association is constituted with the view of uniting, as completely as possible, the friends of Homœopathy (professional and non-professional,) throughout the country, and of enabling them to give effect, by active co-operation, to the interest they feel in its advancement. It has been resolved that the funds of the Association shall be raised entirely by voluntarily donations, coupled with the payment of half-a-crown from each of its Members as an annual fee for registration. Among the chief objects of the Association are,—

- I.—To bring together the most active friends of Homœopathy by means of General Meetings, at which the progress and the prospects of the science may be detailed.
- II.—To publish treatises and issue periodicals explanatory of the principles of the system, for distribution (gratuitously as far as practicable) amongst the Members and the public.*
- III.—To furnish the members with statistical reports of Cases in the various Homœopathic Institutions, and with notices on all important points bearing on the progress of the cause.
- IV.—To promote the publication of a correct translation of the works of Hahnemann and others.
- V.—To establish an Hospital.†

That these measures, effectually carried out, would greatly accelerate the progress of the science, will be at once seen. The statements furnished at the General Meetings would present to the public the *facts* of Homœopathy as the best antidote to the libels of angry and uninformed opponents: the general circulation of explanatory treatises and periodicals would carry knowledge into quarters where the system may never have been heard of, except through misrepresentations: and the publication of cases, and also of the works of the founder of the system, would be calculated to stimulate members of the medical profession to abandon their present mode of opposition, and to resort to scientific experiments as the test of the truth or falsehood of scientific statements.

And apart from these consequences of its active efforts, the mere existence of the Association will work much good. The majority of the world dread ridicule more than they love truth; and while individuals feel that in venturing to give even a trial to Homœopathy, they are exposing themselves singly to the jests of its opponents—the prejudiced, and consequently uninquiring, multitude,—they will timidly draw back. If, however, they are fortified by being able to point to a body large in number, and comprising many respected contributors to science, openly avowing their recognition of the doctrine as the result of personal trial and investigation, this difficulty will disappear. The advocate of the old school, while he denounces the system as unworthy of inquiry, and boasts of never having descended to its statistics, will no longer be regarded as an absolute authority, and his phrases “impostor” and “dupe” levelled at the practitioners and the disciples of a science of which he is ignorant, will lose their force when he is reminded that terms of this sort can scarcely apply to a large and influential body, using their best efforts, by the diffusion of information, to enable him, if it be possible, to prove them in the wrong.

Each Member pays an Annual Registration Fee of 2s. 6d., and gives any donation deemed suitable. Persons desirous of joining the Association can communicate with the Honorary Secretary, W. Arnum, Esq., 18, Upper Belgrave Place, Pimlico, London; or to any Member of the Committee.

N.B.—Post-office orders to be made payable at the Post Office, Pimlico, to William Arnum.

* Several octavo volumes have been published.

† This object is accomplished.

Printed by THOMAS PHILLIPS, at his Office, situate in SHEEP STREET, in the Parish of ST. SEPULCHRE, in the TOWN of NORTHAMPTON, in the County of NORTHAMPTON, and Published by ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 2. { SEPTEMBER 15, 1851. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
EDITORIAL ARTICLE	15
EVILS OF OLD-SYSTEM PRACTICE	17
BIOGRAPHY OF HAHNEMANN	18
FABLE OF THE ASS AND THE STEAMER	21
AMERICAN MOVEMENT AGAINST BLOODLETTING	22
THE VALUE OF ENEMIES RECOGNISED	23

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. is informed that Dr. Henderson is still Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh. The "Senatus" has no power to deprive him of his professorship on account of his being a Homœopath.

BETA—It is true that two Homœopathic Hospitals are established in London, and both are in a prosperous condition.

Communications for the Editor to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher.

ON OCTOBER THE 1st, THE RECORD WILL BE ENLARGED
TO 16 PP.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
PARADE, NORTHAMPTON.

MEDICAL OFFICER—MR. C. T. PEARCE, M.B.C.S., ENG.

An Annual Subscriber of one guinea is entitled to have one patient constantly on the books, during the year in which he subscribes.

A Subscriber of five guineas, seven patients.

DAYS OF ATTENDANCE:—

FOR TOWN PATIENTS—*Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Nine till Ten o'Clock in the Morning.*

FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS—*Wednesdays and Saturdays, from One to Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.*

NORTHAMPTON:

PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, PARADE.

HENRY TURNER,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, 41, PICCADILLY,
MANCHESTER.

H. T. having had many years experience in the preparation of the Homœopathic Medicines—the uniform success which has attended their use, is the best guarantee of his integrity and their excellence.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CASES, FROM 7s. UPWARDS.

The following are particularly recommended:—Neat Morocco Case, containing a selection of thirty of the most useful remedies, 28s. Ditto, containing a selection of twenty-four, with a book of directions, 25s. Ditto, containing a selection of twelve remedies, 12s.—(Any of the above sent post free.)

TINCTURE OF ARNICA, RHUS, AND CALENDULA—for external use in cases of Bruises, Sprains, &c.

ARNICA PLASTER, CERATE, OPODELDOC, &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, CHOCOLATE, &c.

ALL THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORKS SUPPLIED.

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d.

SPINAL CURVATURE: ITS THEORY, ITS CURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES AND COLOURED PLATES.

By **GEORGE N. EPPS**, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, etc, etc.

"This is a most interesting book concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings.....A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connexion existing between several serious affections and spinal 'sub-luxation.'"—*Homœopathic Times*, Aug. 24, 1850.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for Spinal Curvature more generally known and more frequently acted upon.—It is a clear and well-written book."—*The Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*.

Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster Row; Bailliere, 219, Regent Street; and by order through any Bookseller.

Will be ready on October the 1st, Large Duodecimo, pp. 560, Price 10s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BY **J. H. PULTE, M.D.**

Entirely revised, with additions and annotations by **JOHN EPPS, M.D.**, Edinburgh; with directions for surgical procedures in cases of emergency, illustrated by numerous woodcuts, by **GEORGE N. EPPS, M.R.C.S.L.**, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution.

Piper & Co., 23, Paternoster Row, London.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD—(Price 1d., Stamped 2d.; published on the 1st and 15th of every month.)—has an extensive circulation in London, the Midland and Northern Counties, and other parts of the Country.

Terms—One page, 21s.; Half do., 11s. 6d.; Quarter do., 6s. 6d.

Advertisements must be with the Publisher five days before the day of Publication.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 4.

OCTOBER 15, 1851.

PRICE 1D.

TO OUR READERS.

THE first of October is past. The Schools have commenced their Winter Session. The introductory lectures have been given; and a sorry affair have those lecturers made of their futile attempt to dissuade young men, studying medicine, from considering the subject of Homœopathy. Such advice as that given by teachers is very ill-timed. There is a tendency, in the young especially, to enquire into that which is forbidden. Deny a child a luxury, his desire will become stronger. Say to a child, "you must not touch," and you create thereby a desire, the intensity of which is proportionate to the urgency with which the forbidding monition is given. This is a law of our nature—it is coeval with our first parents. Now the thing desired may be either good or bad—may be useful or detrimental to life. Conceal a book, or a subject, from the youth whose mental energies and inquiring spirit are strengthening with his age, and what is the result? The forbidden book is earnestly sought for, and in sweet seclusion will that book be studied the more diligently. The desire becomes vehement; it must and will—sooner or later—be indulged. Now for public lecturers, professedly scientific, in the 19th century, to treat young men as children, is so ridiculously absurd, that we only wonder that it should be endured.

In the reports we have seen, in our antagonistic journals, of the lectures, the allusions to Homœopathy evidence a very weak display; indeed we are informed that, in some instances, the remarks on Homœopathy were received with great coldness by the students; and we very much question whether any lecturer will again moot the question. In these 'matter-of-

far too serious a loss of time to proceed in that way. To avoid error I tried the effects of pure *saccharum lactis*, and of the unmedicated globules, so as to be satisfied that the effects produced were dependent solely on the medicine. In proof therefore of my first proposition I may mention that every remedy I have yet tried, and they have been mineral, vegetable, and animal, manifestly affects the normal magnetic currents now proved to exist in our bodies, and this effect is just as readily produced by globules of the 6th, 12th, and 80th potencies as by the lowest trituration. In proof of my third proposition, viz., that, in a certain sense, the action of our remedies is altogether independent of quantity, and I may state that *sulphur* Θ , *sulph.* 5, and *sulphur* 80, affect the current equally rapidly, in precisely the same manner and without any detectable difference of force. But the most beautiful experiment I have yet performed is the *rendering visible Homœopathic action*. For this purpose I arranged the following experiments: 1, I tried *mercurius* in the usual way, and found that it reversed the normal current: 2, I tested *bismuth*, and found that it likewise reversed the current: I then got the operator to touch the Magnetoscope and set up the normal current, having done so, I placed some *bismuth 1st trit.* on the back of his left hand, which as formerly reversed the current, and then with the current fully reversed I placed on the same hand (the left) some *mercurius 3rd dec. trit.*, and the current at once became unsteady, and within a minute returned to its normal direction, thus showing that *two substances dissimilar to each other, but each equally capable of reversing the current, mutually destroy each other's effects, and accordingly the normal current is restored*: 4, To complete the series I performed the following experiment:—I must premise however that the machine is capable of being used in two states, which may be termed active and passive: in the active condition, which is the one I have hitherto referred to, a normal circular current from left to right is produced by contact: in the passive condition however no current is normally produced, but can be made to occur by placing either on the operator's hand, or on a certain part of the instrument; any substance is capable of producing magnetic currents in the human body. In the experiment now to be related, I employed the machine in its *passive state*; and having first proved that all was right, by the operator holding the instrument, and observing that no current was produced, I applied some *mercurius* to the instrument, which at once set up the characteristic reverse current; I then placed another portion of *mercurius* on the operator's hand, and the effect was something to increase the force of the current, but in no other way did it modify it. Once more I removed the *Mercurius* from the operator's hand, but left the portion on the machine, the reverse current of course continued, and then applied to his hand a substance capable of producing a reverse current, and the result was that the pendulum speedily came to a dead stop—the normal condition in the passive state of the instrument.”

“Dr. Madden, of Brighton, delivered a lecture before the Hahnemann Medical Society, on Tuesday last, on the observations he has been engaged with for the last three months, in reference to the action of medical substances on the Magnetoscope. The meeting was very numerously attended both by members and others, as these observations have created no little sensation amongst those interested in Homœopathy.

“Dr. Madden began by stating that in the early part of August, his attention was directed by Mr. Rutter to the action of common salt upon the motions of the pendulum attached to the Magnetoscope, which action Mr. Rutter supposed to be due to the crystalline arrange-

ment of that substance. He (Dr. Madden) surmised that this action might be owing to something else, and he immediately commenced a series of experiments with various medicinal substances, and found that they each produced an action on the direction of the pendulum, in most cases differing widely from each other. He thereupon called upon Mr. Rutter's attention to this remarkable fact, and since that time Mr. Rutter and Dr. Madden have been engaged in earnest in carrying on an extensive series of experiments; some of the most curious of which Dr. Madden exhibited before the Society.

"The first indications of the effects producible by the magnetic currents existing in our bodies upon the pendulum, were given by Dr. Mayo, in a work of his that appeared in the early part of this year, wherein attention was directed to the old and familiar experiment of a gold ring suspended in a tumbler from a silken thread, and held as steadily as possible betwixt the finger and thumb; immediately commencing a pendulum movement, which gradually attained to such a height as to cause the ring to stick against the sides of the tumbler. Dr. Mayo applied this old experiment to the discovery of the *od* or *odylic* force in bodies, and ascertained that he could thereby detect the axis of a crystal which had been cut. Mr. Rutter, who was a gentleman of the highest attainments in physical science, had immediately commenced a series of investigations on an instrument, which he invented for the purpose, which secured much greater accuracy than the original pendulum held between the fingers. Dr. Madden exhibited all his experiments upon an instrument so contrived that the operator could not voluntarily influence the movements of the pendulum. He showed that, when he grasped the brass knob with the finger and thumb, a circular movement in the same direction as the watch-hand on the dial-plate was produced, which was called the direct motion. When he touched the knob with the forefinger only, the pendulum vibrated across the table of the instrument, say from north to south (though the points of the compass have nothing to do with its vibration); and that when he applied the thumb only, the vibration was from east to west, or at right angles to the former. A female, on touching the instrument in the same manner, produced exactly the same motions of the pendulum; but what was very remarkable was that, on a male setting the pendulum a-going in the normal direct manner, if a female grasped his hand the motion was instantly reversed. The same extraordinary circumstance took place, if the pendulum were set a-going in the normal direction by the female influence, and a male grasped her hand.

"The male influence was shewn to exist in a letter written by one of that sex several weeks previously; when laid upon the operator's hand the current was immediately aroused. Sleep, Mr. Rutter had discovered, roused all the currents, and a letter written by a somnambulant female in the sleeping state, when put into Dr. Madden's hand, without his knowledge of the circumstances under which it was written, had no influence in rousing the current.

"Some substances acted by stopping all action in the pendulum, such were *Bone*, *Arsenic*, *Opium*; and when the operator stood upon the isolating stool with glass legs, the motion was equally stopped; but Dr. Madden showed that when he took two of these stopping agents into his hand at once, as *Bone* and *Arsenic*, the normal current was instantly restored; or when he stood on the isolating stool, and took a piece of *Bone* into his hand, the normal current was at once set up; hence Dr. Madden infers that the agency producing the motion is not telluric. In this phenomenon Dr. Madden differed from Mr. Rutter; for when the

latter stood on the isolating stool, *Bone* held in the hand produced no action; but if he took both, *Bone* and *Arsenic*, or *Opium*, the normal current was at once restored. This power of *Arsenic* in stopping the normal current was exhibited as well by a single globule of the 40,000th dilution as by a quantity of the first trituration. *Sulphur* in substance, in the 30th dilution and in the 7,000th dilution, had equally the effect of reversing the natural current. To exhibit the effects of trituration, Dr. Madden took some untrituated *Lycopodium* into his hand, which had no influence on the pendulum, but a portion of same *Lycopodium* in the first trituration produced an immediate effect. To illustrate the principle of *similia similibus*, Dr. Madden showed that whilst *Arsenic* and *Opium* separately stopped the motion, when taken together into the hand the normal motion was immediately set up. Dr. Madden then created much amusement by exhibiting what he called the principle of *contraria contrariis*. *Belladonna* and *Cantharis* both cause an elliptical pendulum motion in the north-west direction; but the one causes the direct motion, the other the reverse. When both were placed in the operator's hand, there was at first a long pause, and, at length, after an apparently painful struggle of currents, resembling the convalescence under Allopathy, the normal current was feebly restored. Dr. Madden exhibited many other most interesting and satisfactory experiments, which excited great admiration, and called forth repeated bursts of applause."

In the present state of the experiments and investigations, we refrain from giving an opinion on the subject. We would only remark, *en passant*, that there is to us no satisfactory evidence that the instrument, called the Magneto-scope, deserves such a title. We fear that our scientific readers will be confounding the well-known philosophical instrument of that name with the instrument of Mr. Rutter. Whether Magnetism be concerned in the matter or not, the subject is of sufficient interest to excite the greatest attention on the part of scientific men. In the next place, we must impress upon our readers especially to bear in mind that the *human instrument* is the only means by which the action of remedial agents can be tested and ascertained. There is no doubt that Homœopathic medicines have a powerful action on the *living* body; but what instrument could be constructed, *without life*, which would usefully indicate remedial action, we are at a loss to conceive. We shall look forward with anxiety to the more extended researches on the subject, and give our readers the benefit.

THE MORAL ASPECT OF HOMŒOPATHY.

BY JAMES CHAPMAN, Esq., M.D.

THE physical or medical superiority of this way of healing has been so repeatedly asserted, and so large a public has now received this as a fact, that it may be permitted to one of its advocates, to say something of its influence on the moral and spiritual being of man.

We dare not speculate on the subtle mysteries of the wheel within wheel, of the life within life, of the composite human being—of the mortal immortal three-in-one creature. Of the dangerous subjects of free-will, predestination, and original sin, it is not safe for any to dissert; and it is not our province. But we find man as he is, not as he should be, more harmful than harmless, more brutal than angelical, more earth-cleaving than heaven-aspiring. If we look to the inspired and uninspired records of our race, we see lamentable tokens of disease and deformity arising from sin. Why this should have been permitted, we cannot tell, we have no way of knowing. It was permitted, and no doubt, in wisdom and mercy and love. We have, as medical men, to do with a sin-poisoned race; the sins of the fathers are reproduced in their offspring; diseases are transmitted, and a loathsome taint pervades the fountain of human life. This taint Hahnemann has called *psoric*. Psora is a general name for skin disease: it is applied generally to what is commonly called the *itch*. But in Hahnemann's view of the subject, it is traced back to the leprosy of the Hebrews recorded in the Old Testament, to that of the Arabians, and to that once prevalent form of disease, for which lazaret-houses were erected in almost every town and city of Christendom. The lazaret-houses have disappeared; the worst forms of leprosy are no longer seen in Christendom. Have we, therefore, escaped the pollution? We trow, we have not escaped it. In another form, it vitiates the blood of all the descendants of Japhet: and no doubt influences the health of the families of Shem, and Ham. But we speak of Japhet—of Europeans and their offshoots. This is the psoric taint of which Hahnemann speaks.

It is no small merit of that most remarkable man that he traced with patient industry this unseen, unnoticed taint to its old forms; that he marked it in the chronic diseases of the moderns, that he saw its plague spot, and tracked it in the snow of the Ancients. Of those diseases which are called hereditary, which are transmitted from father to son, such as gout, mania, and other forms of disease, the *psoric* taint is the principle. Like the canker-worm in the rose, it shows itself in the early decadence of high-born beauty, in the premature decay of children, in the foulness of evil, in the atrocity of crime.

That *psoric* taint, derived from our forefathers, and fostered by conditions unfavourable to health, revels and riots in the hideous dens of human pollution. Unchecked by control of any healthy kind, but encouraged by all that can stimulate it into diseased action, it shows itself in the irritability that embitters domestic life, in the vice that deforms society, and in the crimes that lead to the penal settlements or to the scaffold. If checked by education, by moral control, and spiritual discipline, it exhibits itself in the form of diseases commonly called nervous.

Tonics and stimulants, forced attention to this or that course of life, sedatives and palliatives, repellants, alteratives, and abstersives, are the resources of Allopathy. But in the worst forms of this evil, notwithstanding, vices are indulged in, and crimes are practised; under the more favourable circumstances, the springs of life are poisoned; celibacy is embittered; and marriage propagates the mischief.

The beneficent doctrine of Homœopathy comes to the rescue in these adverse circumstances. It teaches that if the psoric taint is eradicated, its evil consequences are arrested; that healthy parents will give birth to a healthy offspring; that true health is incompatible with vice and with crime; and thus it unfolds a prospect, under the good pleasure of the All-merciful, of an improved condition of our race.

Little do the Sybarites dream of the misery of the psoric-tainted, when exposed to temptation. General Bonaparte had a skin-disease, contracted in his first Italian campaign; this was repelled by unguents: the feverish excitement and the occasional madness of the Emperor were due to this repelled skin-disease. After its repulsion he had epilepsy, and he died, while yet not old, of cancer of the stomach. Instances might be multiplied without end.

We might speak of scrofula, the disease of England; of consumption and rickets, and its other various forms; of gout and rheumatism; of mania, epilepsy, catalepsy, and a host of nervous diseases. The psoric taint is the root of all.

Give your poor pure air, pure water, well-ventilated habitations, clear and wholesome localities, and treat them as brothers and sisters—born of the same Adam and Eve as yourselves—get rid of their *psora*, and you prepare them for Christian training. "The poor ye have always with you;" but how is the responsibility undertaken, how is it fulfilled? Learn to pity the malefactor, born in indigency, poisoned before his birth, poisoned after it, poisoned always with a diseased and life-fostered virus of the most malignant intensity.

Can Homœopathy remedy this? By slow degrees, after many generations, yes, But there must be a beginning. It is our duty to look at the well-being of our posterity: we plant trees, we cannot see come to maturity, why should we not plant the tree of health as well as the long-living oak?

We have repeatedly seen the *stock*, the children of unhealthy parents, born comparatively healthy, when those parents have been put on the antipsoric treatment. We have known in families, where child after child has died in the first two or three years of life, that after the parents had been Homœopathically treated, healthier children, with the promise of long life, have been born.

It is maintained then, that a right use of the *antipsoric* treatment, under God's Providence, may alter the character of the human race, and improve its moral as well as its physical health.

To a certain extent, this is a matter of experience. The rest of the hope is derived from legitimate induction. It is with no imperial theme that our hearts swell, our vision is dilated, and our faith is kindled. Our thoughts are turned to the dens of vice, to the lazar-houses of iniquity, to the abodes of sin, and suffering, and death.

If we Homœopathists had the power of an influence as aristocratic as beneficent, we would command the experiment: but while we feel our impotence, and confess our unworthiness to be the propounders of this great conception, we implore the attention of the Christian philanthropist to the hope held out for the amelioration of the very being of our race in the practice of the some-time despised Hahnemann. —*Homœopathic Times*.

HOMŒOPATHY IN ACUTE DISEASES.

THE Homœopathic practitioner is often asked what he would do in acute diseases? Would he trust to Homœopathic means, or would he not?

The disciple of Hahnemann shudders at the idea of employing those hazardous and irrational means, viz., bleeding, blistering, and purging, resorted to by Old-system practitioners. His confidence in the resources of Homœopathy is grounded on two indisputable facts. *First*, that the law of cure is a law of the Creator. And, *second*, that the practice of Homœopathy is more successful, as revealed by statistics.

Homœopathy is not the *untried* system which many suppose. It is fifty-five years old. As a system of Medical practice, it has been tried in every country in Europe, and the success may best be judged of by comparing the results of treatment under the old-system, with the results under Homœopathy. Just as truth and purity become more prominent by comparison with their opposites and inferiors, so does Homœopathy, the truth in medi-

ciné, appear in brighter colours when compared with the false and the loose, of Old-system practice.

Dr. Henderson, Professor of Pathology, in the University of Edinburgh, who has embraced Homœopathy, and practised it for the last five years, has collected from the published works of some of the most eminent English, French, and German Physicians of the Old-school, statistics of the results of Old-system treatment of some of the most acute and speedily fatal diseases; as, Pneumonia, (inflammation of the lungs,) Pleurisy, (inflammation of the lining membrane of the chest,) Enteritis, (inflammation of the bowels,) Peritonitis, (inflammation of the investing membrane of the bowels,) in the treatment of which all the aids which can be brought by the most proficient of the Old-school, resulted in a mortality far greater than under Homœopathic treatment, and compared with these the results of Homœopathic treatment at the Vienna Homœopathic Hospital. The following table may be relied on:—

Mortality in cases of Pneumonia—Inflammation of the lungs, Allopathically treated, *i. e.*, treated in the ordinary manner, with bleedings, tartrate of antimony, mercury, leeches, blisters, &c., &c.—

AUTHORITIES.	NO. OF CASES TREATED.	DEATHS.
Grisolle - - -	304 - - -	43
Edinburgh Infirmary - - -	222 - - -	80
Briquet - - -	364 - - -	85
Skoda - - -	19 - - -	4
	909	212

Mortality 23·82 per cent., or nearly *one* out of every *four*.

Mortality of cases of *the same disease* treated Homœopathically—

AUTHORITY.	NO. OF CASES.	DEATHS
Fleischmann - - -	299 - - -	19

Mortality 6·77 per cent., or about *one* out of every *fifteen* cases.

Mortality in cases of Pleuritis—Inflammation of the Covering Membrane of the Lungs treated Allopathically—

AUTHORITY.	NO. OF CASES.	DEATHS.
Edinburgh Infirmary - - -	111 - - -	14

Mortality 12·61 per cent., or about *one* in *eight* cases.

Mortality of the same disease, treated Homœopathically—

AUTHORITY.	NO. OF CASES.	DEATHS.
Fleischmann - - -	224 - - -	3

Mortality 1·24 per cent., or little more than *one* in a *hundred* cases.

Mortality in cases of Peritonitis—Inflammation of the Bowels, treated in the ordinary manner—

AUTHORITY.	NO. OF CASES.	DEATHS.
Edinburgh Infirmary - - -	21 - - -	6

Mortality 27·61 per cent., or more than *one* in *four*,

Mortality in cases of the same disease, treated Homœopathically—

AUTHORITY.	NO. OF CASES.	DEATHS.
Fleischmann - - -	105 - - -	5

Mortality 4·76 per cent., or more than *one* out of every *twenty-five* cases.

Facts are stubborn things, and such facts as these now adduced, supported as they are by testimony that cannot be disputed, must tend to convince the doubting that there is some efficacy in the system of treatment propounded by Dr. Hahnemann.

When the public find, as they must do, that the mortality is so considerable under the system that generally obtains among Medical practitioners, and that the introduction of Homœopathy will increase the chances of recovery in Pneumonia, from three out of four, to fourteen out of fifteen; that in Pleuritis, instead of one in eight dying, one in a hundred die; that, in inflammation of the bowels, instead of one in four dying, only one in twenty-five die under Homœopathic treatment, they must and will give attention to the subject, and cease to give credence to the false and impudent assertions, that "Homœopathy is Quackery."

The cases recorded in this Journal, from time to time, will testify to the efficacy of Homœopathy in acute diseases.

NATURE'S LAWS.

THERE are LAWS of Nature of which we have apparently no conception. There are too, many phenomena, the causes of which we are totally unacquainted with. There are also effects witnessed by some, which those who have not witnessed cannot believe. Hence do the opponents of Homœopathy ridicule the small doses given by the followers of Hahnemann. They can understand the possibility of the law of similars being correct, but "~~the~~ dose," "the dose," say they, "impossible!"—"can't admit it."

Such reminds us of the King of Siam, who, having always resided in a hot climate, when told by a Dutch ambassador that intense cold rendered water solid—that that liquid was sometimes congealed into an icy substance, of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of an elephant. The King replied:—"Hitherto I have believed the strange things you told me, because I look upon you as a sober man, but now *I am certain you lie.*" In this case experience was deficient. The idea of water becoming solid was so contradictory to all he had observed, he thought it impossible: just so is it with those Medical kings who have been brought up in the, to them, warmer climate of old-system practice. "Impossible! impossible!" say they; and thus sit down in cherished ignorance.

Northampton Cures.

No. 3.—CASE OF PNEUMONIA (INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS) CURED.

By C. T. Pearce, Surgeon, M.R.C.S.

Jacob Care, aged 10, residing at Weston Favell, a village near Northampton. Family not healthy. The mother has chest disease; an elder sister also. The mother states that for the last three days he has been poorly; taken no food; been very chilly; getting into the fire-place. Yesterday morning, before the hour of rising, he was attacked with frequent vomiting of grass-green matter.

October 7th, 1851.—I saw him in bed, when he presented the following condition:—Head very hot. Face flushed. Skin hot and dry. Pupils dilated. Tongue coated yellow. Pulse 140 a minute, full. Heart beats strongly. Pulsation felt strongly on placing the hand on the abdomen, as low down as the left *iliac fossa*. Complains of very great pain in his head, and great pain in stomach. Has passed very little water to-day. Bowels not acted the last twenty-four hours.

Prescription: *Tincture Aconitum*. Four drops of the third dilution, in four ounces of water. A dessert spoonful, for a dose, every four hours. *Tincture Belladonna*. Four drops of the third, in four ounces of water; a dessert spoonful for a dose, between each dose of *Aconitum*.

October 8th.—Sent to me a message. Mother thinks he is better. Not been sick since yesterday. Has passed a restless night. Bowels have acted; stools green and slimy. Head better. Complains of pain at right side of chest. He expectorates blood. Has drunk a quart of water during the night.

Prescription: *Arnica*. Three globules of the twelfth dilution, to be taken at once; to wait eight hours, then continue former medicines.

October 10th.—His sister came to me. Says he has perspired a great deal in the night. Feels pain in chest. Has painful cough. Copious expectoration, yellow, streaked with blood. I ordered it to be saved in future.

Prescription: *Squilla*. Six globules of the 12th, in four ounces of water. A dessert spoonful every four hours.

October 11.—I visited him at 8 A.M.; found him supported in bed by pillows. He has lost flesh considerably. Has no power to sit without being supported. He coughs incessantly. I saw the expectoration. It has the characteristic rusty tinge of Pneumonin, and occasionally bloody. The pain

in chest is less severe. Tongue coated, whitish yellow, apex red. Lips skinned. Has considerable fever. He has been wandering through the night. He is prostrated; so exceedingly weak. Pulse 130. Full respirations 54. *Percussion note* dull in right *supra scapular* region, and *supra clavicular*; dull also in right *axilla* and right front. Back left clear; right clear at base, dull above. The symptoms were extremely unfavourable.

Prescription: *Tinct. Phosphorous*. Fourth dilution; and, *Tinct. Aconitum*, third dilution. One-fourth of a drop in water every four hours. Alternate medicines. No food to be given.

October 12th. — Visited him; found him much better. Skin moist. Tongue a little cleaner. Head clearer. He was delirious yesterday after I saw him; and, while the messenger was gone for the medicines, his mother thought he was dying. He could not speak. Was burning hot and delirious. She states that the first dose of medicine speedily relieved him, and from that time he began to mend. He coughs less frequently. Expectoration white, frothy. No blood to-day.

Medicines to be continued at intervals of six hours.

October 13th.—His sister came to tell me he is better. He coughs in fits at intervals of several hours. Has some fever. An eruption has appeared on the lower part of his back.

Prescription: *Tincture Squilla*. Four drops in four ounces of water. A dessert spoonful every six hours.

October 14th.—Visited him. Found him very much better. Pulse eighty-four, normal. Tongue cleaning. He coughs little. Expectoration white. Slept well last night. Wishes to get up. This is denied him.

Continue Medicine.

October 17th.—Saw him down stairs sitting at side of fire. He takes food with appetite. Does not cough. Bowels act regularly. He is cheerful. Although much reduced in flesh, he looks much better.

Continue Medicine at longer intervals.

October 18th.—Sister came. He continues well.

October 20th.—Coughs very little. Is a little hoarse. Appetite good. Bowels regular. Sleeps well. Wishes to go out.

Prescription: *Carbo Vegetabilis*. Four globules of the twelfth, in four ounces of water. A dessert spoonful three times a-day.

October 26th.—I saw him quite well. Has a boil on chest. No cough. Has gained flesh. His grateful mother wonders at the cure.

November 3rd.—He continues well, and plays cheerfully out of doors.

No. 4.—CASE OF PNEUMONIA CURED.

By C. T. Pearce, Surgeon, M.R.C.S.

William Powell, aged 16 months, Compton Street, Northampton.

September 5th, 1851.—Its mother states that the child has been very ill for the last five days. The mother took it to a Druggist, who gave it *Ipecacuanha Wine* and *Castor Oil*. The child becoming rapidly worse, it was brought to me enveloped in a blanket. She states that the child was seized with symptoms of a cold, sneezing, sick, and feverish.

The child looks extremely ill. Lies motionless, excepting when he coughs. It screams at every effort to cough, apparently from pain it produces. It coughs incessantly. Has passed no urine for twenty-four hours. Skin dry and hot, especially over abdomen. Pulse exceedingly rapid; cannot be counted. Its breathing hurried, accompanied by loud whistling in *bronchiæ*.

Prescription: *Tincture Aconite*. Two drops of the third, in two ounces of water. A tea-spoonful every two hours.

September 6th.—The child has been easier since 7 P.M., yesterday. Has passed urine twice. Skin cooler. Pulse less rapid. Respiration hurried. Inspiration not heard. Expiration sudden, and accompanied by noise. It rolls its head continually. Pupils dilated, and stares wildly. Coughs incessantly still.

Prescription: *Belladonna*. Four globules of the twelfth, in one ounce of cold water. A tea-spoonful for a dose; and *Spongia*; four globules in ounce of water. A tea-spoonful for a dose alternately every four hours.

September 8th.—The child is better this morning. It rested last night, which it had not done for a week. He coughs less. Chest loaded with *mucus*.

Prescription: *Sambucus*. Four globules in one ounce of water. A tea-spoonful every four hours.

September 10th.—Much better; looks himself again. Coughs a good deal occasionally.

Prescription: Continue *Sambucus*.

September 12th.—Still better. His cough is nothing to what it was. Bowels active twice to-day. He now sleeps comfortably.

Prescription: *Ipecacuanha*. Six globules of the sixth dilution, in two ounces of water. A tea-spoonful every four hours.

September 22nd.—The child is so much better the mother did not bring it for a week. Cough not gone; there is accumulation of *mucus* in chest.

Prescription : *Sambucus*. Six globules of the sixth, in two ounces of water. Two tea-spoonfuls three times a-day.

September 29th.—Saw the child quite well. Quite hearty, and gaining strength.

Ordered *Calcareo* occasionally.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

SIR,—In looking over a London newspaper last week, the following paragraph attracted my notice, as, doubtless, it will that of many of your readers: will you kindly permit the space in your valuable pamphlet to give it still greater publicity?—"That the London Medical Society have adopted the following resolution:—'That they cannot *honourably* hold any professional communion with Homœopaths; their treatment being nothing but a delusion on the part of the practitioner, and a system of *quackery* to those receiving such treatment.'" Now, it appears to me that this very paragraph, which was evidently intended to annoy and intimidate us, will greatly aid our cause, inasmuch as no liberal, right-minded person, however firm a friend to the Allopathic School, but must at once feel a sense of the deepest disgust arise within him at the *bigotry*—if such a word may be applied to medicine—here displayed. To that Medical Society I would beg leave to put a few questions; and my first shall be with reference to the "honour" they make such emphatic mention of. I would ask them, is not the "honour" of the Homœopathist as likely to become impeached by communism with the practitioner of the Old-school, as is that of the Allopathist, by his having anything to do with the followers of Hahnemann? 2nd. Do our adversaries imagine or console themselves with the idea that they are in any way defeating our cause by putting forth such a schoolboy's announcement, as that to which I am now endeavouring to draw the attention of your readers? for really it reminds us much of a set of such boys who, perceiving in a younger scholar talent superior to their own, show their jealous and vindictive feeling in every possible manner, because they see him likely to rise to the top of the class. 3rd. Do they think that, while in our enlightened country, art and science are making such rapid strides towards improvement, that medicine—that great blessing to mankind when properly dispensed—should be allowed to remain sluggishly idle; and this, too, after

the immortal Hahnemann devoted nearly the whole of his days to commencing the work of Reformation? 4th. Is the mind disposed to discover and enquire into "the truth," to be shackled by the iron chains with which a few monopolists would like to bind it?—men who would say, "you shall not judge for yourselves; there is but one acknowledged path, and in that you must tread."

Are we to be told that Homœopathy is as an illegitimate child, subject to the scorn and disgusting anathemas of every passer by? I answer—No! We would say to the travellers who knock at our gates, "Seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." 5th. Is a patient, stretched on a bed of sickness, to be quietly told by the Allopathic Surgeon (perhaps after having exhausted the strength of that patient by the loss of blood, &c.,) "I have done all I can for you, and now you must die:" rather than meet a disciple of the New-school, who might suggest means to save that poor creature's life? Or, I would ask, do any of the members of this Medical Society of London, dissent in religious principles from the Church of England? If so, what would they say of that Church if its advocates were to say, "Because you are a Dissenter, we Churchmen decline holding any communication with you?" Would not that Dissenter say precisely the same of the Church as we do of the Allopathists,—that they feel their ground giving way under them, while they behold in the distant horizon a small cloud arise, at present not bigger than a man's hand, but which shall increase in magnitude till it makes all else seem small beside it? I am myself a Dissenter from the Established Church, but am proud to be able to say that many of my friends are members of that Church. I am also a convert to Homœopathy, having derived much benefit from this so-called "quack" treatment. Most of my family patronize the Old-school, nor will I be illiberal enough to say, at all times, they have been unsuccessfully treated, but, certainly, I could perceive many things in their treatment requiring correction. It is impartial enquiry that we require at the hands of our opponents; we wish no one from their camp to come over to our cause without first searching and judging for themselves. Let them carefully examine and study the fundamental principles of Homœopathy, and, I would say, let them compare these with those of Allopathy, and judge which of the two systems is most compatible with human nature. Having decided this point in their own minds, let them boldly acknowledge it, nor be ashamed of the banner under which they have enlisted. If all who, in their own hearts,

really admit the truths of Homœopathy, were to do this, our numbers (already swelled) would increase threefold, while the enemy would indeed begin to feel "their sun had nearly set;" nor is the day far distant when the Allopathic treatment of medicine shall have become a thing of the past, and have only a few followers left to mourn its end. I fear I have already intruded too much upon your valuable space, and shall, therefore, leave the remainder of my subject to your next number, when I purpose again taxing your kindness; and shall then endeavour to answer and illustrate some of my preceding questions by shewing the different effects produced by Allopathy first, and Homœopathy after, upon my own person, and that of one of my own friends recently deceased.

I beg to offer you my cordial acknowledgments.

I remain, your obedient servant,

London, November 3rd, 1851.

A CONVERT.

THE DANGER OF OLD-SYSTEM DOSES.

THE Newspapers of the last few days record some melancholy instances of mistakes occurring in connection with Old-system practice. One occurred at Toulon, France; the other at Chelmsford, Essex. The first is as follows:—

"Five persons, lying in the Hospital at the Bagne, died of poison, in consequent of an error committed by the Head-Apothecary of the Establishment, who had placed on one bottle a direction intended for another. Four of the patients died that night and the fifth next morning."

The other case is from *The Times*, and runs thus:—

"**MELANCHOLY DEATH.**—It is with great regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Dr. Badeley of Chelmsford, and that, too, under the most melancholy circumstances. This sad event, which has caused a general feeling of regret, both for the bereaved family and for the loss of so eminent an individual, throughout all classes in Chelmsford, took place about 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The cause of this most unlooked-for occurrence is stated to be this:—On Sunday afternoon the deceased was afflicted with a severe attack of the tooth-ache, and it continued without intermission all the following night. About 4 o'clock on Monday morning, he went down into his study for the purpose of taking something to alleviate the pain, and unfortunately, he inadvertently partook of some morphia, and his untimely decease was the result. Mr. Bransby Cooper was sent for by a telegraphic despatch, and all the members of his profession in the town were in attendance, but their combined efforts to save his valuable life proved abortive. Dr. Badeley was brother to the eminent barrister, and leaves behind a family of, we believe, 10 children, besides a very numerous circle of friends."

Were Homœopathy generally adopted, such terrible accidents would not happen. It is really deplorable to think that the means used under the Old system are so terrible as to endanger the lives of those who tried them without the greatest caution.

HOMŒOPATHIC



PHARMACY.

NORTHAMPTON CORN EXCHANGE.

ALL THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES EMPLOYED UNDER HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT
ARE PREPARED BY

ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,

(At the entrance of the Corn Exchange.)

PARADE, NORTHAMPTON.

MEDICINE CHESTS OF VARIOUS SIZES

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
A case containing 6 phials of Globules ...	0	7	6	A case containing 30 phials of Globules ...	1	8	0		
... .. 12	0	12	0	... .. 36	1	12	0		
... .. 18	0	18	0	... .. 50	1	15	0		
... .. 24	1	4	0	... .. 60	2	2	0		

Larger Cases, containing Medicines of different dilutions, suitable for a Missionary or Emigrant, from 5 to 10 guineas.

TINCTURE CASES,

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Containing 12 Stopped Phials ...	1	1	0	Containing 24 Stopped Phials ...	1	15	0		
... .. 12 Corked Phials ...	0	18	0	... .. 24 Corked Phials ...	1	8	0		

CHOLERA CASES, containing Medicines for the prevention and cure of Asiatic Cholera with directions, 7s. 6d.

Single Phials of Globules 9d. each; free by post 1s.

... .. Tinctures, for internal use, 1s. each; free by post 1s. 6d.

TINCTURES OF ARNICA, RHUS, TOXICODENDRON, AND CALENDULA, for external use in Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Lacerations, Excessive Fatigue and its consequences, in phials, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

ARNICA COURT PLASTER, in packets, 1s. each.

HOMŒOPATHIC DENTIFRICE, in boxes, 1s. each.

Works on the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy, by Drs. Epps, Laurie, Curie, Chepmell, and others, always in stock.

CLIFTON'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA;

Suited to those whose digestive organs are delicate, especially if under Medical treatment. It is recommended by all Homœopathic Practitioners as the best substitute for Coffee and Tea, being more nutritious, and destitute of the exciting properties possessed by those beverages, 1s. 4d. per pound.

PREScriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 11.

FEBRUARY 1, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

HOMŒOPATHY: A TOPIC OF THE DAY.

AT a moment when the medical faculty in this country are striving to stifle investigation into the system of medicine propounded by Hahnemann, by holding meetings for the purpose of denouncing those who have embraced the truth; and thus attempting to dissuade the public from enquiry—it is interesting to find that the press is everywhere making the subject a “people’s question.”

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an article in the *ECLECTIC REVIEW*, for January, 1852. The reviewer, in an article entitled “Homœopathy: a topic of the day,” very ably puts the subject before his readers in a popular style, which cannot fail to attract their attention; and we have no doubt that many a sceptic will be led, by perusing the article in question, into a conviction that Homœopathy, as a system of medicine, is really something more than a mere system of quackery.

The reviewer, with justice, remarks that “a spirit of enquiry is abroad” in these times; men are not so willing, in medicine any more than in politics or theology, to bow at the bidding of those in whom it was supposed resided all the knowledge. An educated public can indeed often judge better of a subject than those who would be expected to possess greater means of judging. Homœopathy appeals to the intellectual, to those who are not willing to receive the “*IPSE DIXIT*” of a craft.

We commend the liberality of the reviewer towards the opponents of novelties in medicine. We think with him that, in a large class of cases, medical

men do not oppose for the sake of opposing, nor from any interested motives, beyond the protection of science against ignorant pretenders, who vend their nostrums to the public for "filthy lucre's sake;" but medical opponents should, at the same time, be able to recognize the difference between Homœopathy and Quackery. The homœopathist more than the allopathist discounts quackery in all its forms; indeed he leaves behind him, when he quits the old-system, that which he believes is little better than quackery—he exchanges the old love for the new, having lost affection for that to which he had been betrothed by his teachers, but which had few charms for him.

Our readers will, we have no doubt, peruse the following quotation with some degree of pleasure :—

"The honest convictions of a man's lifetime cannot be loosely held, and ought not to be lightly abandoned. In fact, as Dr. Johnson would have said, it would not be possible, even if it were desirable, and it would not be desirable, even if it were possible; and such bias may, and probably does, influence even the liberal in opposing what they deem to be error. What we could wish, would be, that they should recognise in themselves such leanings, and bearing them in mind, make due allowance for their existence, in deciding on subjects which oppose every habitual and educational tendency.

"On the other side, no accusations of affectation, or would-be notoriety, can affect our judgment of those who, often at personal sacrifice, are led to embrace and practise homœopathy. Their convictions may be erroneous, but having such convictions, how could their conduct be other than it is? What rational ground is there for imagining that they do not act on conviction? If we must again refer to those narrow personal interests which some persons,

"With that half wisdom half experience lends,"*

are ever seeking out as the hidden mainspring in any unusual course of conduct, we can only say that, even granting some might be so influenced, here as elsewhere, it would be difficult, with any plausibility, to lay such to the charge of homœopathists as a body. If they professed to hold some important uncommunicated discovery, some secret by which disease should be cured, the mystery might attract and the monopoly might profit. But where we find outward appliances few, simple, and unattractive, no mixed compounds, (not even a hieroglyphic prescription,) and means explained, investigation courted, hospital and professional data thrown open, we are driven to the conviction that if these men be, what they are so often and so vulgarly called, "quacks," they have their trade yet to learn. We feel it almost a disgrace

* Wordsworth.

to pen any notice of such language ; how much more disgraceful is it that prejudice can have gone so far as to leave any opening for such comments, which unfortunately are only too well called for. If homœopathists are either deceiving or deceived, they are sacrificing their professional prospects to a present of reproach and ridicule, with a future of unlimited contempt. One point seems overlooked : if we grant, for the sake of argument, that homœopathy is a truth, what other, or better course could its advocates have followed than that they have adopted ? or if it be a possible truth, how else could its claims be satisfactorily adjusted ? or supposing it an error, what shorter way to explode it, than exposing it to the test of experience ? In all this we owe them thanks, yet they too have something to guard against ; for they are exposed to the temptation of being drawn as far from the truth, by the charm of novelty, as their opponents by the charm of habit.

“Something of mutual concession would be no bar to the progress of science, while it would further those higher interests — the development of liberality and liberty, candour and equity—in comparison with which, or deprived of which, even the advancement of science is a poor thing. Why may there not be an honourable rivalry stimulative to both parties, beneficial to the public, and favourable to the elucidation of truth ? Why do we still see in some quarters something very like a determination, not only that homœopathy has not been proved a truth, but moreover, that it *shall not* be proved such ? Why should some parties oppose inquiries which, on their own statement, could only demonstrate the infallibility of their own positions ? It is curious that intolerance and impatience of opposition are often found precisely in an inverse ratio to the amount of conviction. It would seem as if the mind sought to convince and establish itself by means of the very vehemence and stringency of assertion employed towards others. But why may not ‘truth, substance of the world,’* be trusted in virtue of its own immutability to survive any amount of investigation ?

“However, amid the prejudices which may affect all parties, we readily attribute to the profession, as a body, a sincere desire for the establishment of the truth, and that result is best promoted by free inquiry and open discussion. The present subject has already excited great attention in our own and other countries, and certainly is one that cannot be summarily suppressed. In Prussia, and other German states, in France, Belgium, Italy, and the United States, homœopathy has many proselytes,—is in short a ‘recognised’ agency, and the footing it has gained would of itself, without other claims, entitled it to notice and inquiry. Let us now look a little more closely into the matter.

“The origin of homœopathy, it is pretty generally known, dates from the close of last century. Hahnemann, its founder, seems recognised by all parties as having been a man of large intellect, earnestly studious habits, and by all accounts, emphatically a truth seeker. On his personal character, and on the many high qualities attributed to him, we will not dwell ; important as these were, and eminently qualifying him for the office of a reformer, we would not seek to ground any argument thereon. Such arguments are in fact more popular than philosophic ; it would be difficult to name

* Schiller.

any system of error which could not boast some great men. Homœopathists are unceasingly extolling the character of their founder, but we have no sympathy with their process of deification, and assuredly will not aid in it. We prefer waiving that point, and addressing ourselves directly to the system, which, after all, must stand or fall by its own merits. This we shall endeavour to do in the briefest and simplest manner that the subject admits of.

"The essential characteristics of Hahnemann's system may be reduced to four; of these four characteristics others are but the development.

"First.—It is (speaking properly) a system of symptom treatment. To use his own words,* 'for the physician the disease consists of the totality of the symptoms.—the collection of symptoms is the only guide to the choice of a remedy.' He deals less with causes than with effects,—cares more for the 'what?' than the 'why?' The symptoms are not the disease, but they are, as it were, its voice; as it speaks, so he answers; as it guides, so he follows.

"Secondly.—Hahnemann affirms that medicines tend to cure diseases similar to those they tend to produce,—a principle which has long had a (limited) *practica*; acceptance in ordinary medical treatment—as bark in ague, and other familiar examples,—but which has only been thoroughly systematized in the homœopathic school.

"Thirdly.—He enjoins the employment of a single medicine at a time; the effects—direct and relative—of a plurality being beyond our possible calculation.

"Fourthly.—That such medicine be in such quantity only, as shall not permanently affect the patient after the cure is accomplished.† In connexion with this we may remark, that he considers a cure can only take place by *the reaction of the vital force* against the remedy employed, consequently, severe medicines, pain, depletion—all that can weaken, he greatly deprecates.

"From these four principles is homœopathy developed; other points, such as diet, infinitesimal doses, &c., should not be confounded with the above, which are binding on all conscientious homœopathists, while their development is susceptible of and receives, modifications from different practitioners.

"Having thus stated the leading characteristics of homœopathy, we may as well notice some of the objections most frequently brought against it. In this we can hardly offer much novelty. Every philosophic objection can have but its one philosophic answer; where such are produceable, homœopathists have not been backward to produce them. To us, there appear difficulties yet to be solved; but on the other hand there are some objections so carelessly made, so frequently brought forward, and so uncandidly persisted in, that we cannot pass them over in silence, though on other grounds they would hardly deserve much notice

* Organon.

† The usual Homœopathic doses are too minute to disturb healthy functions: it is only the morbid sensibility of disease that renders the system open to such action. Accordingly, in Hahnemann's experiments on the healthy individual, medicine was employed in larger quantities.

“ One grave error in the attacks on homœopathy is that of treating the infinitesimal doses as the essential characteristic of the system.

“ Now this is not the case. We know that every greater revolution brings in its numerous lesser ones, which to many become the most important part of it, and are substituted for the primary aim and true essentials. For example, the object of the reformation was not the destruction of images, but to a large party in this country that became the chief pursuit, and the name of iconoclast equivalent to that of reformer. Again, religion inculcates temperance, but temperance societies do not constitute religion. Temperance is Christian, but it is not Christianity. Such illustrations abound, and always will, for there is a certain class of minds apparently unable to discriminate between essentials and non-essentials. They have no sense of proportion, no perception of perspective; the great and the little, the far and the near, are all one to them; such minds are like the paintings on Chinese screens, where the man is as big as the house he is entering, and an obtrusive butterfly, in a supposed background, bigger than either.

“ In the present case, what are the facts? The assertion is so far from the truth, that it appears Hahnemann had formed his theory for a length of time on his primary principles (already stated), ere he considered this reformation, as to amount of dose, necessary; and even now, great differences exist among his disciples as to the strength of the doses to be employed. In Germany, homœopathic medicines are oftener given in larger quantities, that is in appreciable doses; it is said, with less successful results than among ourselves; but as to this we are not prepared with any definite statement; nor is such in any degree requisite to our point, which is merely as we have stated, that the infinitesimal dose is no necessary constituent of homœopathy.

“ This has been stated repeatedly, but apparently to little purpose; nor do we expect to be more fortunate than our predecessors, for the popular mis-statement affords shelter to a whole colony of jokelets, which must be all ceded, if the simple truth and justice of the assertion are to be attended to. A sacrifice like this we are not so unreasonable as to expect; and as such a treatment of such a subject can injure none but the perpetrators, we need not be very severe on this point; only speaking æsthetically, a little novelty of attack would now be a great relief.

“ Again, we find that to some the fact that Homœopathy is, as they remonstratively observe, ‘a new thing,—quite a new thing,’ is conclusive. What shall we say to this? We will only remind them that every now-established truth has once been new to the world. We will not go back to the days of early Christianity, nor even dilate on the wrongs of Galileo, the ridicule showered on Columbus, or the profaneness attributed to Jenner, because these instances have been so often brought forward, that every one is tired of them (only it is a pity people should be tired of a truth, ere they have benefitted by its teachings). We would merely maintain the obvious assertion, that novelty is not in itself ground for condemnation. Let any one, whose convictions on this point need deepening, just refer to the reception given in our country and in our day, that is, within the last quarter of a century, to the subject of railways. Their proposed rates of speed, their magnitude of plan, their magnificence of disbursement, their expected returns, were all treated as visionary, and

met with the most bitter hostility from the narrow, and the calmest contempt from the liberal, that can well be conceived. Of a surety, truth must be a foreign product, and must come from a far country, for we take good care it shall pay heavy import duties, ere it be suffered to circulate in this our lower world.

“Another objection brought against Homœopathy is its apparent unreasonableness. Of this, those who have never studied the subject, can hardly be constituted judges, nor by any should it be admitted, as an *à priori* argument. In this case the question is not, do they, or we, or does any one, consider the means sufficient to the result proposed; but, does the result substantiate the adequacy of the means? If we are to reject all that does not seem in accordance with what we already know, his majesty of Siam was not so far wrong when he pertinaciously repudiated the statement of the ‘outside barbarians’ that water under certain atmospheric conditions could become solid. Now, as his majesty had never beheld icicles, and ignored the joys of skating, some may consider that he displayed a judicious reserve and a dignified scepticism on the occasion. The race of Siamese philosophers is not extinct; but we trust that they at least do not preponderate amongst us. The attitude in which truth is to be successfully acquired is that of inquiry, not of assertion. Foregone conclusions are ruinous to investigation, and must be laid aside ere we can assume to be single-minded inquirers. The earnest mind finds modification of its opinions in every year’s teachings. Of late years science has made gigantic strides, as in geology, astronomy, chemistry, and why not in other things? We must not be misled by the prestige attaching to great names of the past. We would give them all due reverence, but we would distinguish between the men and their work. A great man is a great man for ever; the mind-scale remains, but the ratio, or value of the produce, alters. There is no sliding-scale for the mind, it keeps its permanent place in all ages; it is in its way, complete: not so the value of mind product, that is affected by what is to come afterwards. A great mind shall think greatly; and from the given premises justly; but let future discoveries overturn those premises, and what becomes of the deduction?

“As we have said, the mind-rank remains, but its conclusions, its outward work falls. It must ever be so, for incomplete data are only known to be incomplete by the accession of that light which makes their darkness visible. No century elapses without leaving science in a very different state to that in which it found it; and in no science but medicine have we felt ourselves irrevocably pledged to the past. It is matter of notoriety how much reform has ever been opposed in medicine, and while enough alterations have been effected in its theory and practise to show that it can lay claim to no papal infallibility, no exemption from the universal law—progress or death, yet the spirit in which all such change has been met, affords a serious warning, and an impressive lesson to the present day. Homœopaths bring us their statements, and we content ourselves with crying ‘absurd’. ‘Inquire,’ they say; ‘by no means,’ say we. ‘Examine;’ ‘not to be thought of.’ Try it yourselves; ‘do you mean to insult us?’ Opinions that might fairly have weight if they were the result of earnest inquiry, are worse than valueless given as pre-judgments. We cannot have those who have never even been up to the starting post, claiming to have reached the goal.

“Another objection, or rather opposition raised, is that the cures of homœopathy

are effected through the imagination; and people go on talking of belief and unbelief, 'faith,' and 'want of faith,' as if they spoke of some mysterious abracadabra, some mystic incantation, which could only take effect upon the faithful. As to this imagination hypothesis, it must surely have been a lively one which originated it. Anything more unpretendingly simple, never was propounded in medicine. What the imagination can find to feed on in homœopathic globules, rather than in potent pill-boxes, and many coloured draughts of allopathy, we confess ourselves unable to discover. But it is something that the cures are admitted, and only the means questioned; while such a suggestion from the administrators of 'those precious simples,' laudanum and calomel, comes strangely. If imagination can cure disease, by all means let her work, and give her all the credit, but *don't* give her the calomel, for you see she does not need it. If globules, or bread pills suffice, anything more becomes superfluous cruelty.

"At any rate there is one class of patients who cannot well be supposed to be victimised by the freaks and vagaries of the imagination—that of young children, in the treatment of whom homœopaths have always laid claim to signal success. Let this be looked into. If correct, there is at once a moral gain in the absence of irritation and annoyance, and consequent habits of peevishness, which we too often see superinduced in them under severe medical treatment.

"But, in fact, we suspect imagination has favoured allopathic practice far more than the homœopathic may venture to expect. Many people like the formalities and etiquettes of invalidism, its fuss, and sympathy, and importance; and if they do not positively enjoy their miseries, they do most indubitably like something of excitement and outward appliance in getting out of them. We once heard an invalid lady gravely founding her distrust of the efficacy of homœopathy on the absence of all suffering. 'Why,' said she, with the manner of one stating an unanswerable argument, 'I never should know I was really cured in that way.' We ventured with becoming diffidence to suggest, that a fact of that kind might be allowed to speak for itself. 'No, no,' said she, with an air of logical acuteness, 'there is no *satisfaction* in that sort of thing.'

"We agree with her, that there is to the many so little satisfaction in 'that sort of thing,' that it is not calculated to attract. It is certain, that be homœopathy true or be it false, it would be far more rapid in progress, find a far readier and more general acceptance, if it dealt more in tangibilities. Something refreshingly nauseous, reassuringly unpalatable, would find more favour, absurd as the assertion may appear; for to many, in medicine as in morals, good is not good until it has been duly absinthiated. It is somewhat to the credit of homœopaths that they have so strictly abstained from playing into the popular weakness. To communicate something of colour, taste, and substance to their medicines would be the easiest thing in the world—but what then?

"And why should witless man so much mis-ween,

That nothing is but that which he hath *seen*?"*

"Glasses of what looks like pure water, and tiny boxes of fractional globules may

* Spenser.

seem weak agents, but if the retreat of a malady is effected, and its return prevented, then the absence of a more marked agency need not act more unfavourably on our serenity than the fact that we do not see the grass grow nor hear the snow fall. The effects may be gradual, and thus less striking, but they are so far in accordance with those of Nature, which does not generally work by convulsions. All her more usual and most beneficent operations are silent, gradual, and progressive. To the same class of objectors or demurrers belong those who would refer the cures of homœopathy to superior attention to minor rules, simplicity of diet, &c. If this be so, why was it not sooner found out and acted upon? How thankful we may be for the innovation; but if diet can cure disease, what becomes of allopathy?

After all, let success be the test. To use the words of a German writer, though in a sense which he certainly never contemplated, 'Everything through which we are bettered is true.' Whether this test would prove favourable to Homœopathy we cannot decide, nor are we solicitous to do so in this place. We have only entered on the subject as one belonging to our day, and which calls for investigation. We have no favour to one party more than the other, and have wished to show none, unless something of a desire to befriend the oppressed, *as* 'oppressed,' rather than the oppressor, *as* 'oppressor,' should be so construed. We have sincerely desired to keep simply to the truth, and all we wish is the examination of the subject by competent inquirers. In objective science there is not the same ground, or shadow of a ground for opposing inquiry, which some minds find for disliking its incursions into the regions of speculative philosophy. In science, inquiry and error must ever act antagonistically—one will and must extinguish the other. Errors in science, in their very nature, have a limited life. By allowing their free development, we secure their removal; by suppressing it, we prolong their existence, and cherish a vital energy which their natural growth would never have supplied. Let Homœopathy be investigated in a spirit and manner suited to the subject. It may be a mixture of truth and error, if so let us accept the good without caring whence it comes, and reject the evil in the same way; or it may be a great truth, in which case let us have it by all means. Or, finally, it may be altogether erroneous; if so, in the name of common sense, let that be made clear, and the whole concern swept into nonentity, to leave the path clear for something better."

HOMŒOPATHY AT EDINBURGH.

A petition has just been presented to the Town Council of Edinburgh, praying the Council, as patrons of the University, to overrule the power of the Examining Board to reject candidates for the diploma, on account of their adhesion to Homœopathy. The petition is signed by 3337 men of influence. Among them we find nine peers of the realm, five members of parliament, one hundred and one physicians and surgeons, twenty-six physicians—graduates of the University of Edinburgh—one hundred and ninety clergymen, forty-seven magistrates, and sixty-seven military and naval officers. Will the LANCET venture to say they are all knaves?

Northampton Cures.

No. 12.—CASE OF ACUTE INFLAMMATION OF LUNGS AND OF KIDNIES CURED—HEREDITARY PHTHISIS ARRESTED.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, Surgeon, M.R.C.S.

Joseph Allen, aged 18, fair complexion, of cachectic countenance, a clicker to a shoe manufacturer in Northampton.

Oct. 13, 1851.—I was requested to visit him by his sister, who stated that, five weeks since, he went to London to the Great Exhibition, remained there a week, took cold, over-exerted himself, and has not been well since. Ten days ago he had severe symptoms of cold, he 'got wet' on coming home from a concert.

She states that he has never been strong, having a tendency to chest disease, that his father died of consumption at the age of 26, and the family are of consumptive tendency.

I visited him, when he presented the following condition. He is in bed, has considerable fever, face flushed, head particularly hot, complains of intense pain all over front of chest and in loins; the excessive pain obliges him constantly to move about, though he cries out at every turn; he coughs incessantly, but the cough is, from the pain it causes, of a subdued character; he is constantly expectorating purulent matter, with much blood of a bright colour. His bowels have acted this morning, but he passes no water. His pulse is 104, tongue coated.

Recipe: TINCTURE ACONITUM and PHOSPHORUS in alternation every four hours.

Oct. 14.—He continued to spit blood all night, but to day the character of the expectoration is improved; during the night his head was in intense pain, and he was exceedingly restless; he coughs less frequently, and it is less painful; the pain in his loins is worse, he cannot move nor be moved on account of it, to sit up is impossible, he passes no water, takes no food excepting toast water, countenance indicates hectic state.

Continue medicines.

Oct. 15.—His cough is still better; expectoration whiter; no blood. The pain in the region of his kidneys is intolerable; has passed a little water of very red colour, like blood.

Ordered LYCOPodium, a globule of the 12th potency, every four hours.

Oct. 17.—He is much better; the first dose of medicine last prescribed relieved him; he sat up in bed, called his sister up stairs before taking the second dose. Has appetite to day. Has passed more urine, and of more natural appearance. He slept for some hours last night. His cough is rapidly subsiding, expectoration white. Pulse 84, moderately full. No fever. The pain in loins is less. Bowels acted twice since last visit. He perspires profusely every morning.

Continue LYCOPodium.

Oct. 19.—Much better in every respect; passes water freely. May take light food.

Omit medicine.

Oct. 20.—He complains of weakness in knees and legs; sat up for one hour yesterday; he does not cough to-day. Has pain in bowels, with much flatulence. Water natural.

Ordered *COCCULUS*, a fourth of a globule every four hours.

Oct. 22.—He is much better; found him out of bed sitting by the fire; he scarcely coughs at all; his appetite is improving; has no pain, but complains of great debility; his knees tremble. Pulse 80. Tongue cleaning. Bowels regular.

Ordered *CALCAREA CARBONICA*, a globule twice a-day.

Oct. 24.—Has felt a little stronger, but the last two nights has perspired profusely; his back is very weak, but has no pain; coughs occasionally; expectoration white and frothy.

Continue *CALCAREA*.

Oct. 25.—His sister came to inform me he is not well, he is very weak; his sweats are dreadful, he is very faint and exceedingly feeble.

Ordered *PHOSPHORIC ACID*, six globules of the twelfth in four ounces of water, a dessert-spoonful every six hours.

Oct. 27.—He is better, not so weak; he now coughs more, has been down stairs, thinks he has contracted fresh cold, expectoration looks suspicious.

Ordered *STANNUM*, half a globule twice a-day.

Oct. 29.—Night sweats have left him; he has no fever. Has a good appetite; enjoys his food; sleeps well; cough moist, and rather frequent.

Continue *STANNUM*. *HEPAR SULPHUR*, two globules of the twelfth at bed-time.

Oct. 31.—He was out, came to see me, he was so much better; still very weak.

Ordered *CALCAREA*, half a globule twice a-day, until four globules have been taken.

Nov. 3.—Returned to his employment for a few hours each day; he is yet weak.

Repeat *CALCAREA*, three globules in four days.

Nov. 7.—Came to me; he states that he has followed his employment for several days; he feels better, and more able than he expected. Pulse 100. Tongue clean. Bowels regular. No cough. No night sweats. Appetite good. He states that he is better now than he has been for many months.

Ordered *CALCAREA* and *SULPHUR* alternately, a globule every third day, and to see him again in a fortnight.

Nov. 24.—He is going on well, follows his employment. Has still cough, preceded by tickling sensation in larynx. Takes food well. Has gained flesh considerably.

Ordered *KALI CARBONICUM*, a globule each day until six globules are taken.

Dec. 8.—Saw him again, he is well. No cough. Appetite good. Takes meat daily. Sleeps well. All the secretions healthy.

The above case presented most unfavourable symptoms; his hereditary predisposition to phthisis, rendered his case a doubtful one. The attack was acute, occurring when he was in an enfeebled state by exhausting fatigue. The physical signs were those of Pneumonia, and indicated active depletory measures, and counter irritation, according to our 'orthodox' medical schools. Had such measures been resorted to, there is little doubt that the case would have been protracted.

So dangerous was his case considered, that his employer very kindly visited him, taking with him a surgeon of the old school, who examined him, pronounced his case to be consumption, asked him several questions respecting his homœopathic treatment, particularly as to his medicines, a portion of which he took into his mouth to satisfy himself that it was tasteless, and remarked that if the patient's and sister's statement was true in regard to his improvement under such ample means he could not understand it, and that as he was getting better, there was no necessity for his interference; he had evidently been worse, and appeared to be getting good under his Homœopathic attendant.

It is hoped that the surgeon and the employer of the patient have seen some proof of the value of Homœopathy; the patient having been brought successfully through a dangerous illness, and enabled to resume his employment in three weeks.

No. 13.—CASE OF PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION) CURED.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, Surgeon, M.R.C.S.

Clara T., aged 17, residing at Lower Heyford (a village, a few miles from Northampton), was brought to me in a cart, wrapped up in blankets—

Nov. 4, 1851,—presenting the following condition: a pale, cadaverous looking girl; of fair complexion, light hair and eyes. Has been a domestic servant in Northampton two years. Has been ailing some time. Has been home a month from her situation, but five or six weeks prior to her coming home was getting worse. Her father is very unhealthy; has had several blood vessels ruptured; and has had Hemoptysis (spitting of blood) for years; had vomited blood, the mother states, before the daughter was born. She has one sister older than herself, who is very delicate. She has taken Sp. Camphor and Nitre lately, but she gets weaker every day. Now is unable to walk across from one room to another. She has a bed in the sitting room. She cannot sit up long at a time. She is extremely weak. She was very sick on the 27th ultimo. A week ago vomited a quantity of watery mucous. Her mother states that when she awakes out of sleep she is much confused—mind wanders a great deal—talks incoherently. She has had dreadfully frightful dreams the last few nights. Head giddy. Eyes much affected. Tongue hot, but moderately clean and pale. Pulse 140 a minute, very feeble. Feet icy cold. She has fever, burning skin at night, followed by profuse sweats; her night dress so saturated, her mother is obliged to change it each night. Has a slight barking cough, but has no power to cough. Cannot take a deep inspiration. The chest scarcely expands at all. Breath sound not audible by Stethoscope in apices of lungs, only heard in larger bronchial tubes. She has no appetite. She faints frequently. Complains of pain at lower part of Sternum.

Ordered SULPHUR, four globules in four ounces of water; a table spoonful every night.

Nov. 10.—Her mother came; she cannot be brought. She states she fancies her spirits are a little better; she means that there is a little more

animation. She has taken to her bed entirely. She coughs rather more. Her night sweats are worse, with alternate flushing heats.

Ordered **CALC. CARB.**, six globules in a week.

17th.—The mother came, states that the patient has sweat so profusely they were obliged to change her bed-linen each night before morning; if she put her hand out of bed she shivers. These sweats and shiverings are lessened the last few nights; they get less each night. She now breathes better. Her appetite is better. Has coughed more.

Ordered **HEPAR SULPHURIS**; six globules of the sixth dilution. To be taken in the course of a week.

Oct. 24.—The mother came. States she is better. She gets up every day now. The night sweats are greatly diminished. Has coughed more heartily, and expectorated some matter. She complains of great pain in back, in region of right shoulder and shoulder blade. Appetite is better.

Ordered **HEPAR SULPHURIS**, three globules of the 30th in four ounces of water, a table-spoonful twice a-day.

Dec. 1.—Mother came. Complains of pain in joints all over her. She is extremely weak. Sweats more again. Head painful. Dreams a great deal. Appetite not so good. Tongue bad. Has nasty taste in mouth.

Ordered **RHUS**, six globules in four days.

Dec. 5.—She has less pain. Breathing much better. Feels in want, but cannot eat with any enjoyment. The sweats have returned. She does not appear so well.

Ordered **CALCAREA** and **SULPHUR** alternately, a globule each day.

Dec. 12.—Her mother came. She is better. Gets about house a little. She coughs with more strength. Breathes better. Appetite better.

Ordered **HEPAR SULPHURIS**, six globules in a week.

Dec. 19.—She came herself, evidently much improved in appearance. She has gained flesh the last week, and is stronger. Can call out for her mother. Breathing much improved. She has not menstruated for eleven weeks.

Ordered **SULPH.**, three globules of the 30th in a week.

Jan. 6, 1852.—She came again, quite another girl in appearance. She walked to Weedon, two miles distant, and back, one day last week. Menstruated last week. Pulse, 20; tongue clean; bowels regular.

Ordered **HEPAR SULPHURIS**, three globules of the 30th.

JAN. 21.—Mother came. States her daughter is well. Wishes to know whether it is necessary to have any more medicine. She runs about house. Helps to wash the linen. No cough; no night sweats; bowels regular. Everbody in the neighbourhood is surprised at her changed state.

Ordered **SULPH.** and **CALCAREA** alternately, a globule twice a-week.

The above case was treated, although only seen by her surgeon three times, although there was much indefiniteness in the statements of the mother, who acted as a messenger; yet her state may be judged of by her condition when first brought. The hereditary pre-disposition to phthisis was antidoted by the means prescribed Homœopathically,—an immense advantage over the old-system practice, in the treatment of hereditary diseases.

The case attracted the attention of the clergyman of the village where she resides; who, deeming her case of a hopeless nature, doubted the efficacy at

first of the means used, and strongly urged the mother to take her to the Northampton Infirmary, adding that "she would get the best advice *there*." Had that young clergyman witnessed the comparative results of Allopathic and Homœopathic treatment, as all those qualified practitioners have done who practice Homœopathically, his notion of the "best advice" being had at Allopathic Infirmaries would have changed. It is to be hoped that he recognized the power of small doses, since he has visited the above patient during her illness, and has witnessed the results.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR,—Your prompt kindness in inserting my last communication, affords me an inducement now to complete my subject, and endeavour to reply to my former questions. With reference to the first then. Is not the Homœopathist as much a man of 'honour' as the Allopathist? I must answer this, by asking another. Is a man because he differs in a principle from his fellow-man, to be debased to the level of the brute? The Creator has blessed all men with "honour," which is, or ought to be, dear to us all; nor can the difference of opinion, particularly upon medical treatment, divest us of that precious gift. Lawyers practising in different courts do not say "I who am from the Exchequer will not shake hands with you who are from the Queen's Bench." Barristers in a court of justice, do not say "I who am engaged for the plaintiff, can hold no converse with you who are pleading the cause of the defendant." No! All these would be above such debasing actions. Nor will we stand quietly by, while the sceptics on the opposite side call us knaves, impostors, quacks, and many other equally expressive names. Perhaps they would rather that we should use the words of Othello "most potent, grave and reverend, (or mercenary) signiors," while humbly bowing to their decision; but they, like many of their predecessors, may find that they have plunged themselves into a sea of error. We have a cause to fight for, and it depends only upon those who have taken up the same cross with ourselves, and those who have un-prejudiced, enquiring minds, as to who shall say "See the conquering hero comes." Time and truth shall decide the victory; we do not fight our battles with two-edged swords, though we are quite prepared to enter into combat with the LANCET. It is competition that we ask for, not with spite or angry feelings on either side;—we want that which crowned our Great Exhibition—that remarkable event in English History—with such an unprecedented success: we want friendly, amicable competition, to bring the truth to light; to judge of facts by facts. A short time since, it became my melancholy duty to witness a friend, a young married lady, in all the agonies of death. She rose in the morning, apparently suffering from a slight bilious attack. It was with difficulty she could be prevailed upon to keep herself quiet on the sofa, though this point was at last gained. About 4, p.m., she fell from the couch to the ground in a strong fit. Belonging to the old-school, an Allopathic surgeon was immediately called in, who applied ten leeches to the temples; but was unable to give her medicine, from the teeth being clenched. The bleeding producing no benefit, another gentleman was called in, who ordered additional leeches, and the bleeding to be afterwards kept up with hot fomentations. I should add, that up to this time, the patient had returning intervals of reason. The directions given were immediately carried out; two Enemata were administered, one about an hour after the other; and by this time all signs of consciousness had entirely left her. The medical attendants again held

a consultation, when they came to the resolution not to venture to take any more blood. Having done all that lay in their power, she was left to nature. She continued in this state till 1, A.M., when I left her in the charge of the doctor, nurse, and two friends; and at a quarter after 2, death terminated her sufferings; having had in 10½ hours 13 fits, from apoplexy having changed to epilepsy, it was said. Now it is far from my intention to cast the slightest imputation of blame upon either of the two gentlemen who attended her; on the contrary, it is a duty owing to them to say, they were unremitting in their exertions, and did, of course, what they considered to be right, and according to the Allopathic mode of treatment. But I blame that treatment! By closely watching, as I did, I could perceive that the more blood was taken from her, so did her reason gradually leave her. They could not give her medicine, because they could not open her mouth; but here might have been found the benefit of Homœopathy—of infinitesimal doses. Such could have been administered, and the medicines given by our practitioners must quickly have had as powerful an effect in changing the system of the patient, *avoiding* the loss of strength which she must naturally have experienced by so much blood-letting. This is one case of illustration to which I alluded in my last. The second is in reference to myself, and from which time I became a convert to Homœopathy. Three and a half years since, I found from extreme pain and other symptoms, that I had swellings forming under each arm, and felt the necessity of calling in that useful member of society, the family doctor. He pronounced them to be "Abscesses." Of course he directly began to give me medicine; but this was not all; every night at going to bed, he ordered me six leeches to each gathering, and when these came off, linseed meal poultices to be applied, and continued till the time again came round for leeching. All this torture was going on for some time, till, at last, the lancet was brought into use; which, with more poulticing, made them disappear. It was not my fate, however, then to be cured; though I was for a time relieved. Precisely at the same season in the following year, I again experienced similar symptoms. I again consulted the same gentleman, when he coolly told me that I should be subject to the Abscesses periodically (annually) all my life, and was again going to commence his former treatment. This information, however, somewhat disgusted me, as I hoped I had yet some few years to live. I resolved therefore to see what the new-system would do for me, and consulted a Friend who was practising Homœopathy. I became his patient, took his *infinitesimal doses*, had *no external application*, save poultices, and without either leeches or lancet the gathering discharged itself; nor from that time (a period of three years) have I had the least signs of a return of my old enemy. To which of the two schools am I indebted for cure? The answer speaks for itself. I am quite aware that there are many so averse to our mode of treatment, that they will perhaps even doubt the truth of my assertion; but I would say to all such, be persuaded by no one—judge for yourselves. When assailed by any slight indisposition, and you are rushing to your doctor for a Blue Pill and a Black Draught, think, and try upon your own person the effect of an infinitesimal dose; successful in a trifling illness, you need not fear it in the hour of more severe suffering, remembering that Homœopathy is *no illegitimate child*—it is the acknowledged offspring of a great and noble-minded man, who passed his life in training it into a well-directed course of progress, knowing from the natural shortness of this life, that he could see it only as the simple bud, but bequeathing it with all a parent's love to a few faithful followers; under whose care, guided by Divine Providence, he hoped that after generations would behold and value the full-blown flower in all its majesty. I have now dwelt much longer upon my subject than I had at first intended, but should my feeble efforts have the effect of inducing only a few of your readers to search after truth, and hold fast that which is good, it will cause me to remember with pleasure, that even the widow's mite was acceptable.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A CONVERT.

London, Dec. 1, 1851.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 12. { FEBRUARY 15, 1852. } Price 1d.
 PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.	PAGE.
HOMŒOPATHY AT EDINBURGH... .. .	171
LIST OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS	172
MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT OF THE EXETER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY ...	177
HOMŒOPATHY NOT A DELUSION	178
A CONTRAST	182
ALLOPATHISTS VERSUS ALLOPATHY	183

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are thankfully acknowledged from Dr. Rosenstein, Dr. Norton, Dr. Wilmot, Dr. Sutherland, F. Bellamy, Esq., Dr. F. W. Laurie, Dr. Guinness, Dr. Hayle, Mr. Mawson, and 'A Convert.' Dr. Laurie's communication shall appear in our next. We thank our numerous medical and lay friends for their kindly suggestions and promised support.

NOTE.—A REPRINT of some of the Back Numbers being called for, a Re-issue of No. 1 will be ready by the 1st of March.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d.

SPINAL CURVATURE: ITS THEORY, ITS CURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES AND COLOURED PLATES.

By **GEORGE N. EPPS**, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, etc., etc.

"This is a most interesting book, concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings.....A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connexion existing between several serious affections and spinal 'subluxation.'"—*Homœopathic Times*, Aug. 24, 1850.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for Spinal Curvature more generally known and more frequently acted upon.—It is a clear and well-written book."—*The Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*.

Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster Row; Bailliere, 219, Regent Street; and by order through any Bookseller.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.
 LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
 RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.
 MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA.

This very healthy Watering Place, combined with a complete course of instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, imparted by the best masters, may be enjoyed by Young Gentlemen, on moderate terms, at the Rev. J. HOPKINS' Establishment, WELLINGTON HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET. — An Articled Pupil is desired.

INVALIDS TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY, IF WISHED.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BY J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Entirely revised, with additions and annotations by JOHN EPPS, M.D. Edinburgh; with directions for surgical procedures in cases of emergency, illustrated by numerous woodcuts, by GEORGE N. EPPS, M.R.C.S.L., Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution.—Price 7s. 6d.

PIPER & CO., 23, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, PARADE, NORTHAMPTON.

MEDICAL OFFICER—MR. C. T. PEARCE, M.R.C.S., ENG.

An Annual Subscriber of one guinea is entitled to have one patient constantly on the books, during the year in which he subscribes.

A Subscriber of five guineas, seven patients.

DAYS OF ATTENDANCE :—

FOR TOWN PATIENTS—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Nine till Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, from One to Three o'Clock in the Afternoon.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 12.

FEBRUARY 15, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

HOMŒOPATHY AT EDINBURGH.

IN our last number, we mentioned that a petition had been presented to the Town Council of Edinburgh, signed by 3337 men of influence.

THE PETITION SETS FORTH

That Mr. A. C. Pope appeared before the examiners of the Medical faculty, in the University of Edinburgh, and underwent his examinations necessary for the obtainment of the diploma of the University. That the faculty having been furnished with positive information that Mr. Pope had avowed his purpose to become a Homœopathic practitioner after graduating, it was determined that he should have an opportunity of answering to the charge. Dr. Christison, one of the examiners, put to him a plain question, that he might get, as he said, a downright answer; the following were his words:—

“Well, Mr. Pope, I am satisfied so far with your answers, but, I am informed, that it is your intention to become a Homœopathic practitioner, after you graduate. Is it true?” To which, Mr. Pope replied—“I am not now a Homœopathist, but, after I graduate I mean to enquire into the truth of it.” Mr. Syme, another of the examiners, then asked him, what he would do with his diploma, should he embrace Homœopathy, would he burn or return it? “No,” replied Mr. Pope, “I would keep it to shew that I had regularly studied.” Subsequently to these questions being put, *Mr. Pope was refused his diploma*, on the plea—“That serious doubts are entertained as to the soundness of Mr. Pope’s principles of practice, and that on *this account*, as well as his insufficiency on some subjects of examination, he shall be remitted till the end of July, by which time he will have had ample opportunity of making the enquiry into the truth of Homœopathy, which he says he contemplates.” Under such circumstances, Mr. Pope did what every noble-minded individual would have done—*withdrew from the list of candidates.*”

The petition went on to shew, that this act of the faculty, requiring an explicit pledge of a candidate, that he could shun the study of any system not recognized by that school, was an innovation highly injurious to the progress of science and the morality of the students; and prayed the patrons of the University to take what steps might be necessary, in order to prevent for the future, the liberty of the students being interfered with.

That petition has been received by the Town Council, and after deliberating upon it, the Council have referred it to the Principal of the University for the

information of the SENATUS ACADEMICUS; they did not part however without an expression in favour of the petition, as the following extract from the speech of the chief magistrate will shew :—

“Many of the Professors in the University know nothing at all about the case referred to, and from a conversation which I had with some of them, I was led to believe it would not be possible to get any vote of the Professors, even of a very small number of them, which would subject any student to the treatment complained of—that of withholding his degree—on account of Homœopathic tendencies, or any other medical opinion. I believe that the thing has been done without much thought.”

Let the liberal sentiment thus expressed by his Lordship be echoed by the Professors, and we shall soon have a host of men qualified by the degree of Edinburgh, who will go forth as Homœopathic practitioners.

LIST OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

Extracted from the British Journal of Homœopathy, July 1st, 1851.

REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

[We have been solicited to give a list of the Homœopathic practitioners in the RECORD, for the convenience of those who have friends in different parts of the country, and who are desirous of adopting Homœopathy.

The following is a list which appeared in the BRITISH JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY, for July 1, 1851; a few additions have been made since it appeared in July; and, so far as we know, it may be relied on, although, from the constant accession to the ranks, it will be necessary to add to the list in future.

In January, 1853, a complete Homœopathic Directory will be published, by Dr. G. Atkin, of Hull; who is collecting all the information on the subject which can be obtained; we have little doubt that in twelve months hence the number of those practising Homœopathy will be at least doubled.

Information has this week reached us, that four physicians in Cheltenham have embraced Homœopathy.—Eds.]

ENGLAND.

Barnstaple, Devon. Joce, John, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., 6, Union street.

Bath, Somerset. Hewitt, Joseph, M.D., M.R.C.S., 20, River street. Luther, Charles, M.D., 28, River street.

- Ben Rhydding, Otley, York.* McLeod, William, M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Birkenhead, Cheshire.* Wright, William, M.D., Price street.
- Birmingham, Warwick.* Fearon, George, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 31, Great Charles street. Lawrence, Joseph, M.R.C.S., 126, Great Hampton street. Parsons, William, M.R.C.S., Hockley hill.
- Bristol.* McIntosh, M.R.C.S., 63, Queen square. Prince, George K., M.D., Somerset street. Trotman, W. H., Surgeon, R.N., prior to 1815, 27, Park street.
- Brighton, Sussex.* Laurie David C., M.D., 41, Marlborough place. Madden, Henry R., M.D., 76, Grand Parade.
- Cheltenham, Gloucester.* Acworth E., M.D., 26, Promenade. Ker, Claudius Buchanan, M.D., 20, Cambray. Willis Sherlock, M.D., Cantab, Swindon Manor House.
- Chester.* Norton, Edward John, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., The Friars.
- Clifton, Gloucester.* Black, Francis, M.D., 12, Lansdowne place. Gillow, W., M.R.C.S., Pemberton Villa, Clifton Park, and 63, Queen's square, Bristol.
- Doncaster, York.* Dunn George, M.D., Priory.
- Dover, Kent.* Parsons, Ph., M.R.C.S., Folkestone road.
- Dunstable, Bedford.* Laurie, Wm Forbes, M.D., M.R.C.S.Ed.
- Exeter, Devon.* Guinness, Arthur, M.D., F.R.C.S., 3, Dixfield. Kingdon, Boughton, Med. Assoc. King's College, London, Vernon Mount, Mount Radford. McIntosh, R.D., M.D., 11, Dix Fields.
- Glastonbury, Somerset.* Newman, George, M.R.C.S.
- Halifax, York.* Wright, J. A., M.D., M.R.C.S.E., The Square.
- Houghton le Spring, Durham.* Gray, James J., M.R.C.S.L., Fence Houses.
- Huddersfield, York.* Brady, P., M.B.C.S., L.S.A., North road. Cameron, Robert, M.D., South Parade. Ramsbotham, John Hodgson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
- Hull, York.* Atkin, George, M.D., 56, Prospect street.
- Ipswich, Suffolk.* Mayne, W. H., M.D.
- Kidderminster, Worcester.* Garret, George, M.D., M.B.C.S., L.S.A.
- Leamington, Warwick.* Sutherland, J. S., M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 17, York terrace.
- Leeds, York.* Booth, W., L.A.C., 25, Meadow lane. Craig, W. S., M.D., M.R.C.S.E., 15, York place. Creswell, H., M.D., M.R.C.S.L. Irvine, F. W., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.
- Leicester.* Hanson, Sidney, M.D.

- Liverpool, Lancashire.* Drysdale, John J., M.D., L.R.C.S.E., 44, Rodney-st. Hilbers, George, J., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., 9, South Bedford street. Moore, John, M.R.C.S., 37, Great George street. Roche, John, M.D., Canning street.
- London.* Anderson, John, M.R.C.S.L., & L.A.C., 4, Bedford terrace, Clapham rise. Barry, F., M.D., M.R.C.S., Artillery place, Finsbury square. Batchelour, W., M.D., Finsbury place, Finsbury square. Broackes, W., M.D., M.R.C.S., 1, Cork street, Burlington gardens. Browne, Henry, Surgeon, 8, Ferdinand terrace, Hampstead road. Cameron, Hugh, M.R.C.S.E., Uxbridge house, Burlington gardens. Chapman, Matthew James, M.A., Cantab. & M.D., 11, Grosvenor street. Chepmell, Edward C., M.D., 13, Maddox street, Bond street. Clarke, John Say, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C., 1, Canonbury park, Islington. Cronin, Edward, M.D., Claremont House, Brixton road. Curie, Paul Francis, M.D., 17, Hanover square. Dudgeon, Robert Ellis, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., 82, Gloucester place, Portman square. Engall, Thomas, M.R.C.S., 15, Euston square. Epps, George N., M.R.C.S.E., 79, South Audley street, Grosvenor square. Epps, John, M.D., 89, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury. Fischer, Charles, M.D., Sidney place, Stamford hill. Frith, Robert, M.R.C.S. 10, Chalcott's Villas, Haverstock hill, Hampstead road. Hamilton, Edward, M.D., F.L.S., 22, Grafton street, Bond street. Hamilton, Robert, M.D., Maddox street, Bond street. Hands Decimus, M.R.C.S., 9, Dorset square. Hands, J., M.R.C.S., 22, Duke street, Grosvenor square. Henriques, A., B.L., M.R.C.S.L., 66, Upper Berkeley street, Portman square. Hering, William, L.A.C., 58, Mortimer street, Cavendish square. Holland, George, Calvert, M.D., 19, St. Mary Abbot's terrace, Kensington. Hunter, Thomas Davis, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., 9, Addison terrace, Notting hill. Kelsall, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.S., 1, Brighton street, New Kent road. Kelly, Walter Keating, M.B., Surgeon, 41, Ludgate street, St. Paul's. Kidd, Joseph, M.R.C.S.E., 57, Moorgate street. Laseron, Michael, M.D., 39, King square, Goswell road. Laurie, Joseph, M.D., 12, Lower Berkeley street, Portman square. Leadam, Thomas Robinson, M.R.C.S.L., 12, Wyndham place, Bryanston square. Mc Oubrey, W., M.D., Sloane square. Mackern, T., L.R.C.S.I., Clapham. Malan, Henry V., A.M., M.D., 6, Great Cumberland street. Massol, Victor, M.D., 4, Denmark hill, Camberwell. Metcalf, J. B., M.R.C.S., 16, Clapton square, Hackney. Millard, John, M.R.C.S., & L.S.A., 4, Lloyd square. Osman, Henry, M.D. Partridge, S.T., M.D., M.R.C.S., 2, York place, Portman

square. Quin, Frederick Foster, M.D., 111, Mount street, Grosvenor square. Reynolds, Henry, M.R.C.S.E., M.S.A., 15, Cambridge terrace, Hyde park. Robertson, Henry, M.A.C.L., 38, Mortimer street, Cavendish square. Rogers, J., M.D., 39, Bloomsbury square. Rosenstien, J.G., M.D., 3, Wintown place, Blackheath road, Greenwich. Roth, Matthias, M.D., 10, Little Ryder street, St. James's. Searle, Henry S., F.R.C.S., Ivy House, Kennington Green, and 53, Moorgate street, City. Simmons, J., M.R.C.S., & L.S.A., 56, Tooley street, Southwark. Spillan, D., M.D. Vardy, J. Lambert, L.S.A., 53, Stamford street. Viettinghoff, Graf. Von, M.D., 10, Chadwell street, Myddleton square. Wilkinson, James, J.G., M.R.C.S.E., L.A.C., Sussex lodge, Finchley road, St. John's wood. Wilson, D., L.R.C.S.Ed., 22, Brook street. Wood, Neville, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, 10, Onslow square, Brompton. Wooltorton, John, M.R.C.S.E., L.A.C., 7, Euston place, Euston square. Wielobycki, S., M.D., 11, Russell place, Fitzroy square. Yeldham, Stephen, M.R.C.S.E., 9, Stamford street.

Maidstone, Kent. Watson, William, M.R.C.S.E., 71, Bower place.

Great Malvern, Worcester. Gully, J. M., M.D. Marsden, James L., M.D. Stummes, Leopold, M.D.

Manchester. Harrison, W. Philip, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., 50, Great Ducie-st., Strangeways. Mc'Dowal, John, M.D., 6, Chatham street. Matthews, John, M.D., 10, Chatham street. Philips, Edward, M.R.C.S., 2, Arlington place, Oxford road. Scholefield, Wm., M.R.C.S., Durham terrace, Stretford New road. Tuckey, Charles, C.A.B.M.B., L.R.S.C.I., Homœopathic Hospital, Bloom street. Walker, Robert, M.D., L.R.S.C.E., 51, George street.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. Elliott, Henry, Surgeon, Hood street. Hayle, Thomas, M.D., M.R.S.C.E., 3, Jesmond terrace.

Northampton. Pearce, Charles T., M.R.C.S.Eng., Horsemarket.

Norwich. Bell, A., M.D., M.R.C.S.I. Hartman, Alex., M.D., 2, Queen-st.

Nottingham. Wardroper, William, M.R.C.S.L., L.A.C.

Richmond, Surrey. Anderson, T. B., Surgeon. (In practice prior to 1815.)

Rochdale, Lancashire. Holland, E. C., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.

Ross, Hereford. Strong, George, M.D., The Chace.

Rugby, Warwick. Sharp, W., F.R.S., M.R.C.S.E., & L.A.C.

Rhyde, Isle of Wight. Lowder, Charles D'Oyley John, M.D., L.R.C.S.

Sheffield, York. Smith, Edmund, M.R.C.S., L.A.C., 99, Norfolk street.

- Southampton.* Wilmot, Ph. Mann, M.D., M.R.C.S., 84, Moreland place.
 Eylert, Frederick, M.D., Woodland cottage, Shirland.
St. Leonard's on Sea. Hale, Robert D., M.D.
Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. Freer, J. H., M.D., Surgeon.
Taunton, Somerset. Blake, James Dore, Surgeon.
Torquay, Somerset. Mc'Intosh, Charles Hills, M.D., 3, Higher terrace.
Wickwar, Gloucestershire. Stokes, Adrian, M.D., The Castle House.
Windsor, Berks. Boddy, Walter T., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.A.C., Park street.
Worcester. Massy, R. Tuthill, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., 70, Broad street.
York. Ransford, C., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.S.E., late one of the Examiners of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 6, Micklegate, York.

SCOTLAND.

- Dundee, Forfar.* Cockburn, Samuel, M.D., L.R.S.C.E., 63, Union street.
Edinburgh. Allshorn, George E., L.R.S.C.E., 93, Hanom street. Henderson, W., M.D., Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, 63, Northumberland street. Lyschinski, Adam, M.D., L.R.S.C.E., 19, Warriston crescent. Russell, John Rutherford, M.D., 74, Queen street. Wielobycki, D., M.D., 59, Queen street.
Glasgow. Beilby, William Ralph, M.D., 137, Hope street. Scott, G. M., M.D., 80, Bath street.
Thurso, Caithness. Mill, James, M.R.C.S.E.
Wick, Caithness. Sinclair, Eric, Sutherland, Surgeon.

IRELAND.

- Belfast.* Mc'Gregor, James B., Surgeon, 34, Upper Arthur street.
Dublin. Blyth, John, M.D., 16, Fitzwilliam square, South. Luther, Woldemar, M.D., 111, Stephen's Green. Scriven, W. B. B., A.B.M.B., M.R.C.S.L., 40, Stephen's Green, East. Walter, William, M.D., 217, North Earl street.
Gatway. Mc'Swinney, J., L.A.C.D.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

- Guernsey.* Bellamy, F., M.R.C.S., 2, Clifton. Ozanne, John B. L., M.D., 24, Saumarez street.
Jersey. Harris, Henry B. Mitchell, M.D., St. Helier's.

[It is with much pleasure we insert the following report of the Exeter Homœopathic Dispensary, for the year 1851, and beg to offer our thanks to our friends at Exeter for furnishing the same for the RECORD.]

Similar reports from any Homœopathic Institution or Dispensary, we shall be happy to insert on being furnished with them. We fully believe that statistics of treatment and results will do more to convince the public of the advantages of Homœopathic treatment than all the arguments which can be put forth on theoretical ground. Facts and figures in this age are especially regarded. We would gladly insert the reports of old-system Dispensaries, in order that the contrast may be seen between the two systems of treatment.—Eds.]

THE MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT
OF
THE EXETER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
FOR THE YEAR 1851.

		Cured and much benefited.	No change.	Dead.	Results Unknown.	Remaining under Treatment.
Remaining under treatment on Jan. 1st	41	36	5	...	...	...
Admitted from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st ...	343	219	20	5	33	66
Total	384	255	25	5	33	66

In presenting to the Subscribers the above Table of Cases treated at the Dispensary during the past year, the Medical Officers beg to offer the following explanations of the results:—

In comparing the number of cases "cured and much benefited" with those admitted under treatment, it must be particularly borne in mind, that the great majority of patients were suffering from long-standing chronic diseases, for which they had been under much previous treatment at the Allopathic Public Institutions or elsewhere, and that they had only resorted to the Homœopathic Dispensary *after they had tried all other means in vain*; viewing the Table above in this light, the results cannot but be considered in the highest degree satisfactory, and manifest in the most striking manner the efficacy of the treatment. The five deaths occurred among patients admitted in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, and young children in a dying state when first seen. In the thirty-three cases where the results were unknown, the patients, after attending once or for a week or two, did not appear again, and, as they are generally most anxious to avail themselves of every opportunity of presenting themselves at the Dispensary, it is but reasonable to suppose that they ceased their attendance because they no longer felt that they required Medical aid.

In consequence of the demand for Subscribers' Recommendations greatly exceeding the number issued, the Committee, in January last, authorized the Dispenser to dispose of them at 2s. 6d. each, and to a very large extent they have availed themselves of this boon—thus proving the estimation in which this Institution is held by those for whose benefit it was established. The Medical Officers have also arranged to attend at the Dispensary four days in the week.

DR. GUINNESS, on MONDAYS & FRIDAYS, at Ten o'Clock.

MR. BOUGHTON KINGDON, on TUESDAYS & SATURDAYS, at Ten o'Clock.

It is earnestly requested, that the Subscribers and Friends of the Dispensary will strenuously exert themselves in behalf of this truly useful Institution, in order that the benefits may be extended still more amongst the suffering poor; numbers of whom are most anxious to avail themselves of its aid; but, unable to procure the Recommendations, are debarred from its advantages.

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M.D.
BOUGHTON KINGDON.

Exeter, January 21st, 1852.

HOMŒOPATHY NOT A DELUSION.

BY E. V. N.

“Do you know anything of that mode of treating disease which is called Homœopathic?” asked a suffering friend of ours of a sympathising visitor.

“Oh! yes,” exclaimed the visitor, “I can tell you something of Homœopathy; it is a delusion and a lie to begin with; it is sinful and disgraceful to middle with; and certain death to end with; it is altogether so absurd and preposterous, so opposed to reason and common sense, that the very thought of it makes me indignant, and the utterance of it spoils my peace for days. Only think of the multitudes whose lives, in the height of a fever or an inflammation, are trifled with, or perhaps destroyed, by those wretched globules!”

“And where?” asked the sick man, “did you pick up all this hatred for, and fear of, Homœopathy?”

“From my own doctor—from Professors Simpson, Syme, and others—from the LANCET—and from the admirable speeches delivered by Dr. Rose Cormack, &c.” replied the visitor, “all which you ought to read, as they are able exposures of the falsehood and humbug of quackery. And, as I have read some-

thing of it, listen to what great men think of it. Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has put it on record that Homœopathy is as great a 'heresy' as 'Mormonism.' Dr. Christison says it is a 'miserable subject;' and the author of a book, published in 1839, said it was a 'bubble which would soon burst, and then the public would wonder how they could be so easily deceived.' But this is not all! A gentleman told me that another gentleman told him that there was a Homœopathic practitioner somewhere, either in Germany, or France, or Spain, who is an atheist, and does not believe in the immortality of the soul: and a lady told my wife that she knows a man who is a confirmed infidel, who was cured of typhus fever by the Homœopathic system: and I saw with mine own eyes yesterday, the Homœopathic doctor of this town binding up the head of a man who is so notorious a drunkard, that he fell and cut his head so terribly that he was taken up insensible. Oh! my friend, only think what a horrible system it must be which an atheist practises, and by which infidels and drunkards are cured! Do not trouble yourself with thoughts about them! Do not risk your life in their hands, or endanger the everlasting happiness of your soul by allowing the professors of such a fearful art to prescribe for the pains of your body!"

"Alas!" cried the patient, "you have been too late, I have sent for the Homœopathic doctor, and here he comes."

"Alas!" responded the visitor, "that any friends should have acted so madly. Send him away! send him away!"

"No!" said my friend, "I can't! I won't! I want health and strength, and will thankfully receive it even from delusion and lies."

"Then farewell! farewell! I shudder for my friend, your family may quake for its father:" and the visitor withdrew as the doctor entered.

"Doctor," said the sufferer, "the gentleman who has just left me, and whose last exclamations you heard, has, for the last half hour, been breathing out all manner of hard things against your system and its followers. He urged me not to trust myself to you, but I had resolved otherwise; I said I would, and now to your honour as a gentleman, and your care as a physician, I commit myself; do for me what your judgment suggests and your conscience approves; and to your orders I will render implicit obedience."

"That" said the doctor, "is all I wish; give me time, attention, and a distinct statement of symptoms, and, with God's blessing, I'll try to cure you."

This, as my friend afterwards remarked, was surely not a *very* blasphemous, or deluded, or lying way of beginning. I shall now give a history of the case:—

S. H., aged 36, dark complexion, had suffered from several attacks of inflammation in the lungs; recovered slowly; was always weak, and by order of his medical attendant was constantly taking "opening medicine." Complained of occasional short, dry cough. Rigor followed by heat. Slight difficulty in breathing, and a feeling of tightness in the chest. In the course of a week all these disagreeable symptoms had flown, and my friend never looked so well, or really was so healthy as at this period, and for six months after.

In April last, being then exposed for some time to cold and rain, he was suddenly seized with tightness of chest; constant, short, distressing cough; difficulty in articulating; incisive pain at the back of the head. Feet and legs cold. Pulse, after a short period of rest and quietness, 96: after the articulation of half-a-dozen words, rose to 140 per minute. Great difficulty in swallowing; tongue brown, striped in the centre; profuse perspiration.

Much anxiety was felt as to the issue of this last attack, but my friend was resolute in his adherence to Homœopathy, and his firmness was rewarded by a speedy and successful cure.

My friend having now experienced some of the benefits of Homœopathy, he became a zealous defender of, and advocate for, Hahnemann's system, and laid down the following propositions to all and sundry, as full and sufficient cause why Homœopathy should be preferred to Allopathy:—

"1st.—When a man is sick, he wants to be cured in the shortest time, in the best manner, and at the cheapest rate. All these are found in Homœopathy. I have had inflammation of the lungs three times; in the two first cases I was treated Allopathically, and was confined to the house three months; in the last I was treated Homœopathically, and was only confined in the house four weeks and a day. In the first two cases I had a most weakly, wearisome convalescence—the common curse of Allopathy. In the last I had a comfortable and rapid return to health, the invariable accompaniment to Homœopathy. In the first two cases I had half-crown draughts at night, and three shilling bottles in the morning, which swelled my apothecary's account, and shewed that "*contraria contrariis curantur*" was at least *doing something*. In the last case my powders cost me a small amount of money, proving "*similia similibus curantur*" to be the cheapest.

"2nd.—I have never yet met a man, who carefully attended to the orders of his Homœopathic physician, who said he never experienced *any* benefit from the system. Many, I am told, have forsaken it; but the excuse of all has been "We did not recover so fast as we would like;" the plain English

of which is, "a miracle was not wrought on us:" and, what is strange enough, all the noise and cry of 'delusion'—'lies'—'disgrace'—'sin'—'quackery'—'humbug'—'blasphemy'—'fraud'—'deceit'—'shame' comes from the men who say they don't know anything about it, and won't take the trouble to test it. Ask the man who has honestly examined the matter, who has experienced its effects on his own person, or witnessed its results in others, what he thinks of it? And you will get the plain answer, "Sir, the thing is true, though I cannot comprehend why it should be so."

"3rd.—When I find a man's religious opinions raked up and made use of by his opponents to damage or disgrace him, I at once conclude that his opponents have lost all argument, and have been vanquished. To condemn Homœopathy because some of its practitioners are not sound in their belief of the doctrines of Christianity, is as absurd as it would be to condemn a duly qualified practitioner as unfit to be trusted, because his hair is brown instead of black. While Homœopathy admits the existence of much sin and imperfection among her adherents, she would say, friend Allopathic, "thou hypocrite, first cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to mention a fact for your encouragement, while I respectfully urge that your labours still be pursued in the spirit of candour and fairness. It will be a temptation to violence, when you hear of men of position charging you with "quackery" and "humbug." But the sure fact of indisputable cures will gradually be your vindication and praise. Without such cures, strong language would be indecent; with such cures, strong language would be wrong, unnecessary, and would subtract from your usefulness.

A daughter of mine, about thirteen years of age, was very ill; fever and cough seemed to be scorching and shaking her dangerously. I called you in; and, under your treatment, both gradually subsided, and the inflammation of the lungs and other distressing symptoms have not returned. I was struck with the fact that she had a great advantage in not being made ill by strong Allopathic treatment. I have the idea that the great derangement of the system resulting from the latter treatment, is often more dangerous than even the disease treated. Wishing you much wisdom and success,

I am, yours gratefully,

Northampton, Feb., 1852.

PHILO.

A CONTRAST.

Communicated by Dr. Prince, of Bristol.

Extracts from a letter to him from a lady patient at a distance, and who has recently been heavily afflicted in the loss of a dear promising youth, a victim of the old school pratique.

Jan. 8th.—“Lady C.—’s governess called, our conversation was chiefly about her youngest pupil, a girl of eleven years of age; said to be just *recovering* from gastric fever under the treatment of Dr. B..... and of E..... W..... She had been unable to swallow anything but in drops, for her tongue had been swelled so as to fill the mouth entirely and obstruct the passage to the throat.

Miss T. described the joy of the whole family on the child’s *convalescence*, and particularly that of the mother, who had never left her, no, not even to undress, for three weeks.

I told her I did not like to damp her rejoicing, but that I would not have her be too sure of the child being quite out of danger, and that because of the medical treatment, and which I conjectured had been mercurial.

Jan. 12th.—THIS EVENING I HEARD OF THE DEATH of Lady C.—’s daughter.

Jan 27th.—Went to a nurseryman’s to purchase a fir tree, to be decorated as a ‘Christmas Tree,’ on the occasion of Matilda’s approaching birth-day; had to take refuge in his house from a heavy rain, and entered into conversation with his wife; whom, observing had a young family, I thought I would do her a good turn by recommending Homœopathy to her, in case they should require medical treatment. [Note that, Readers and Parents!—Eds.]

To my great pleasure, I found her already a staunch Homœopath; she had become so in consequence of one of her children, who had never walked for seven years, having been enabled to do so; and besides, cured of dropsy and of a *complication* of diseases, under the care of Dr. Epps, a homœopathic physician.

The mother said ‘no tongue could tell what she had endured, *night and day* for years with that child, whilst he was under allopathic treatment; getting worse and worse, and enormous expence to them.’ She said ‘*one fortnight* of homœopathic treatment made him like a new creature; and, in a couple of months or so, he was *quite* well; and is now one of her strongest and finest children.’ After Dr. Epps undertook his case, and while as yet uncured of his dropsy, diarrhœa, and spinal weakness, the measles and then whooping cough attacked him, and this so badly that he used to bleed at the nose, eyes and elsewhere, and yet he was carried through all, and eventually cured, through the instrumentality of Homœopathy.

In the midst of all this, one of her finest children, a boy of five years, took measles and whooping cough; the father said, ‘*he* must be put under the treatment of their allopathic doctor, who understood his constitution perfectly’—it was done—the boy died—the *half dead* one recovered under Homœopathy, the usually healthy and strong one perished under Allopathy.

The poor woman concluded by saying with a sigh, ‘my husband will never let a child of his die in that way again.’ I could well sympathise with her.

Correspondence.

ALLOPATHISTS VERSUS ALLOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

SIR,—Many important discoveries have been made at various times, which have told immensely in favour of the world's progress. Such discoveries, however, have been like "angel visits—few and far between." It is not the mission of all, nor of the many, to make such discoveries. Columbus having discovered America, no one else could be said to discover it. So of the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr. Harvey. And so of many others. It has however been reserved for these later times, that a Dr. Simpson should make a discovery; which he made known at the "Medico-Chirurgical Society," of Edinburgh, a short time since; viz., that Allopathists have a standard, which Dr. Simpson designates "*Our Standard*," and which he emphatically calls "the standard of common sense." By the way, a most fatal one, for Allopathy. Allow me, Sir, to suggest an alteration of the phraseology, and still retaining a standard for the Doctor, which in all probability will be nearer the fact, viz., the *standard of Allopathists is a standard for pence*. Perhaps, however, the doctor made a slight mistake, and possibly meant that the public is testing the old system by the "standard" of *rational* "common sense." If so, we believe the statement; it is a notorious fact. Will Allopathy bear this test? We think there can be but one decision, viz., "Tekel." We do not say there is "no common sense," no good, in the orthodox system, but we do affirm, that *Allopathists have no standard of common sense*, (unless that standard be popular ignorance). We will go farther, and state they have no standard of any kind, except those given above. That they have no standard in their system, has, we think been clearly shewn from their own great luminaries; who say, their practice is "guess work," "groping in the dark," &c., &c., &c. Had the worthy doctor forgotten all this, when he exalted the standard?" Dr. Simpson does not inform us what the "confession of faith" is, that that body holds, to which he belongs; we suppose it is something very brief; or, *we* are the only persons capable of treating diseases; or like the Ephesians of old, who cried "great is Diana of the Ephesians." We refer the very learned doctor to Paul for the context.

If Dr. Simpson had *properly* tested the Homœopathic medicines to which he refers, (and sent him by a friend) by the standard he speaks of, instead of giving the box and medicines to his child for its amusement, he would then have performed a rational act, and a statement of the result would have been entitled to respect. Homœopathists do not shrink from the severest test; they continually *invite* all who are *capable* for such examination, to test their principles by the standard of enlightened science. But if Homœopathy and Homœopathists are such bad, dangerous things, as these learned doctors represent—in no very gentlemanly manner, why do they not shew the public, by discussion, or by some honourable means, that these things are so? Will

they stake their reputation &c., by such a step? Some of the more sagacious of them say, "it's a new-fangled thing and will soon go down, and *if* it is true, it is of no use making a noise about it." Fearing to trespass farther upon your patience, I conclude these remarks by making a few quotations from Dr. Forbes, one of the great guns of the orthodox system; and particularly direct the attention of Dr. Simpson, and the Editor of the Northampton Herald, to the following:—"What indeed," says Dr. Forbes, "is the history of medicine, but a history of perpetual changes in the opinions and practice of its professors, respecting the very same subjects—the nature and treatment of diseases? And amid all these changes, often extreme, and directly opposed to one another, do we not see these very diseases, the subject of *them, remaining* (with some exceptions) *still the same in their progress and general event*? Sometimes no doubt we observe changes in the character and event, obviously depending on the change of the treatment, and alas! *as often for the worse as the better*; but it holds good as a general rule, that, amid all the changes of the treatment, the proportion of cures and of deaths has remained nearly the same, or, at least, if it has varied, the variation has borne no fixed relation to the difference of treatment." Dr. Forbes, in the "BRITISH AND FOREIGN MEDICAL REVIEW" for 1846, uses this language:—"Who among us, in fact, of any considerable experience, and who has thought somewhat, as well as prescribed, but is ready to admit, that in a large proportion of the cases he treats, whether his practice in individual instances be directed by precept and example, by theory, by observation, by experience, by habit, by accident, or by whatsoever principle of action, *he has no positive proof, or rather, no proof whatever, often indeed very little probability, that the remedies, administered by him, exert any beneficial influence over the disease*? We often may *hope*, and frequently believe, and sometimes even feel confident, that we do good even in this class of cases; but the honest philosophical thinker, the experienced scientific observer, will hesitate even in the best of cases, ere he commit himself by the positive assertion that the good has been done by him." In the 41st number of the same work, the learned doctor writes thus, "the truth as to the uncertainty of practical medicine generally, and the *utter insufficiency* of the ordinary evidence to establish the efficacy of many of our remedies, is alas! too apparent."

"It is a heartless apathy" writes Dr. Rogers, "equally unworthy of the Philanthropist and the Physician, that can look at the mass of disease, yet unsubjected to the control of medicine, without humiliation at its extent, and anxiety that its diminution, nay, its final extinction may ultimately be accomplished." There are depths in science, and medicine too, of which our present means of investigation only serve to shew the profundity; but who will venture either in the one case or the other, to set bounds to the future advancement of knowledge?

I remain, Sir,

Yours, in the cause of progress,

Northampton Jan. 14, 1852.

BETA.

Printed by THOMAS PHILLIPS, at his Office, situate in SHEEP STREET, in the Parish of St. SEPULCHRE, in the TOWN of NORTHAMPTON, in the County of NORTHAMPTON, and Published by ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 13. { MARCH 1, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.	PAGE.
HOMŒOPATHY IN SUNDERLAND	187
CASE, COMMUNICATED BY W. WATSON, ESQ....	192
CORRESPONDENCE:	
SUPERIORITY OF INFINITESIMAL DOSES	193
LETTER OF DR. W. F. LAURIE	194
NOTICE OF MEETING	200

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications thankfully acknowledged from J. H. Ramsbotham, Esq., Dr. Stummes, Mr. Frazer, E. V. N., and F. Bellamy, Esq. We shall be happy to avail ourselves of the articles in reply to Dr. Routh's pamphlet by a Contributor. We have received the Report of the Guernsey Homœopathic Dispensary; it shall appear in our next number.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
PARADE, NORTHAMPTON.'

MEDICAL OFFICER—MR. C. T. PEARCE, M.R.C.S., ENG.

An Annual Subscriber of one guinea is entitled to have one patient constantly on the books, during the year in which he subscribes.

A Subscriber of five guineas, seven patients.

DAYS OF ATTENDANCE.

FOR TOWN PATIENTS—*Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Nine till Ten o'Clock in the Morning.*

FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS—*Wednesdays and Saturdays, from One to Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.*

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.
LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.
MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The comforts of a happy home in this very healthy Watering Place, combined with a complete course of instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, imparted by the best masters, may be enjoyed by Young Gentlemen, on moderate terms, at the Rev. J. Hopkins' Establishment, Welling House, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL IS DESIRED.—INVALIDS TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY, IF WISHED.

Just Published, p.p. 614, Price 7s. 6d.

THE

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BY J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by JOHN EPPS, M.D.; with an added part, on the Treatment of Accidents, by G. N. EPPS, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood, by H. D. LINTON.

"The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon Homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized."—*Nonconformist*.

James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad Street, City. Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Clifton, Parade, Northampton.

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d.

SPINAL CURVATURE: ITS THEORY, ITS CURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES AND COLOURED PLATES.

By GEORGE N. EPPS, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, etc., etc.

"This is a most interesting book, concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings.....A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connexion existing between several serious affections and spinal 'sub-luxation.'"—*Homœopathic Times*, Aug. 24, 1850.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for Spinal Curvature more generally known and more frequently acted upon.—It is a clear and well-written book."—*The Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*.

Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster Row; Bailliere, 219, Regent Street; and by order through any Bookseller.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 13.

MARCH 1, 1851.

PRICE 1d.

PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

SUNDERLAND has been the scene of a battle among the doctors lately. It appears that Homœopathy is making such rapid strides in that town, that the doctors of the old school have taken alarm. They have met as The Sunderland Medical Society. They have spoken of course in condemnatory, though not the most polite, phrases of Homœopathy. They have agreed to an address to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, thinking that the latter College has not done for "Homœopathic perverts" what they would have done, had they been of the Council.

This movement on the part of the "pures" of the old school, has called forth some letters from the laity who have embraced Homœopathy, and as might have been expected, the cause of Homœopathy has triumphed.

"THE SUNDERLAND NEWS" opened its columns to correspondence on the subject, and, as in every other instance, the field has been left to the Homœopathic conquerors. We have said before, that the battle between the old and the new system is to be fought principally in the provinces. In Birmingham, ARIS'S GAZETTE has contained some interesting correspondence between Dr. Fearon, the Homœopathic physician of that town, and one of the old school practitioners. There too, the cause of Homœopathy has greatly benefited in consequence.

In Norwich a similar occurrence took place, and in every case, the Homœopaths have been left masters of the field. We give the following quotations from "THE SUNDERLAND NEWS:"

 SUNDERLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday evening, at eight o'clock, a special general meeting of the members of the Sunderland Medical Society was held in the Athenæum, Fawcett-street, for the purpose of memorializing the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, London, respecting Homœopathy. The following gentlemen were present:—Drs. Brown, Burn, Bowman; Messrs. Watson, Orton, Gregory, Hay, Shaw, Johnson, Dixon, Welford, Parker, Blumer, T. B. Ward, and Natrass.

On the motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Gregory,

Dr. Brown was called to the chair. Having read the requisition calling the meeting, he proceeded to make a few observations. He said he did not know how far it was consistent in him to take the chair, as he disapproved of the object of the meeting. He did not do so, however, because he thought the principle of Homœopathy was a right one—on the contrary, he thought it was wrong—but he questioned the propriety of taking any steps whatever in the matter. When the public have taken a fancy to any nostrum, they will have it at any expense, but if it have not truth on its side, it will soon die out a natural death. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WATSON moved the first resolution, which is as follows:—

"That the public profession of Homœopathy shall be held to disqualify from being admitted or remaining a member of the Sunderland Medical Society."

Mr. Watson remarked that much need not be said in commendation of the resolution. Its purport was perfectly obvious, and he thought it a very fit one to be added to their rules.

Dr. BOWMAN had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Some conversation here ensued as to whether or not it should be added to the regulations of the society, but the general opinion seemed to be that it was not expedient to do so at present.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. F. H. JOHNSON moved the next resolution, which is as follows:—

"That it shall be considered unprofessional on the part of members to meet in consultation with the professors of Homœopathy."

Mr. Johnson begged to state, in reply to what had fallen from the chairman, that this society was bound to take some notice of the doctrine of Homœopathy, inasmuch as similar memorials to the one which would be read to them to-night had been sent to the Royal College of Surgeons from many of the medical societies in the kingdom. The practice of Homœopathy differed materially from that of Morison's pills, and brandy and salt, and other quackeries, in this, that it was propounded by men who had studied at their colleges and had obtained their diplomas.—[The CHAIRMAN: The same may be said of Hydropathy.]—It became their duty to protest to the public as well as to the colleges against this quackery. He moved the resolution he had done because he was desirous of having some protection for himself and for his medical brethren.—[The CHAIRMAN: I entirely agree with you in that.]—Circumstances were daily arising which demanded that something should be done and spoken out by the general practitioners of the country. He would sit down by moving the resolution.

MR. WILLIAM GREGORY seconded its adoption, and on being put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

MR. ORTON concluded by proposing the adoption of the following memorial to the Royal College of Surgeons, which was seconded by MR. HAY :—

“Memorial of the Members of the Medical Society of Sunderland to the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

“We, the undersigned Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, beg to draw the attention of the Council to the subject of Homœopathy. Impressed with the fallacy of the doctrine and its mischievous operations on the public, we feel it incumbent on us to enter our protest against it. At the same time, we cannot but express our regret that the Council should have declined all interference in a matter which concerns the interest and respectability of the profession, as well as the safety of the public. Involved as these are in the question under consideration, we had hoped that the initiative would have been taken by the Council, and our disappointment is, consequently, the greater at finding the task of maintaining the character and respectability of the profession thus thrown on the members individually. We still hope, however, that we are not yet too late when we urge on the Council the necessity for taking such steps as they deem advisable to make public their sentiments and opinions of the so-called doctrine, and also to issue such resolutions as shall ensure the legitimate and scientific practitioner against appearing in companionship and association with the deluded or designing advocates of an absurd and fallacious system of charlatanism. We do not ask the Council to take any steps which can give rise to legal doubts or proceedings—we do not ask them to erase any name or revoke any diploma, but simply by an expression of opinion to repudiate the doctrine, and, by a brand upon the name, to sever the existing association of the quack with the legitimate practitioner. Without such, or some similar proceeding, we cannot but feel that the Council will be failing in its duty, alike to itself and the members generally. Our diplomas, it should be remembered, have been sought by us as some indication, at least of the attainment of scientific information, and as such have been cherished and honoured; but if, under the same instrument, the advocacy of any doctrine, however absurd, is to be sanctioned and tolerated, then we conceive that the truly scientific and high-minded practitioner would assume a more elevated position by returning your diploma into your hands, than by holding them under such fellowship as is now permitted.”

MR. DIXON objected to the last clause. The language he thought was too strong. Were a clause to be substituted, to the effect that the college be called upon not to admit hence-forward to its examination any student holding Homœopathic principles, he would cordially agree to the wording of the rest of the memorial. He believed that in the Edinburgh College no student holding such principles would be allowed to present himself for examination.

MR. DIXON thought it desirable that the memorial should be so worded as that they should all be able to sign it without hesitation. (Hear, hear.) Unless the last clause was somewhat modified, he for one could not sign it.

DR. BURN felt himself in a similar difficulty with Mr. Dixon. He, however, had another difficulty to stand against. He had no diploma from the College of Surgeons, and consequently could not return it.

MR. PARKER said they did not want to return their diplomas; they only asked the college to protect them by some means or other against what was a great delusion.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. Orton modified the obnoxious clause, when it read as follows :—“Our diplomas, it should be remembered, have been sought by us as some indication, at least, of the attainment of scientific information, and as such have been cherished and honoured; but if, under the same instrument, the advocacy of any doctrine, however absurd, is to be sanctioned and tolerated, then we conceive that the truly scientific and high-minded practitioner could no longer hold your diploma with the same feelings of gratification and pride which it has hitherto afforded him.”

MR. DIXON then proposed that the following clause be embodied in the memorial, which was agreed to:—That the College decline admitting to examination all candidates for the diploma known to be favourable to Homœopathy.

The memorial, as modified, was then put to the meeting by the chairman, when it was agreed to unanimously that, after it had received the signatures of all the members of the society, it be sent to the Royal College of Surgeons.

MR. ORTON also moved that a similar petition be sent to the Apothecaries' Company, which was seconded by MR. DIXON, and agreed to.

On the motion of MR. PARKER, seconded by MR. NATTRASS, MR. ORTON was appointed to draw it up.

MR. ORTON then moved, and MR. DIXON seconded, a vote of thanks to DR. BROWN for his conduct in the chair, which was carried with applause.

The meeting then broke up.

FACTS FOR THE SUNDERLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNDERLAND NEWS.

SIR,—Your *News* of last week contains a report of a meeting held by a few gentlemen calling themselves the Sunderland Medical Society. Now, being an admirer of homœopathy, which they seek to repudiate, and knowing you to be a friend of truth, you will perhaps allow me to lay before your readers a few facts in contradiction of an unfounded statement uttered on that occasion. I find the report interspersed with several common-place vulgar terms, altogether unbecoming gentlemen possessing the education and holding the position in society which the speakers hold. These I shall pass over in silence, and merely allude to an observation made by Dr. Brown at that meeting. He observed that "homœopathy was on the decline." Now, believing his statement to have been sincerely made, I come to the conclusion that the Doctor is ignorant of the following facts connected with what materially concerns his own profession, and which I hope will be of some use to him in guiding his future statements. In the first place let him remember that the principle of homœopathy has not been discovered above sixty years, and yet, in spite of every organized opposition, the multitude of its converts still increases, and begin to be troublesome even to the members of the Sunderland Medical Society. Twenty-two of the crowned heads of Europe employ homœopaths as their body physicians. There are sixty distinguished professors in the universities of Europe who advocate homœopathy. There are eighty homœopathic physicians possessing the title of councillors of state or medicine, conferred by reason of their acquirements in general science and medicine. There are forty possessing the title of court physician. There are twenty-five professorships of homœopathy in the universities and medical schools of Europe. No one is admitted to the practise of medicine in Austria until he has been examined by the constituted authorities, and found qualified to practice homœopathy. Candidates for medicine must go through the same ordeal in Darmstadt at the examinations

authorised by the State. The Austrian government have appointed twelve physicians to compile a homœopathic Pharmacopœia for the use of the Austrian States. In fact, in Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Spain, Italy, Brunswick, Saxony, Denmark, and even in India and Africa, homœopathy is sapping the foundations of the unscientific and barbarous structure of Allopathy.

But if the success of Homœopathy has been great in the Old World, it has been greater still in the New, for in North and South America converts to the system can be numbered by thousands. For example, in 1842, there were about 300 homœopathic practitioners in the United States; now there are between two and three thousand. These, added to above that number in Europe, will exceed five thousand, most of whom are converts from the absurdities of allopathy. There are about fifty homœopathic publications issued in Europe and America. The British Homœopathic Journal, published in London, and the Quarterly Homœopathic Journal, published in Boston, United States, are fully equal, in point of ability, to any medical journal in existence. In Europe and America there are nearly fifty associations, composed principally of persons unconnected with the medical profession, who have been led by benevolent motives, seeing the uncertainty, inhumanity and folly of the old practice, to connect themselves together in order to disseminate the truths of homœopathy. There are above thirty hospitals in Europe in which homœopathy is practised. Two of them are in London, the Hahnemann Hospital, and the Golden-square, are both in a prosperous condition; and what is known of their statistics far exceeds any institution of the kind where the old system is in practise. Private and public dispensaries are numerous even in this country, and their success is, beyond all doubt, extraordinary. There are two dispensaries in Sunderland, one in Fawcett-street and another in Lambton-street; and could the parties connected with them be prevailed upon to publish their success, living testimony could be produced before our very eyes in favour of homœopathy from individuals who had been cured in a few weeks of diseases subjected to allopathic treatment for years.

In conclusion, Mr Editor, let Dr Brown and his colleagues reflect upon the above facts; and let them consider that *nearly five thousand practitioners from their own ranks* have gone over to the practice of homœopathy in spite of the odium and persecution heaped upon them by their brethren left behind. These five thousand practitioners must have several millions who patronise them, or they could never exist as such a single month; and however some members of the Sunderland Medical Society may rant about Homœopaths being "renegades and quacks," "deluded or designing advocates of an absurd system of Charlatanism," "a great delusion," &c., yet the public, knowing the above facts, will not believe that so many thousand men of scientific acquirements and acknowledged ability, holding such high station in society, are knaves, or that so many millions of inhabitants, of the most intelligent countries of the world, could be imposed upon in a matter where their own health and experience would immediately undeceive them.

I am, sir, yours,

COMMON SENSE.

Sunderland, December 29th, 1851.

CASE OF IMPETIGO SCABIDA.

Communicated by W. Watson, Esq., Surgeon.

7, Bower Place, Maidstone, Feb. 12th, 1852.

Sir,—If the accompanying case is worth insertion in **THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD**, I beg you will make use of it. I may have another case to send you in a short time.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM WATSON.

The subject of the following case applied to me for relief, on the 20th of April, 1850:—

The boy was about seven years of age, moderately robust, having very dark brilliant eyes, an extremely pallid complexion, and altogether bearing the impress of a highly scrofulous habit. The idea of his Idiosyncrasy was at once confirmed on seeing his mother, who had been for some years labouring under a severely scrofulous state of the right foot and ankle, the whole of which were covered with sanious ulcers, the swelling being such as to produce absolute deformity of the parts. The boy's father had died when he was very young, so that I had no opportunity of ascertaining what was his state of health. The mother had been married again.

The lad had been suffering from an eruption over both legs, both arms and face, for more than a year. He had been under various private Allopathic medical men, as well as a patient in the public Infirmary of this place. Very little benefit had been derived from the various kinds of treatment to which he had been subjected.

When he first came to me, nearly the whole of the right leg and left arm were covered with a thick projecting black scab, like a piece of armour, attended by much irritation and severe itching. His general health was good, his appetite the same; sleep the same; tongue white and furred; pulse small and rapid; bowels regular; alvine secretions healthy; urine thick and deposit sandy.

At first I used a weak solution of the Tincture of Arnica and water to allay the irritation.

I gave him every night one globule of the 12th dilution of Hepar Sulphuris, and every morning one globule of the 12th of Calcareo Carbonica.

May 1st.—Leg and arm both better; leg the better of the two.

Continue Hepar Sulphuris, and Calcareo, as before. Continue Arnica lotion, which appears to allay the itching and irritation.

June 11th.—Both limbs better; health continues good; urine more natural.

Repeat the Hepar Sulphuris and the Calcareo every alternate night and morning. Continue the Lotion.

August 6th.—Since last report, the eruption has extended itself over both thighs, legs and arms. It bears the same character, that of a thick black scab, very irritable, so much so, that he cannot refrain from scratching and tearing himself, making the parts bleed.

Omit Arnica lotion. Take every night, alternately, one globule of Arsenicum Album, and one globule of Calcareo.

For the next month he gradually improved, during that time taking the Arsenicum and Calcarea, after which he resumed the Hepar Sulphuris and Calcarea, which were taken every alternate night and morning, for three weeks, and then, as the disease was getting better, twice every week night and morning.

The disease gradually disappeared under this treatment, and in the end of November he came and shewed himself to me with a perfectly clear and healthy skin, every vestige of the eruption having disappeared.

Since that time he has continued perfectly free from disease, and is now in the enjoyment of uninterrupted good health.

SUPERIORITY OF INFINITESIMAL DOSES OF ACONITE, OVER OLD SYSTEM PRACTICE, IN THE REMOVAL OF SOME KINDS OF PAIN.

[The following letter has been sent us by a correspondent for insertion in the RECORD; although the writer is a non-professional man, he could as easily recognize effects, and trace them to their cause. Such striking effects are of every day occurrence to Homœopathic practitioners; the suitability of ACONITE to the diseased state, is self-evident.—Eds.]

Stockton-Upon-Tees.

Sir,—At the commencement of the present winter I took a cold, which gave me a pain in the head and face, of a very distressing kind, which deprived me of ease and sleep, and produced a feeling of stupidity. I tried the usual remedies, prescribed by the faculty, preparations of iron, iodide of potass, sarsaparilla, &c. but found no benefit from them; indeed the pain got worse, and I could scarcely eat or drink without great misery. I obtained a tube of ACONITE at the Homœopathic Dispensary, Hood street, Newcastle, of which I was advised to take three globules, and repeat the dose in a few hours. I took the first dose, and in about ten minutes I found some relief from pain, in an hour the pain was gone, and in three hours I felt well, excepting that my teeth seem'd loose, but with no pain upon eating. I slept soundly that night, being the first sound sleep I had for more than a fortnight. I became quite well on the morrow, after taking another dose, and have had no return of the complaint since, which was rheumatism resulting from cold. I believe the relief I obtained was from the use of the globules of ACONITE.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours obediently,

Feb. 11th, 1852.

W. B.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

f Sir,—In some remarks not long since made by the medical journal called **THE LANCET**, I noticed the following:—

“The violence of the Hydropathic treatment is universally admitted by its honest advocates. Its strength is to them its chief virtue. It is as opposite as the poles to globulism in all but its quackery. There is no mistake in its sweating, purging, and diuretic effects. Yet some of the globulists are at the present time striving with might and main to unite globulism and the cold water quackery. We see, Heaven save the mark! that some of the most notorious hydropathists, such as, Gully and Stummes, of Malvern; and Mac Leod, of Ben Rhydding; are staunch supporters of the Hahnemann hospital.”

In reference to this quotation from **THE LANCET**, I will make a few remarks. In the first place, as to “violence,” there is none whatever in the Hydropathic treatment, if used with care and discretion. Before talking of “violence,” **THE LANCET** should have compared it with the cupping, the leeching, and the blistering of the Allopathic system; not to speak of the moxa, or actual cautery, the setons, and the issues, the bleedings, and the horrible and frequently indiscriminate use of mercury.

Again, “it (Hydrothy) is as opposite as the poles to globulism in all but its quackery.” I consider this assertion to be wholly untrue, and without any foundation whatever; for I have long observed that there is a strong analogy between Homœopathic crises or lyses produced by distinct actions of Homœopathic medicines used in rotation, with the crises or lyses produced under a course of the water cure. I have for some time regarded the Hydropathic and Homœopathic systems as twin sisters, acting together admirably in concert, in fevers and cases of acute disease. The Hydropathic system I have found, if used judiciously and with care, though powerful, to be in the highest degree, safe and effective, leaving the individual who has undergone it, when cured, in the most thorough state of robust health.

After pursuing this method of treatment, and the same remark may be made of the Homœopathic treatment, if properly pursued, the patient is not enfeebled, and obliged to resort to stimulants and tonics to restore the decayed strength; as is the case when the ordinary methods, such as bleeding, salivation, &c., have been made use of. That the Hydropathic treatment may have

been pursued improperly or injudiciously is no argument against its value, for there will be occasionally found injudicious practitioners in all systems. Having practised the Allopathic method for several years, and having thus had a good opportunity of observing its deficiencies, I think that I have a right to speak freely upon the subject. After seven years' experience in the practice of the water cure in every variety of form, from the heroic to the milder, and from the milder to the very mildest treatment, I now decidedly prefer the latter, as being not only the most safe, but also the most salutary, and the most speedily curative.

I will yield to no man living in the zeal and earnestness with which I have pursued the subject, with a sincere desire to get at the real truth, and to do my very best to make it known to my fellow creatures. The water cure has been with me, in short, a matter of considerable interest, and I have spared neither pains nor expense, in pursuit of my object; having, after undergoing it myself, visited all the establishments of note, both here and abroad, and seen it on the most gigantic scale on which it has ever yet been practised, at Gräfenberg, in Silesia, under the celebrated Priessnitz. I also visited the Homœopathic hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, at Vienna, being desirous of investigating the merits of this valuable system as practised there. I have found disease, under a judicious plan of water cure treatment in a general way, to be as surely and easily removed as we see the light clouds removed from the sun's disc by the wind on a fine day. Having lost relatives, who might have been now living, had they been treated by these improved methods of cure, I feel a peculiar interest in bearing my testimony to their value. That the thunder of *THE LANCET* is in the inverse proportion of the truth, the following cases, which were treated by me with Hydropathic means only, will, I think, shew.

CASE 1.—George Abrams, aged 35, residing at Kingsbourne Green, near Harpenden, placed himself under my care, in the latter end of January, 1849. He complained of pain over the whole body, from head to foot. The pain in his head was so severe as almost to take away his senses. He suffered also from distressing nervous depression, and was much troubled with flatulence. This had been his condition for two years and eight weeks, during a considerable part of which time he was confined to the house.

About nine months from the commencement of his illness, he went to the Bedford Infirmary, where he remained for a short time without deriving benefit; his disease increased, and he became emaciated, to so great an extent, that he appeared to be in a decline. About eight months after leaving the

Bedford Infirmary, he was received into the Infirmary at Hemel Hempstead, where he remained twenty-two weeks; there his strength improved, and he gained flesh, though the disease was unsubdued. After leaving this institution, he was unable to follow his employment; and so sensitive had he become to the slightest change in the atmosphere, even when in bed, that he might be compared to a living barometer. His limbs were stiff, and the eyes felt as if they were full of gravel, with a pricking sensation; they also seemed very heavy to him, and larger than natural. On rising in the morning, his hands were so paralyzed, that he was unable to dress himself in less than two or three hours. Before he could do this, he was obliged to rub his hands together, then his eyes, and afterwards his limbs, so weak and helpless did he feel. Sometimes he had no appetite; at other times it was excessive, when he felt all the worse for indulging it. He was repeatedly leeches and blistered for the pain in the head without any benefit. The first time of his undergoing the water treatment, he said, he felt quite a different man; and, after the third or fourth time, he was able to walk seven miles without fatigue. After that time there was a steady improvement, and in a few months he perfectly recovered.

CASE 2.—Case of scrofulous disease of the knee-joint, with extensive ulceration and contraction of the leg.

John Baylis, aged 18, residing at Lower Heyford, seven miles from Northampton, came to Dunstable, on September 22, 1848, to pursue the water treatment. On January 1, 1848, he was seized with rheumatic fever, (attended with delirium) which lasted five weeks, and settled in the right leg, which became much swollen, and was three times the size of the other leg. He was then confined to his bed 16 weeks. By the surgeon in attendance, the leg was bandaged daily for a week, tighter each time, till he could bear it no longer, from the excessive swelling and tenderness produced by the bandage at the knee; large abscesses then appeared the whole length of the leg. Early in March, the surgeon desired him to be sent to the Infirmary at Northampton, to have the leg amputated at the thigh; a medical friend concurred in this opinion, as the only chance of saving the boy's life; but neither the boy nor his friends would consent to it. Linseed meal poultices and fomentations were then applied for about a fortnight; and bark, a quart of ale per day, and as much wine as his father, a poor man, could procure for him, were administered; with no improvement, either to the constitution or the leg. He then gave up medicines, and discontinued the ale and the wine, and began to use Holloway's pills and ointment, which he continued during 28 weeks, but derived no benefit.

At this time, a benevolent lady introduced him to my attention; but soon afterwards she wrote to me, saying, that she regretted having sent him, as she had learned from the medical attendant, that his case was absolutely hopeless, unless amputation were resorted to. On examining him, I found two-thirds of the right leg, at the inner part of the calf, presenting a deep and wide wound, penetrating, in two or three parts, to the bone, which was distinctly visible. It had the appearance of a deep ravine, and the odour from it was so foetid as to be insupportable to himself and others. There was a frequent discharge of thin blood, and also an acrid, sanious, purulent discharge. The knee-joint was more than twice its natural size, extremely red, and so much bent, that he could scarcely put his toe to the ground, and could not raise it without the assistance of his hands. The joint was so excessively tender, that he could not bear the weight of the bed-clothes upon it. He had no appetite, but was always sick on attempting to take food. He seldom slept at night. The third day after commencing the water treatment, he began to eat and sleep. He daily gained flesh and strength, and the leg began to heal. In about six weeks, a piece of bone exfoliated from the leg. In a fortnight, another piece, an inch and three quarters in length, and three quarters of an inch wide, presented itself; and, subsequently, some smaller pieces.

On January 11th, having been under the treatment 16 weeks, he was able to walk on the ball of his foot, and could manage to go a few yards without his crutches. The diseased knee, from being double the size of the other, was at that time but two inches larger in circumference, and he could bear to have it well rubbed without any uneasiness. He has since quite recovered, and walked ten miles.

It is not to be supposed that all cases are so rapid in the improvement they evince under the water cure as was the first of these cases. It is said that a "cripple in the right course will beat a racer in the wrong." Priessnitz, a poor farmer in Germany, discovered a method of curing disease by water, by which he has been the means of restoring thousands to health. Having witnessed for myself, at Gräfenberg, the wonderful cures performed by him where the old system had been unavailing, I can speak positively and fully to the extent of the efficacy of the water cure, as I saw it carried out by him.

Dr. Marsden, in a work lately published, says:—"It is sad to reflect on the uncertainty of the healing art as at present practised; for, of all branches of knowledge, that of physic is the most unsatisfactory and the least advanced. Medicines are as lame in their benefits, and as inconstant in their cures, as they were in the days of Hippocrates (Dr. Marsden here refers to the old, or

Allopathic method of practice, not the new or Homœopathic means). In our knowledge of the exact power of drugs to cure disease, we have for centuries remained stationary."

Much labour has indeed been expended on this important subject, but no increase of knowledge has been the result. Let history attest how Lady Mary Wortley Montague was treated for introducing the practice of inoculation into this country; in what a spirit Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood was received; in what a light Jenner was regarded when he proposed vaccination. The virulence of the opposition of the medical profession to these innovations is a matter of notoriety. Inoculation was forced on them in the first instance by public opinion, and vaccination afterwards. As hounds after their game, so eager were the medical men of that day in worrying Lady Mary, whose life was for a time embittered by them. The practice of physic, says Dr. Heberden in his Medical Commentaries, "has been more improved by casual experiments of illiterate nations, and the rash ones of vagabond quacks, than by the reasoning of all the once celebrated professors of it, and of the theoretic teachers in the schools of Europe; very few of whom have furnished us with one new medicine, or have taught us better how to use our old ones, or have, in any one instance, at all improved the art of curing diseases."

A distinguished Frenchman, Andral, the prince of physicians, from his talent, observation, and practical studies, has learned to be diffident of the power of drugs, and doubtful of the efficacy of any treatment, so often has he seen the injury done prevail over the good intended. Chomel, the highest authority on fevers, declares, that the first aim of a medical man should be, "*de ne pas nuire au malade*"—not to injure the patient.

Louis, the most minute observer, and the best authority on consumptive diseases, after a greater experience than any other man living, enumerates at the end of his work the various medicines that have been extolled, and universally tried, when in fashion for consumption: He has found one after another useless upon trial, in an average of cases."

Dr. Forbes, a celebrated writer, and physician to Prince Albert's household, after arraigning the medical art, as generally practised, denouncing the indiscriminate and too profuse administration of drugs, and lamenting the existing ignorance of their remedial powers, says:—Firstly, "that in a large proportion of the cases treated by allopathic physicians, the disease is cured by nature and not by them." Secondly, "that in a less, but still not a small proportion, the disease is cured by nature in spite of them; in other words, their interference opposing instead of assisting the cure." Thirdly, "that consequently,

in a considerable proportion of disease, it would fare as well, or better, with patients, if all the remedies, especially drugs, were abandoned." Dr. Forbes also says, "Our mother, physic, is very sick; like Penelope, she has been long engaged in weaving and unweaving her webs of theories; making great show of progress, but accomplishing little advancement."

Dr. Andrew Combe, who is well known and much respected by the medical world, in writing to doctor Forbes, says, "medicine, considered as a system, is still at best in a very defective state." Every page of your review, admits and laments this unfortunate truth. Better is it, therefore, to listen to the voice of nature, than to strain ingenuity in support of a rotten borough, an old system of medicine, whose uncertainty, and inefficacy, and bad results, have brought it into disrepute. Sandy and loose are the foundations of the old system of physic; they have been so long considered orthodox, that they have been for centuries unquestioned and unimproved, as if orthodoxy were applicable to any science that had not immortal truths to test her orthodoxy by. Physic can boast of numbers of great, good, and devoted men, who have enriched every science with the productions of their minds; but notwithstanding, the art of healing has remained almost stationary since the days of Hippocrates.

The truth is, the great and general want in the researches made into medical science and art, is a catholic spirit. We call ourselves "public servants," yet allow ourselves the most limited view of our vocation. With the public, we have the prestige of having our minds studiously bent upon the investigation of all the means which may save them from living misery and from death. Now, as medicine is a very uncertain art, at the best, it appears to me that no conscientious practitioner should reject any mode of treatment which, upon investigation, he finds to be based upon facts; and that the study and practice of Hydropathy would lead to many lives being saved annually, which are lost under ordinary medical treatment, more especially in acute disease. Dr. Gully, in some remarks upon this subject in the Homœopathic Times last year, says, "I appeal to the recorded sayings of all distinguished men, of long experience, for the uncertainty of the medical art." And he, who stands upon one order of treatment, where allegiance is to one "pathy" alone, is sure, above all others, to feel this uncertainty. If in the course of ten years' practice I have been enabled to cure one single case of disease by Homœopathic means, which could not be curable by other means, I have dishonestly fallen short of the aim of my calling; if I know not how to treat it Homœopathically, I have deceived the public, and degraded myself, and so of other plans of treatment. Possibly we may be called weathercocks, and other hard

names, for our varied researches ; but, besides that, the fear of this ought to prove no argument to an upright man ; I maintain that in this, as in any other cases of professional exertion, the greatest amount of knowledge leads ultimately to the greatest amount of distinction and material reward. The physician who is known to have varied resources, is sure at length to have the most numerous applicants for them. There are *many cases* in which I have found *Homœopathy a more effectual agent than Hydropathy*. The converse I know to be the fact in other cases.

It is not by one means of treatment alone, that we can expect to eradicate all the diverse forms and degrees of disease which afflict humanity.

Among other new and valuable curative agents, I have found electro-biology of great advantage. By this means I have succeeded in curing epileptic fits of ten years' duration, and am, at the present time, treating with benefit a case of tic douloureux of the face, of two years standing, attended with the most agonizing pain. From the experience I have had of this method of cure, I am inclined to think it will prove of great use in certain forms of insanity, in cases of disease attended with great nervous prostration, such as typhus fever, cholera, and influenza.

I may here remark that among other new methods of treatment, I have seen great benefit result in several cases of deformity of the spine, and narrowness of the chest, with predisposition to pulmonary consumption, from Kinesipathy, or the treatment by movements, invented by the celebrated Ling of Stockholm ; and practised by Dr. Roth, of 16 A, Great Cavendish Street, London.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORBES LAURIE, M.D. EDIN.

Licentiate of the Royal College of
Surgeons, Edinburgh.

Hydropathic Establishment,
Dunstable, Beds, January 29, 1852.

MEETING OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS.

We have much pleasure in announcing, that a meeting of Homœopathic Practitioners will be held in Leeds, on the 11th of March next ; for the purpose of forming a Provincial Homœopathic Medical Association. We are glad to find that the Physicians and Surgeons in the Northern Counties are prepared to take a decided step, in promoting union among each other. We are glad to know that the provincial brethren are free from those jealousies, which unhappily for the welfare of Homœopathy, have lately been manifested among some of our London brethren. We trust there will arise no root of bitterness among us, but that one harmonious body may be formed and kept up by itinerary meetings, held periodically, at which an interchange of good feeling may take place,—the primary object being always, the advancement of that glorious principle in medical science—Homœopathy. A report of the proceedings at this Meeting shall appear in the RECORD.

Printed by THOMAS PHILLIPS, at his Office, situate in SHEEP STREET, in the Parish of St. SEPULCHRE, in the Town of NORTHAMPTON, in the County of NORTHAMPTON, and Published by ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 14. { MARCH 15, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.	PAGE.
ARE HOMŒOPATHISTS ENTITLED TO EQUAL RANK WITH OLD-SYSTEM PRACTITIONERS... ..	203
THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY AND THE HOMŒOPATHS... ..	205
BLINDNESS AND IGNORANCE; OR, IT CANNOT AND SHALL NOT BE... ..	210
REPORT OF THE GUERNSEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, FOR 1852... ..	214
COTTON EVERYWHERE.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY... ..	215
LETTER FROM 'A CONVERT'... ..	216

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications thankfully received from Dr. Massy and W. D. The Report of the Worcester Dispensary will appear in our next; also, a full Report of the Meeting at Leeds. *Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.*

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d.

SPINAL CURVATURE: ITS THEORY, ITS CURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES AND COLOURED PLATES.

By **GEORGE N. EPPS**, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, etc., etc.

"This is a most interesting book, concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings.....A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connexion existing between several serious affections and spinal 'subluxation.'"—*Homœopathic Times*, Aug. 24, 1850.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for Spinal Curvature more generally known and more frequently acted upon.—It is a clear and well-written book."—*The Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*.

Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster Row; Bailliere, 219, Regent Street; and by order through any Bookseller.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.
LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.
MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The comforts of a happy home in this very healthy Watering Place, combined with a complete course of instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, imparted by the best masters, may be enjoyed by Young Gentlemen, on moderate terms, at the Rev. J. Hopkins' Establishment, Wellington House, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL IS DESIRED.—INVALIDS TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY, IF WISHED.

Just Published, p.p. 614, Price 7s. 6d., The

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BY J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by JOHN EPPS, M.D.; with an added part, on the Treatment of Accidents, by G. N. EPPS, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood, by H. D. LINTON.

"The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon Homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized."—*Nonconformist.*

James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad Street, City. Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Clifton, Parade, Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, TWENTY-THREE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.
WASHING, TWO GUINEAS.

The situation being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE HONORABLE F. H. F. BERKELEY, ESQ., M.P.,

"Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits.

F. HENRY F. BERKELEY."

FROM THE REV. JOHN MORISON, D.D., LL.D.,

Trevor Square, Brompton.

"I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice."

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 14.

MARCH 15, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

ARE HOMŒOPATHISTS ENTITLED TO EQUAL RANK WITH
OLD-SYSTEM PRACTITIONERS?

OUR readers may be aware that a Directory is published annually, professedly containing, as accurately as can be known, the name, address, and qualification of every medical man practising in England. Towards the latter end of each year, the publishers forward a circular to each member of the medical profession, soliciting information for the 'Medical Directory.' The publishers, determined on ascertaining as nearly as possible what the wishes of the profession were in reference to the exclusion from, or retention of, in the Directory, the names of those who practise Homœopathy, sought such information in their last circular. They were desirous of knowing the animus which existed among their subscribers towards Homœopaths. The Directory having been maligned in a certain Medical Journal, which is now known as the GROCER'S JOURNAL, the Editors did right in seeking to obtain the information they needed.

In the 'Medical Circular,' a journal which has just reached its fourth number, some of the replies of medical men in reference to the publication of the names of the Homœopaths are given; and we have been much amused, as no doubt many of our readers will be, at some of the replies:—we can understand how difficult a task the Editor undertook, when he strove to please his subscribers. Instance the following, which are selected for their peculiarity and opposite nature:—

T. W., Harrow road.—No list of Homœopathic *quacks and humbugs*. I will not have my copy if you do, mind that!!!

C. W. J., Kensal Town.—Yes; those that are *medically* qualified.

M. S., Brenchley.—No; simply omit them. Silent contempt and rope enough are the remedies.

C. H., Hull.—No swindlers.

S. T., Ilfracombe.—Send them to —.

G. J., Manchester.—Yes; although we deny any merit to true Homœopathy, we think any duly authorized medical man has a right to adopt what mode of treatment he thinks fit, so long as that treatment is not positively injurious.

H. J., Holt.—Yes; a fair field and no favour.

B. C., Upton-upon-Severn.—No; unless you like to publish the vagabonds in a distinct list of quacks and humbugs.

We chronicle these sayings of the would-be murderers of Homœopathy. Kill the monster, say they,—the monster defies. They growl and bark,—the monster smiles. They give cursing for blessing. While Homœopathists are striving to raise the art of medicine to the rank of a science, their opponents are using language which they would consider disgraceful if used in reference to themselves. Reader, look down the list below, and the following will meet your eye—epithets applied to a class of scientific practitioners, who are labouring in the good cause of sparing the lives and limbs of their fellow-creatures:—“Renegades”—“Quacks”—“Humbugs”—“Black sheep”—“Empirics”—“Shufflers”—“Perverts”—“Mountebanks”—“Impostors”—“Swindlers”—“Consummate quacks”—“Apostates”—“Vagabonds.”

Such, reader, is the language held towards us. Where will its parallel be found? We defy the old-school practitioners to point to a single instance in which such language has been held by Homœopathists towards them. Men of honour would not disgrace a gentlemanly profession by employing Billingsgate language towards those who differ from them in practice.

Much credit is due to the Editor of the ‘Medical Circular’ for giving the public the benefit of exposing these communications to the broad light of day. With the aid of the ‘Medical Directory’ the public may ascertain *who* are the *gentlemen* (?) authors of such libellous language. For their sakes we gladly record their sayings, but Heaven save *us* from such unenviable notoriety. We wonder, while we write, how many of these revilers will become Homœopaths. We shall watch them. We are charitable enough to believe that they form a small minority among the profession of the healing art. Still we thank them, and would pat their backs, could we get at them. They are doing us immense good, whilst their own conduct will reflect upon themselves.

THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY AND THE HOMŒOPATHS.

FROM THE 'MEDICAL CIRCULAR.'

DESIROUS of acting in strict accordance with the wishes of the profession, with respect to the propriety of inserting the names of homœopathic practitioners in the 'Medical Directory,' the Editors of that work issued a circular to every member of the profession, with a request that each gentleman would return his opinion upon the subject. The replies have been collated, and we now subjoin a portion of them, in order that our readers may see the variety of opinions that they have expressed.

It will be observed that the counsels and suggestions are of the most dissimilar character; that some gentlemen have protested against the insertion of the names of homœopathists upon any conditions, and have even threatened to withdraw their support if their views should not be adopted. Others have recommended their admission, but for different reasons. Some of the latter have required that homœopathists should be included in a separate list; others that they should be comprised in the ordinary list, but marked by some distinctive title; while again there are some who have strenuously contended against the possible unfairness of their exclusion, and, like those gentlemen entertaining extreme opinions on the other side, have menaced the Editors with a cessation of their subscription in the event of such injustice being perpetrated. Whilst in the discharge of a difficult and responsible duty, it was incumbent on the Editors to reject from their consideration all threats of this nature, it behoved them at the same time to elicit, if it were possible, from amid the mass of discrepancy, some principle upon which the arrangement of the Directory might be altered with advantage. On a close examination of the returns, the disagreement was so great and so various, that it presented an insurmountable difficulty to the realisation of the Editors' wishes. They resolved, therefore, to abide by their established rule of inserting in the Directory the name of *EVERY duly-qualified medical practitioner* irrespective of his peculiar opinions, or of the line of practice he may pursue. Had they acted differently on this occasion, they would most undoubtedly have injured the character of the work, as the only authentic record of ALL the legally qualified medical practitioners in the kingdom.

This, it is expected, will be the decision of every man who calmly reflects upon the nature of the work, which is merely a register framed upon the authority of official and legal documents, and free from all subjects of a controversial character. An opposite course to that adopted would injure the

Directory as a book of reference, and pervert it to become the organ of partisan or dominant opinions. The end of such an imprudent proceeding, it would not be very difficult to foresee.

Had the Editors of the Directory, moreover, declined to insert the name of any duly qualified homœopath among the list of legal practitioners, the excluded individual might have been able to prove that, by such omission, his professional character had been exposed to contempt, and his reputation injured; and in such case the Publisher of the Directory would have been liable to a prosecution for damages by an action at law—a proceeding by no means pleasant to contemplate.

For these reasons, then, the Editors of the 'Medical Directory' deemed it most judicious to insert in that work the names of homœopathic practitioners in their due course.

OPINIONS OF THE PROFESSION WITH RESPECT TO THE PUBLICATION OF THE NAMES OF HOMŒOPATHS IN THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY.

D., J. J. W.—Brighton. Yes; that they may be known and shunned as renegades by their medical brethren: to shame them is impossible.

C., J.—Putney. No; I decidedly think that there ought not to be a list of homœopathic, hydropathic, or other kind of quacks in a Medical Directory.

O., E. L.—Brighton. No; however useful such a list might be, there cannot be a doubt of the impropriety of putting it here. I think that the names should be left out altogether; that opinion on the subject would be quite unanimous.

L., G.—Brighton. No; I think homœopathic practitioners ought not to be classed among respectable medical men.

G., S. J.—Russell square. No; decidedly not, as the retention of such a list will tend to lower the respectability of the Directory in the estimation of all honourable practitioners.

B., G.—Cavendish square. No; I think they should be passed over in the silent contempt they deserve.

M., J.—Lloyd square. Yes; with a long letter in its favour.

E., H. W.—Manchester square. Yes; if duly qualified.

T., J.—Kent road. Yes; let them be known.

A., H.—Hackney. Yes; if their titles are verified and given correctly.

G., S. H.—Yes; if specified as such.

T., W.—Harrow road. No list of homœopathic "*quacks and humbugs*." I will not have my copy if you do, mind that!!!

L., H.—Koppel street. No.

F., A.—May Fair. Yes; to distinguish.

C., W. J.—Kensal Town. Yes; those that are *medically* qualified, in order that we may know the black sheep of our flock.

D., J.—Pershore. No; unless in a supplemental list.

W., J.—Liverpool. Omit my name at your peril. I beg to say that I am a qualified practitioner.

C., C.—Dorchester. No; from its necessary incompleteness.

B., H.—Liverpool. No; if published at all, their names should be in a separate list; but I would prefer their being omitted.

M., S.—Brenchley. No; simply omit them. Silent contempt and rope enough are the remedies.

D., E.—South Cave. No; unless published to warn us of all such empirics.

B., H. H.—Brixton. No; erase them, whenever discovered, from the lists of medical practitioners.

G., F.—Huddersfield. Yes; but think they ought to be published apart from the others.

F., E. E.—Teignmouth. Yes; these men should be known to the whole professional world; in a separate list, if possible.

C., S. S.—Bridport. Yes; and state them to be such, that they may be avoided.

P., J.—Chelmsford. Yes; that they may be avoided.

A., T. B.—Devizes. Yes; while they are allowed to hold the diplomas which belong to qualified practitioners.

C., G.—Lowestoft. Yes; *as a distinct list*; but do not publish the names of the perverts with the alphabetical list of the honourable and legitimate practitioners.

T., J.—Bath. Yes; if they are kept out of the other list.

K., B.—Exeter.—Yes; as the Directory purports to be a list of all qualified practitioners.

K., R.—Newcastle. Yes; if qualified.

P., J.—Langport. Yes; if they have any kind of diploma.

R.—Norwich. No; it has been a matter of astonishment to all that a Directory to honourable practitioners should contain any allusion to quacks or their hospitals.

E., R.—Carlisle. Yes; but only in a supplemental list.

H., A.—Liverpool. No; that is to say, I do *not* wish a list published for

any purpose of stigma or reproach to the Homœopaths, but if **THEY desire** it I have no objection.

G., F.S.—Halifax. No, no, no; my opinion is that the Editors should not subserve quackery *in any form*, but discountenance it with all their might. Let quacks publish Directories for themselves, and chronicle their own shame.

C., B. T.—St. Albans. Yes; I know no reason why.

C., H.—Hull. No; swindlers.

M., G.—Maldon. No; the Homœopathic practitioners have forfeited all claim to be in any way noticed in your 'Directory.'

B., W. L.—Hounslow. No; strike the renegades out of all lists.

S., T.—Ilfracombe. No; send them to —

H., R.—Rochford. No; it might be interesting to see in a separate list who are Homœopaths. They ought not to be mixed with *the* Profession.

H., T.—Halifax. No; I consider Homœopathic practitioners the most consummate Quacks on the face of the globe, and would rather my name be omitted than placed with theirs.

M., S.—Whitchurch. Yes; they are legally qualified to practise until disqualified by law.

G., J.—Manchester. Yes; although we deny any merit to true Homœopathy, we think any duly authorised medical man has a right to adopt what mode of treatment he thinks fit, so long as that treatment is not positively injurious.

M., B.—Bishop's Lydeard. Yes; a separate list of Homœopathic practitioners ought to be published.

W., J. H.—West Stockwith. Yes; that we may know "who's who."

P., Jas.—Hereford. Yes; that they may be avoided.

E., J.—Worksop. Yes; with their qualifications.

H., J.—Holt. Yes; a fair field and no favour.

V., G.—Sheffield. Yes; that we may know them.

S., J.—Elland. Yes; to make martyrs of them would forward their object.

E., Dr.—Cheltenham. No; or if you must publish them, do it on mourning paper, with a black *death's head*, *very broad and black border*, and the cross bones.

L., W. F.—Dunstable. Yes; I myself practice *Hydropathy* from having witnessed its beneficial effects abroad.

G., G.—Birtley. No; omit the names of the apostates altogether.

R., Dr.—York. Yes; why, *of course* the Allopath will say *no*; for the list

is each year becoming *longer*. To ask such a question is puerile. My taking a copy of the work will depend upon the admission of the Homœopaths.

M., Dr. H.—Brighton. Yes; if you intend your 'Directory' to be what it professes, viz., a list of all qualified practitioners, you *must* insert the names of those Homœopathic practitioners who possess proper qualifications. For our own part, however, we are perfectly indifferent as to whether our names appear or not, as we have a Directory of our own.

P., S. A.—Colchester. Yes; but make it complete.

H., T. L.—Birmingham. Thinks that if their names are entered in the general alphabetical Directory, there ought also to be a separate list of them, to distinguish them from the legitimate medical practitioners, unless their names could be omitted altogether.

W., F.—Launceston. Do as you choose.

M., Dr. G. P.—Maldon. No; in my opinion they ought to be expunged altogether from the 'Directory,' they having forfeited all claims to be considered legitimate practitioners.

B., J. D.—Leeds. No; as I consider them out of the pale of the profession, omit their names altogether.

B., C.—Upton-on-Severn. No; unless you like to publish the vagabonds in a distinct list of quacks and humbugs.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE 'MEDICAL DIRECTORY,'

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to enclose my subscription of 7s. 6d. for the 'Medical Directory,' which I have delayed to send, hoping to have been in town before the end of the month. I quite approve of your insertion of the names of all qualified practitioners. Although from conviction firmly opposed to Homœopathy, I do not think that constant persecution of those who think differently will convince the public of the fallacy of its doctrines; nor do I think it just to stigmatise as impostors a large body of intelligent men, who hold a contrary opinion to ourselves. Time and facts will do more in the cause of truth than violent declamation or the bitterest diatribes against error. Homœopathy had many wavering adherents who were gladly deserting its ranks, but who have, now that it is made a party question rather than a matter of open inquiry, rallied round its standard and become firm supporters.

Allow me to remain, yours very obediently,

Brighton, Jan. 30, 1852.

M. B., M. D.

BLINDNESS & IGNORANCE; OR IT CANNOT & SHALL NOT BE.

It is a question which many persons have many times put, "Why is it that great and learned men have never yet discovered any virtue in Homœopathy?" And when the answer has been given that these great and learned men don't know anything at all of Homœopathy—never seriously examined or studied its laws—never dispassionately witnessed its cures—never freely tested its merits,—the querist has often contemplated the bold answerer with a look of mingled surprise and scorn, and wondered very much how one man of 36, could dare to speak so impertinently of many men who have been engaged for 30, 40, 50, or 60 years of their lives in the constant and habitual study of medicine and medical theories.

As some of our readers may have expressed, or heard the above question expressed by others, without very well comprehending, "why great and learned men don't see any virtue in Homœopathy," we purpose in this paper to shew that no injustice is done either to greatness or learning when "Blindness and Ignorance" are ascribed to the merciless calumniators of a grand and noble discovery.

It has been well said, that "were there not successive generations of men the world would stand still;" and were the wheels of progress to become motionless the centigenarian ideas of men would become so old and dry and worthless, so few and small and feeble, that both men and ideas would either drop into utter nothingness, or live like dormice during winter, in a state of torpidity; but, as fresh blood and fresh ideas are ever and anon springing up on the face of the earth, all fear of such sluggishness is removed. As the Divine intention of the ultimate perfection of the human soul is ever receiving additional evidence, and imparting additional lustre, we confidently rest on the assurance that the time will come when Ignorance and Blindness shall have gone down to the grave of forgetfulness, when the "cannot" and "shall not" which would stem the onward march of every onward movement, shall have no existence, save in the admonitory pages of History—an everlasting monument of the Ignorance and Blindness of great men.

It is no argument against the truth of Homœopathy, to say that as great and learned men don't adopt it there can be nothing in it worthy of adoption: because no great or learned man who had attained the age of 40, ever adopted Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood: because many, very many, "great and learned men, never saw any virtue in Vaccination"—never thought of it but as a "bestial humour"—never spoke of it but as a "bold defiance to heaven itself,"—as "impious, profane, unthinking, and irrational"—and some great and learned men even heard vaccinated persons "cough

like cows" "and bellow like bulls." Because it will also be remembered that when a certain "new Anæsthetic agent" called "Chloroform" was first introduced to public notice, wise men, great men, learned men, shook their heads, and said No, no, it will never, never do; some "commenced its use with prejudice;" many condemned it as dangerous, because several persons died while under its influence, and some street robberies were perpetrated by its aid. But time would fail us to tell of all the blessings great and learned men have been blind to, of the great men who despised and persecuted Galileo, of the great men who repudiated and scorned Linnæus, of the learned men who laughed at Newton, and saw no power in Bacon or Locke; of the mighty men who would have strangled Geology, Astronomy, and Chemistry, and "turned" all Astronomers, Geologists, and Chemists "out of the field of sacred argument, as they have often nobly been put from a court of justice as not worthy of being heard."

And why, it is naturally asked, did great men thus act? Why, but because "it is the usual reward of virtue to have received ill, for having merited well." Why, but because the actions of the persecuted men were opposed to their persecutors' notions, because they were ignorant and did not enquire—they were blind and did not see how such things could be, therefore said they, such things "cannot" and "shall not exist."

Such having been the treatment of all previous grand discoveries, we cease to wonder why "great men see no virtue in Homœopathy." Homœopathy would have been no blessing at all had it not been met with obloquy, and it would have been of no lasting importance to mankind, had it become a generally received science before it reached its fiftieth year.

Lest we should wrongfully accuse our brethren of Allopathy, and as there is something in Homœopathy so adverse to the medical teachings of the last 1800 years, let us enquire at these great and learned men how they have studied our system, and what evidence has forced the conclusion that Homœopathy is all a mistake:—

1st.—Most learned and honoured teachers, have you examined the foundation of Homœopathy, embraced in the words "*similia similibus curantur*?"

Ans.—We have examined it, and have found that it is without the veriest shadow of truth, and all who practise or follow it are either very foolish or very knavish

Query.—To whom did you apply for information on the subject?

Ans.—We carefully studied Cullen's and Thompson's *Materia Medica*, The *Pharmacopœia* of London and Edinburgh. We have run over Copland's Dictionary, driven through volume upon volume of Harvey's, of Gregory's,

of Black's, of Brown's, of Mead's, of Wood's works, and many volumes of many other medical works besides, in not one of which did we find even the words "*similia similibus curantur*," far less the things they are said to represent.

Query.—Do you hold this examination sufficient to prove Homœopathy false?

Ans.—Indeed we do.

Query.—Did you look into "Hahnemänn's Organon," "Laurie's Elements," "Curie's Practice," or "Luther's concise view of Homœopathy?"

Ans.—No, we did not look into any of these publications, but we read "Dr. Simpson's pamphlet" and "Mr. Syme's speech," from either of which you can get a very good idea of what Homœopathy is.

Query.—But would writers in favour of Homœopathy not give you a better idea of what it is, than any declaimer against it can?

Ans.—The fact of the matter is, Homœopathy, both in theory and practice, is so fabulous and absurd that it must not, it cannot be true.

Thus do Ignorance and Blindness pervert the minds of even the great and learned, and lead them captive to the will of prejudice. Thus do great and learned men even yet step aside from the straight path of science, and because all things do not remain as they were, they say that all who would attempt or recommend a change are either fools or knaves.

Query.—Most learned and honoured teachers, let us go a step farther and ask, did you ever witness any cases of Homœopathic treatment?

Ans.—We have witnessed cases of Homœopathic treatment, but the cures (when cures did occur) were not due to the medicine but to the regimen. Could we but get our patients to attend strictly to our dietary, we could cure as many as you do, but such is the perversity of human nature that men and women will do for Homœopathic quacks that which they would not do for rational practitioners.

Query.—How do you know that it is the regimen that performs our cures?

Ans.—We know very well that it must be the regimen, because we can never believe that those minute globules of *SACCHARUM LACTIS* can produce any effect whatever on the body, even whole cases of them would not harm the digestive functions of a very small mouse.

Thus again do great and learned men shew their Blindness and Ignorance: they have not examined and do not want to be convinced, therefore they say it must not and cannot be the Homœopathic medicines that accomplish all the Homœopathic cures.

And yet again, most learned and honoured teachers, does it not become you, as great and learned men, to enter thoroughly into the whole matter, and bring this perpetual warfare to a termination, either by exploding or establishing Homœopathy?

Ans.—You may cease your talking, our minds are made up, and we have neither the time nor the inclination to hazard our popularity on such work. We are perfectly satisfied with our own mode of treatment, we want no change, it did for those who have gone before us, it may surely do for us, therefore let us alone and talk no more of this wretched nonsense.

And thus it is that the reign of Ignorance and Blindness is perpetuated on the earth; men will seek their knowledge of systems and theories not from their original source, but will feed their prejudices on the prejudices of others, they will devour with avidity all that favours their preconceived opinions, and rather than retrace their steps, or admit the possibility of their having been mistaken, they will push right on to the most opposite extremes of absurdity and folly; rather than admit any truth or utility in that they have once condemned. They will cry lie! lie! in spite of all evidence, and in lie! lie! will they persist, till either death or dotage has paralyzed their tongues.

How often have Allopaths been “taunted and dared,” “entreated and warned,” to study Homœopathy, to come to its Author or its Author’s disciples, and not to its Author’s enemies, or its disciples’ foes, for their knowledge of the Homœopathic law: how often have they been challenged to prove it false, to prove it false by experiment, and not by declamation; to prove its medicines powerless by fair and sensible action, not by the thoughts and wishes of their own disturbed imaginations. And if Homœopathy is a delusion, how often and how earnestly have Homœopathic practitioners asked, and how gladly would they receive the evidence of their mistake, the evidence that the theory they have embraced and reduced to practice is but an empty figment, the evidence that the science they pursue is all a mockery; and yet how vain have all these taunts and entreaties hitherto been, how few have dared to enter the list of candid enquirers, and where is the man who can say—who can honestly and boldly say—“I have looked at Homœopathy in all its phases—viewed it in all aspects—examined it with all earnestness—tested it with all fairness—and have again returned to the ranks of Allopathy to declare its impotence and feebility”—*such a man we defy our opponents to produce*—and while they are searching for a champion, let us direct the public ear to the hundreds who have enquired diligently and dived deeply into the things of Homœopathy, and hear what they can say in its favour, and drawing all their confessions into one narrow focus, we can with a bold type proclaim to the world:—

That 100,000 British Homœopathic Practitioners and Believers solemnly declare, that after the fullest examination, and the most trying experience of Homœopathy, they pronounce it to be the most efficacious system for the treatment of disease that has ever yet been suggested to the mind of man.

1852.

THE
GUERNSEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
 2, CLIFTON, NEW TOWN.

TREASURER.

THE REV. JAMES MACKENZIE.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Physician.—JOHN OZANNE, M.D.*Surgeon.*—F. BELLAMY, M.R.C.S.Eng.

THIS Institution was established in August, 1849, for the purpose of bringing the Homœopathic system of Medical Practice within the reach of labourers, domestic servants, and, generally, of all persons whose means do not allow of the usual remuneration to a medical man.

With the view of rendering the Dispensary, as far as possible, *self-supporting*—that is, dependant upon the contributions of the patients themselves—a system of rules was devised and acted upon, until very recently. These rules however, failed in the attainment of this object; for, while there were several subscriptions from benevolent persons for the benefit of others, only six patients were entered as subscribers in the course of the first year.

For several months past, new regulations have been acted upon. They are found to work exceedingly well, and to answer fully the purposes for which the Dispensary was established. Under their operation, the number of patients subscribing, for their own benefit, has increased, and the expenses of the past year have been, not only balanced by the receipts, but the latter gave a small surplus, to be applied to the extinction of the debt incurred by the originator of the Institution. Should the number of subscribing patients increase in the same ratio as it has done of late, it is hoped that the original outlay will be completely covered in the course of the next two or three years, and any surplus income may then be applied in some manner calculated to further the objects of the Institution; namely, in grants of money to the sick or convalescent, or to the fitting up of a few rooms for the reception of patients suffering under acute disease.

The establishment of the Homœopathic Pharmacy has also greatly contributed to the success of the Dispensary during the past year. The proprietor of the Pharmacy having agreed, in consideration of the payment of a moderate annual sum, to dispense all the patients' prescriptions, the expenses of the

Dispensary have been considerably reduced, and the duties of the medical officers greatly facilitated.

ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

The Homœopathic Dispensary in Account with the Rev. James Mackenzie, Treasurer.

1849-50.—Dr.		1849-50.—Cr.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Subscriptions.....	9 9 0	By House Rent	17 3 9
To Contributions by Patients.....	0 18 0	By Stock of Medicines	17 6 9
To proceeds of Sale of Medicine Chests...	8 8 3	By Printing Admission Tickets, Diet Rules, &c.	6 5 0
To balance due to Treasurer	36 1 3	By Stationery	0 6 0
		By Books	3 15 0
			<u>£44 16 6</u>

1851.—Dr.		1851.—Cr.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Subscriptions.....	9 15 6	By Balance due to Treasurer	26 1 3
To Contributions by Patients	4 16 6	By Paid for Dispensing Medicines & Rent	13 12 0
To Balance due to Treasurer	24 11 10	By Stationery	0 3 6
		By Grants of Money for Meat for Patients	0 7 1
			<u>£39 3 10</u>

E.E.

JAMES MACKENZIE, TREASURER.

COTTON EVERYWHERE.—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A gentleman in Nottingham, while recently engaged in testing Claussen's chemical process of making Cotton, not having any flax straw at hand, tried it upon oat straw. To his astonishment, after the silica and gums, which enter into the composition of oat straw in greater proportions than in flax, had been dissolved, he obtained a large quantity of good cotton. The opinion he formed from this and subsequent experiments is, that the common straws of this country may be profitably converted into cotton, thereby adding to the certainty and abundance of our future supplies.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly tell me if any dictionary has lately appeared in which we can discover a new meaning to the words—quackery—knavery—delusion; because, if there is not such a work now extant, the “orthodox doctors” must, I think, be preparing one of their own; when, doubtless, Dr. Simpson’s name will appear on the title page or it may be that of the facetious editor of ‘THE LANCET;’ for certainly, according to the present definition of either words, no one possessing common sense can discover an application of either one of them to the science of Homœopathy.

I believe by “quackery” is generally meant (as a reference to either Walker or Johnson will prove), the (supposed) art of curing every disease with one medicine—that medicine of course being the wonderful discovery of the “quack” himself.

Hence then, the positive inapplicability of that term to Homœopathy, which employs quite as many, and perhaps even more, agencies for the cure of disease than does Allopathy, though administered in a state free from adulteration and consequently, possessing many more curative properties.

I conceive the word “knavery” to imply some secret, sly, under-handed work, performed by some mercenary creature, for his own advancement, at perhaps a father’s or a mother’s cost; yea, the ruin of a whole family may be the price of its purchase, while he is outwardly making the most earnest protestations of affection to those whom he is so secretly depriving of their rights. How then can this apply to Homœopathic practitioners? whose acts and treatment are open to the closest investigation of the most scrutinising eye; who demand from their adversaries, what those adversaries are afraid to venture upon—open discussion; who say “Seek ye after ‘truth,’” by which no man ever yet was injured. Nay, common sense banishes at once such a word as most absurdly inappropriate.

We now come to the third expressive word, “delusion;” and again referring to either of the before-mentioned authors, or (vide the “TIMES” in Mrs. Cumming’s Lunacy case,) it will be found to convey this meaning, a firm belief in something that does not really exist, a conviction upon some point the offspring only of imagination. How then is Homœopathy a delusion?

It is none of those fanciful wanderings of the imagination—it is stern reality. Can you persuade a sufferer who by homœopathic treatment skilfully administered under the divine blessing has been raised from what he thought his death-bed, that it is a “delusion”—that he is not cured,—when his very convalescence convinces him of the soundness of those principles.

There is an old saying, which is as true as it is old, “Facts are stubborn things,” and these are stubborn facts of hourly occurrence, truths which no one member of the old school will dare to deny:—no one can deny them, but they will say to one another, the truth is not always pleasant to be spoken.

We reject then wholly, with proofs of their inapplicability, the terms “quackery,” “knavery,” and “delusion,” but can those who brand with these anathemas as easily refute the appropriate epithets, of poltroon, coward, while they thus persist in refusing to come out and “fight the bold fight” of controversy and discussion? I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

London, Jan. 30th, 1852.

A CONVERT.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 15. { APRIL 1, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
THE NORTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	219
DR. ROUTH AND HOMŒOPATHY	222
REPORT OF THE WORCESTER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY	227
CASE OF HYDROCEPHALUS (WATER IN THE HEAD) CURED	228
HOMŒOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHISTS: THEIR DOCTRINE IN REGARD TO INFINITESIMAL DOSES	230
EXTRAORDINARY FAITH OF A CAT; OR A NUT TO CRACK FOR ALLOPATHISTS	231
HYDROPATHY IN ACUTE DISEASES	232

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. is thanked for his useful hints. The Article on Dr. Routh's pamphlet will be continued.
Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d.

SPINAL CURVATURE: ITS THEORY, ITS CURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES AND COLOURED PLATES.

By **GEORGE N. EPPS**, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, etc., etc.

"This is a most interesting book, concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings.....A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connexion existing between several serious affections and spinal 'sub-luxation.'"—*Homœopathic Times*, Aug. 24, 1850.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for Spinal Curvature more generally known and more frequently acted upon.—It is a clear and well-written book."—*The Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*.

Sherwood & Co., 28, Paternoster Row; Bailliere, 219, Regent Street; and by order through any Bookseller.

Just Published, pp. 614, Price 7s. 6d., The

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BY J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by JOHN EPPS, M.D.; with an added part, on the Treatment of Accidents, by G. N. EPPS, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood, by H. D. LINTON.

"The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon Homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized."—*Nonconformist*.

James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad Street, City. Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Clifton, Parade, Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE
 LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT,
 RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.
 MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The comforts of a happy home in this very healthy Watering Place, combined with a complete course of instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, imparted by the best masters, may be enjoyed by Young Gentlemen, on moderate terms, at the Rev. J. Hopkins' Establishment, Wellington House, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL IS DESIRED.—INVALIDS TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY, IF WISHED.

ALFRED ALLSHORN,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, 2, FARGATE STREET, SHEFFIELD,

(Many years with Mr. Headland, of London),

Prepares all the Homœopathic remedies, in the form of globules, tinctures, and triturations.

A. A. having had many years' experience in the preparation of these medicines, refers to the success which has uniformly attended their use, as the best guarantee for their purity. Homœopathic Medicine Cases in great variety; in morocco, leather, rosewood, and mahogany.

Neat morocco case, containing 6 phials of medicine 7s. 6d.; 12 do., 12s.; 18 do., 18s.; 24 do., 24s.; 30 do., with Epps' Pocket Companion, 28s.

Tincture Arnica, Rhus, and Calendula, for external use in cuts, sprains, bruises, &c.

Arnica Plaster, Cerate, and Opodeldoc.

Medicine Chests refilled.—All the Homœopathic Works supplied.

Allshorn's Homœopathic Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, TWENTY-THREE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

WASHING, TWO GUINEAS.

The situation being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE HONORABLE P. H. F. BERKELEY, ESQ., M.P.,

“Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

“I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of MR. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.”

FROM THE REV. JOHN MORISON, D.D., LL.D.,

“Trevor Square, Brompton.

“I have long known, and much respected MR. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice.”

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 15.

APRIL 1, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

THE NORTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the above Association was held in the Committee Room of the Leeds Homœopathic Dispensary, 26, Oxford Street, Leeds, on Thursday, the 11th of March, 1852.

Homœopathy must have become a great fact, when Medical Practitioners, who practice its principles have increased in numbers to such an extent, that Associations can be organized for the purposes for which Medical Societies generally are founded. It augurs well of a principle, when that principle has become fixed in many minds. But very few years ago, there were only some half-dozen Medical Practitioners, who had embraced Homœopathy, scattered in this country. Now, the principal towns of England have become blessed with the visitation of Homœopathic Apostles and Missionaries. In the Northern Counties especially, Homœopathy has made steady, firm, and lasting progress. Birkenhead, Birmingham, Chester, Halifax, Durham, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Sunderland, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochdale, York; all these possess Homœopathic practitioners. In most of these, Dispensaries are established. A Hospital, for in-patients, is open and occupied in Manchester, which promises to become a school of Homœopathy. In Birmingham also, a hospital is about to be established.

The *very* learned Medical Societies of the old school have adopted resolutions, which exclude from membership those medical men who practice Homœopathy, and this exclusion is a blessing; but for it, the probability is that Homœopathic Practitioners would not have seen the necessity to organize a society of their own. We are glad that steps have been taken to do this, and we doubt not, from what we witnessed at the meeting at Leeds, that the "Northern Homœopathic Medical Association" will prove a double blessing. Homœopathy, as a science, will benefit; and practitioners will be mutually benefited by strengthening each other's hands.

The meeting altogether was most cheering. Among those who were present, we observed Dr. Ransford, of York, who was lately one of the Examiners of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Dr. Atkins of Hull, the worthy Secretary of the Association; Dr. Cameron, of Huddersfield; Dr. Ransbotham, Huddersfield; Dr. Wright, of Birkenhead; Dr. McLeod, of Otley, York; Dr. Craig, of Leeds; Dr. Irvine, of Leeds; Dr. Johnson; Mr. Holland, of Rochdale; Mr. Pearce, of Northampton; Mr. Phillips, of Manchester, who presided at the meeting; Mr. Turner, &c.

The following rules were submitted, and after due and careful consideration, *seriatim*, were approved and adopted:—

1.—The Association shall be called the **NORTHERN MEDICAL HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.**

2.—The Association shall be composed of qualified Medical Practitioners practising Homœopathy.

3.—The Association shall meet at least half-yearly, in some town in Lancashire or Yorkshire.

4.—At each Meeting, the time and place of next Meeting shall be appointed.

5.—Each Meeting shall choose a chairman, who shall hold the office and title of President until the next Meeting.

6.—The Association shall have two Secretaries. A General Secretary, to be chosen annually, whose duties shall be to preserve the Records of the Association, Minutes of Meetings, &c.; and a Local Secretary, to be chosen at the preceding Meeting, to assist the General Secretary, and make the requisite local arrangements for the Meeting.

7.—The Meeting shall be regulated by such laws as always govern public meetings—and five Members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at any Meeting.

8.—Each Member shall pay an annual subscription of 5s., to be paid to the General Secretary at the first Annual Meeting each year.

9.—The business of the Meeting shall consist of Communications on the Progress of Homœopathy, Practical Papers, and Discussions.

10.—Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of the Association, must transmit their names, with a recommendation, signed by two Members of the Association, to the General Secretary a month before the Meeting. The applications and recommendations shall be circulated with the notices; and the admission shall take place by ballot at the next Meeting—a majority of two-thirds of the Members present being necessary for election.

11.—The Association shall have the power, by a majority of two-thirds of

those present, of expelling any member who shall have been guilty of a flagrant breach of the rules of general or professional conduct.

After the adoption of the rules, it was proposed by Dr. Irvine, of Leeds; and seconded by Mr. Pearce, of Northampton; "That any gentleman, being desirous of joining the Association, should be admitted, if applying before the end of April, without ballot." This resolution was adopted, from the circumstance that many, who had signified their intention to be present, had from professional engagements been prevented doing so.

The Draught Bill, "To secure uniformity of medical education and qualification, and the registration of licensed practitioners in medicine"—published in "THE LANCET," of 24th January, 1852, was considered in reference to one of its clauses particularly; which, if passed, was thought to be likely to interfere with Homœopathic practitioners. Much difference of opinion was expressed by members; some believing that it would be better to let the bill pass into law; others being of opinion that it should be opposed by Homœopaths, or at least that some definite expression should be given by the Homœopathic body, to the views held by them as to regular and irregular practice. It was finally agreed on that a Sub-Committee of their Association should be appointed to watch the progress of the bill, and to communicate with Members of both Houses of Parliament during the progress of the bill. There was a general expression of opinion that the bill will not pass. After the business more particularly referring to the formation of the Association, and the adoption of rules, was concluded, a very interesting paper was read by Dr. Craig, of Leeds, on the pathogeny of the "*Cotyledon umbilicus*," in which Dr. Craig accurately detailed the provings to which medicine had been submitted on his own person and on others of varied ages and sex. The next Meeting of the Association was fixed to be held at Huddersfield on the first week of July next. President till the next Meeting, Edward Phillips, Esq., M.R.C.S., Oxford Road, Manchester. Secretary, G. Atkin, Esq., M.D., Prospect Street, Hull. After the Meeting of the Society terminated, the members and friends dined most sumptuously at the St. James's Hotel, Leeds. Dr. Irvine, of Leeds, presided. The healths of the Queen and Royal Family were drunk; after which, toasts to the Northern Homœopathic Medical Association and to the visitors, were cordially given. Mr. Moore returned thanks in behalf of the visitors in an admirable speech, in which he warmly advocated the reunion of professional and lay Homœopaths; to effect that which he believed would be effected by Homœopathy, viz., The physical regeneration of the whole human family. Mr. Holland, of Rochdale, jocosely detailed the particulars of an

interview with the Editor of the Lancet and his son Membury Wakley, "of Pearce notoriety" (as Mr. Holland addressed him,) respecting a libellous attack on Mr. Holland in the pages of the Lancet, when Mr. H. held the appointment of Surgeon to the Honiton poor law union. After dinner the members and friends parted as cordially as they had met, each expressing a hope that their meeting was the precursor of many more.

DR. ROUTH AND HOMŒOPATHY.

THERE has been so much written against Homœopathy within the last few years, that it were as impossible as it is unnecessary, to notice even one-half of such lucubrations; many of the writers are so profoundly ignorant of the subject they profess to condemn, that their exclamations and animadversions excite in Homœopaths only a feeling of contempt for the writers, and wonder how Editors of Journals and others, could be so blind to their interests as Journalists, and so careless of their reputation as literary and scientific men, as to countenance the publication of such trash.

Among the better-class Anti-Homœopathic publications of the present year, is a pamphlet of eighty-five pages, published by H. K. Lewis; bearing to be the production of C. H. F. Routh, M.D., M.R.C.S., Physician to the St. Pancras' Royal General Dispensary, &c., &c., and known in some quarters by the following title:—"On the Fallacies of Homœopathy, and the Imperfect Statistical Inquiries on which the Results of that Practice are Estimated;" to which pamphlet we would now direct attention.

It is not because Dr. Routh's pamphlet is the most elaborate defence of Allopathy, or the most crushing exposure of Homœopathy, that has ever appeared, that we have chosen to comment upon it; it is not because his "researches had not been before noticed in the investigation" of Homœopathy; nor yet because he has treated the subject "fairly" and "honestly," that we have taken the trouble to read it; but because its flaming title, its boasted liberality, its parade of laborious and philosophical inquiry, united with that mildly deprecating, half-approving spirit of abuse wherewith the followers of Hahnemann are assailed, render it too dangerous and insidious a publication to be left alone, even to die on the publishers' shelves.

We disdain the imputation of any motive to the author of the "Fallacies of Homœopathy," save that of genuine anxiety for the spread of truth, and the perpetuation of orthodox medicing; as well as what to himself and his

friends appeared to be a praiseworthy zeal for the overthrow of globulism, which is "a fallacy," and Homœopathy, which is "a delusion." Yet we hold ourselves entitled to ask the author by what process of reasoning, or accumulation of evidence, the truth was forced upon him that "Homœopathy is based on shallow foundations," and that "Colleges of Physicians and Medical Societies may and justly do condemn it?" What amount of previous study did our author bestow on Homœopathy? How many of its medicines did he test? What symptoms did the medicines he tried produce on the healthy frame? And how many patients still linger uncured under the medicinal potencies he employed, when treating patients according to the Hahnemannic theory? These questions we have a perfect right to ask, and, until these are satisfactorily answered, we have as perfect a right to say that this pamphlet is an insult at the first part of its title, and its author neither a disdainer of abuse, a candid enquirer, nor yet a logical or philosophical reasoner.

The author of the "Fallacies of Homœopathy," we are sorry to observe, has fallen into the common fallacies of his brethren—has begun his investigation of the Homœopathic theory at its branches, and not at its roots; has skimmed along its surface, battling with its ripples, instead of diving to its depths, and laying bare its rocks and shoals; and hopping about from point to point, condemns the whole subject as dangerous and absurd, thereby proving himself to be incapable of deciding whether the "foundations" of Homœopathy are "shallow" or deep; especially so, as he never went so far into the subject as to see clearly what it was really founded on. And further, by reason of the ungentlemanly, uncharitable, and exceedingly despicable and prominently absurd use of the word "alleged," the author of this 8vo. pamphlet will assuredly receive the "decision of common sense;" yet the "acquittal will neither confirm his conclusions," absolve his "unintentional discourtesy," nor regard his elucidation of truth, but shall reward him according to his deeds, and judge him with the judgment of honest impartiality.

On the pamphlet as it is, we purpose offering a few remarks; and, turning to Part I, the Author, we find, considers Homœopathy will "be best considered in three lights:—1st.—In regard to its theory—*similia similibus curantur*, both in "large and infinitesimal doses." 2nd.—In regard to the influence of mind, and the hygienic regimen enforced, apart from the globules employed. 3rd.—In regard to the experience of Homœopathic, as compared with Allopathic, practice—with which division we would not complain, were it not that the author has altogether lost sight of his "three "

thereby involved himself and his readers in such a maze of impenetrable darkness, that it is utterly impossible to discover where the author means to lead us. Whether he means this work to pass for one of his "red, yellow, or blue water experiments;" whether Dr. Bouth means this pamphlet to form the nucleus, round which shall revolve all that is confused and perplexing in literature, and all that is contradictory and absurd in medical ethics; or whether, in consequence of its vagrant nature, and in his own charitable and highly-becoming language he means us to regard it "as a weakness in his intellectual powers," as proving "that much learning had made him mad."

But, without dwelling on such unprofitable speculations, and before we enter on our criticism of his statements, we shall proceed to examine how the author treats his subject in this first part of his production, and which, we presume, is intended to describe 1st.—What is embraced in the words *similia similibus curantur*; and, 2nd.—To refute the theory that is built thereon. After giving Hahnemann's definition of the Homœopathic law, he goes on in the next twenty lines, with tolerable calmness, to state certain things connected with the discovery of Homœopathy; and then, as if he had already been too long restrained, scampers away from the field of connected and logical writing, to sneer at Hahnemann for being temperate, and to utter a stale sentence on "the sensations which crowd every hour of life." Then he adverts to two "logical fallacies:"—1st.—That Homœopaths have only succeeded in mimicking a few diseases, and have fallen into a great error in believing the Homœopathic law to be of "universal" application; and, 2nd.—That it is "illogical" to conclude that as "appreciable" doses are used in testing medicines on the healthy frame, that an "infinitesimal" dose will remove the morbid symptoms from the diseased body.

Then a paragraph is solely devoted to the personal 'abuse of Hahnemann; then an admission of the occasional truth of the doctrine of *similia similibus curantur*; then asks if Turpentine will induce tapeworm, or Turpentine and Gallic Acid, hemorrhage? admits China produces the symptoms described by Yahr, and asserts that if China be taken in "exact application of the principle *similia similibus curantur*, death would inevitably follow;" then answers the Turpentine question for whom he calls "legitimate Homœopaths;" and then exhibits his loathing and disgust for "Isopathic Homœopaths;" then appears the all-important question with the author of the "Fallacies of Homœopathy," viz., "What is an infinitesimal dose?" And with this "piece of affectation," the writer occupies two of his 8vo. pages, giving a vory learned and scientific account of the size of a Homœopathic globule, and the

quantity of water necessary to dilute it; then an assertion that Homœopaths practise both Homœopathy and Allopathy, or either, "at the choice of the patient." He then goes back again to the favourite subject of globules; states that a duke was killed by three Homœopathic globules; and that a Mr. Green "swallowed a number of globules in sport," and death was the consequence; while on the previous page he says "that anything so small (as a globule,) could have any effect in disease, is too ridiculous to require comment." Next, if Homœopaths practice both ways, that is, both Homœopathically and Allopathically, the treatment is no more Homœopathic; "and therefore we must distrust the pretended results of homœopathic experiments." Back yet again to the globules; that it is not of much importance whether the globules are made of starch, sugar-of-milk, or sugar; indeed it is all a matter of taste, as it is of no consequence what they are made of, provided always the substance is pure and non-medicinal; but, whatever they are made of, Dr. Routh says that no one can be perfectly sure that a globule made from Sac-Lac does not contain carbon; or that a dilution does not contain some of the impurities of water: and, besides, "globules may spoil by keeping, and may not be detected for thirty or forty days on the œconomy.

Then the "dynamizing power of trituration" is brought to view, that the author may have an opportunity of dismissing the subject with one of his "abuse-disdaining sentences." "Convenient words," he exclaims, "to garb falsehood both for the learned and simple-minded;" that Homœopaths have no index to guide them, that their remedies are too subtle to be appreciated, and that all their experiments are open to fallacy, unless we are disposed to grant them perfection. Then follow five distinct paragraphs intended to explode the "pretended analagous comparisons" between Homœopathic remedies and "contagious miasmata," "ordorific substances," "vaccinations, and inoculations." Then for the fourth time infinitesimal doses, but this time in company with "magnetoscope:" this also he finds a failure; and the author, thinking "it may be wrong to crow over a fallen foe," rests satisfied "with adducing this" as another proof of their tendency to universalise from non-conclusive and hasty experiments.

Still reluctant to leave the globules, and anxious that no evil word against them should want a place in his famous work, the author next proceeds to tell us what another had sometime ago asserted, that a London firm "was in the habit of supplying to its customers sugar-of-milk globules, labelling them however according to the different Homœopathic names of drugs, and that a Homœopathic Physician was converted to the system, by experiments

made with an "intermixed case of globules with which a child had once amused itself." Then he says that an infinitesimal dose is inert, and that a small dose sometimes acts very satisfactorily.

Then with a few sentences on the activity of some ingredients, the author finishes Part I, doubtless highly pleased with his work, and by this time no doubt very much disappointed that every Homœopath has not published his recantation, acknowledged his folly if not his fraud, burned his manuals, given his small medicine case either to his son or his nephew for a plaything, and written letters to the Patrons of the University of Edinburgh, praying that their names might be withdrawn from the Homœopathic Petition, as Dr. Routh's pamphlet has convinced them that Homœopathy is all fraud and delusion.

But, reader, how judgest thou? Has Dr. Routh established to your satisfaction in this Part I of his pamphlet the insufficiency, not to say, duplicity of the Homœopathic theory? Whatever others may think, we hesitate not to say that fallacy, if fallacy there is, has not once been touched, and that Dr. Routh, like all the doctors who have gone before him in the search for the evidence of Homœopathic absurdity, has only parried the offshoots of *similia similibus curantur*, has only "asserted" and not "proved" Hahnemann an impostor.

If the epitome we have given of Part I of the Fallacies of Homœopathy, is a faithful one, as we contend it is, does it not at once appear that the author has altogether lost sight of his subject and, wandering about in a zig-zag style, has so obscured the point from which he set out, and so mystified every turn in his progress, that instead of discussing the bases of Homœopathy, he has crowded fifteen pages of his pamphlet with matter as irrelevant to this subject, and as foreign to the question at issue, as the "Black vomit of Africa;" or the scent which remains behind after a hare, is foreign to the action of Prussic Acid and Aconite? Might we not with perfect justice to the author, pass at once, and without one word of comment, from this part of his treatise, as being too discursive in its nature, far too hurried in its conclusions, far too limited in its facts, and far too strong in intent to kill, or otherwise mutilate our system, to require from us either answer or refutation? Yet we shall not thus act, but in our next paper proceed to notice the arguments brought forward by Dr. Routh in condemnation of Homœopathy.

E. V. N.

Ambrose Paré. The last descendant of this celebrated Father of Surgery in France, Mlle. Julien Paré, has just died at Laval, in her 77th year.

WORCESTER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,
ANGEL PLACE.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Established with the view of affording to the Poor of this City a favourable opportunity of being treated according to the Homœopathic Principle.

Gratuitous advice and medicine given to *poor* persons on a Subscriber's letter or a Clergyman's recommendation; the latter can have two admission cards by applying to Dr. Massy.

Attendance.—Wednesday and Saturday, twelve o'clock.

Donations and Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, WILSON BURGESS, Esq., Lark Hill; at the OLD BANK; and by Dr. Massy, 70, Broad Street, Worcester.

The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers was held at the Institution, February 18th, 1852.

The Report of the Medical Officer, of Patients admitted and discharged, from the 14th of March, 1851, having been received as follows:—

DISEASES.*	Number of patients admitted	DISCHARGED				Remain on Books.
		Cured	Benefited	Not benefited	Died	
Fevers, including cases of Scartina, Typhus, and Intermittent Fever	4	3	...	...	...	1
Inflammatory Diseases, consisting principally of Rheumatism } and Affections of the Chest	19	8	9	...	...	2
Apoplexy and Affections of the Head.....	14	6	6	1	...	1
Disorders of the Nervous System	11	8	7	...	...	1
Disorders incidental to Females	29	17	7	...	...	5
Dropsy and Diseases of the Kidnies	8	4	4	...	...	...
Bilious and Stomach Complaints	24	13	6	1	...	4
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera	7	5	1	...	...	1
Diseases of Children, principally Water on the Brain, Croup, } Smallpox, Measles, and Hooping Cough	4	3	...	...	...	1
Pectoral Complaints, including cases of Cough, Asthma, Diseases } of Heart, and Consumption	23	7	11	...	...	5
Catarrh and Influenza.....	8	4	3	...	...	1
Scrofula and Diseases of the Skin	15	6	8	...	...	1
Surgical Cases, consisting of Abscesses, Wounds and Sores, &c...	15	5	8	...	...	2
Case of Rupture.....	1	...	1	...	...	...
Medicinal	2	...	1	...	...	...
Total	182	84	72	2†	1‡	25

* The diseases are classified more to suit the increasing condition of the Institution, than for its present limited number, as may be observed under those classed Fevers and Diseases of Children.

† One, incurable Insanity; the other, incurable Dyspepsia.

‡ This man was dying when visited by the Medical Officer. The poor fellow traced or ascribed his dropsy of chest, abdomen, and extremities, to a large bleeding which was performed eighteen months before, and his present excessive suffering, to violent cathartic remedies.

(Signed)

February, 18th, 1852.

R. TUTHILL MASSY, M.D.

Resolved unanimously :—"That the warmest thanks of the Meeting be given to Dr. Massy, for his kind attention and talented services to the sick poor of this Charity, for the past year."

Dr. Massy having acknowledged the vote of thanks :—The President then examined the Treasurer's Account.

Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary in Account with Wilson Burgess, Treasurer.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	||	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Printing and Advertising	18	9	0		Subscriptions	35	13	6
Rent	15	0	0		Donation	0	10	0
Postages.....	0	18	3		Remainder of £5, after			
Carpenter's Bill	2	10	0		paying expenses, ad-			
Medicine*	2	5	6		vertising, &c.	3	17	0
Balance in hand.....	0	18	9					
	£40 0 6					£40 0 6		
	Balance due from Treasurer					£0 18 9		

Worcester, Feb. 18th, 1852.

WILSON BURGESS, TREASURER.

* The bill for medicine is small, owing to the generosity of our Medical Officer, who has given a supply from his own Cabinet of Tinctures and Triturations, &c. ; otherwise it would have been ten or fifteen pounds.

Resolved unanimously :—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Treasurer, for his attention to the general interests of this Institution, and that he be requested to continue his services."

CASE OF HYDROCEPHALUS (WATER IN THE HEAD) CURED.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, Surgeon, M.R.C.S.

Eliza E——, aged 3½ years, residing in Northampton.

Oct. 5, 1851, Sunday, 1 o'clock.—I was requested to visit this little patient without loss of time; as the messenger brought me word that she was dangerously ill. The messenger states that the child has been poorly for some time, but the last nine days has been getting worse. They now can't bear her, as she must not be spoken to. I visited her, found her in the following state :—She was lying in the lap of her nurse; staring wildly; rolling her head from side to side; screams when touched; head very hot; continually picks its lips and nose, which are dry and cracked; feet and lower extremities are icy cold; abdomen distended. Has taken no food for several days. There is strabismus (squinting); great sensibility to light. It has passed no water in the last 24 hours. Pulse 140. Skin dry and harsh.

I ordered the child to be put in bed ; its feet and legs to be warmed and wrapped in flannel ; and TINCT. BELLADONNA, one-fifth of a drop every four hours. The child's parents being at a distance, I requested the father might be apprised of the danger of the child.

Oct. 6.—Visited her. The child screams out less frequently. Its feet and legs are warmer. Head cooler. Pulse 120 ; variable, unsteady. Head heavy ; disinclined to take notice. The symptoms of hydrocephalus were very marked, and no hope was held out of recovery. From the symptoms, I was led to the choice of HELLEBORUS NIGER, four globules in eight spoonfuls of water ; a spoonful to be given every six hours.

Oct. 7.—She takes a little more notice of those about her. Picks her lips still. Eyes somewhat improved. Rested quietly all night. Has passed some urine.

Continue HELLEBORUS.

Oct. 8.—Not so well to-day. She rolls her head very much. Hollows out loudly at times ; then appears a little more conscious. She has cried out, Oh ! my head ! Oh ! my head !

Return to BELLADONNA as before.

Oct. 9.—Worse in some respects. The attendants permitted her to eat a small pear, since which she has appeared worse. No perspiration. She complains of pains in her limbs.

Nux, 1-12 immediately ; wait 12 hours, then continue HELLEBORUS again.

Oct. 10.—She is better to-day. She cried a great deal all last night ; “ asks for all sorts of things,” and cries, if refused. She now passes her water regularly. Bowels not acted for seven days. Abdomen soft. Pulse 110, more steady, and moderately soft. Eyes have been injected, but better to-day. She has an eruption on the nates, and inside the thighs, of unhealthy appearance, with inflamed margins.

Continue BELLADONNA and HELLEBORUS.

Oct. 11.—The child is better of her cerebral symptoms. Head cool. Eyes healthy. The eruption on nates is larger ; surrounds the anus, about the size of a hand's palm ; it is a sloughing black surface, with an inflamed margin.

Ordered LACHESIS, six globules of the 12th in two ounces of water ; a teaspoonful every 6 hours.

Oct. 13.—The eruption looks more healthy. Granulation going on favourably. Skin having sloughed away.

Continue LACHESIS and HELLEBORUS alternately.

Oct. 17.—Going on well. Takes food regularly, but moderately. She is dreadfully peevish—cannot bear to be spoken to. She cries when she passes water, which she does frequently, and in small quantities. Bowels acted three days ago, and daily since.

Ordered CANTHARIS, four globules in two ounces of water, one teaspoonful every six hours.

Oct. 19.—She is getting well. Passes water naturally. Has had an eruption on face. A boil near ala of left nostril, discharged pus. The eruption is now getting well. Her countenance is animated; and, although much emaciated, she has assumed a more healthy appearance.

25.—She may be said to be well.

Ordered SULPH. A few doses.

March, 1852.—Child has continued well ever since I attended her.

HOMŒOPATHY AND HOMŒOPATHISTS: THEIR DOCTRINE IN REGARD TO INFINITESIMAL DOSES.

EXTRACTED FROM DICKENS'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

“We have never been subjects of the Homœopathic mode of treatment, nor have we ever been concerned in making others so. But as we desire to state the Homœopathic doctrine fairly, like all other doctrines to which we make any reference, and as it has been suggested to us that we may have scarcely done so in a passing allusion to it at page 592 of the last volume of this journal, we will here reprint the following extract from a work in explanation of Homœopathic principles, by Dr. Epps.

“It is not maintained that a millionth part of a grain or of a drop (to take a given, though a large, quantity, in Homœopathic administration,) will produce any visible action on the man in health; nor is it maintained that a millionth part of a grain or drop will act on the man in disease; but it is maintained that the millionth part of a grain or drop will act on the man in disease, if between the diseased state of the man and the medicine, infinitesimally administered, there is a Homœopathic relationship. In other words, the Homœopathists do not vaguely say that medicines in infinitesimal doses cure diseases; but they do say that medicines given for the cure of diseases to which they are Homœopathic, do cure these diseases when administered in infinitesimal quantities; to repeat, the Homœopathist, in maintaining the efficacy of medicines in infinitesimal quantities, regards three requirements as necessary:—First, the development of virtues in medicines by the process of preparation; second, the increased receptivity to impression produced by disease; and third, the selection of the right remedy.”*

* Homœopathy and its Principles Explained, by John Epps, M.D. This work is one of the works published by the English Homœopathic Association, a copy of which is presented to each of its members. The work is published by Piper and Co., Paternoster-row, London.

Persons wishing to become members of the Association, formed for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of Homœopathy, and protecting its advocates, can apply to W. Arnun, Esq., Hon. Sec. to the English Homœopathic Association, 18, Upper Belgrave Place, London. Annual registration fee, 2s. 6d,

 CHLOROFORM.

At a recent meeting of The Medical Society of London, a long discussion took place on the causes of death and its prevention, under the use of Chloroform. The facts elicited are important, not only to the members of the medical profession, but to the whole community; for it is to be feared that there is too generally a much stronger desire, on the part of the patient, to inhale chloroform, than on the part of the surgeon to administer it. Most persons dread the experience of pain; to avoid suffering a request is made to be allowed to "take chloroform," regardless of the danger attending its employment.

It appears that 18 or 20 fatal cases have been published. The subjects of these accidents had enjoyed a greater amount of general health than the average of those who had taken chloroform; none of them were children or old people, and the operations under which the chloroform was administered were, excepting in two or three instances, of a trifling character.

Dr. Snow, who has had considerable experience in administering chloroform, suggested that pure chloroform should be diluted with spirits of wine, in the proportion of one part, by measure, of chloroform to one of spirit, or equal parts by *measure*. The best means of averting impending death from chloroform, is artificial respiration. It is to be feared that in some of the fatal cases, death was owing to the desire on the part of the operator to administer it too rapidly. In some of the cases recorded, a defective condition of the structure of the heart existed. Dr. Sibson inclines to the belief that the heart is primarily affected.

Although the deaths which have resulted from the inhalation of chloroform are exceedingly small in number, when compared with the thousands of cases of a successful nature, where no mischief has ensued, yet it behoves us to take every precaution in its administration, and never to yield to the wishes of a patient, if that patient is known to have defective lungs or heart. The most simple and the most safe method of administering it appears to be by sprinkling a handkerchief with the chloroform, and holding it below the nostrils, that the vapour may be diluted with atmospheric air.

 EXTRAORDINARY FAITH OF A CAT; OR A NUT TO CRACK FOR ALLOPATHISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

Dear Sir,—If you think the following worthy of a corner in your valuable RECORD, its insertion will oblige.

A short time since, my cat was extremely ill, with violent sickness and with constipation; there was not the slightest disposition for food of any kind; and in a few days she was reduced almost to a shadow, so that her recovery was despaired of. I tried Allopathic remedies (having them at hand) for two or three days, with no effect. I resolved to try Homœopathy, and procured six powders containing PULSATILLA, one of which I administered directly; and in a few minutes there was a decided change for the better. The remaining powders were given and the cat was perfectly restored to health. Will any learned Allopathist condescend to inform us how the cure was effected? Whether by "*Faith*," "*Imagination*," or "*Nature*?" If by either of the two former, she must be a very precocious cat, being only about seven months old.

Yours respectfully,

March 1st, Northampton.

J. D.

HYDROPATHY IN ACUTE DISEASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

[We thank Dr. Laurie for his communication on the subject of Hydropathy in acute diseases. We have reason to know that the application of the wet sheet or packing, in cases of fever, is beneficial; and although we are professedly Homœopaths, we think it the duty of medical men to employ any means for the alleviation of suffering, and the cure of disease, regardless of popular and professional prejudices, so long as those means are in harmony with Nature's laws.

We are pleased to find that Hydropathists employ Homœopathic medicines. The Homœopathic physician knows when and why water treatment should be pursued, it being curative when applied in obedience to the Homœopathic law.]—EDS.

SIR.—Many of your readers are doubtless interested in the progress of hydropathy as well as homœopathy. I have thought therefore that a brief notice of its efficacy in acute diseases, might not be unacceptable in your columns; especially as in most hydropathic treatises, attention is almost exclusively devoted to the application of its various methods of treatment in cases of a chronic kind. My own experience however for several years past has convinced me that in many of the acute diseases, the result of which is so more than doubtful under allopathic treatment, a judicious employment of the means which hydropathy places at our disposal will, not less than in chronic ones, prove a very important addition to the curative art. Of this the following case will serve as some illustration. This patient came under my care in November, 1845. Her brother and sister had just fallen victims to typhus, but not under hydropathic treatment. Her age was twenty four, and the symptoms were as follows: delirious, with incessant and incoherent talking, great excitement, anxious expression of countenance, constant movement and restlessness, complained of intense burning and distracting sensation within and on the top of the head, which was accompanied by general heat of the skin, more especially in the abdominal region.

Treatment: for the general symptoms, successive entire sheet packings, but each for only a short duration, were had recourse to. This was accomplished three times during the first twelve hours of the treatment, though not without some difficulty, owing to the extreme restlessness of the patient. At the same time, thick diaper bandages, several times doubled, and scarcely wrung out from fresh spring water, to which a freezing mixture was added, were applied to the scalp and forehead, and changed every few minutes as they became warm. The packings were followed by tepid ablutions, and after the first of them the patient became cooler, soothed, and tranquil; and whenever the febrile exacerbation recurred the treatment was repeated and in addition a wet bandage was occasionally applied to the abdomen. In this way, at the end of twelve hours, and three packings, and the other means mentioned above, the fever was completely subdued, the head cool and comfortable, and the pulse, which previously could not be counted, was reduced to sixty. Delicious and refreshing sleep, attended by gentle perspiration, followed. From this time the treatment was modified, with a view of inducing a restorative to me rather than sedative effect; the damp sheet packings, which had been previously each only of a quarter of an hour's duration were now prolonged, but were applied less frequently; the subsequent ablutions or baths were changed from tepid to cold, as circumstances indicated, and more and colder water was given internally, and in a few weeks the patient was restored to her usual health. Thus by the suitable adaption of the simple means of hydropathy alone, we have been enabled to meet and check the varied symptoms of this dangerous disease throughout its progress, in an unusually aggravated case; and it may reasonably be questioned whether any other methods of treatment could have been employed, which would have had an equally rapid effect in the earlier and more active stages of the disease, and at the same time conducted to so speedy a restoration of health and strength with similar success in the use of the varied applications of the water-cure in several other severe cases of this disease, as also in small-pox, croup, bronchitis, and other acute affections recorded.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORBES LAURIE, M.D. EDIN.

Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 16. { APRIL 15, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.		PAGE.
THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS	... ..	235
LECTURE INTRODUCTORY TO THE COURSE ON MATERIA MEDICA, AT THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL	... ..	235
CASE OF AFFECTION OF THE HEAD	... ..	246

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Inquirer is informed that Colchester is supplied with a homœopathic practitioner, Mr. Watson, a Surgeon, having this week settled there.

Dr Dudgeon's introductory lecture, at the Hahnemann Hospital, in our next.

Some interesting cases of diseases of the eye, treated homœopathically, will appear in our pages shortly.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d.

SPINAL CURVATURE: ITS THEORY, ITS CURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES AND COLOURED PLATES.

By **GEORGE N. EPPS**, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, etc., etc.

"This is a most interesting book, concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings.....A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connexion existing between several serious affections and spinal 'sub-luxation.'"—*Homœopathic Times*, Aug. 24, 1850.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for Spinal Curvature more generally known and more frequently acted upon.—It is a clear and well-written book."—*The Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*.

Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster Row; Bailliere, 219, Regent Street; and by order through any Bookseller.

Just Published, pp. 614, Price 7s. 6d., The

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

By **J. H. PULTE**, M.D.

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by **JOHN EPPS**, M.D.; with an added part, on the Treatment of Accidents, by **G. N. EPPS**, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood, by **H. D. LINTON**.

"The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon Homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized."—*Nonconformist*.

James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad Street, City. Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Clifton, Parade, Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE
LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.
MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

ALFRED ALLSHORN,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, 2, FARGATE STREET, SHEFFIELD,

(Many years with Mr. Headland, of London),

Prepares all the Homœopathic remedies, in the form of globules, tinctures, and triturations.

A. A. having had many years' experience in the preparation of these medicines, refers to the success which has uniformly attended their use, as the best guarantee for their purity. Homœopathic Medicine Cases in great variety; in morocco leather, rosewood, and mahogany.

Neat morocco case, containing 6 phials of medicine 7s. 6d.; 12 do., 12s.; 18 do., 18s.; 24 do., 24s.; 30 do., with Epps' Pocket Companion, 28s.

Tincture Arnica, Rhus, and Calendula, for external use in cuts, sprains, bruises, &c.
Arnica Plaster, Cerate, and Opodeldoc.

Medicine Chests refilled.—All the Homœopathic Works supplied.

Allshorn's Homœopathic Cocua, Chocolate, &c.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, TWENTY-THREE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

WASHING, TWO GUINEAS.

The situation being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE HONORABLE F. H. F. BERKELEY, ESQ., M.P.,

“Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

“I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of MR. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.”

FROM THE REV. JOHN MORISON, D.D., LL.D.,

“Trevor Square, Brompton.

“I have long known, and much respected MR. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice.”

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 16.

APRIL 15, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

Two years ago, the birthday of the Illustrious Founder of Homœopathy was commemorated by the establishment of two Homœopathic Hospitals in London; one called the "London Homœopathic Hospital," the other the "Hahnemann Hospital;" the former situated in Golden Square, near Regent Street, London; the latter in Bloomsbury Square, adjacent to the British Museum. On looking back at what has been done by the establishment of these institutions, it is gratifying to every one, who feels an interest in the progress of the good cause, to know that the effect of their establishment has been the relief of thousands of our fellow-creatures from suffering, and the education of medical students in the principles and practice of our science.

It is our intention to give, from time to time, some intelligence respecting these two institutions, which will, no doubt, be gratifying to our readers.

Before our next number appears, the anniversaries of the two institutions will probably have been held; and we look forward with anxiety to the appearance of the official reports.

A Medical School has been formed in connexion with the Hahnemann Hospital, the larger institution of the two; and lectures are given three times a week:—viz., on the *Principles and Practice of Homœopathy*, by Dr. Dudgeon; on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, by Dr. Epps; on *Clinical Medicine*, by Dr. Curie; and on *Clinical Surgery*, by Dr. Henriques. The Committee of Management announced at the commencement of the lectures, that medical gentlemen and students, wishing to attend the courses of lectures, could obtain tickets by application at the proper source; and we are glad to know that the announcement has been responded to, by a numerous attendance of medical men.

In our present number, we give the lecture by Dr. Epps, introductory to his course on *Materia Medica*. In our next, we purpose giving that by Dr. Dudgeon.

LECTURE INTRODUCTORY TO THE COURSE ON MATERIA MEDICA,
AT THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL,

DELIVERED FEBRUARY 23RD, 1852, BY JOHN EPPS, ESQ., M.D.

The human body is an aggregate of organs, and these organs are, when influenced by life, and this life called into activity by its appropriate stimuli, manifestative of certain results, which are said to be the *functions* of these parts.

These organs in their natural, i.e., their normal state, present, when the life acts through them, the phenomena of vitality in order and in harmony; these phenomena, thus orderly, thus beautifully harmonious, being designated, in the aggregate—HEALTH.

Sometimes life, from its dawn to its close, presents successive series, varying according to age, of these orderly phenomena, these beautifully harmonizing manifestations.

The living being is seen to pass from the helplessness, the vegetative happiness of infancy, into the playfulness, the prattling and the rapid development of childhood: the childhood and the playfulness pass into the life-full, the firmer, the more settled activity of youth; the prattling into full developed speech; and the softness of the frame into solidity combined with softness: then the youth gradually assumes the form of manhood, and the girl the beauties of womanhood, the mind expanding with the body: the impassioned eye, the new tenderness of nature proclaim the development of feelings, that add, in their proper activity, some of the highest, because

purest, charms to life: the previously single become united by that invisible link, of which marriage is merely the visible sign; and the result is a new existence, in which, if not the physical and mental features of both parents, at least the feelings of love in both, are concentrated. The mature man, endowed with powers of mind, is seen struggling with manly energy and persevering assiduity in his duties, cheered by her, who is his helpmeet; and life onward moves till it becomes moulded into a more sobered aspect—the aspect of old age; and, at last, having distributed to their rising descendants the results of their matured wisdom, the aged, softened by kinder sympathies, surrounded by their offspring, fall asleep, satisfied with the enjoyments they have had in time, and regarding these as a foretaste of those they have to enjoy in the future.

Of what is this the picture? Of what but an uninterrupted possession of that state of organs, through which the life acting produces that beautiful harmony of manifestations, called HEALTH.

But though this picture of undisturbed, of harmonizing manifestations may be seen, too frequently are pictures of life's actions far less pleasing presented to the notice.

Behold the little infant, attacked with severe pain, writhing in convulsions, burned up with heat, rejecting the very breast, on which it used to hang with such special satisfaction; view in connexion with this the restlessness, the unceasing uneasiness. What is this? It is not health: but it is life; but life acting in an *irregular* way. It is DISEASE.

Again, behold the youth, till just now, full of power; "with marrow whose bones are moistened" in the full activity of life, affected with turgid cheeks, flashing eyes, enlarged and throbbing arteries, talking wildly, trying to break from the kind hands that restrain him—What is this? Is it life? yes, but life in an *irregular* action. It is DISEASE.

See the full grown man, the centre of the social circle, the provider for the wants of the hitherto happy home, the bread-winner for them all, the man of strong energy, of active habits, laid on the bed of sickness: see his pallid look, his anxious countenance, his sunken eye, his brow clothed with the cold damp of death, his fingers convulsively active in picking the bed clothes—What is this? It is life exhausting itself in destructive efforts. It is DISEASE.

What then is disease but *irregular, i.e., abnormal* manifestations of life? Disease is a manifestation of vitality in its disturbed states: life, not disturbed in its own nature, but disturbed because the apparatuses, the organs, through which life acts, are not in their natural, their normal, their regular state.

Health then is life acting through the organs of the body in their natural, their regular, their normal condition: disease also is life acting through the organs in an unnatural, an irregular, an abnormal condition: in other words health is life, acting through normally conditioned organs: disease is life, acting through abnormally conditioned organs.

But it is life in each. Disease and health both are life's actions; both are the effects of vitality.

The conditions essential to health's manifestations are life and a natural condition of the organs: the conditions essential to disease are life and a condition of the organs contrary to nature, in which disturbed condition the life, acting through the organs, will, in most cases, if unaided, end in death.

Health is the rule; disease is the exception. Health is the standard; disease is the deviation from that standard. Health is the offspring of a harmony existing between the life and the organs; disease is the offspring of a discord between the life and the organs.

A swimmer goes into deep water; he makes a regular and slow effort to keep himself buoyant, and is saved. A person, not a swimmer, gets into deep water, uses violent efforts, struggles hard, exhausts himself by the struggling, and sinks. Both use their muscular powers; the one to safety, the other to destruction. Health may be regarded as indicated by the graceful, the safety producing action. Disease is the name for the violent, the destructive action.

Disease is the name for the phenomena of disturbed life; it bears the same relation to these phenomena as the word "battle" bears to the phenomena, exhibited in killing, piercing, cutting, shooting, dying, which a field of battle presents. A battle can be fought, but no one can fight *the* battle.

To drop metaphor, there is no self-existent independent matter or thing, called

disease, to overcome; disease is simply life struggling injuriously. It is not an entity; it is a name for phenomena.

Health is regularly, orderly active life; disease is irregularly, disorderly active life. The talented author of "The past and the present" has thus defined misery, "All misery is faculty misdirected, strength that has not yet found its way." The same is definitive of disease: it is life power misdirected; life's strength that has not yet found its way.

These numerous illustrations of health and disease have been given, because the recognition of the non-existence of disease as an actuality, as an entity, as an abstract, is of the greatest importance in a practical point of view.

Even homœopaths entertain erroneous notions on the subject of disease. A writer in one of the volumes, issued by the English Homœopathic Association, has offered the following hypothesis, in a treatise, entitled "Action of Nature in Disease." "The theory of the homœopathic practice is, that all the actions, which we term 'symptoms,' and which are so many *salutary processes set up by nature* to remove some morbid cause, which is present in the system; and that, consequently, the great effort of the practitioner should be to aid these processes by administering such medicines as are found to stimulate to the performance of them."

This view rests entirely on a fallacy; the symptoms, it is true, are indicative of processes, which are set up by nature, but these processes, so far from being essentially salutary, are oftentimes destructive.

If the symptoms or the indications of disease, or to use a more common form of expression, if the effects of a disease are salutary processes, then the indications of health cannot be salutary processes. Disease is life struggling in the wrong way: surely the processes, manifested in this struggle, cannot be salutary. One might as well designate the inharmonious sounds of a broken wind instrument as salutary effects of the instrument, or the dreadful manifestations of insanity as the salutary effects of a deranged brain.

It is allowed, that the symptoms are useful as indicating the existence of the diseased state; but a wide difference exists between the being useful and being salutary. Did not such distinction exist, it might be argued that the flames of a house burning form a salutary process to get rid of the fire; they *do* get rid of the fire, but then the riddance is effected by exhausting the burning materials of the house. The flames are useful, as leading the inmates to escape, and as directing the firemen where to direct their fire engines.

A hurricane sweeps over the earth and seas; it uproots trees, destroys corn fields, overturns houses, and founders ships. These are, so to speak, the symptoms of the hurricane's existence; but surely no one will declare the uprooting of trees, the destruction of corn fields, the overturning of houses, the foundering of ships, to be salutary processes. It is granted that the ultimate result of the hurricane may be beneficial in purifying the atmosphere, but it would be difficult to believe that the hurricane, in its destructive manifestations, is salutary.

A thunder cloud is in the sky; lying buried in it is a mass of electricity; it moves over you house; it strikes it; and, in a moment, there is a corpse. This process, set up by nature to get rid of the excess of electricity in the thunder cloud, is surely, in passing the excess to the earth through the body of the man struck, not salutary, though the result, the equalization of the distribution of the electric fluid, is useful.

Who would argue that a man, in a violent passion, is a salutary process, because even passion is overruled for good; it being declared by the highest authority, "that the wrath of man shall praise Him, and the remainder of his wrath he shall restrain."

The opinion is, however, entertained by many, that the symptoms are salutary processes set up by nature; and they argue in favour of such hypothesis, "see how nature heals a *wounded surface*."

A fundamental error exists in connexion with this argument; when based, as it is, on the phenomena connected with the healing of wounds. The error consists in confounding two things that are distinct, namely, a part *injured* and a part *diseased*. A part wounded is not of necessity a part diseased; indeed wounds affect most frequently persons in health. If a wound affects a person diseased, and more especially when the part injured is diseased, this restorative operation does not take place; but, instead of healing, suppuration and often gangrene set in.

The unphilosophical character of the argument, that, because nature heals wounds in healthy parts of the healthy body, the symptoms of disease are salutary processes

set up by nature, is, it is hoped, apparent; although, so far as my reading extends, all writers have neglected in their arguments on this point, the important distinction in connexion with the action of nature as a restorative power acting on an injured *healthy* part and a *diseased* part. Indeed, the whole force of the argument of the salutariness is founded upon the non-recognition of any difference between these two states, whereas the argument has its whole force completely removed by the essential difference between a diseased and a merely injured healthy part.

Disease is life acting injuriously; and although life's efforts, being almost constantly influenced by the power which tends to the conservation of the body, act in the direction of tending towards the normal state, and thus produce health; yet, when the life is made to act against this regulating power, much suffering is caused; and, in many cases, death.

The medical practitioner's object is, to remove the symptoms which indicate the life-power struggling injuriously; his aim is to alter the state of the organ or organs, which the life, acting through, causes the manifestations produced to be irregular, to be diseased.

How is he to realize this object, to succeed in this aim? WHAT ARE THE MEANS by which he can "*tuto, cito, juvande*," safely, quickly, and favourably, gain these noble ends? The means are called REMEDIES, THERAPEUTIC AGENTS.

Another query occurs, How is he to attain to the knowledge of these means?

What questions to put in this year of the age of the world! What to be asking now, WHAT the means for the cure of diseases are, and how they are to be attained? Now! when we have the accumulated experience of past ages; when our book-shelves groan with the load of medical literature, when year after year adds immensely to the accumulation? Now! after all the writers that have recorded their names on the bead roll of time, as contributors of medical information?

These questions, those who are most acquainted with the history of the healing art, those who have had the most extensive experience, will candidly acknowledge, are questions that need to be asked, and, what is still more important, need to be answered. The necessity of those questions being asked and of being answered, will appear from the perusal of any old-system work on *Materia Medica*.

OBSERVATION and EXPERIMENT, the two modes by which a knowledge of remedies can be obtained, may be totally inefficient in leading to the discovery of remedies, unless directed aright in relation to the matter to be observed or experimented upon.

As Montaigne (liv. 2.) remarks, "The sun and the stars have been in motion three thousand years. Such had been the belief of the world when Cleantes the Samian; and, in our own times, Copernicus, suggested, not without foundation, that it was the earth which moved round the oblique circle of the Zodiac, turning on its own axis."

Observation justified the original belief: specially directed observation and experiment established the true belief.

Many persons think that it is an easy duty to make observations and to perform experiments. No mistake can be greater, and no proof stronger, that they have not had much practice in making observations or performing experiments.

Of this, in relation to the hitherto prevalent system of remedial means, it may be useful to give a few illustrations.

Of these, the first few presented are selected from the pages of a periodical, which is supposed to have the most circulation, and to be supported principally by the members of the medical profession. It is simply in this point of view, as supposed to record the opinions of the majority of the profession, that it is quoted by me. Otherwise I should not quote a publication, the writers in which have disgraced themselves by taunting gentlemen, their equals, and, in very many cases, their superiors in knowledge, in education, in position in society, with fraudulent intentions,* these writers showing in the charges made that they do not possess the mental qualities characterizing men, who pursue science in the simplicity essential to success in the pursuit.

The first quotation is contained in the LANCET, page 125, vol. i., 1844.

* After referring to Hydrophathy, the LANCET, 1843, vol. ii., page 314, adds, "But it has a fellow fraud, and that imposture comes as a proper pendant to the other. We allude to homœopathy."

"If the practice of medicine is to be redeemed from the reproach of uncertainty, which is at present attached to it,—if, as a science, medicine is to rank with other departments of natural knowledge, it must be by having all its various branches advanced, without exception."

The second quotation is from the same volume.

"No less haziness and uncertainty hang around all our *vegetable* remedies, especially those, which are indigenous to this country. The compilers of systems of materia medica and dispensaries are, after all, but compilers. They cannot be expected to verify the statements they make, [Why not?] but there is *not one* that we are acquainted with who has fairly given the *authorities*, upon which his accounts of the effects of vegetable remedies are stated. [Yet this uncertainty is satisfactory to medical men of the old system.] *Nothing therefore is more difficult than to discriminate between conflicting opinions*, and no part of medicine, as it is known and practised, is so badly represented in books." The same writer then states: "If the natural philosopher or scientific chemist turns from his own science to *therapeutics*, he would be led either to *abandon his confidence* to the *uniformity and stability of the laws of nature*, or to infer that the *spirit of modern science* has *not yet animated the practical physician*."—LANCET, 1844, vol. i., page 454.

The third quotation is from the same volume.

"It is not sufficient that the most minute examination of the tissues of the body and its organs, by the most improved microscope, should render our knowledge of morbid changes occurring in disease perfect. If we could attain to a complete interpretation of physical signs and the fullest etiology, (that is, the causes of disease,) still, without a knowledge of the elementary constitution of the materials of the body, of the ailments, of the chemical change these ailments and materials undergo in the processes of life, and ere they are cast out of the body in the excretions, our pathology must necessarily be imperfect. Nay, it is still necessary that we should study these excretions further, and trace the *chemical changes* they are subject to under the *influence of remedial agents*, and until they are resolved into such forms as they ultimately take after having served the purposes of the economy. And, moreover, with our chemicopathology must be our *investigation into the nature and operations of remedial agents*. It is, perhaps, not saying too much to aver that there is not a single agent employed in medicine, about which there is not at present some point to be decided by a more elaborate chemistry. Scarcely is there one remedy known to be such, save empirically, the effects of which on the chemical constitution of the fluids, of the solids, of the secretions, are not *almost, if not altogether, unknown*."—LANCET, vol. i., 1844; page 225.

The fourth quotation is as follows:—

"We want, too, to know of *what our remedies* consist—and *what changes* they pass through^h in their use—the part they take as compounds—or what functions their components severally perform in the innumerable chemical processes, the decompositions and recompositions of organic substances, incessantly going on within a living organism—ALL THIS IS *almost, if not altogether unknown*."

In a letter to the Editor of the LANCET, by Mr. Simpson, is the following statement, published in the LANCET:—

"Having seen a great number of cases of the worst kind of typhus fever, in Belfast, Dublin, Edinburgh, and London, and having seen all kinds of treatment tried with nearly the same average success, I was at a loss to account for such contradictory results. I had always heard the subject reasoned on in a mathematical manner, and, of course, *expected precise consequences* to given premises—namely, if (as one party say) you have ten cases of typhus fever, and don't bleed, you are sure to lose the half of them; but if you do bleed, you will, to a certainty, save nine of them. The advocates of the other system make the same calculations with the same confidence as to the results. To my surprise I found the *one party nearly as successful as the other*."

To these statements, taken from the LANCET, may be added the following from Dr. Bostock:—

"Let us apply these remarks to the case of fever, the disease which has been styled the touchstone of medical theory, and which may be pronounced to be its opprobrium. At the termination of the last century, while the doctrine of Cullen was generally embraced, typhus fever was called a disease of debility, and was of course to be cured by tonics and stimulants.

No sooner was it ascertained to exist, than bark and wine were administered in as large doses as the patient could be induced, or was found able, to take. No doubt was entertained of their power over the disease; the only question that caused any doubt in the mind of the practitioners was, whether the patient could bear the quantity that would be necessary for the cure. To this treatment succeeded that of cold affusion. The high character and literary reputation of the individual who proposed this remedy, its simplicity and easy application, the candid spirit which was manifested, and the strong testimonials which were adduced by its contemporaries, bore down all opposition, and we flattered ourselves, that we had at length subdued the formidable monster. But we were doomed to experience the ordinary process of disappointment; the practice, as usual, was found inefficient or injurious, and it was, after a short time, supplanted by the use of the lancet. But this practice was even more short-lived than its predecessors; and thus, in a space of less than forty years, we have gone through three revolutions of opinion, with respect to our treatment of a disease of very frequent occurrence, and of the most decisive and urgent symptoms. Are we then to conclude that all medical treatment is of no avail?—that it is imaginary or deceptive? We should feel most unwilling to be compelled to form such a conclusion.”—DR. BOSTOCK, *History of Medicine*, page 68, *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*.

Experience has a similar result across the Atlantic. The subjoined are testimonies from Dr. Rush.

“Upon these points, and bearing in mind that we have now in medicine the recorded practice of more than two thousand years—let the reader refer to the proceeding of the medical profession during the prevalence of the so-called “Asiatic cholera,” and he will find their history everywhere exhibiting an extraordinary picture of prefatory panic, vulgar wonder, doubt, ignorance, obtrusive vanity, plans for profits and popularity, fatal blunders, distracting contradictions, and egregious empiricisms.”

“It seems to be one of the rules of faith in our art, that every truth must be helped into belief by some persuasive fiction of the School. And I here owe it to the general reader to confess, that as far as I know, the medical profession can scarcely produce a single volume in its practical department, from the works of Hippocrates down to the last-made text-book, which, by the requisition of an exact philosophy, will not be found to *contain nearly as much fiction as truth*.”—RUSH.

To these statements of Dr. Rush may be added the conclusions of Dr. Forbes.

“And such, in truth, do we believe to be literally the condition of physic at this moment. Things have arrived at such a pitch, that they cannot be worse. They must mend or end. We believe that they will mend.

“In finishing our examination of the writing of the homœopaths, we said that we did not shrink from admitting and adopting the inferences—however unfavourable to allopathy—which seemed necessarily to follow from the results of their treatment of diseases. The principal of these inferences have been already stated more than once. It seems necessary, however, to recapitulate the more important of them here. Those are—

- “1. That in a large proportion of the cases treated by the allopathic physicians the disease is cured *by nature*, and *not by them*.
- “2. That in a less, but still not in a small proportion, the disease is cured by nature, *in spite of them*; in other words, their inference opposing, instead of assisting, the cure.
- “3. That, consequently, in a considerable proportion of diseases, it would fare as well, or better, with patients in the actual condition of the medical art as more generally practised, if all remedies—at least, all active remedies, especially drugs—were abandoned.”

Dr. Forbes, seeing the strength of the assertions made in those confessions, adds—

“We repeat our readiness to admit these inferences as just, and to abide by the consequences of their adoption. We believe they are true. We grieve sincerely to believe them to be so; but so believing, their rejection is no longer in our power. We must receive them as facts, until they are proved not to be so.

“It is, in truth, a fact of such magnitude—one so palpably evident, that it was impossible for any careful reader of the history of medicine, or any long observer of the processes of disease, not to be aware of it. What, indeed, is the history of medicine but a history of perpetual changes in the opinions and practice of its professors respecting the very same subjects, the nature and treatment of diseases?”

"And amid all these changes—often extreme, and directly opposed to one another—do we not find these very diseases, the subject of them, remaining (with some exceptions) still the same in their progress and general event? Sometimes, no doubt, we observe changes in the character and event, obviously depending on the change in the treatment; and, alas! *as often for the worse as for the better*; but it holds good as a general rule, that, amid all the changes of the treatment, the proportions of cures and of deaths has remained nearly the same; or, at least, if it has varied, the variation has borne no fixed relation to the difference of the treatment."

Dr. Forbes further adds—

"This comparative powerlessness and positive uncertainty of medicine are also exhibited in a striking light when we come to trace the history and fortunes of particular remedies and modes of treatment, and observe the notions of practitioners, at different times, respecting their positive or relative value. What difference of opinion! what an array of alleged facts, directly at variance with each other! what contradictions! what opposite results of a like experience! what ups and downs! what glorification and degradation of the same remedy! what confidence now, what despair anon, in encountering the same disease, with the very same weapons! what horror and intolerance at one time of the very opinions and practices which, previously and subsequently, are cherished and admired!"

To this true and extraordinary statement, he adds:—

"Who among us, in fact, of any considerable experience, and who has thought somewhat as well as prescribed, but is ready to admit that in a large proportion of the cases he treats, whether his practice, in individual instances, be directed by precept and example, by theory, by observation, by experience, by habit, by accident, or by whatsoever principle of action, he has no positive proof, or rather no proof whatever—often, indeed, very little probability—that the remedies administered by him exert any beneficial influence over the disease? We often may hope, and frequently believe, and sometimes feel confident, that we do good even in this class of cases; but the honest philosophical thinker, the experienced scientific observer, will hesitate, even in the best cases, ere he commit himself by the positive assertion that the good done has been done by him."

Another testimony is that of Dr. Clutterbuck:—

"It is no small commendation of blood-letting, in comparison with other means of cure, that it tends, when judiciously employed, to supersede, and render unnecessary, a vast heap of drugs, which are often worse than useless; *seldom effecting the purpose for which they are administered*, and which by no means merit the implicit confidence placed in them by a credulous public, who, if they knew the *vast proportion* of instances, in which DISEASES SUBSIDE SPONTANEOUSLY, without the aid of medicine, would be less disposed than at present to yield their confidence to ignorant pretenders of the art. The great and crying evil of the present day is what I would denominate supermedication, an overweening fondness for, and an *unreasonable belief* in the power of drugs—improperly termed 'medicines'—many of which, by their deleterious properties (for we have forced into the service of late the whole tribe of poisons, from arsenic to prussic acid), interrupt the NATURAL course of diseases, so as to make it impossible, in many cases, to distinguish between the effects of the medicine and those of the disease itself."

Add to these testimonies that of Dr. Fergusson:—

"The term fever is as mysterious as it is comprehensive; it is, in a great degree, peculiar to the human race, and never, as an idiopathic disease, affects the lower animals. The uncivilized man appears to possess, to a certain extent, an exemption; for the Negro tribes feel little of malarious fever, and the Indian races are far less subject to it than the European.
* * * Have we any safeguard? None, but in the good keeping, good condition, physical and moral, of the troops; no remedy after the disease is established, *none whatever in the way of physic*; for the best physician that ever existed will lose more patients than the most ignorant hospital mate, if he neglects the precautions of discipline and cleanliness; and if both be on a par in this respect, the event will in nine cases out of ten be precisely the same. Hence it appears that *physic does nothing*, and has done nothing towards establishing a better mode of treatment since the days of Hippocrates. The battle is to be fought by the nurse, whether in the shape of physician or other attendant it matters not; only let that attendant be assagacious and diligent, and the patient is saved—the contrary, and he dies.
* * * * * Fever will run its course in every climate and in every

constitution : it cannot be prevented ; and so completely is its dominion established when once begun, that even the worst practitioner, that is to say, the one who interferes the most with violent remedies, cannot always kill his patient. * * * * *

"There can be no treatment of fever by physic, but in studying the *juvantia* (things aiding) and the *lædèntia* (things hurting) of the case—cultivating the first, eschewing the last, and never forgetting that there is a mighty power always operating in your favour—the *vis medicatrix Nature*. Do not thwart her beyond the mark, and she will get you through difficulties, with which, without her aid, you could not cope ; but the physician who believes that he possesses, beyond these, medicines of *specific power in fever*, really should have *his own license suspended*, and himself be put under care until the monomania subsides."—*Dr. W. Fergusson's Professional Notes and Recollections.*

With all these views before the mind, need it be wondered that Dr. Jas. Johnson, one of the most candid of old-system practitioners, should remark as follows :—

"I declare my conscientious opinion, founded upon long observation and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, man-midwife, chemist, druggist, or drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now obtains. When we reflect that physic is a 'conjectural art'—that the best physicians make mistakes—that medicine is administered by hosts of quacks—that it is swallowed by multitudes of people without any professional advice at all—and that the world would be infinitely more careful of themselves if they were conscious that they had no remedy from drugs ; these, and many other facts will show that the proposition I have made is more startling than untrue. But, as it is, drugs will be swallowed by all classes, rich and poor, with the hope of regaining health and prolonging life, and also with the expectation of being able to counteract the culpable indulgence of the appetites and passions."

If such be the condition of the *Materia Medica*, after so many years spent in its development, it is not wonderful that a state of mind should have been developed similar to that expressed in the Gulstonian lecture, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, by Dr. Golding Bird :

"Although no one can be more convinced that a sound pathology can be the only trustworthy guide to treatment, still I would urge on every member of our profession the *propriety of not voting* THERAPEUTICS A BORE, as is too often done."

Taking all these statements into consideration, and adding thereto our own experience on the old-system *Materia Medica*, we may clothe our convictions on the matter in the language of Bichat :

"There is not in the *Materia Medica*—that is, the history of *remedies*—any general system ; but this science has been by turns influenced by those who have ruled in medicine. The incoherent assemblage of opinions themselves incoherent it is, perhaps, of all the sciences, the best representation of the caprices of the human mind. What do I say ? It is not a science for the methodic mind ; it is a shapeless assemblage of inexact ideas ; of observations of puerile, of deceitful means ; of formulas as absurdly conceived, as they are fastidiously collected. It is said, 'the practice of medicine is disheartening.' I say more—it is not in any respect that of a reasoning man, when we draw the principles, in a great measure, from our *Materia Medica*."—BICHAT, *Anat. Gen. Consid.* Gen. Tom. I. page 46.

Liebig remarks, "Every question, clearly and definitely put, has been clearly answered. It is only when an inquirer has no precise idea of what he seeks, that he remains unanswered."—*Lancet*, vol. I. 1844, p. 5.

With what want of clearness and definitiveness must the questions which the students of the true *medica* have put to themselves, when such is the state of matters after so many hundred years of questioning. The mode adopted by the old-system practitioners of giving at one administration several medicines most clearly exhibits the want.

Observation and experiment, as hitherto concluded, have failed to discover the means suited to the cure of diseased states.

Many, who acknowledge this, think and assert that, in the researches of pathological anatomy, is to be found the light that will illumine the chaos of therapeutics. I candidly confess that once I thought so. I read from a lecture on *Materia Medica* that I delivered to my pupils in the year 1832 :

"These indications, i.e., of diseased states, are of *two* kinds : first, those called *symptoms*, and second, those denominated *pathological*.

"To explain. There is a disease called INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH. I may know this disease as described "pyrexia typhodes: epigastrei ardor et dolor, ingestis quibus libet auctis, vomendi cupiditas: ingesta protinus rejecta; singultus." I may not know anything about the *condition of the vessels of the stomach*: I may not know where the stomach is, or what the stomach is: I may not know, as Dr. Hunter says, whether it be a kettle, a stew-pan, or a fermenting vat: I may be ignorant that it has a *mucous coat*, or a peritoneal covering. All I know may be that these symptoms being present, the disease thus indicated is called inflammation of the stomach. Well, gentlemen, I may have learned in addition that these symptoms are successfully treated by certain remedies; and I cure the patient. This is an instance of what is properly called *empirical practice*, and it is so, however successful may be the practitioner. Unfortunately, much of the practice of the present day is empirical.

"But suppose I know that when these symptoms occur, the mucous membrane of the stomach loses its natural colour and becomes turgid, from the distended state of the vessels carrying the blood: that the consequence of this turgidity of that tissue, which in a healthy state of the stomach is not turgid, is the diseased state: suppose I know that from this turgid state, the nerves are so affected as to occasion the pain and sensation of heat: suppose that I know that from the irritable condition thus induced, the vomiting and the hiccup arise, I know the disease upon scientific principles. I know it *pathologically*. I treat this disease in reference to the pathological condition. In so doing, I may, perhaps, use the same means as the empirical practitioner, but I use them with an *object in view*; I use them on scientific principles; I am, in this case, a scientific practitioner; I am a certain practitioner too.

"You will perceive, therefore, that there are *two methods* in which I may become acquainted with diseased conditions, by their *symptomal* and their *pathological* phenomena; and you will also be good enough to remember that the *scientific practice* of what is called the healing art is founded upon the latter." Such was my belief in 1832.

Hahnemann had the prescience to recognize the total inefficiency of pathological anatomy as a means of leading to the discovery of means suited for the cure of diseases: honest man that he was, he told the truth, and even homœopaths express their regret that he did tell the truth in regard to pathology—they try to modify his expressions, because they say that Hahnemann's repudiation of pathology gives an opportunity for attack to the enemies of homœopathy. These *juste milieu* homœopaths are the bane of the cause. Pretending to be eclectics, they apopt this *juste milieu* system, as fatal to the beneficial influence of scientific liberty, as it is to the beneficial influence of political liberty.

What are the resources that pathological anatomy can, in the estimation of the advocates of this as the foundation of scientific practice, present to therapeutics?

They maintain that, in demonstrating anatomically the seat of diseases, they discover the cause of diseases, and, in this double demonstration of the seat and of the cause, they throw light upon and help to perfect the art of healing.

Holding these dogmas, the pathologists have laboured with the greatest diligence. Beginning with Morgagni, who, in his work *De Sedibus et causis Morborum per anatomiam indagatis*, gave the results of his industry and talent; then proceeding to Lieutaud; then to Baillie, our own countryman; then to Cruveilhier; then to Portal; then to Bichat; then to Laennec; then to Bonnet; and, finally, ending with the pathological societies, so active at the present time in this country, not forgetting the celebrated dead-man-hunter Rokitsansky, it will be found that pathology has exhausted the time and the talents of men, who, had they directed their talents to the same extent and with the same praiseworthy industry in the legitimate direction, would have conferred the highest services on society.

The inquiries now present themselves, Can the determining the *seat* of the disease discover the *cause*, and can the discovery of the seat and the cause lead, in the ensemble of post mortem appearances, to the indication of the most appropriate treatment, the final result, without which result such researches not affecting the art of *healing*, offer nothing more than an interest of pure curiosity?

Can the scalpel, by its revelations, detect the relations between the history of the symptoms and the lesions presented by the scalpel?

Morgagni's work, which, taken as a whole, is the best on the subject of pathological anatomy, will afford the best answer to this question. In that work cases are related, 1st, in which death left no manifest trace of disease: 2nd, in which the

relationship of the symptoms was out of all proportion to the lesions, both in the point of view that the post mortem appearances were insufficient to account for vital disorders, and in the point of view that the lesions were more numerous, more diverse, and greater than the symptoms: 3rd, in which many lesions existed which did not seem in any way to belong to the symptoms: 4th, in which the relationship between the lesions and the symptoms could be discovered only by observations on the relationship of the organs to each other, a relationship made known not by pathology, but by physiology, and, consequently, any knowledge thence derived is to be ascribed not to the light thrown on the subject by pathological anatomy.

Add to these four classes of cases a fifth class, in which it was impossible to decide whether or not the medical treatment caused the lesions; *aliaque non tam morbo quam malae curationi sint imputenda*, and then some conception can be formed as to the impossibility of deriving any therapeutical knowledge from pathological anatomy.

Indeed, of the effects evident to the senses exhibited on the examination of a dead body, some are really the result of the malady, and constitute *its state*, and not *its cause*; and others depend upon the state at death, that is, upon the cessation of the vital influences over the parts which life no longer animates: some others depend upon the position of the body from the time when life ceasing to produce organic actions, the constituent parts of the body passed entirely under the influence of the physical laws. Can any one be certain that he does not confound these alterations, and that he does not attach these alterations to symptoms with which they have no accord? Is it not possible that some conditions, purely mechanical, occurring after death, may not be taken for a pathological product of the organization, and even is it not certain that various real results of this action may disappear before death, and leave not a trace behind? Who, too, has ever discovered material traces of violent, rapid, and instantaneous spasms? Of those violent, sympathetic pains, so violent as to efface not unfrequently those which arise immediately from the organic lesion, properly so called? Who has ever detected the effects of emotions by the scalpel, and yet emotions have caused death?

Can the scalpel detect the state connected with the condition before death, namely, a patient lies insensible or in a state of coma, talking, it may be, in his stupor, in delirious mutterings; he all at once recovers his senses, talks rationally, takes his farewell of his family, and dies? Now if the diseased state of the organs produced insensibility, the coma, how is it possible that any change in this diseased state could take place so suddenly; and if the scalpel does detect any organic lesion, is that indicative of the recovery of the sense state, or of the state which preceded the recovery?

Besides, even did the examination of the dead body declare to the observer the physical lesions subsisting at the time of death, it would not open up to the observer the state of the organs in the various periods of the malady. But, according to those who maintain that it is necessary to recognize the organic state corresponding to a symptom, in order to cure that symptom, it will be indispensable, in order to arrive at the curative treatment in the various stages of the malady, to know the real condition of the organs at the different periods of the progress of the malady. Is such knowledge obtainable, or, at least, with an exactness necessary to present a mode of cure?

Again, will pathology unfold the special organic lesion connected with a pain in the head, arising concomitantly from so many causes? So, with vomiting?

To exhibit still more fully the inefficiency of pathological anatomy as founding a proper curative treatment, let us imagine that before us is a patient who has died of acute gastritis, the affection to which reference was made at an earlier part of this lecture. We proceed some hours after death to the autopsy of his stomach, and we recognize in the injected state of the vascular system still remaining, and it may be in the thickening, more or less marked, of the walls of the organ, together with the softening of the engorged tissues, an incontestible proof that there has existed during the disease a state of things similar and even more marked, and comparing the organ in the state which we observe it, with its normal state, we conclude that therein resided the cause of the maladies which the patient manifested. Observe, that in order not to create any confusion in the mind of the observer, we avoid bringing forward the state of complication which is always more or less present, so as to remove, in relation to *the seat and the cause* of the disease, the uncertainty which this complication might give rise to. The difference between the healthy state of the stomach, and that presented to us in the autopsy, is the measure of the morbid state

which it is sought to appreciate; and although a morbid state not less serious in its consequences has many times equally produced death, without leaving behind any evident material traces to which we can refer it, it is proposed to grant the exactness of the conclusion, that the state of the stomach and the death bear the relation supposed. Yes, the stomach, in the state just observed, presents to you at the same time the seat and the cause of death: in all similar diseased states, the identity of which I suppose easy to establish, you can be assured of a similar state of the tissue affected. Now what light, truly, surely, and constantly profitable in like cases, can the physician draw therefrom? To what active therapeutic indication can the autopsy naturally lead in this case? The injected state, more or less apparent, of the vascular system, leads by an immediate consequence to bleeding, as a remedial means suited to all analogous cases. Let us endeavour to appreciate the preciseness and the exactness of such an indication; at first supposing the indication exact, what will be the rule to follow in order to the application of these means? The autopsy does not indicate it to us: in the most marked cases of injection, it would be difficult to estimate at more than one ounce to two ounces the quantity of blood which constitutes, materially or anatomically speaking, the congestion, whence the utility of the bleeding has been argued. This quantity, in the absence of a certain method of estimating it, being to the anatomist what constitutes the difference between the healthy state and that of the strongest inflammatory congestion, it will be necessary, in order to be consistent, to limit the bleeding to one or two ounces; and even to be rigorously and continually consistent, it should, in the majority of cases, be limited to a bleeding of a few drops, if one would exactly proportion the employment of the bleeding to the indication which seems to justify it. What has been the success of this mode of treatment, taking a quantity of blood thus measured? Has it prevented death even when a much larger quantity of blood has been taken. Those who have trusted entirely to bleeding and have had success, have carried the bleeding to many pounds, that is to say to a point out of all proportion to the state of the post mortem whence the indication of the bleeding is deduced. If this disproportion of the bleeding to the inflammatory congestion which motives the bleeding, is a condition of the success which is sometimes obtained by this means, one is obliged to acknowledge that the curative effect attributed to it depends infinitely less on the sanguineous depletion, operating on the inflamed organ, than to another modification impressed on the vitality of the organ by the mass of blood withdrawn from the organism; if the bleeding has been general, and if it has been made by leeches, to another modification of the vital power, resulting specially from the action of the leeches on the tissues immediately: *all the effects absolutely distinct, and beyond the therapeutic indication deduced from the autopsy.*

To exhibit still more the inefficiency of post mortem appearances as directing to a correct therapeutics, it may be well to take a chronic disease, schirrus, say of the stomach, in order to keep to one organ. For several years the patient, who has suffered from this malady, has experienced numerous symptoms which, though for the most part or nearly so to be met with in other affections of the stomach, have caused the conclusion to be arrived at, that a schirrous lesion exists. Further, it shall be supposed not only that the case is simple and not complex as it is in a majority of chronic cases, but also there is such a dependence, such a relation, between the symptoms observed during the different periods of life, and the gastric lesion presented by the autopsy, that the observer can have no doubt as to the origin of these symptoms. We have then before us a schirrous affection. What does the aspect of this lesion present which shall be useful in future treatment? What direct therapeutic teaching can thence be deduced? Not any. We find in the morbid alteration which the tissue affected with the schirrus presents, the reason of the want of success of your means; you note this fact as a consolation to your self-love; but what is the result to poor humanity, and to the art for its perfectioning? In truth, as a disease to induce such a degree of disorganization in the tissue attached must have originated in a lesion much less deep and much less serious, and that, as is commonly said, every malady become chronic has been acute, *has passed by the acute stage to reach the chronic*, you say, that if it had been cured when acute, it never would have become chronic, and a remarkable conclusion is thence deduced, that it will be necessary to arrest with all diligence an inflammation in the acute stage, so as to avoid seeing, at a later period, our means baffled by it.

But what does the autopsy of this *incurable chronic state* indicate, that we may profit in relation to the treatment of the acute stage? The post mortem, perhaps seconded by profound knowledge in physiology, may sometimes throw light upon the diagnosis, and give more precision to the prognosis; but as a light capable of conducting to the discovery of the special curative means in cases analogous to the case in question, the inspection of post mortem lesions is of no assistance, is of no utility: affords no ground to serve as a basis for a *good system of pathology and of therapeutics*.

Pathology may be useful to explain why a man dies; it may be useful, as a part of natural history, to explain the functions of the various degenerations of animal tissues; and as such has associated with it great interest; but, as a means of perfecting therapeutics, its pretensions are fallacious.

It may be useful further, in getting rid of injurious medical treatment. When I was a youth, and attended lectures on the practice of medicine, I was taught that, in cases of *angina pectoris*, the disease was caused by ossification of the coronary arteries; and we were recommended when symptoms, indicative of this disease presented themselves, to introduce a seton over the region of the heart, and thus try and arrest the progress of the malady.

This destructive and painful and disagreeable treatment was put an end to by pathology: that is, post mortem examination of persons, who had died of *angina pectoris*, showed no ossification of the coronary arteries.

Pott, the celebrated surgeon, taught that curvature of the spine depended on caries of the spinal bones, and, consequently, he used setons, issues, and even the moxa, to arrest the caries. His influence caused his plans to be adopted, and when Dr. Harrison disputed the accuracy of his theory, he was denounced as a quack, an intruder. Pathology, however, was stronger than Pott, and Dr. Harrison collected numerous cases where persons, who had died with curvature of the spine, presented no caries of the bones; the result is that patients with curvature are now no longer tortured by the introduction of setons and such means.

As observation and experiment, as hitherto conducted by the old-system practitioners, whether in their experiments with medicines on the sick body, or in their dissections of the dead, have not led to a correct, and, consequently, efficient therapeutics, the question occurs, What is the method of making observations and performing experiments, which shall bring light to the man searching for means for the cure of disease?

Hahnemann has taught us: IT IS TO SEEK THE VIRTUES OF MEDICINES BY THEIR EFFECTS ON THE HEALTHY MAN: IT IS PATHOGENESY, THE FOUNDATION OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

CASE OF AFFECTION OF THE HEAD, WITH THREATENING PARALYSIS, OF MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS' STANDING, CURED.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, Surgeon, M.R.C.S.

CHARLES SMITH, aged 29 years, married, occupation—a warehouseman. Parents healthy when living.

1849. September 2nd. I was first consulted in consequence of his wife having recovered from an attack of Dysentery, under my treatment.

PREVIOUS HISTORY.—Has been troubled with a Head Affection from childhood. When at school was frequently taken home during attacks of imperfect vision, accompanied by violent pains in his head. When about eight years of age, when in the country, he was walking at about mid-day, a giddiness seized him suddenly: numbness of fingers of one hand, and a feeling of numbness in his tongue accompanied the giddiness; he could not see the objects he met; coming to a gate, he struck himself against it—he “*saw it to be open,*” it was really *closed*. About the

same period of his life, he was subject to *fits* of light headedness (such they were termed); when attacked, it required several persons to hold him in his bed; they came on while lying down. During the fits, he fancied he was being suffocated, bread being packed around him; fancied also he was placed in a room, thence taken to a mill, and ground into flour.

Three years ago had an attack of Inflammation of Kidnies. Ever since eight years of age, he has been subject to attacks of dimness of vision, amounting to temporary loss of vision, preceded by pain in the head, as though a heavy hammer was striking inside the head towards the back part of the brain. The head feels as heavy as thirty or forty pounds weight; the head falls,—“gives way,” by its weight. When lying down particularly there is throbbing in the course of the Vertebral Arteries. The attacks recur almost every day; he is seldom three days without an attack.

He now (September 2) complains of dimness of vision, (he had a bad attack yesterday.) Head feels heavy; violent knocking within the cranium. Throbbing in the vertebral arteries, most when lying down, cannot lie on his back on account of it. Face flushed. He is in constant dread of crossing a street alone. Loss of vision seizes him suddenly; for a moment objects are invisible, the next moment they appear multiple. Pulse 90, weak and small, but regular. Perspires profusely day and night; this he does in summer and winter. Heart sounds are weak but natural. Sometimes *dimness* of vision will last for an hour, sometimes several hours. Bowels act regularly. Tongue moderately clean, moist.

Recipe:—BELLADONNA 3-12 in a week.

September 9th.—States he has had no attack since commencing the medicine. He still perspires much. He states that the week before he came, he had several attacks. The bowels have been relaxed yesterday and to-day. He states he has only dreamt once since he began the medicine, he ‘dreamt horribly’ before.

Ordered CHINA, one globule; wait one day; then CALCAREA, three globules of the 12th—to be taken in six days.

September 16th.—He states that on the 12th he had a bad frontal headache, extending from one temple to the other, this occurred at 4 a.m. On the 14th he had a touch of his dimness, it only lasted half an hour, it formerly lasted from two to three hours. He sleeps quietly and comfortably; does not dream. He does not perspire so much, but he does still in his feet and knees, his feet have an offensive odour. He took the first dose of Calcarea when the headache came on; his head does not feel heavy as it did; he feels nothing of the enormous weight he had felt before coming to me; he had had it as long as he can remember.

Ordered SILICIA, three globules in a week; and a powder, containing two globules of BELLADONNA, to be taken on the tongue, if head symptoms should come on again.

September 23.—On this day week he had an attack of dimness of vision, when walking over a hill; he had descended the hill, a steep one, when the attack came on; he took the powder (Belladonna) at the time, having it in his pocket; the attack was modified. The day after the dimness he had a headache. He now states that his urine smells most offensively, and deposits a thick brown sediment.*

Ordered LYCOPodium, two globules, at once; wait three days; then BELLADONNA, one globule. Directed to come again in a week.

September 30.—He feels comfortable; no return of head affection. Water clear; healthy; perspires less. Pulse, 84; moderately full and regular.

Ordered SILICIA, 2-30; wait four days; CALCAREA, 1-30; wait three days; then see me again.

January 6, 1850.—He came to see me. States that for three months he has had no return of his old complaint, and assigns his freedom from suffering as a reason why he did not call on me since September last. He has been to Exeter on a visit for the last ten days. He feels no inconvenience in business—pursues it with pleasure. He formerly suffered so intensely, that his life was a burden, and ‘business a bore.’ His head is free from pain; his vision healthy. General health good. All he complains of now is, “sweating in his knees, and burning hot feet.”

Ordered SULPHUR, three globules of the 30th attenuation—to be taken in three doses.

* He did not bring his urine, or I should have tested it; the description is his own.

February 3.—He called on me. States that, since he came last, he has been quite well; but to-day, for about ten minutes, had a slight dimness of vision—he was walking out at the time. Following this he had a numbness in the right side of his tongue. It then seemed to attack his teeth, producing a humming pain. Following this, a feeling of numbness seized all the fingers of the right hand. Pupil of *left* eye does not act so well as the right. Sensation of heat over left eye. Perspires in his knees, with cold, clammy feeling. Has pain in nape of neck, which he thinks was caused by carrying a parcel, weighing a hundredweight, on his head. Hearing not so good as formerly. When walking, has a sensation as though water was “squashing in his ears.”

Ordered ARNICA, two globules; then COCCULUS, two globules.

Feb. 10.—Head better; no attack since last visit. A little headache, left side chiefly. Eyes quite well. Dizziness in ears slight, during last week. The first medicine, ARNICA, relieved him. The second, COCCULUS, did not appear to affect him at all. His knees are very weak, and perspire.

Ordered CALCAREA, three globules of the twelfth attenuation in a week. Did not see him again until

August 27, when he stated he was quite well, and had continued so ever since February.

December 15.—Called on me, to consult me about the health of his wife. He states that, since February last, a period of ten months, he has had no attack; his health is good.

CLINICAL NOTES.

The above case is interesting, the more so because homœopathic remedies were successful in removing a condition which rendered the existence of a man a misery to himself, after having been tortured by *cupping*, *leeching*, and *drugging for several months consecutively*, with only temporary relief, and no permanent benefit.

It is to be regretted that neither the history of the mother could be ascertained, she being dead, nor the history of the patient's early childhood. I was anxious to know whether the condition could be traced to either of the three following sources: 1.—Hereditary transmission. 2.—A blow, or fall, or any other external injury. 3.—Fright in early life. I therefore selected the medicines as being most suitable to the symptoms presented at the time the patient consulted me.

Another point to be ascertained was, whether there was any heart disease, which might be the cause of the head affection; or whether the condition depended on some disturbance of the nervous system. No organic disease of the heart or its valves was discoverable by auscultation.

I was led to believe that the vessels of the brain were the seat of the disease, indicated partly by the throbbing felt in the situation of the vertebral arteries; and also by the striking within the head as by a hammer. A further suspected condition was epilepsy; many of the features of his case simulating that inveterate disease.

Whatever was the ultimate cause, one thing is evident, that the selection of a remedy suitable to the symptoms manifested was successful, after the entire failure of old-system practice, as counter-irritation, depletion, &c.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 17. { MAY 1, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.		PAGE.
THE MANCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL...	.. . . .	251
CHRONIC GASTRITIS, AND ITS HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT	.. . . .	256
THE EAST VERSUS THE WEST	.. . . .	262

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from E. V. N. and Dr. W. F. Laurie.

The Report of the Meeting at Manchester has obliged us to defer, till our next, the continuation of the Articles in reply to Dr. Routh's pamphlet.

A. B., Norfolk, is informed that the Record, or any of the Homœopathic Publications, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Chemist's, Orford Hill, Norwich.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d.

SPINAL CURVATURE: ITS THEORY, ITS CURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES AND COLOURED PLATES.

By **GEORGE N. EPPS**, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, etc., etc.

"This is a most interesting book, concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings.....A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connexion existing between several serious affections and spinal 'subluxation.'"—*Homœopathic Times*, Aug. 24, 1850.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for Spinal Curvature more generally known and more frequently acted upon.—It is a clear and well-written book."—*The Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*.

Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster Row; Bailliers, 219, Regent Street; and by order through any Bookseller.

Just Published, pp. 614, Price 7s. 6d., The

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BY **J. H. PULTE**, M.D.

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by **JOHN EPPS**, M.D.; with an added part, on the Treatment of Accidents, by **G. N. EPPS**, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood, by **H. D. LINTON**.

"The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon Homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized."—*Nonconformist*.

James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad Street, City. Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Clifton, Parade, Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The comforts of a happy home in this very healthy Watering Place, combined with a complete course of instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, imparted by the best masters, may be enjoyed by Young Gentlemen, on moderate terms, at the Rev. J. Hopkins' Establishment, Wellington House, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL IS DESIRED.—INVALIDS TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY, IF WISHED

ALFRED ALLSHORN,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, 2, FARGATE STREET, SHEFFIELD,

(Many years with Mr. Headland, of London),

Prepares all the Homœopathic remedies, in the form of globules, tinctures, and triturations.

A. A. having had many years' experience in the preparation of these medicines, refers to the success which has uniformly attended their use, as the best guarantee for their purity. Homœopathic Medicine Cases in great variety; in morocco leather, rosewood, and mahogany.

Neat morocco case, containing 6 phials of medicine, 7s. 6d.; 12 do., 12s.; 18 do., 18s.; 24 do., 24s.; 30 do., with Epps's Pocket Companion, 28s.

Tinctures Arnica, Rhus, and Calendula, for external use in cuts, sprains, bruises, &c.

Arnica Plaster, Cerate, and Opodeldoc.

Medicine Chests refilled.—All the Homœopathic Works supplied.

Allhorn's Homœopathic Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, TWENTY-THREE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

WASHING, TWO GUINEAS.

The situation being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE HONORABLE F. H. F. BERKELEY, ESQ., M.P.,

"Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY."

FROM THE REV. JOHN MORISON, D.D., LL.D.,

"Trevor Square, Brompton.

"I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice."

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 17.

MAY 1, 1852.

PRICE 1D.

THE MANCHESTER HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, Bloom street, was held on Wednesday morning, in the large room of the Town Hall, there being a numerous and very respectable audience, including a large number of ladies. R. BARNES, Esq., mayor, presided; and among the gentlemen upon or near the platform were the Revs. Canon Slade, vicar of Bolton; R. Durnford, rector of Middleton; Wm. Burchell, Rochdale; R. Frost, Richard Fletcher, J. Kendal, R. Jones, E. Morris; and H. H. Jones, F.R.A.S., of the Rusholme Road Cemetery; Drs. Walker, hon. sec. of the institution, Norton, H. Johnson, Tuckey, M'Dowall, and Pope; Alderman Sir John Potter; Messrs. Salis Schwabe, James Thomas, Joshua Knowles; Joseph Heron, town clerk; W. Hoyland, Nicholas Heald, E. C. Holland, Joseph Adshead, H. P. Rée, Edward Phillips, Wm. Armitage, Edwin Waters, Henry Dixon, Wm. Heron, H. Waterhouse, G. Wildes, E. Grundy, C. H. Rickards, G. Bradshaw; H. Pope, jun.; Ivie Mackie, C. Duffield, &c. The CHAIRMAN said he presided on that occasion, not because he had been personally benefited by the science of homœopathy, or because he was fully acquainted with its details and working, but because he felt it to be his duty, in his public capacity, to occupy the chair, inasmuch as he believed the object of the institution was to promote the public good by ameliorating in the most pleasing and agreeable manner "ills which flesh is heir to." There were now many adherents to homœopathy in Prussia, Belgium, France, the United States, and this country; it was now become, in a great degree, a recognised agent, and the footing it had gained, here and elsewhere, entitled it to their consideration and support. When he remembered the rapid strides which had been made of late years in chemistry, astronomy, geology, and other sciences, he did not understand why the science of medicine should be an exception; and he thought that everything which like homœopathy claimed to be an advance, should be properly received and fully investigated. (Hear.) The SECRETARY read letters of apology for their absence, from the Earl of Wilton, president and patron of the institution; Professor Scott, principal of Owen's College; Revs. A. A. Bagshawe, E. Walker, R. Litler, and W. Thornton (of Stockport); and from Mr. E. Benson. Professor Scott said, "I regret that I shall not have the opportunity of declaring my unshaken conviction that homœopathy is true; and in accordance with the resolution

you put into my hands, that it is particularly, the cause of the poor." The secretary next read the following report for the last year:—

In presenting the second annual report of this Institution, the committee have to meet their friends and subscribers under circumstances which are very encouraging. The dispensary has been in operation ten years, and this is the fifth year in which it has been conducted in part on the self-supporting principle; those patients who can afford it being required to pay 1s. each per month. The present attendance of patients averages 100 per day, or about 30,000 per annum; and of this number 3,294 have been new cases,—although there have been two other homœopathic dispensaries opened in the neighbourhood during the past year, all of which are well attended; 4,580 monthly payments have been made, yielding £229 to the funds of the Institution.

HOSPITAL.—This is the second year since the hospital was opened, and in this department of the institution the committee have been equally encouraged as regards the success of the treatment. The number of cases received into the hospital for the year is 166 fewer than the committee at first expected to be able to admit, as they contemplated receiving some gratuitously, and others as low as 2s. 6d. each per week. The very heavy expenses in necessary alterations, and furnishing the hospital, have, however, kept the funds in so limited a state that the committee have not felt warranted in adopting a lower rate than 5s. each per week. This operates very unfavourably, as regards the extent of the usefulness of the hospital, many of the working classes being unable to pay that sum. A few patients were, indeed, admitted at 2s. 6d. each per week, at the first, but the committee were soon compelled to increase the charge. The attention of the subscribers and friends is particularly directed to the tabular medical report, and the analysis of cases. Appended to the report it is proposed to publish a review of the nature of each case admitted into the hospital since the 10th of April of last year up to the same date of the present, drawn up by the resident medical officer of the institution, Mr. Pope. The conclusions which have been arrived at by that gentleman from the experience of the past year in our hospital are as follows:—Firstly. That every acute case, admitted as such, has recovered, and that in a shorter time and with far greater ease than usually happens in similar cases, under allopathic treatment.—Secondly. That many have recovered who had previously sought assistance at other institutions without relief.—Thirdly. That a large number of cases of chronic disease, where complete recovery was (on account of organic lesions) impossible, have been greatly improved, and their lives thereby rendered much more comfortable to themselves, and in all human probability lengthened.—Fourthly. That all the cases which have been discharged, as being either incurable or unaltered, were, with one exception, in a condition on admission, which placed at defiance all means of relief.—Fifthly. That in those which have died and been inspected after death, disease was found to exist to such an extent as to render prolongation of life perfectly impossible; and in those, too, where a post-mortem examination could not be obtained, the symptoms during life were of such a nature as to compel a similar conclusion.—Sixthly. That the experience of the past year in this hospital, where no case holding out a prospect, however distant, of affording temporary relief, has been refused admission, proves that the principle of homœopathy is a guide whereby diseases may be cured speedily and effectually.

The committee are deeply sensible of their obligations to the honorary medical officers, for the very efficient services rendered during the year, oftentimes at great inconvenience to themselves; and hope to be favoured with a continuance of their valuable assistance. The cash account shows a balance of £270 11s. 1d. due to the treasurer, which the committee sincerely trust their friends will not only enable them to repay at an early date, but also vigorously to carry on the benevolent objects proposed by the institution.

The cash account contains the following items:—Subscriptions and donations, £396 16s. 4d.; received from dispensary patients, £229 7s., at 1s. each per month; hospital patients, £196 13s. 6d., at 5s. per week. Owing to the bank, £208 6s. 11d.; to the treasurer, £64 4s. 11d.; making a total of £270 11s. 3d. Owing to the bankers at the beginning of the year, £197 0s. 3d; paid for medicines, £77 17s.; provisions, £324 8s. 4d.; wages and salaries, £225 7s. The expenditure for the year had been £1,093 8s. 1d.

The Rev. R. DURNFORD moved, "That the report now read be adopted and printed." He was glad to hear from the mayor, that he considered the Homœopathic Hospital a necessity; for himself, he (Mr. Durnford) thought there was plenty of room for both systems; and he thought it was not without reason that the founders of the Homœopathic Institution had exerted themselves to meet the prevailing necessities of the enormous population by which we were surrounded. The resolution he had moved did no more than call upon those present to say that the hospital was a necessity in Manchester, and to pledge them to support it to the best of their ability. The necessity was shown by the people who had swarmed to the hospital—the sacrifices which those people had made to avail themselves of the peculiar treatment—and the immense success which had attended that treatment. He hoped their opponents would soon become content to allow them to do good in their own way, as they were entirely content to allow their opponents to do. He had been a subscriber to the Royal Infirmary ever since he came to Manchester; but from the very moment when, 30 years ago, he turned his attention to medical subjects, he was convinced that there was another and truer system, and he was glad to find now that that truer system was established side by side with the prevalent one, in Manchester. He saw from the papers recently that it was determined to merge the House of Recovery with the Royal Infirmary; he did not pretend to give an opinion as to the propriety of that course; but he observed that at the meeting a very decided opinion was expressed that further hospital accommodation was needed, and he saw in this a strong argument in favour of the general support and enlargement of the Homœopathic Hospital. It was a mistake to suppose that homœopaths read none but the books of Hahnemann. Their medical men paid willing homage to the mighty luminaries of former ages—Hippocrates, Galen, and others; all they said was, that in aftertimes there arose a master-mind, who gave the key to all accumulated facts, which enabled them to harmonise the various theories, and afford a principle on which medicine could rest. The homœopathic medical men had endured the coldness of friends, the hatred of enemies, and even persecution itself; they had sacrificed their name, and, in the opinion of many, their character, to uphold what they conscien-

tiously believed to be the truth ; and, in doing so, they had conferred untold benefit on millions of their countrymen, not only in connection with medicine, but in bearing thus clear testimony to the power of conscience and truth, beyond all human considerations. The only way in which those services could be properly repaid was for their friends to step forward and clear the hospital of the incumbrance which now beset it.

Mr. SALIS SCHWABE seconded the motion. He hesitated, at first, when, two or three years ago, he was requested to accept the treasurership of the Homœopathic Institution, because he had long been connected with, and felt a deep interest in, the Royal Infirmary ; but he hesitated no longer, when he reflected that the Homœopathic Hospital must be an advantage to the Infirmary and Dispensaries of the town, at least to the extent to which it provided for out and in-patients. He had seen vast good to result from homœopathy ; and he thought that the report fully proved that the Hospital deserved public support. He highly approved of the principle by which the institution was made partly self-supporting ; and he believed that the same principle might, to some extent, be applied to the Infirmary ; many of the patients in which would, he was sure, if they had the opportunity, rather pay something for what they received, than receive that assistance gratuitously. He was not inclined to be favourable to the adoption of homœopathy, to the entire exclusion of allopathy, or the reverse ; he thought the professors of one ought to avail themselves, in cases where they thought it suitable, of the practice of the other ; and he thought that as there was a Homœopathic Hospital in Manchester, the general body of medical practitioners ought to make themselves acquainted with the science. If homœopathy was founded on a delusion, that delusion should be exposed ; if the cures said to have been performed by it were the effect of imagination, let it be so proved : but, for himself, he could not believe that imagination had ever brought about the cures which he knew to have been effected in the Homœopathic Hospital. On this point there was also the answer afforded by the undeniable effect of homœopathic medicines on infants. He thought a little more charity and less of vituperation and ill-will, on each side, could not fail to result in great good to the public.—The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. Canon SLADE moved the second resolution (which, with the others, will be found elsewhere). He said that he rose from a plain sense of duty, in the first place, to a charitable institution, which he was sure was calculated to confer immeasurable good upon this city, and in whose welfare he took a deep and warm interest ; and in the second place, to acknowledge the benefits bestowed by homœopathy on himself, on his friends, and on many of his poorer neighbours,—and thus to record his own opinion and judgment, such as they might be, in favour of the system. He was not deterred from this course by what he knew to have been asserted, that none adopted homœopathy but knaves and fools. He preferred homœopathy, because, as compared with allopathy, its cures were more frequent, more speedy, and more lasting ; and also because they left none of those injurious consequences which were so apt to be produced by the depletions of the other party, those consequences being often more dangerous and difficult of removal, than the

original disease. He admitted that the infinitesimal doses seemed very absurd, and he was not surprised at the ridicule which had been heaped upon them; but, putting aside the question of small or large doses, both systems must be tested by experience; and he knew that there was as certain an effect produced by aconite or belladonna, administered homœopathically, as by bark, colocynth, rhubarb, or any other drug, allopathically administered. The rev. gentleman related several instances of successful treatment by homœopaths, which had come under his notice; and predicted that the system would ultimately triumphantly prevail.

Mr. W. HOYLAND seconded the motion; and it was unanimously agreed to.

In moving the next resolution, Mr. ADSHEAD referred to his connection with the Royal Infirmary, and said that he was satisfied he was aiding that institution by doing what he could to promote the success of the homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary. Those who were writing and talking about the necessity for a second hospital, which only needed encouragement and support to make it extensively useful.

Mr. H. DIXON seconded the resolution. He said there were many heads of families who were now in doubt, in case of sickness, as to which system they should place the patient under. In order to do away with this state of things, he would suggest that 50 or 60 patients, taken indiscriminately, should be treated homœopathically in one of the wards of the Royal Infirmary, and that an equal number of patients, as nearly as possible under similar circumstances, should be treated allopathically in a second ward. A committee of intelligent gentlemen should be appointed to watch the progress of those patients, and the result should be by them made public. In proof of the advantages of the homœopathic treatment, the speaker read the substance of a petition, founded on facts derived from public records, which was presented to the Hungarian diet, in 1843, as follows:—

1. That the mortality in homœopathic hospitals was not quite six per cent, whereas in allopathic hospitals it amounted to more than twelve per cent. 2. That, in severe inflammation allopathy loses nearly fifteen per cent., homœopathy not quite five per cent. 3. That, in nervous and putrid fevers, allopathy loses 21, and homœopathy 12 per cent. 4. That, in the treatment of cholera, allopathy lost 53 per cent., homœopathy 8½ per cent. 5. That, the average duration of cases, allopathically treated, is 29 days, while that of those homœopathically treated is only 21 days. 6. That homœopathic hospitals do not require, under equal circumstances, half the expense of allopathic establishments.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The subsequent speakers were Mr. Joshua Knowles, Revs. William Burchell and R. Fletcher, Mr. H. P. Rée and Mr. Joseph Heron.

Mr. Catlow, surgeon, attempted to speak when two of the resolutions were being put; but the Chairman decided that his doing so would be out of order.

Alderman Sir JOHN PORTER having taken the vacated chair, a vote of thanks to R. Barnes, Esq., the Mayor, for his kindness in presiding, was moved by Mr. SCHWABE; seconded by the Rev. R. DURNFORD; and carried by acclamation.

The MAYOR briefly acknowledged the compliment; and the proceedings then terminated, shortly after half-past one o'clock.

ON CHRONIC GASTRITIS : AND ITS HOMŒOPATHIC
TREATMENT.

By P. F. CURIE, M.D.

THIS malady, one of the most prevalent in the great catalogue of diseases, is known by various names, the most common being *Dyspepsia*, which signifies difficulty of digestion. It is met with in both sexes, and at every period of life, but especially between twenty and fifty years of age; sometimes as a consequence of acute inflammation of the stomach, but more frequently of one or more of the following causes, viz. :—The use of stimulating medicines, such as powerful emetics, or purgatives; of narcotics, or astringents; of ices when the body is overheated; of alcoholic drinks; of highly seasoned dishes; of tea and coffee, habitually; of overfeeding; of a diet comprising an undue proportion of very young meats, such as veal, lamb, &c.; of intense study; of late hours; of tight lacing, or compression, and of blows or falls upon the epigastric region; of chills; of prolonged residence in damp situations; of violent passions, such as anger, grief, &c., and of a too anxious pursuit of wealth or station.

Chronic Gastritis is slow in its development; hence the frequent neglect of the sufferer to seek the timely aid of the physician. When unchecked, it terminates in ulceration, induration, cancer, or perforation. The prognosis (or anticipation of what will be its course) varies according to the standing of the complaint, its intensity, and the degree of disorganization at which the stomach has arrived. In general, the disease is less dangerous in women than in men, owing to the monthly revulsion which constitutionally takes place: but if, during the progress of the malady, this periodical function should be suppressed, the prognosis becomes more serious; in some cases even more so than if the patient were of the other sex, because such suppression is always a very grave circumstance in females afflicted with chronic complaints.

Chronic Gastritis assumes various phases, each distinguished by a peculiar group of symptoms, and by a specific name. Derangement of the stomach (the "gastric obstruction" of authors) the earliest form of Chronic Gastritis, is comparatively mild, and of short duration. It is distinguished by a sensation of uneasiness and pressure in the epigastrium; loss of appetite; inodorous risings in the throat; nausea; vomiting of greenish-yellow and bitter bile; a yellowish tinge on the nostrils and upper lip; and a feeling of fatigue and languor.

The second stage of the disorder is more marked. The patient now experiences a pain in the stomach, which disappears after taking food; such persons are apt to say that they "require to eat frequently;" but the pain re-appears two or three hours after a meal, accompanied by violent palpitations in the epigastrium, which sometimes resemble the symptoms attending aneurism of the aorta, and induce a belief in the existence of that complaint. The patient also suffers from thirst, flatulency, heat in the palms of the hands, lassitude in the limbs, headache, drowsiness after a meal, and obstinate constipation; phenomena which constantly recur after every hearty meal: the appetite is rarely healthy; stimulants afford but brief mitigation of the symptoms. Almost all persons afflicted by this form of

Chronic Gastritis are a prey to melancholy, more or less profound. It is the form commonly known as dyspepsia.

In the third stage of Chronic Gastritis, the pain and swelling of the epigastrium follow immediately upon the taking of food. When the disorder is chiefly in the region of the spleen, the muscles on the left side of the epigastrium will contract under the pressure of the hand; whilst those on the right side remain immoveable:—a similar contraction takes place on the right side, when that is the part affected. Again, when the seat of the inflammation is the pyloric region,* the painful sensations declare themselves about two hours after a meal, when the chymified paste passes into the duodenum. When the malady is chiefly seated in the cardiac region, the pain is more commonly felt when the alimentary mass passes into the stomach.

If the premonitory symptoms of Gastritis be neglected; above all, if they be exacerbated by a stimulating regimen, more serious symptoms presently appear; the vomiting occurs more frequently; the cheeks become flushed, the pulse accelerated, and the skin dried and parched, during the process of digestion. A short, dry, hacking cough, (the "Gastric Cough" of authors) comes on fitfully, often provoking vomiting. Under the form of Gastritis previously described, the patient does not necessarily lose flesh, and the epigastric region is not particularly sensitive to the touch: but the stage of the disease now under remark is almost always characterized by emaciation, and great tenderness of the epigastrium; though instances are sometimes met with, in which the nutritive functions are comparatively unimpaired.

As the disease progresses, new symptoms supervene. Lancinating pains are felt in the pit of the stomach, or else in the right hypochondrium:—in the former case, the epigastric region is unyielding to the touch, and the lining membrane of the stomach obviously thickened;—in the latter, an oblong tumour will have been formed in the pyloric region, which will be more or less distinctly perceived as emaciation progresses. Almost every kind of aliment is rejected after a meal; the pulse is constantly rapid; the skin burning, dry, and parched; and these symptoms are invariably aggravated after a meal:—the face assumes an earth-colour, or the colour of yellow wax; and finally the vomiting becomes constant; everything taken into the stomach being immediately thrown up, even the smallest quantities of simple liquids. Some persons, however, retain the power of digesting even solid substances in the most advanced stage of the disorder, and even when cancerous disorganization exists; they vomit merely a colourless liquid, or occasionally a portion of some liquid recently swallowed. When this form of Gastritis has continued some time, schirrous or cancerous disorganization of the stomach manifests itself. At a later period the vomits are black, resembling coffee-grounds, or melted fat; and the cancerous disorganization is then complete.

In very irritable nervous subjects, accustomed to an anxious consideration of their own symptoms, and in whom the sympathy between the brain and stomach is awakened by the slightest impression, Chronic Gastritis presents, in addition to the

* The Pylorus is the lower and contracted orifice of the stomach, guarding the entrance into the bowels.

phenomena which have been cited, those of headache; noises in the ears; dizziness; melancholy; sleeplessness; and inclination to suicide. The patient is wholly absorbed in noting his sensations, and speculating on their nature and result; is ready to imagine himself the prey of every disease of which he may hear in conversation or read in books; and is continually changing his physician and his physic. A sensation of swelling, and of pain in the hypochondria, invariably attends the process of digestion; inodorous gas, in considerable quantities, escapes from the mouth; and there is also obstinate constipation.

Post-mortem examinations reveal, amongst the most frequently noted phenomena, a thickening of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and a change in its colour from the natural tint to red, grey, or brown. But this membrane is occasionally found more or less decomposed, or rather converted into a gelatinous mass. It frequently presents the appearance of a thick fatty substance, entirely homogeneous, particularly in the pylorus; which also exhibits, more frequently than any other parts of the stomach, the encephaloidal transformations, viz., the melanosis, cartilaginous, and osseous:—these alterations, however, are not so much the signs of Chronic Gastritis, as of the commencement of the schirrous state. Sometimes the thickening of the parietes of the stomach is almost wholly attributable to the fact of the muscular membranes having become hypertrophied.

Ulcers are rarely found, although more frequently as the consequence of Chronic than of acute Gastritis. They are usually observed in those parts of the organ in which thickening and decomposition have taken place; and are sometimes found cicatrised. Perforation is also rare, but as well as ulceration, is more frequently the effect of Chronic than of acute Gastritis.

The malady described has long been at once the common affliction of multitudes, and the opprobrium of the profession. Down to a comparatively recent period, nothing positive was known regarding the mode of treatment essential to a cure. Prior to the preceding age, the nature of the evil itself was a mystery; and long afterwards it continued to be undecided on what basis a plan of treatment should be fixed. Nothing, therefore, could surpass the contradictions exhibited in the prescribed methods of combating the disorder. The researches of modern physicians have since elicited, that the affection consists of a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; and, further, that this condition owes its origin to one or more of the causes set forth at the commencement of this paper.

The exciting causes of the malady once known, the means by which a cure may be facilitated present themselves at once to the mind. To arrest the evil at its source, it is needful to exclude all stimulants from the regimen, such as tea, coffee, wine, beer, spices, acids, &c. The patient must be restricted to a moderate quantity of food, proportionate to his digestive powers and to his appetite. Care should be taken to vary the food, the choice being confined to those articles of diet which the patient can most readily digest. Pork, salted meats, veal, (especially when very young) geese, ducks, venison, &c., must be prohibited: also, indigestible fish, such as salmon, mackarel, &c.; acid vegetables, such as sorrel, as well as cucumber, horse radish, and salad. Soups and other dishes in which condiments have been introduced, should

be scrupulously avoided. All kinds of domestic medicines must be unreservedly abandoned; even purgatives, from the use of which so many find a prompt relief from suffering; for experience shows plainly, that the relief thus afforded is but transitory, and that when the action of the medicine ceases, the sufferings recur with increased intensity. It must be borne in mind, that purgative medicines can only act by irritating the mucous membranes of the stomach; they present substances repugnant to the tissues, which constantly strive to expel them by surrounding them with fluid secreted by the mucous glands, and urging the intestinal muscles to contract upon the obnoxious bodies, and eject them from the digestive tubes. By this reaction of the vital power against the offending substance, the intestines are cleared, and the constipation for the moment overcome: but as the malady itself is not touched by the purgative, the constipation, which is but one of its signs, returns with redoubled violence, and proves obstinate in proportion to the energy of the patient previously exhibited. Thus it comes to pass, that the sufferings of the patient are prolonged and increased by the very means employed to remove them. Stimulants, as already remarked, ought to be prohibited for several reasons; the chief of which is, that they yield no nutriment whatever, and, therefore, give no real support to the tissues. Stimulants, as their name implies, have merely the property of exciting or irritating the tissues, so as to induce a great and artificial development of the vital energy: they bestow no additional power, but merely call into activity that which exists, and in doing so, waste it. When the temporary excitement raised by such means passes away, the organs relapse into a state of weakness, from which they can only be roused by appliances still more energetic than the former ones. The waste of vitality may thus be continued to a condition of hopeless paralysis.

From what has been said, it follows, that the first rule of treatment is to withdraw the exciting cause or causes of the malady: the second, to administer medicaments antidotal to the cause of the malady: the third to select those remedies which will act most harmoniously with the curative efforts of the organism. An example may be offered in illustration. An individual is addicted to spirituous drinks, and thereby contracts gastritis. The practitioner will,

Firstly—Forbid the use of alcoholic drinks.

Secondly—He will administer an antidote, such as *Nux Vomica*, *Lachesis*, *Sulphur*, &c.

Thirdly—Of those antidotes he will choose that which, in its simple effects, exhibits phenomena most nearly resembling the signs of the disorder treated.

The medicaments which are most frequently employed in the several stages of Chronic Gastritis, are the following:—

In the first stage of Gastric derangement:—*Bryonia*, *Ignatia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Tartarus Emeticus*.

In the second stage:—*Bryonia*, *Cocculus*, *Ignatia*, *Nux Vomica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Rhus Toxicodendron*, *Tartarus Emeticus*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Lycopodium*, *Staphisagria*, *Sulphur*, *Belladonna*, *China*, *Graphites*.

In the third stage:—*Arsenicum*, *Carbo Vegetabilis*, *Graphites*, *Lycopodium*,

Natrum Carbonicum, Pulsatilla, Sulphur, Nux Vomica, Silicea, Baryta, Manganum, Phosphorus, Sepia.

In the latter conditions especially:—Bryonia, Calcarea, Coffea, Conium, Lycopodium, Natrum Muriaticum, Arsenicum, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Silicea, Sulphur Plumbum, Veratrum, Sepia, Graphites, Aurum, Opium.

The homœopathic practitioner having a knowledge of the *Materia Medica* will know from the symptoms presented in each case which of the remedies just mentioned, are the most suitable. He will be able to recognise by the various states presented, whether Lachesis or Ignatia is the most appropriate. Without a knowledge of the pathogeny of medicines all practice must be empirical. The scientific practitioner knows *why* he chooses a medicine.—The empirical practitioner trusts to chance.

The following cases are subjoined, which will illustrate the benefits of homœopathic treatment in inveterate forms of disease:—

Mary B., aged 42, of a dark sallow complexion, admitted an out-patient to the Dispensary May 13, 1841.

She states that her health was very good till last November, when she was seized with a fit, which she was told was "apoplexy," attended with total insensibility after which she was cupped, blistered, and took various medicines.

At present she complains of vertigo, with sense of falling, if she walk fast; burning heat and heaviness at the top of the head, aggravated at the menstrual periods, throbbing in the eyes, with occasional loss of vision, which has been worse since she was cupped. Tongue covered with a white coating in the morning, with disagreeable taste in the mouth. Appetite very bad; occasionally, shooting pains in the right hypochondrium, and flatulence; constipation; catamenia too frequent and too profuse, with aching pain in the sacral region.

Prescription—China, two globules 30th, to be followed by Causticum, two globules 30th.

May 20. She feels herself improving. Vertigo diminished.

Prescription—Nux Vomica, two globules 30th.

June 10, feels quite well, except heaviness at the back of the head. Catamenia becoming quite regular.

Prescription—Nux Vomica, two globules 30th. Platina, two globules 30th.

June 19th. She feels so well that she wishes to return her card of admission. Requested to visit the Dispensary once more.

Prescription—Platina two globules 30th.

July 10th. She has remained perfectly well, and is therefore dismissed.

Mrs. M., aged 50, of a naturally mild disposition, and sanguineous temperament, admitted as an out-patient to the Institution in Hanover Square, April 6, 1843.

She states that she had been for many years subject to oppression of breathing and cough, also that she had a severe miscarriage five years ago, with great loss of blood, being left in a very debilitated condition by it, for which she was ordered stimulating diet, with wine and porter; tonic medicines also of various kinds.

She now complains of sinking sensation at the epigastrium, with pressive pain and flatulence in the left hypochondrium; tongue furred, with foul taste in the mouth, bowels generally costive, occasional attacks of frontal headache.

The absorbents of her right arm are swelled and indurated, also the glands in the axilla, the effects of having pricked her finger with a nail eighteen months ago.

Prescription—Nux Vomica, two globules of 18th dilution, followed by two globules 12th Belladonna, two globules 12th Mercurius, and two globules 30th Hepar Sulphuris, at intervals of six days between each.

May 1st. The headache and gastric symptoms are much relieved; the gland in the axilla is more swollen and painful.

Prescription—Sulphur, two globules 30th, followed by Hepar, two of 18th.

May 17th. The inflamed glands and absorbents are much better; improving also in other respects.

Prescription—Belladonna, two globules 30th, Dulcamara, two globules 30th, Calcarea, two globules 30th, at intervals of a fortnight.

July 11th. Her general health is very good; occasionally she feels a dull aching pain across the forehead in the morning. State of arm much improved.

Prescription—Belladonna, two globules 30th, Calcarea, two globules 30th.

August 10th. She suffers at times from sinking at the epigastrium, is rather low spirited.

Prescription—Ignatia, two globules 30th, Sulphur, two globules 30th.

August 30th. The affected gland in the axilla cannot be felt, feels quite relieved from the gastric symptoms.

Prescription—Mercurius, two globules 80th.

Sept. 25th. Has continued quite well, and is discharged.

Sarah H., aged 36, admitted an out-patient to the Dispensary, July 22, 1842. She is naturally of a cheerful disposition, and attributes her present affection to irregularities of diet, and mode of living, having been accustomed to tea, coffee, wine, and porter.

At present she is affected with soreness and tenderness at the left hypochondrium, and sensation of heaviness and weight at the epigastrium, insomuch, that she cannot endure the pressure of her clothes. Her tongue is furred and dry, with foul taste in the mouth. Appetite irregular, sometimes it is craving. Sense of suffocation and difficulty of breathing on going up stairs, or after any unusual exertion.

Prescription—Nux Vomica, two globules 12th, to be followed by Nux Vomica, two globules 30th.

August 6th. She writes, that she feels much improved, appetite is becoming more regular, pain in left hypochondrium much diminished.

Prescription—Calcarea, two globules 30th.

August 24th. Says she is nearly well, occasionally feels an uneasiness at the epigastrium.

Prescription—Nux Vomica, two globules 12th.

Sept. 9th. Returns her card, feeling quite well.

Prescription—China, two globules of 12th.

Mrs. P. applied for relief at the Institution, June 8th, 1844. Of a nervous temperament, rather desponding in mind. She has been fifteen years ill, and been under Allopathic treatment for a long time, without any permanent benefit.

She complains of shooting pains across her forehead, with sensation of heaviness and fulness over the orbits, especially on stooping. Her tongue is pretty clear; feeling of fulness and weight at the epigastrium after food. Shooting pains in the left hypochondrium, constipation; her pulse is natural.

Prescription—Nux Vomica, two globules 12th, to be followed by China, two globules 12th.

June 17th. The Gastric symptoms are much improved, a number of red pustules have appeared over the face, discharging a thick white matter.

Prescription—Sulphur, two globules 30th.

July 1st. Feels quite well, appetite very good, no trace of uneasiness at epigastrium or hypochondrium. Constipation removed, the pustules on the face gradually fading away.

Prescription—Sepia, two globules 30th.

July 15th—Continues quite well, and is discharged.

Charles A., aged 37, of a sallow and pale complexion, admitted to the Institution June 13, 1843. He is a workman in a white lead manufactory, and has been, till lately, in pretty good health.

He complains of giddiness and shooting pains from the forehead to the back part of head and neck, dizziness of the eyes, aching pain across the epigastrium, attended with feeling of weight and soreness after each inspiration. Appetite very bad, with sickness and vomiting; bowels costive; urine of a deep yellow colour. Suffers much at night from cramps in his thighs.

Prescription—Belladonna, two globules 30th.

June 15th. Complains of a dragging pain in the right hip, moving from thence towards the back.

Prescription—Antimonium Crudum, two globules 30th.

June 20th. Gastric symptoms much relieved, appetite not yet good. Constipation; pain in the hip is better.

Prescription—Ranunculus Sceleratus, one globule 30th.

June 27th. He has no pain at all; feels himself quite well, except being low spirited.

Prescription—Nux Vomica, two globules 30th.

July 3rd. Considers himself quite well, and is discharged.

THE EAST VERSUS THE WEST.*

We have lately had many communications addressed to us on the subject of Homœopathy, and the practice of globular medicines and infinitesimal dosing, as it is called, but we refrained from using them, as we could not well understand the drift of the senders, and thought they were either deluded enthusiasts or ignorant charlatans. We have, however, altered our opinion somewhat on the matter, though not Homœopaths either from conviction or practice as yet, and our reasons for listening to the new doctrines are as follow:—Firstly, we have had a series of pamphlets and periodicals handed to us for examination and perusal, which relate to this system of medical practice; and secondly, and more forcibly, we have watched attentively for a considerable time the system of persecution and downery that has been organized at home against the practitioners engaged either as amateurs or as qualified medical men in its spread and dissemination. The perusal of the former has much amused and pleased us, and the consideration of the latter has gradually fixed our attention more and more, until at length it has engaged our sympathy and commanded inquiry. Wherever persecution begins, a sense of right ends on the part of its promoters and abettors, and the mind of an educated person is led to suspect that that person, or body of men, or science, which

* From the "Morning Chronicle" of Calcutta.

it is endeavoured to hunt down, is formidable by truth, a conscientious advocacy of right and reason, and a superiority over the worn-out deceptions of the pack who are hunting down their victim, and endeavouring to cover him with ignominy or annihilate him by falsehood, misrepresentation, and persecution. All these are now at work in England, and to what point? Not to protect the public from empirics, men of bad reputation or broken down in trade, trying to support themselves by delusion and chicanery, but against regularly educated men of the highest grade of qualification, universally respected, and for years distinguished in the medical profession, who, throwing aside the shackles of education and prejudice, have been bold enough to adopt and practice the Homœopathic system of medicine, giving up, in many instances, large practices and great emoluments, for what they conscientiously believe to be a better system of medicine, more suited to reason, truth, and experience, and the human frame. There can be no doubt that there is a strong and valuable deposit of truth at the bottom of the system of persecution that has been adopted towards these men, conscientiously giving up what they have been educated to look upon as infallible and confirmed in its truth by the practice of ages, and still more conscientiously giving up the large emoluments and high position to which its practice had introduced them.

The perusal of the homœopathic journals above alluded to has awakened in us a lively conviction of the great value of the system of medical practice of which they are the mouthpieces; if not to the extent its most sanguine admirers and practitioners would go, at least so far as to make us wish to see these matters calmly discussed, without abuse, prejudice, or violent language, which it strikes us have in the present instance been all on the side of the old-system gentlemen. People in the medical profession are, it seems, beginning to think, and the public at large are beginning to feel and believe, that the old system, and the present system, of dosing human beings with enormous quantities of nauseous and noxious drugs, is a barbarous and a vicious one, and we agree with them, and are certain that, if the practice and study of homœopathy should be productive of no other beneficial result, they will at any rate modify the disgusting, hurtful, and savage practice which, as we have said above, is most painful to the patient, sometimes utterly ruinous to the constitution, and not very creditable, even in the most successful cases, as they are called, to the medical practitioner. The expenditure of drugs to an enormous amount, both in value and quantity, has killed many, has very seldom saved any, and must as a system die out, giving way to partial homœopathy, or an entire adoption of that system, if its enemies should persecute it well, and so cause a quicker appreciation of its value in the public mind, than would have been established for a long time, had it been treated with the indulgence which is generally the fate of visionary schemes and theories, devoid of truth, and built on a shaky foundation.

It will perhaps be said that the publications to which we have above alluded, are so many impositions, and full of false cases and reports. We don't think so. Their contents are apparently as true as the pages of their rivals and traducers, and they are temperate, calm, and devoid of abuse and ill words, which the others are not; and hence another reason for suspecting that the right is on the side of those who believe themselves best in the contest, and show that they can afford to be good humoured and calm.

It may be said that the homœopathic system of medicine is not suited to this country and tropical diseases. This is nonsense. If a system of medicine be founded on truth and reason, it is suited to all climates, countries and seasons; if not, it is suited to none, and cannot be upheld by its antiquity, wide prevalence, or its powers of persecution, and its readiness to have recourse to them. Certainly, the fine old English system of medicine has been doing wonders for the undertakers in Calcutta of late, and has frightened many into an acquaintance with homœopathy, which they never before thought of cultivating, and which has ended in their being entirely convinced of its truth and superiority.

MANCHESTER

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL & DISPENSARY.

At a large and influential meeting of the subscribers and friends of the above Institution, held in the Town Hall, King street, Manchester, April 21, 1852, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; his Worship the Mayor of Manchester in the chair:

It was moved by the Rev. Richard Durnford, rector of Middleton; seconded by Salis Schwabe, Esq. :—

1. That the report now read be adopted and printed.

Moved by the Rev. Canon Slade, of Bolton; seconded by W. F. Hoyland, Esq. :—

2. That this meeting, taking into consideration the confidence placed in this institution by the poor of Manchester and the surrounding neighbourhood, for whose benefit it was established, feel it to be their duty to give it their best support and encouragement.

Moved by Joseph Adshead, Esq.; seconded by Henry Dixon, Esq. :—

3. That, as the amount of funds necessary for the support of this institution can be but very partially raised from among the patients, and this being the only medical institution in Manchester in which the self-supporting principle is adopted, this meeting is of opinion that it has strong claims on the public, on the ground of its benevolence; and it is to be hoped that from this time the contributions of the public will be such as will enable the committee to receive patients into the hospital at 2s. 6d. each person per week.

Moved by Joshua Knowles, Esq., J.P.; seconded by the Rev. Wm. Burchell, of Rochdale :—

4. That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the committee and honorary medical officers for their strenuous exertions to promote the welfare of this institution, at the expense of so much valuable time and personal inconvenience.

Moved by the Rev. Richard Fletcher; seconded by H. P. Ree, Esq. :—

5. That the following gentlemen be appointed the officers for the ensuing year :—

PATRONS—The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton; The Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere.

TREASURER—Salis Schwabe, Esq.

SECRETARY—Mr. John Taylor.

COMMITTEE—Mr. Joseph Adshead, Chairman

Mr. William Armitage	Mr. W. F. Hoyland	Rev. C. F. Smith
Mr. James Brydon	Mr. W. R. Johnson	Mr. James Sigismund Stern
Mr. H. Dixon	Mr. G. Robinson	Mr. James Thompson
Rev. J. Gwyther	Mr. Josiah Roberts	Mr. Henry Waterhouse
Mr. Nicholas Heald	Mr. W. H. Rickards	Mr. Edwin Waters.

HOUSE STEWARDS—Mr. James Brydon; Mr. Henry Dixon; Mr. Edwin Waters.

PHYSICIAN—Robert Walker, Esq., M.D.

SURGEON—Edward Phillips, Esq.

Dispensary Physician—J. M'Dowall, Esq., M.D.

House Surgeon—A. C. Pope Esq., M.D

CHEMIST—Mr. H. Turner.

MATRON—Mrs. Hackette.

BANKERS—The Manchester and Salford Bank.

Moved by Joseph Heron, Esq., town clerk; seconded by James Thompson, Esq. :—

6. That the foregoing resolutions be duly advertised in the Manchester papers, and **Homeopathic Times**.

The Mayor of Manchester having left the chair, it was taken by Sir J. Potter, Knt.

Moved by Salis Schwabe, Esq., seconded by Rev. Richard Durnford :—

That the best thanks of this meeting be given to his Worship the Mayor of Manchester, for his able conduct in the chair,
JOHN POTTER.

Printed by THOMAS PHILLIPS, at his Office, situate in SHEEP STREET, in the Parish of ST. SEPULCHRE, in the Town of NORTHAMPTON, in the County of NORTHAMPTON, and Published by ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 18. { MAY 15, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.	PAGE.
THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL	267
LETTER TO THE EDITOR	277
REPORT OF THE TORQUAY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY	280

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to defer several articles in consequence of the length of the report of the Hahnemann hospital festival.

E. V. N.'s communications shall appear in our next.

Communications acknowledged from "J. T., Torquay;" "Dr. Massey, Worcester." The Manchester Lecture on "The Homœopathic Delusion" in our next."

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

Just Published, Price 12s. 6d.

SPINAL CURVATURE: ITS THEORY, ITS CURE.

ILLUSTRATED BY CASES AND COLOURED PLATES.

By GEORGE N. EPPS, Surgeon to Harrison's Spinal Institution, etc., etc.

"This is a most interesting book, concerning a truly important subject, which appertains to the physical comfort and well-being of a large proportion of human beings..... A careful examination of the explanatory plates, which accompany the author's text, will throw full light upon the connexion existing between several serious affections and spinal 'sub-luxation.'"—*Homœopathic Times*, Aug. 24, 1850.

"This work will tend much to render the only scientific method of cure for Spinal Curvature more generally known and more frequently acted upon.—It is a clear and well-written book."—*The Monthly Journal of Homœopathy*.

Sherwood & Co., 23, Paternoster Row; Bailliere, 219, Regent Street; and by order through any Bookseller.

Just Published, pp. 614, Price 7s. 6d., The

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN.

BY J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by JOHN EPPS, M.D.; with an added part, on the Treatment of Accidents, by G. N. EPPS, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood, by H. D. LINTON.

"The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon Homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized."—*Nonconformist*.

James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad Street, City. Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Clifton, Parade, Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.
 LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
 RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.
 MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

ALFRED ALLSHORN,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST, 2, FARGATE STREET, SHEFFIELD,

(Many years with Mr. Headland, of London),

Prepares all the Homœopathic remedies, in the form of globules, tinctures, and triturations.

A. A. having had many years' experience in the preparation of these medicines, refers to the success which has uniformly attended their use, as the best guarantee for their purity. Homœopathic Medicine Cases in great variety; in morocco leather, rosewood, and mahogany.

Neat morocco case, containing 6 phials of medicine, 7s. 6d.; 12 do., 12s.; 18 do., 18s. 24 do., 24s.; 30 do., with Epps's Pocket Companion, 28s.

Tinctures Arnica, Rhus, and Calendula, for external use in cuts, sprains, bruises, &c.

Arnica Plaster, Cerate, and Opodeldoc.

Medicine Chests refilled.—All the Homœopathic Works supplied.

Allshorn's Homœopathic Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, TWENTY-THREE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

WASHING, TWO GUINEAS.

The situation being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE HONORABLE F. H. F. BERKELEY, ESQ., M.P.,

“Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

“I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits.

F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.”

FROM THE REV. JOHN MORISON, D.D., LL.D.,

“Trevor Square, Brompton.

“I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice.”

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 18.

MAY 15, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

THE anniversary of the establishment of this hospital, in Bloomsbury-square, for the practice and extension of a knowledge of homœopathy, was celebrated by a very elegant dinner, at the London Tavern, on Monday evening, the 10th instant.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton took the chair, in the absence of his brother, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., who was unavoidably prevented from attending by his Parliamentary duties, and was supported by Lieutenant-General Sir C. Pasley, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hawker; Sir John Kennaway, Bart.; Sir John Hall, Bart.; Brigadier-General G. Frith, H.E.I.C.S.; Mr. C. P. Leslie, M.P.; Mr. J. More Molyneux, Rev. C. Kennaway, Mr. Wm. Leaf, Mr. C. A. Monck, Mr. Pasley, and about 120 other friends of the charity.

On the removal of the cloth,

The noble CHAIRMAN, in proposing the first toast, "The Health of the Queen," said he was sure that it needed no observations from him to insure its cordial reception; but her Majesty's life, either by the practice of allopathy or homœopathy, might be preserved for very many years yet to come. (Cheers.)

The health of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family, having been drank,

The CHAIRMAN gave the "Army and Navy," combining with it the name of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Pasley.

Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES PASLEY rose and returned thanks, and stated that, in his younger days, he had had some little love for the excitement of the tented field, and as a great deal had of late been said about the national defences, he might be allowed to express an opinion that the army would, as ever, be found most steadfast and ready in the performance of their duties, though he hardly conceived that the army was sufficiently strong. He might also say for the navy, that the spirit which animated them in the days of Nelson still prevails—though he did not think that most important branch of her Majesty's service was sufficiently strong, either in ships, seamen, or marines. He considered the prevailing system of paying off the crews of ships when they came into port most pernicious, and that they ought to form and support a national standing navy, in the same way as they supported a national army. As it now was, they trained men to novel gunnery, and just as they were perfect, turned them adrift to look for employment from France, Russia, America,

or any other country that chose to avail itself of their services. A militia was a highly valuable body, but in the late war it was found that the privilege of volunteering into it injured enlistment for the army. He also thought that a volunteer force, altogether independent of the army, might prove valuable for national defence, and that its formation ought to be encouraged by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN said that the next toast which he had to propose was one which in that room would be sure to be cordially received—it being “Prosperity to the Hahnemann Hospital.” (Loud cheers.) He was quite aware that, in order to do justice to the toast, he ought to have made himself acquainted with the position and statistics of the hospital; but, unfortunately, only having been unexpectedly called upon to take the chair upon that festive occasion, he had not been enabled to do so. He would, therefore, ask their pardon for any shortcomings in his address. A great many years since, his attention was strongly called to the principles and practice of the homœopathic system, and he could assure them that experience of its results had only strengthened his conviction of the truth of the principles on which it was founded. (Cheers.) He thought he might speak with some authority on the subject, as he had formerly taken a great interest in the practice of surgery, and walked the hospitals of London and Manchester for ten years. (Cheers.) He found that the system was making great progress throughout the country, and an honoured friend of his informed him that, at Manchester, the dispensary was already self-supporting, there having been last year between 4,000 and 5,000 patients—indeed, he almost regretted that the system was making so much progress in that town, in consequence of the injury it must do to the practitioners of the old system. (Cheers and laughter.) He had had great opportunities of seeing the effects of the system amongst the higher classes; but what he most admired in the system was, that it was beneficial to the middle and lower classes. (Cheers.) Formerly, if the rich were afflicted with a disease that was obstinate or deemed incurable, they could go across the seas—to the south of France, or the baths of Hamburg, for the benefit of their health, but those who had to work for their living could not do so; but now, by the new system, they might be relieved at their own homes and have all the advantages enjoyed by the rich. (Cheers.) In promoting a knowledge of homœopathy, as in everything else, much was to be done by individual exertion; and he wished he could stimulate the gentlemen present to greater exertion in favour of the hospital. (Cheers.) The hospital owed much to the exertion of a few gentlemen, and he hoped they would excuse him if he mentioned one gentleman, whose example he wished them to follow, he alluded to their friend, Dr. Epps. (Cheers.) That gentleman had already procured subscriptions amounting to upwards of 300*l.* for the hospital, and had promised a donation of 100*l.* annually until the amount he raised was 1,000*l.* (Cheers.) He was sure he need not detain them longer in asking them to drink the toast he had proposed, but he could not sit down without informing them, that the committee had received a letter from his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, expressing his earnest sympathy with their views—(cheers)—and his regret that he could not attend that festival. He would not have said anything further in proposing the toast of the Hahnemann Hospital, had he not been aware that some persons objected to it, because

there were two hospitals for the practice of Homœopathy. Now, he could assure those persons that, though some differences had existed between them, the rivalry was most friendly, and that if they subscribed to either of those hospitals, they would be promoting the interests of the other by aiding in the extension of a knowledge of homœopathy. (Cheers.) He hoped that from day to day the feeling of rivalry or asperity between them would be ameliorated, and that a cordial union would take place between the two institutions---and he could assure them that, so far as he was concerned, no personal efforts should be spared to bring about so desirable a result. (Cheers.) He urged all present to forward the institution to the utmost of their power, so as to give to the world an opportunity of testing the merits of the system (cheers,) as the great object of every society of that description, of every philanthropic mind, must be to ameliorate the sufferings of mankind, no matter whether that was best to be effected by allopathy or homœopathy. He would not detain them longer, but again urging them to use their utmost exertions to support the institution, he would propose to them, "Prosperity to the Hahnemann Hospital." (Cheers.)

Mr. C. P. LESLIE, M.P., had been entrusted with a toast which he had great pleasure in proposing, though he felt he could not do that justice to it he could wish. He was satisfied of the truth of the principles on which their hospital was started, and of the value such an institution must prove to society. In proposing the toast he was about to submit to them, he might mention a fact which the noble earl in the chair had omitted, viz., that the Duke of Hamilton had enclosed in his letter a donation of 10%. (Cheers.) He felt assured that homœopathy must progress, though, like all great discoveries, it was for a time opposed; and he, therefore, had great pleasure in proposing to them the health of the Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton, the Chevalier Bunsen, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the other patrons of the hospital. (Cheers.)

The Earl of WILTON having briefly returned thanks,

Sir JOHN KENNAWAY rose to propose "Success to Homœopathy." He had, in the absence of their noble President (Lord Robert Grosvenor), a short time since, taken the chair at a meeting of the society—certainly not of so festive a description as the one they were then enjoying; and when he did so, he expected that he might see some slight notice of their proceedings in the newspapers, but he never expected the result that followed—he did not expect to see their meeting made the subject of an article by the editor of a paper which was feared and respected both at home and abroad—*Punch*. (Hear, hear.) Of this he was quite sure, that homœopathy had withstood, and would withstand any test that could be brought against it. (Cheers.) It had often been said that the best test of truth was ridicule; and having stood every other test, was, perhaps, the reason why the article in *Punch* was written, to see whether they could stand the last and greatest test. (Cheers.) Wherever the system had been tried—in whatever part of the country its practitioners had established themselves, homœopathy had made, and was continuing to make, great and sure progress—and in spite of ridicule, or any other test that could be brought against it, it would continue to do so. It used to be said *Magna est veritas et prevalibit*, but with this system it might be truly said, *Parva est veritas et prevalibit*. (Cheers and

laughter.) They might rely upon it that, within a few years, the truth of homœopathy would be generally acknowledged; and, as there were always persons looking out for an opening by which their children might obtain a livelihood, he would advise them to bring up their sons to a knowledge of homœopathy, to be prepared for the time when there would be sure to be a great demand for its professors. (Cheers.) He would conclude by proposing his toast, "Success to Homœopathy." (Cheers.)

The toast having been duly honoured,

Dr. Epps rose and said—My lords and gentlemen, the sentiment which I have to propose is one to which the heart of every one present will feel a response—it is "the Memory of Hahnemann." If anything has its pleasures, it is memory. No mean poet has sung those pleasures, and his song is worthy of the subject. Memory is impression recorded on brain tissue, thence transferred to the mind's tablet, awakable at will, or at least by the appropriate associations of stimulus. To make memory durable requires either intensity or repetition of impression. Memories of certain things and objects are, from this latter cause, almost lifelong. Who does not, at every period of his age, remember with intense delight, a mother's love; and why is that so impressed but from this, that the impressions made by her love were continual repetitions of affection from childhood's earliest dawn to manhood or womanhood's fullest development? Who does not like to be remembered? Even the lowest, because most degraded, delight in being remembered. What have men done to gain this memory? Men have sought

"the bubble reputation
E'en from the cannon's mouth."

To be remembered has cheered thousands in some of the most arduous undertakings; and though it may be the lot of few to have the honour of having their names before a nation's eye, and still fewer to have their memories recorded on a nation's heart, still such memories do exist, and where they do exist, the existence will be found identified with the conjunction of some great deed or some great truth with the names remembered. Hence it is, that though men in all ages have combined to raise the warrior to the highest dignities, and though in the present day titles, and peerages, and pensions, are awarded to the successful appliers of physical force, and rarely if ever to the giants of moral and scientific power; yet, in spite of all the efforts to give perpetuity to the memory of the former, it will be found that the names that float uppermost on the stream of human thought are the men whom time has strung on his bead-roll—those who have conjoined themselves with a great truth. The great Napoleon acknowledged that, in a century hence, all that he would occupy would be about ten pages in the world's history. Even our Nelson will depend for the memory of his name more on the sentiment that he put forth on the day of his last battle, "England expects every man to do his duty," than on the battles which he won. Euclid, who discovered the laws of force and proportion, has a memory among mankind far more extensive than Alexander the Great, and the memory of Alexander the Great has most of its permanence dependent upon his occasional recognition of moral truth and virtue. Look at our Newton—the memory

of him is tied to the law of gravitation. Look at Galileo—the memory of him is adjoined to the fact of the earth's motion. Look at Harvey—the memory of him is conjoined with the law which regulates the circulation of the blood. Look at Jenner—the memory of him is associated with the law of the vaccine as a protection against small-pox. Look at Davy—the memory of him is inseparably united with the discovery of the elements of the alkaline bodies. Look at Faraday—the memory of him will be for ever made to float in connection with the laws of Magnetic power. So with all the great and illustrious. Is there any other name that is worthy of being remembered in connection with the discovery of a law of the Creator? There is one, and you will recognise it as one that holds a place in your memory—it is the "Memory of Hahnemann." This name is immortal. This name has connected with it a power of impression on the mind's tablet that will augment every day, every year, every century; this has, in its connection with the law *similia similibus curantur*, the power of conjoining itself with every sufferer from disease. On what millions of minds has already this name been engraved by use, experienced in connection with the law discovered on the removal of disease. How many millions have still to have the same recorded in connection with deliverance from sufferings. How many a working man is to be restored to his toil, and to usefulness to his family, by the application of this law. Indeed, with the exception of him who

"In those holy fields,
O'er whose acres walked those blessed feet,
Which, eighteen hundred years ago, were nailed
For our advantage on the bitter cross,"

I know no one of all the treaders on the earth's surface who can compare with Hahnemann. He suffered that others might be relieved from suffering; he experimented on himself that others might be saved by the experiments; he endured pains that others might be delivered from pain. Hahnemann, in relation to the diffusion of the law in reference to the action of medicines, could say, at the conclusion of a well-fought struggle, lasting from the age of thirty to eighty-eight years, a fight which he carried on unremittingly and with unflinching honesty of purpose, what the most profound logician of antiquity, the illustrious Paul, said in reference to the struggle in which he engaged in relation to the truth in reference to man's moral and future well-being, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith;" and similar to the great humility of the apostle of moral salvation, expressed in the glorious language—"By the grace of God I am what I am: and His grace which was bestowed upon me was not in vain; but I laboured more abundantly than they all: yet not I, but the grace of God, which was with me:" was the humble reply of the great apostle of physical deliverance (Hahnemann), who, on his death-bed, thus expressed himself, in reply to his wife, when she said "Providence owes you a mitigation of your sufferings, since, in your life, you have alleviated the sufferings of so many, and yourself endured so much." "Me," replied the dying sage, "why, then, me? Each man here below works as God gives him strength, and meets with a greater or less reward at the judgment-seat of man, but he can claim no reward at the judgment-seat of God. God owes me nothing,

but I owe God much, yea, all." The honourable gentleman having alluded to the fact that a daughter of Hahnemann being present at the meeting, and that the grandson of that learned person was the first pupil to enter their school of Homœopathy in Bloomsbury-square, concluded with proposing "The memory of Hahnemann."

The toast having been drunk in solemn silence.

The Earl of Wilton apologised for being compelled to leave the meeting, and resign the chair to his friend Sir Charles Pasley; at the same time announcing that the subscriptions of the evening amounted to upwards of £1,000.

Sir Charles Pasley having taken the chair,

Dr. Madden rose and said, gentlemen—It frequently happens that two opposite conditions are productive of similar results, and perhaps never more frequently than in speechmaking; for when one has too much to say, he is just as likely to be unable to speak, as when he has positively nothing to say at all. If, therefore, I fail in this, my present attempt, to fix the attention of my audience, I hope you will distinctly understand that it is from no lack of materials wherewith to occupy your time, but for the very abundance of my thoughts which so clamorously demand utterance, that my greatest difficulty will consist in reducing them to order and precision. It is, my lord, most cheering to think, that we have now got a *native school of homœopathy*; and our hearts swell at the thought of the magnitude and importance of the task which the lecturers in that school must undertake, and our hopes beat high at the prospect of the good which they may become instrumental in effecting. Gentlemen, you who have anxiously watched the progress of our beloved cause for many years past, and have seen her outriding the storms which have beat against her little bark—you who have often smiled at the furious, but futile efforts of her opponents to put her down, must look with cheerful and hopeful eyes at the budding promises of our new school, and you must feel very desirous that it should make a good impression, and should succeed in all respects. Our present position, my lord, is a very interesting and important one; a spirit of inquiry has gone forth, and old Dame Medicine cannot check it. The Esculapian cock has crowed most loudly during the past year; yet the Hahnemann bantling has not been frightened away. It is an old and familiar saying, that a man seldom cries out unless you hurt him, and if so let us pity the sorrows of that poor old man, Allopathy, for he has really cried out so loudly and bitterly for some time past that I much fear he has been roughly dealt with. It is very sad to think that philosophy, knowledge, science, art, wisdom, and wit will not rest content with what our fathers and grandfathers knew. It is a melancholy sight to watch the effects of steam and machinery, and the electric telegraph, and all those new fangled things, and to think that what took many days to accomplish in our early childhood, can now be done in the twinkling of an eye. I say all this is very melancholy, because it shows such thorough disrespect on the part of the neophytes of the present day for the glorious and time-honoured ways of their seniors. And then, to think that not only people can travel without mail-coaches, and can send messages without special couriers, but that they should now presume to get cured of their diseases without blue pills and black

draughts is really past endurance; and yet, when carefully examined, the objections brought against us resolve themselves into nothing more. They cannot deny that persons recover under our care, but they abuse and bully them for having the audacity to do so. They laugh at our medicines, and speak of do-nothing treatment, yet they will not give their own patients the benefit of such *fa niente*s. They will unhesitatingly tell a patient that a cure in his case is impossible, and yet if homœopathy rescue the victim, they will coolly tell him that there was really nothing the matter, and his recovery was just what was to be expected. But, gentlemen, I must go to the school, and say something about it. It appears that we have not only learnt something new and valuable ourselves, but we desire to teach others also; and in proposing success to the school of homœopathy, I would like to say a few words regarding some of the advantages which I hope will result from its establishment. In the first place, I trust it will tend to dissipate the contracted notions current among so many even of our friends respecting our glorious reform. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have often felt grieved to find how commonly our friends, and how constantly our enemies, indissolubly associate homœopathy with infinitesimal doses. No doubt, if you look into books of defence and controversy, you will find the disconnection of the two very broadly stated, but in common parlance even our friends persist in speaking of quite a homœopathic quantity of this, that or the other, while our enemies stigmatise us with the name of *globulist*. (Laughter.) I hope, gentlemen, our lecturers will be very clear upon this point, and that they will rescue us from the imputation of being traitors to our cause, if we presume to give an appreciable quantity of medicine. This may seem a trifle, but it is far otherwise, for I have known allopathic prescriptions spoken of as quite homœopathic, because the dose was unusually small, and I heard some in our profession, who are worthy of the highest respect, stigmatised as very suspicious colleagues, because they do not limit their prescriptions to globules and diluted tinctures. (Cheers.) Again, I hope the school will let the profession see that we understand diagnosis, and are not in the habit of misnaming diseases, and magnifying trifles, for the sake of reaping spurious credit. Gentlemen, I can assure you that, for once that I have to tell a patient that their former doctor thought too lightly of their ailments, I have twenty times to assure them of the non-existence of the enlarged livers, affections of the spine, inflammations of the bowels, and other dreadful bugbears by which their allopathic attendants have been terrifying them. (Cheers and laughter.)

Again, I hope our lecturers will encourage their students to attend more to the internal development of our science than to the outward spread of our practice. It is all very well to try and extend the knowledge of the advantages of homœopathy; but it is truer and deeper wisdom to strive to add to these advantages, and thus render them more convincing and self-evident. Once more, I would have it pointed out to our students that, almost without exception, every advancing step which medical treatment has made within the last half century has been an advance towards homœopathy—(cheers)—indeed, so much so, that some of the best and most approved methods of treatment in the present day owe their success more or less completely to their approximation to the law of similars. Of this approximation of old physic

towards homœopathy, I may give one instance out of many which will be the more interesting, as it refers to no less a person than Sir B. Brodie. I have no doubt that most persons here present are aware that Sir Benjamin is celebrated for his treatment of affections of the joints and spine. Well, during thirty years of his practice, Sir Benjamin recommended bleeding, leeches, cupping, purging, salivation, blisters, setons, and cauterisms; but in the last edition of his work in 1850, he tells us that "a more enlarged experience has satisfied him that, in the very great majority of instances, this painful and loathsome treatment is not only not useful, but actually injurious, and that he has ceased to torment his patients, and is convinced that the change has been attended with the happiest results." (Cheers.) This is certainly a step in the right direction, but will be no small blessing to the community, if our School of Homœopathy shall teach young surgeons to adopt, from the very first, a mode of treatment more mild, and still more effectual, than that to which Sir Benjamin has brought himself through thirty years of bloodshed and torture, to those who left themselves to his tender mercies. A certain Mr. Alexander Somers, in a high-flown rhapsody against the homœopathic delusion delivered to the inhabitants of Manchester the other day, winds up with the following big and boastful words:—"Theories, if unsustained by reason, and unsupported by facts, withered and passed away in the sunlight of truth, like the too luxuriating flowers of tropical climates, while the progress of science resembled the growth of an oak, which though slow in arriving at maturity, bloomed fresh and beautiful above the mouldering relics of a thousand springs. Such a science was that of medicine, of all sciences the most beautiful and the most ancient. From small beginnings, it had through every age made constant progress, and would, for the benefit of the whole human race, without undergoing fundamental change, progress with man's progression to the end of time." Now, my lord, a simile, to be a good one, must bear a little carrying out, and I should like Mr. Somers to tell me if this old oak has not become rather rotten at heart, seeing that Sir Benjamin Brodie, and numerous other master minds, who have cut deepest into the very heart of the science, have ended in abjuring the very plans of treatment which have for centuries held the highest place in the esteem of the profession. In one way, certainly, the science of medicine resembles the oak, and other deciduous trees; there are very often buds of promise, and young leaves which look very like an approach to some grand improvement, but, alas for disappointed hopes, in a very short time these new leaves become sere and yellow, and then fall down and leave the poor old trunk bare and exposed to the pitiless wintry blast. Gentlemen, homœopathy is ever green and ever growing, and it is my earnest hope that this young offshoot of ours---this new school of medicine will prove a vigorous sucker, and grow apace, and ere long peer with or overtop the many schools of medicine with which this large metropolis abounds. (Cheers.) I have great pleasure in proposing as a toast, "Success to the Homœopathic School." (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm, and acknowledged by Drs. Dudgeon and Curie.

"The Medical Council and Staff," The Metropolitan and provincial practitioners of Great Britain," and a variety of other appropriate toasts having been drunk, including the health of the chairman, the company separated shortly after eleven o'clock, the subscriptions of the evening amounting to 1,016*l*.

Mr. Higgs officiated as toastmaster, and the musical arrangements combined the talents of Miss Williams, Mrs. Endersohn, Messrs. Ransford, W. Ransford, F. Bodda, Holmes, &c.

THE Annual General Meeting of the subscribers took place at the Hospital, 31 Bloomsbury Square, London, on Friday, April 2nd, 1852. The Lord Grosvenor M P., took the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read. The Honorary Secretary then read the following report:—

The Board of Management, in making their second Annual Report to the subscribers of the Hahnemann Hospital, are pleased to have it in their power to refer to the statistics of the hospital.

From the following summary of the statistics, it will be seen that upwards of

6047 patients have, since the commencement, been partakers of the benefits of the hospital treatment, which it is to be hoped will be still further extended.

Total number of patients from commencement	6047	
Out-patients from 16th March, 1851, to 16th March, 1852	3966	
In-patients from 16th March, 1851, to 16th March, 1852	254	
Total	4220	
Of whom—	Out.	In.
Have been discharged, cured	1146	126
“ “ improved	1067	89
Total	2213	215
Unaltered	50	8
Under treatment	1213	25
Result unknown	931	5
Died	13	15
No account rendered	75	—
Total	4495	268
Deduct out-patients left under treatment last year	529	14
Total	3966	254

In the report of the Board to the first Annual General Meeting, adopted by the subscribers, the objects for which the hospital was founded were set forth, and the third object was there stated, viz., “to afford facilities to the medical student or inquirer, for obtaining a knowledge of the homœopathic doctrine and practice; at the bedside of the patient; by clinical lectures; and by lectures in the Hahnemann school to be attached to the hospital, on homœopathic therapeutics, and *Materia Medica*.”

The medical council, on the 4th March, 1851, resolved, “That those lectures should be forthwith commenced, and delivered at the hospital at least once a-week, and oftener if practicable;” and five clinical lectures were consequently delivered by the officers on the *rola* of March and April, 1851.

Finding that these lectures were discontinued by the succeeding Officers in *rola*, the Board of Management, from July, 1851, sought from the medical council the resumption of this important means of communicating medical knowledge, and establishing a medical school.

Being desirous, as laymen, that the whole of the matters connected with these lectures should be supervised by the medical council, the Board continued that question before the Council, and it was, from time to time, considered and much discussed by them; and, on the 22nd December, the medical council resolved, “That the Board of Management having, on various occasions, heard the opinions of the medical council, it be left to themselves to act upon their own judgment in the matter.”

In consequence of this resolution, and in pursuance of the recommendation of the medical council of 5th November, the Board of Management determined to accept the offers of Drs. Dudgeon and Epps, to deliver lectures on the general principles and practice of homœopathy, and on *Materia Medica*; and of Drs. Curie and Henriques to deliver clinical lectures.

Much earnest discussion prevailed amongst the members of the medical council in reference to the establishment of these lectures, but it was satisfactory to the Board to find that the importance of the lectures was admitted by all; yet although the differences pertained to what, in their opinion, was of comparatively minor interest, they regret that, in the warm and earnest minds of some of the medical staff, these points were deemed so important as to lead the following gentlemen to withdraw their medical services, viz., Drs. Chapman, and Chepmell, Messrs. Hands and Wilson.

However much the Board deplore these differences, they have the satisfaction of assuring the subscribers that their benevolent purposes have been well fulfilled in regard to the healing of the sick and afflicted, and to the promotion of homœopathy.

The Board cannot but express their hope that these benefits will be continued, and that by the establishment of a Medical school at the hospital, the advantages of the system may, and doubtless will, in course of time, be still more widely diffused.

The Board have now to report upon the financial condition of the hospital, which they regret does not exhibit that favourable aspect which the good effected in it should warrant.

The balance in hand on April, was	£1337	0	4
Subscriptions and Donations since received	1246	17	5
From the bazaar has been already received	480	0	0

which has yet to be increased.

And here a grateful tribute of thanks must be rendered to the Ladies' Committee by whom and through whom alone this welcome addition to the funds of the hospital has been achieved.

The expenditure for the past twelve months has been, as the board believes, managed with the strictest economy, relatively to efficiency. It amounts to £2158 1s. 7d., and leaves a balance in hand, after all liabilities are paid, of £904 19s. 2d.

In addition, there are still promised subscriptions and donations not yet received amounting to £350, which the Board hope will be, before long, remitted to them, and which have doubtless, been hitherto inadvertently deferred.

If, however the Hahnemann Hospital is to prosper, the Board can in no respect qualify the expressions in the last report with regard to the paramount necessity of an endowment fund and a capital fund, and they cannot too strongly impress upon all friends of homœopathy the urgent need of supporting an Institution which in its infancy has already effected so large an amount of good, and which, they trust, is yet destined to extend the blessings of homœopathy over a still larger field; on this subject, while warmly thanking the subscribers for the support bestowed, the Board cannot do better than re-state the concluding paragraph of their last Report, viz. :—

“ Still, without a large increase of annual subscriptions, and still more noble donations, the good work cannot prosper; wherefore the Board beg to commend the good cause to the earnest advocacy and support of every present subscriber, with a humble hope that, under the blessings of the Author of all good, this commencement of a beneficent Institution may be followed by such generous and self-denying contributions as may give it a deep and lasting foundation.”

Agreeably to Law V., the twenty-one elected members of the Board now go out of office, and it rests with the Annual General Meeting to choose the same number of non-medical subscribers to be of the Board for the year ensuing.

The Board having availed themselves of the proffered services, *pro tempore*, of Mr. J. J. G. Wilkinson, desire to recommend him for election as one of the Medical Officers of the hospital.

In conclusion, the Board consider that the warmest thanks of the subscribers are eminently due to the members of the present medical staff of the hospital, as well as to the members who have retired, for their valuable and effective services; the gratifying results of which have been displayed in the daily increase in the number of patients, who have thronged to avail themselves of the assistance so ably and liberally rendered.

To the noble President the thanks of the subscribers are also especially due, for his unwearied attention to the interests of the hospital, and to the promotion of the cause which the establishment of the hospital, it is hoped, will for ever sustain.

It was moved by PHILIP SANDOZ, Esq., seconded by G. H. FLETCHER, Esq., and passed in the affirmative, “ That the report now read be received, and be printed and circulated under the direction of the Board of Management.”

It was moved by F. SANDOZ, Esq., seconded by W. A. CASE, Esq., and passed in the affirmative, "That J. J. G. Wilkinson, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., be one of the Medical Officers of the Hahnemann hospital."

The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Board of Management for the year ensuing:—

W. H. Ashurst, Esq.	Thomas Higgs, Esq.	W. Stephenson, Esq.
W. T. Berger, Esq.	T. H. Johnston, Esq.	S. Sugden, Esq.
W. A. Case, Esq.	C. P. Leslie, Esq., M.P.	A. Templeton, Esq.
J. M. Douglas, Esq.	John Miller, Esq.	Major Tyndale
G. H. Fletcher, Esq.	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles	W. Warne, Esq.
John Fowler, Esq.	Pasley, K.C.B.	C. Wilkinson, Esq.
Jos. Glover, Esq.	F. Sandoz, Esq.	S. Wilson, Esq., Ald.
S. Hanson, Esq.		

The thanks of the meeting having been voted to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Warne,

It was moved by the Hon. A. H. MORETON, and seconded by A. P. PHELPS, Esq., "That the formal appointment of clinical lecturers by the Board of Management be not approved."

This motion was put, and negatived by a large majority.

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the noble President, when his lordship addressed the meeting, and the meeting then separated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

SIR,—The following interesting sketch of the late Vincent Priessnitz, of Gräfenberg, in Austrian Silesia, having appeared in one of our leading journals, it occurred to me that its introduction in your next number of "THE RECORD" might prove a matter of interest to many of your readers.

Having myself pursued the water cure at the hydropathic establishment at Gräfenberg and witnessed many surprising cures effected by this extraordinary man, I feel a peculiar interest in bearing my testimony to the value of this method of treatment, when judiciously pursued.

To a reflective and observing mind, nothing could be more interesting than to watch the daily arrivals and departures of invalids from all quarters of the globe, in this wild retreat among the mountains. Here one was accustomed to see persons of the most opposite habits and manners, speaking diverse languages, yet all working socially together for one great object; that of restoration to health.

The following description of his sojourn at Gräfenberg is from the pen of a distinguished American physician who was cured by Priessnitz of a long standing malady, and is now practising hydropathically, at Milledgeville, in America.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. F. LAURIE, M.D.

Dunstable, April 24, 1852.

Few continental names of late years have made more noise than that of the High Priest of hydropathy at Gräfenberg. That ingenious and successful peasant has succeeded to achieve for himself an extended celebrity, and probably a deathless fame. The means of restoring health to multitudes, and, there is reason to believe, preserving many valuable lives, he himself at a comparatively early age has sunk into the grave. In this country scarcely anything is known of him beyond his great name; but our American brethren, who frequently do that for Europe which the pens of Europe ought to do, have embalmed the facts of his history in the following, which, we doubt not, will be read with interest by many of our readers:—At the age of sixteen years, Priessnitz embarked upon the stormy ocean of an eventful life, and, like Newton, entered upon the unexplored regions of a new science. His mind would seem to have been endowed with intuition: while the masters were disputing about the utility of mercury and the use of the lancet, we find him at once exposing the hidden mysteries of nature, and consulting her aid in the sick

room. While these were picking pebbles along the perverted shores of the great ocean of medical science, he was travelling unassisted up the high precipice of philosophical research, whose imperfectly explored depths and towering heights seemed to frown upon him at every step, but could not intimidate him. Our object, however, is not to pass a eulogium upon Priessnitz, but to bear testimony to the profound admiration we entertain for his memory. We will recur to a few prominent features of the life and actions of this truly great man.

It is now nearly fifteen years since the writer, in his own proper person, experienced the efficacy of hydropathic treatment, and witnessed its extraordinary effects upon others. The writer felt a strange desire during a residence of four years at Gräfenberg, to obtain from Priessnitz not only a correct history of his discoveries, but also a sketch of himself and family.

Vincent Priessnitz was the youngest son of six children, and was born on the fourth of October, 1799, at Gräfenberg, in Austrian Silesia—the family residence of his forefathers, as long before the country was converted to Christianity, as from that day to the present. In right of the laws whereby the real estate is entailed upon the youngest son, Priessnitz, by the death of his father in 1838, became possessed of the estates of his ancestors. He received a good education at the school of Freiwaldun, a town containing three or four thousand inhabitants, about a mile and a half from Gräfenberg.

His only brother is a distinguished minister of the gospel, and is now at the head of one of the principal cathedrals in Austria.

From his youth he was endowed with a philosophic mind, at once capable of recognizing truth and aiding its development. At the age of thirteen years, we find him performing an extraordinary surgical cure upon his own person; and at the age of sixteen years, we again find him rising from the bed of affliction; after his professional advisers had pronounced his case beyond the aid of medical skill, and heroically directing the application of his own immortal remedies. Soon the parts were healing, and the organs that were lacerated and pronounced beyond human aid, were being restored to their proper tone. This extraordinary cure, and the simplicity of the agent by which it was produced, and that by a mere stripling, evinced such boldness and fortitude as commanded the admiration of all who heard of it. From this time the mind of our youthful philosopher was directed to the curative power of fresh water. He felt that he had entered upon a mighty field of discovery, and he was resolved to explore its extent. He was sent for, far and wide, to attend to the most doubtful cases, where disease and death were striding past the allopathic doctors. His success was unparalleled. It was then said, that he possessed supernatural powers to effect his cures. After his reputation became extended in his own country, and his discoveries were accumulating into a pyramid of science, the allopathic schools were not slow to perceive the tendency of these discoveries to the overthrow of their own improgressive systems.

As early as 1821, his fame had spread all over Europe, and patients of rank travelled thousands of miles for the sake of consulting the revered author of this extraordinary system, and proclaimed on their return home, the miraculous cures perfected by this extraordinary man.

This was too much for the allopathic school to endure, and the shafts of persecution were levelled at the devoted head of our youthful philosopher. The three practising physicians of the district, Dr. Detrich, and two brothers of the name of Gunther, formed the nucleus of a plot to destroy him. They attempted to prove that these numerous and extraordinary cures could not be effected, without the aid of drugs in conjunction with water. Could such a fact have been established, the overthrow of this illustrious man had been certain; for in no country are the laws against quackery more stringent than in Austria.

For thirteen years did those men evoke the strong arm of the law, in order to crush in its infancy the truthfulness of this new system. Indictment after indictment was preferred, and acquittal after acquittal followed. Nor did they stop here;

these men appealed to the church, and the bells rung to drive away the evil spirits; for they said it was by witchcraft that he effected those miraculous cures.

At this stage of their proceedings, the attention of the government was attracted to it. The emperor Francis appointed a medical and surgical commission to go to Gräfenberg, and investigate the utility of the new system; and, after a full and thorough investigation, this commission reported the happy results emanating from it. So convincing and strong were the facts presented to the commission, and so truthfully did they present them to the government, that he was not only allowed to practise his system, but he was authorized to give certificates to army and naval officers. Nay, more, the government did not stop here; being fearful for the safety of the life of this extraordinary man, lest the assassin's dagger should be raised to destroy him, a strong military force was sent to protect his person and his establishment. He was now raised not only to an equality with his persecutors by the laws of his country, but far above them in all things noble, elevated, and great. Thus terminated in disaster, after thirteen years of persecution, the attempts to destroy the new system.

Priessnitz was married in the year 1828 to Sophia Priessnitz, a distant relation, the daughter of the chief justice of the district, and by her he had eight children, the eldest of whom only was a son. He died in infancy, with spasms, induced by the exhibition of a dose of medicine. Since then, no physician ever darkened his door, other than to become his patient, or to study his system. He had been presented on the stage of life to work out beneficent results. He had risen and shone with unborrowed lustre. At this time, this illustrious man felt deeply the magnitude of his responsibility, in propagating a new system which dealt with human life. But the resources of his mind were equal to the emergency. Statesmen, princes, physicians, divines;—in fine, the rank and talent of Europe sought his advice in their hour of need, and it may safely be said that they never sought in vain.

The writer of this tribute of respect to departed greatness, while residing at Gräfenberg for the period of four years, saw from twelve to fifteen hundred patients visiting him annually. His remedies are destined, at no distant day, to be universally employed by mothers and nurses, in families, at the commencement of all diseases.

Henceforth, the name of Priessnitz will be a household word, and a grateful posterity will embalm his memory. His discoveries, in future ages, will be looked upon as the best boon ever given by a merciful Providence to ailing mortals. Prejudicial as many still remain, let its disciples persevere in rendering to them this great boon; despite of their repugnance, in the end we shall receive from them their recorded benedictions; for our science is true to nature, and must commend itself to every reflecting mind.

We never can forget the afternoon we were ushered into the presence of Priessnitz by his private secretary, as sad a looking object, perhaps, as ever solicited his skill. His garments were plain. He wore a French grey frock; coat buttoning up to the throat; pantaloons, and vest of the same material; complexion fair; hair light; forehead expansive and well formed, possessing high perceptive and intellectual powers; eye restive, brilliant, and forcibly penetrating; nose prominent; mouth large, with square lips, firmly and handsomely set together; figure erect and manly; voice firm, his words flowing with ease. I felt myself in the presence of no ordinary man. But, great though he was, he was accessible, kind, and condescending. He rapidly inquired the history of my malady, examined the local causes, pronounced me curable, and promptly commenced the prescribed course of treatment.

Venerated shade of departed worth! recording time is now seeking for one worthy to wear thy mantle; but where, oh where, shall we find virtues so exalted as to be worthy of such an inheritance.

Milledgeville, Hydropathic Establishment,
February 12, 1852.

J. C. C.

TORQUAY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 6, CARY PARADE.

PATRON—SIR WALTER P. CAREW, BART.

VICE-PATRON—LAWRENCE PALK, Esq., *Haldon House*.

PHYSICIAN—DR. C. H. MACKINTOSH.

TREASURER—E. WYNNE GRIBBLE, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

H. B. PIERPOINT, Esq., *Laywell, Brisham*
T. CAREW, Esq., *Marley*.
J. HACK, Esq., *Woodside*.
J. HOLDER, Esq., *The Castle*.
The Rev. R. GEE, *Paignton*.

H. STUDY, Esq., *Waddeton Court*.
MR. J. C. STARR, *Strand*.
MR. CASH, *Strand*.
MR. ARDLEY, *Braddons Row*.

DISPENSER AND COLLECTOR—MR. RENDALL, at the Dispensary.

In submitting the Fourth Annual Report, (for the Year ending March 5th, 1862,) the Committee, while they have to congratulate the friends of the Institution on its unqualified success, regret that the Subscriptions have been inadequate to meet the increasing demands for Tickets of Admission, during the past year; they therefore feel it incumbent on them to solicit all well-wishers to such Institutions, to aid in extending those benefits among the poorer classes, which the Homœopathic treatment has been proved so eminently to afford.

The Total number of Patients during the last year was	236
Remaining on books of former year	70
	306

Of these were cured	157
Very much improved	35
Improved	33
No Report of	37
No change	12
Dead	2
Still on Books	30— 306

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1851—2.			
Subscriptions	39 11 6	Dispenser's Salary	40 0 0
Donations	5 8 0	Printing	0 5 0
Interest on Deposits	1 5 0	Balance	61 12 4
Balance from the former year	55 12 10		
	£101 17 4		£101 17 4

At the Annual Meeting held 19th March, 1852, Mr. HACK in the Chair, Resolutions were passed that the statements of accounts and cases accompanied by a suitable Report, be drawn up and published in the Torquay Newspapers as well as the *Western Times* and *Exeter Gazette*. It was also resolved that the warm thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. MACKINTOSH, for his unwearied attention to the Patients.

Printed by THOMAS PHILLIPS, at his Office, situate in SHEEP STREET, in the Parish of St. SEPULCHRE, in the Town of NORTHAMPTON, in the County of NORTHAMPTON, and Published by ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 19. { JUNE 1, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.	PAGE.
EDITORIAL ARTICLE	283
HOMŒOPATHY IN NORTHAMPTON	286
LETTER FROM W. SHARP, Esq., F.R.S.	287
ROUTH'S FALLACIES, No. 2.	293

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Inquirer is informed that new premises are taken in Northampton for the Homœopathic Dispensary. His subscription will be received by A. C. Clifton, the Chemist, Parade, Northampton. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Dispensary.

Books received for Review:—"Journals de la Société Gallicane de Paris." "Homœopathische Vierteljahrschrift." "Mild Medicine." "An account of the reception of Vaccination."

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, TWENTY-THREE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.

WASHING, TWO GUINEAS.

The situation being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE HONORABLE F. H. F. BERKELEY, ESQ., M.P.,

"Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY."

FROM THE REV. JOHN MORISON, D.D., LL.D.,

"Trevor Square, Brompton.

"I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice."

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The comforts of a happy home in this very healthy Watering Place, combined with a complete course of instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, imparted by the best masters, may be enjoyed by Young Gentlemen, on moderate terms, at the Rev. J. Hopkins's Establishment, Wellington House, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

AN ARTICLED PUPIL IS DESIRED.—INVALIDS TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY, IF WISHED.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, JUNE 1ST, 1852,

Number 1, Price 1d., Post Free, 2d., 16 pages, to be continued Monthly at present,

THE

NORWICH HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD:

Containing Original Treatises, Statistical Reports of Cases in Norwich and elsewhere, and Notices on all important points bearing on the progress of the cause.

PUBLISHED BY

H. PEARCE, HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
ORFORD HILL, NORWICH,

To whom all communications and advertisements are to be addressed; Jarrold and Sons, and Josiah Fletcher, Booksellers, Norwich; Jarrold and Sons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London; A. C. Clifton, Parade, Northampton; and H. Turner, Picadilly, Manchester.

Just Published, pp. 614, Price 7s. 6d., The

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,

By J. H. PULTE, M.D.,

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by JOHN EPPS, M.D.; with an added part on the Treatment of Accidents, by G. N. EPPS, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood by H. D. LINTON.

“The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers, that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized.”—*Nonconformist*.

James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; and 88, Old Broad Street, City, Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Clifton, Parade, Northampton.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 19.

JUNE 1, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

We respond to the request of many of our readers that we should explain the theory and practice of homœopathy. We propose to do so in a series of articles on the subject, giving occasionally an article on Popular Physiology. By this course we hope to expose the objections so frequently urged by men of all classes against the results said to have been obtained by those who have investigated, studied, and practised the system. We do this with the greatest pleasure, because in the conversations we have had on this matter, whenever we have inquired what information has been acquired, or what is known of the startling facts occurring in homœopathy, we invariably find an irrational scepticism. We regret exceedingly that medical men are acting on the firm resolution to oppose the whole system, *right* or *wrong*, and without at all investigating the subject. When it is too late, when patients have become too wise to be dosed with large quantities of nauseous drugs, when they resolutely resist the abstraction of large quantities of the vital fluid (blood); when it is too late, we say, the able and estimable physician will have to regret that carelessness or prejudice has led him to neglect facts and commit a grievous error, namely, that of shutting his eyes against this wonderful revolution in therapeutics introduced by that wise and thoughtful man, Samuel Hahnemann. We hear of physicians of long standing, without having the most distant idea of Hahnemann's principles, proclaiming his discovery to be a humbug—of such physicians, we should say they have nothing but their *age* to recommend them.

In every design which a man deliberately undertakes, the end he proposes is the first thing in his mind, and that by which he governs the whole work. There is a great difference between a philosophical and a sceptical doctrine; medical men of the allopathic school content themselves with doctrines handed down to them by

Hippocrates and others, and the instructions they have given; because these men were teachers of their own school, their directions are to be received as the *sine qua non* for all states, for all people, and for all ages. We have observed some letters signed with half-a-dozen initials in the newspapers, where insinuation is employed in the absence of argument, hoping, of course, to accommodate themselves to the particular customs and inclinations of those who are to be the readers of their missives.

We believe on no point connected with the profession, were the "faculty" unanimous before. Sir James Graham could not bring forward their Reform Bill, for the sole reason that they could not agree among themselves as to the terms of it; but in opposition to homœopathy they are all unanimous. Why? Because homœopathy cures after allopathy has failed, and because homœopathy bids fair to annihilate the drug system altogether. Nothing tends so much to establish any new system as a persecution exercised by its opponents. Nothing causes so much success on any subject as a right understanding among its supporters. Galileo maintained and demonstrated the diurnal motion of the Earth on its axis, which brought down on him the vengeance of the Inquisition: he was compelled formally to abjure his opinions before a bench of seven cardinals; but when he was released by his theological persecutors, he exclaimed—"it matters not, the world moves still." The "Old School" attack their common enemy, which they believe homœopathy to be, by employing an advocate they admit to be "slovenly in diction, and incorrect in style," who has no other defence to offer than his own "fallacies;" he affronts the party he tries to subdue; the consequence is, the opposed party is roused, the other not satisfied, and the individual who made the attempt shares in the misfortune he has brought upon his party. In the operations of war it is a maxim of great importance that if there happen any division, care must be taken to keep it secret from the enemy; that their ignorance of this advantage may prevent their making use of it; and in the second place, when their strength is counterfeit, and only in appearance, one should never press the enemy too closely; for this would discover the weakness which ought to be concealed from them. The real secret is, that medical men cannot endure the idea that all they have learned and received from what is termed orthodox teaching, is now bad and baseless; or will they willingly endure the idea that homœopathy will march through the land, and will compel sceptic after sceptic to fall before its power.

There exists in homœopathy a multitude of most valuable and interesting facts,

which in spite of their appearing strange or incredible at first sight, are true; and being so, demand and deserve the most patient and complete investigation. In the course of the lectures we intend to introduce in "THE RECORD," if we should succeed in conveying to the reader's mind this conviction, our object will be attained. Scientific men too must attend to this fact, or they will be left behind. We venture boldly to assert that sooner or later the whole subject must come before the whole world, and that it will be investigated theoretically and practically; for it is a fact of much importance, and worthy of especial notice, that the essential statements of early writers on homœopathy have been confirmed by all who have really studied the subject.

There is a duty of an important nature which we all of us have to perform towards society, and that is, we must trust to ourselves. We have reason to guide us, and hands to work, and we must chiefly be dependent on our own labour for subsistence. It has been found by all men of experience that in so far as one trusts to one's own exertions solely, he will be apt to flourish, and in so far as he leans and depends upon others, he will suffer the reverse. We would earnestly impress upon every one, lay or professional, who is capable of reasoning on matters of importance, that it is our duty to cultivate enough information, that we may form correct opinions on subjects concerning ourselves. We are apt to laugh at everybody's opinion but our own. It is the duty of all good members of society to be very cautious in the formation, and also in the display, of opinions. Many men collect the thoughts of others, and with a few random ideas of their own, mould them into what they call opinion; and then, obstinacy—self-conceit—self-interest, &c., induce them to hold fast to this opinion, and nothing will lead them to listen to the explanation, of others. This is one of the strange weaknesses of the human race. By the British Constitution every man is allowed freedom of opinion; let us then form our opinions on sound grounds, and let us so maintain a due regard for the opinions of others, that we show forth, in our feelings and actions that most excellent of all virtues—*Charity*. The apparent differences which distract us, and prevent unity of effort for the common good, should melt away. Men really are not so much opposed to each other in their ultimate thoughts as they appear to be; good, disinterested, and well informed men, will not allow apparent differences and disagreements to distract them when the public good is at stake—individual interest must always melt away for the promotion of public good.

HOMŒOPATHY IN NORTHAMPTON.

OUR readers may remember, that in the month of December last, an attack was made upon homœopathy, in a newspaper called the NORTHAMPTON HERALD; by a quotation from a speech made by Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, of unenviable notoriety in the medical world; the Editor of the HERALD thinking proper at the time to introduce the article with the words "*Charlatanerie, Delusion, and Imposition,*" as applied to homœopathy. Mr. Pearce, the only surgeon then practising homœopathy in Northampton, wrote a reply to the speech of Dr. Simpson, and the introductory remarks of the *very wise* Editor of the HERALD. Mr. Pearce's letter being rejected by the latter, appeared in the NORTHAMPTON MERCURY of January 10th, 1852; and was reprinted in the RECORD of January 15th. Three months elapsed before any notice appeared to be taken in print of the latter; on April 17th, a letter appeared in the MERCURY signed "M.R.C.S." That letter, the production of a surgeon in Northampton who has not yet come to the knowledge of the truth of homœopathy, as might be expected, made such an unfortunate display of his ignorance in regard to the science which he attacked, that Mr. Pearce thought it his duty to the public and to the cause, to offer some remarks on the inconsistent objections put forth by "M.R.C.S." Those remarks appeared in the MERCURY of the 1st of May. At the same time a letter signed A. M'P. appeared; which, although inaccurate on some points in regard to the law of "*similia,*" was graced with a tone and temper which do credit to the advocates of truth.

Homœopathy has been attacked and defended—we leave the public to judge as to whom the victor's crown should be awarded. To us it matters little; our pages are open to both sides, and we should be glad indeed were our RECORD made the vehicle of discussion—calm, peaceful, respectful—of the great principles involved in the practice of homœopathy. We are not influenced by prejudice, although we believe homœopathy to be a truth; but, as progressists, we are bold to affirm, that if any man of any clime could shew us a more excellent way, we are not so "possessed" as to shut our eyes and our ears to reason and experience. We have mourned over the state of medical practice; we have often deplored the consequences of injurious treatment; and as every human system must, being imperfect, be liable to an admixture of error, we look on homœopathy as being a stepping stone to some greater and more certain system yet to come: indeed, we may say, that until the time shall arrive

when medicines shall no longer be needed to be taken into the stomach, homœopathy is, of all systems, the one which is not only the least injurious, but the most efficacious. Our desire that the public should keep in view the important distinction that homœopathy has the character of being a science and not quackery, has prompted us to give below, extracted from the *MERCURY* of the 22nd May, the letter of Mr. Sharp, of Rugby—a gentleman whom we have the pleasure to know as the possessor of a scientific mind, and a surgeon of eminence, having been thirteen years surgeon to one of the largest provincial infirmaries.*

HOMŒOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHAMPTON MERCURY.

SIR,—You have opened your columns to the discussion of a subject of the highest temporal interest to your fellow-men, the resources available by them when suffering from bodily disease, a trial which few, if any, at all times escape. Among the many important “topics of the day,” none having reference to this life only, can possess higher claims to calm enquiry and earnest attention. As I occasionally visit patients in Northampton, I hope it will not be considered impertinent or intrusive if I request a hearing upon the matter now in dispute among you. I will offer my remarks as briefly as possible.

1. Homœopathy is *not* quackery. The essence of quackery is secrecy. The individual practising it pretends to the possession of some valuable remedy—a nostrum—which he sells for his own private gain, but which he will not disclose for the public good. Homœopathy has no secrets—no nostrum—it courts enquiry, it entreats medical men to investigate it. This is not quackery.

Homœopathy, in its present form, was discovered by a regular physician, and was first published in the leading medical journal of Europe (*Hufeland's*) in 1796. It has been studied and adopted by many (I believe at least 8,000) regularly educated and qualified practitioners, who urgently call upon their colleagues to follow their

* The Medical Directory for the present year contains the following:—

“William Sharp, Rugby, Warwickshire; M.R.C.S.Eng., 1827: L.S.A., 1826: late senior Surgeon, Bradford Infirmary, Yorkshire: F.R.S.: F.G.S.: Fellow of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, Author of “Practical Observations on Injuries of the Head;” “On Necrosis of the Lower Jaw.” *Medico-Chirurg. Transactions*, Vol. xxvii.”

example. They offer every facility in the way of instruction, by hospitals and dispensaries, and by private information, which it is in their power to give. This is not quackery.

2. Homœopathy is not a novelty. The principle was admirably announced, though not fully adhered to, because its importance was not fully recognised, by the fathers of medicine, the writers of the works bearing the name of Hippocrates, written some three-and-twenty centuries ago. In the Treatise "on the Places in Man," we read the following prescription for mania :—"Give the patient a draught made from the root of mandrake in a smaller dose than will induce mania," if taken in health. Again, "*Per similia morbus fit et per similia adhibita ex morbo sanantur. Velut urina stillicidium idem facit si non sit, et si sit idem sedat. Et tussis eodem modo velut urina stillicidium ab iisdem fit et sedatur. Febris * * aliquando quidem a iisdem fit et sedatur, aliquando autem a contrariis.*" "It thus appears, observes the learned Dr. Francis Adams, in his Translation of the works of Hippocrates, published by the Sydenham Society, "that the principles both of *Allopathy* and *Homœopathy* are recognised by the author of this Treatise."

3. Homœopathy is not an uncertainty. In the letter signed "Faust," in your paper of May 8th, it is remarked, "that the two disciples of Hahnemann (A. M'P. and Mr. Pearce in their letters the week before, May 1) themselves differ on a most essential point, to wit, the proper meaning of the dogma "*similia similibus curantur.*" The one affirms that M.R.C.S. (the writer of the first letter on the subject) has well defined its meaning to be "that a medicine which will produce a disease will also cure it." While the other (Mr. Pearce) maintains that in this definition a "blunder" has been committed, and that neither Hahnemann nor his followers ever meant any such thing." I should suppose that A. M'P. is a non-professional man; one probably, who, having derived benefit from the new treatment, is anxious to promote its adoption, and I thank him for the tone of his letter, but it is certainly true that he admitted too much when he allowed M.R.C.S.'s definition to be correct. "A medicine which will produce a disease will cure it" cannot be a definition of homœopathy—it is the same curing the same—not like curing like. *Similia* is not *idem*. For the cure of mania, says the Hippocratic writer, give a draught of mandragora in a smaller dose than will cause mania. Here we have two cases of mania which resemble each other; the symptoms are similar, but the causes are different, and the cases are not absolutely identical. Belladonna, in like manner, when swallowed as

a poison, produces a scarlet rash, a sore throat, fever, headache, &c., all which symptoms appear in scarlet fever. Belladonna not only generally cures, but often preserves from, scarlet fever, as was first discovered by Hahnemann. It does not produce or cause scarlet fever, but it does produce symptoms similar to those of scarlet fever. There is no sufficient ground for the remark of "Faust" on this point. The principle is thus received and taught in every work on homœopathy. In fact, if any one rejects this principle of similia, it is clear that he is no homœopathist. The meaning of the word is sufficient to decide this. But it was easier for Faust to point out the absurdity of the error inadvertently admitted by A. M'P. than of the truth as explained by Mr. Pearce.

4. Homœopathy is a *practical fact*. It is not a speculative theory to be reasoned upon in the closet, but a fact to be observed at the bedside; it is no metaphysical subtlety to be logically shown by *a priori* reasoning to be absurd; it is no piece of presumption and impudence to be put down "by authority" as the Council of our Royal College of Surgeons happily acknowledges; it is a fact to be examined, like the statement of any other fact, *upon evidence*. We are not called upon to sit down and imagine its possibility or its impossibility, but we are urgently pressed to observe whether it be true or not. Hundreds of credible witnesses tell us that all curable diseases are for the most part readily cured by the new method. This is asserted as a fact; is it true? This is the question. Try the medicines—why should you not? The interests of humanity require it. If they succeed, it is a great blessing; if they fail, publish the failures. This is the only fair and honest way to oppose homœopathy, and in no other way is it likely to be opposed with success.

5. Homœopathy, like all other methods of treating diseases, *must stand upon its comparative merits*. There is no absolute preservation from suffering in a sinful world, nor any deliverance from death. "There is no discharge in that war." And as all generations have died under the old method, so, should the new one prevail, all generations will continue to die under it. This consideration should render the disputants, on both sides, sober-minded. Medical men are engaged in an unequal contest; the great enemy will always conquer at last; but the question is a fair and a rational one, from which class of means do we actually obtain the greatest amount of relief from bodily suffering, and by which is the apparent approach of death most frequently warded off? This reduces the whole to what in my opinion, is its shape—a practical question—what will do me most good when I am ill?

6. *The old method is unsatisfactory.* This is admitted by almost all medical authorities. It would occupy too much of your space were I to bring forward quotations in support of this statement. They might be had in abundance; but the fact is so notorious that the differing of doctors has become a proverb. In short, there is no opposition of sentiment or of practice too great not to be frequently met with. The old medicine is in the condition that Astronomy was in before Newton, and in a worse condition than Chemistry was in before Dalton: many valuable isolated facts known, but no law of nature discovered by which a host of conflicting conjectures might be dissipated, and facts reduced to an intelligible order.

7. *Homœopathy is simple and intelligible.* However absurd the rule may appear to some, it is practically a plain one, and becomes, to those who follow it, more easy and more satisfactory every day. It is not pretended that it can be carried out without serious labour. The law of gravity is abundantly plain and simple, but there are plenty of difficulties, notwithstanding, in working out by it the lunar inequalities.

8. *Homœopathy gains by comparison.* It is more successful than the old system. This comparison can be instituted in two ways—by the statistics of public institutions, and by those converts from the old practice who have tried it long enough to be able to compare with each other the results in their own hands of the two methods. As an illustration of the former mode of comparison, the following abstract, drawn from Dr. Routh's statistics (in the "Fallacies of Homœopathy," one of the two books recommended to your readers in the first letter in your paper by "M.R.C.S.") is given by his reviewer, "by which the relative success of the new and the old modes of treatment can be seen at a glance."

Hom. Treatment.		Allop. Treatment.	
Pneumonia, deaths per cent.	5.7	deaths per cent.	24.
Pleuritis "	8.	" "	13.
Peritonitis "	4.	" "	13.
Dysentery "	8.	" "	22.
All diseases "	4.4	" "	8.5

I will ask for space for one additional fact only on this point. When, in 1836, the Asiatic cholera attacked, as an awful scourge, the city of Vienna, all the hospitals were fitted up to receive cases indiscriminately, as they occurred; one was a

Homœopathic Hospital, but under the inspection of two Allopathic physicians. The authorized report, when the epidemic had done its work of death, was this—

Mortality in the	Mortality in the
Hom. Hospital	Allop. Hospital
33 per cent.	66 per cent.

Two-thirds recovered in the one, and two-thirds died in the other. See "*Austria and its Institutions*," by Mr. W. T. Wilde, M.R.I.A.

The second mode of comparison rests in the bosom of each private practitioner. Thus much, however, may be stated, so far as I am at present informed, every practitioner who has, with sufficient care and perseverance, tried homœopathy, has embraced it, and I have not yet heard of one who has deserted its ranks. For myself I may be permitted to say that, after having practised the old method for many years with success, and having now devoted myself for some time to the new mode, while I at once acknowledge that the study is laborious, and not without its difficulties, I am persuaded that it is a change for the better, and I venture to engage that, if my medical brethren will try such plants as the following, prepared as we use them, in the cases for which they are indicated by the law of similia, they will be greatly surprised and gratified by their beneficial effects:—

Aconitum Napellus	Atropa Belladonna,
Bryonia Alba,	Arnica Montana,
Matricaria Chamomilla,	Pulsatilla Pratensis,
Ipecacuanha,	Nux Vomica &c., &c.

9. Homœopathy is *medical treatment*. It is not the do-nothing system which it is represented to be by opponents who thus only betray their ignorance. When fever and dysentery were desolating many parts of Ireland in 1847, one of the places which suffered most was Bantry, near Skibbereen, in the county of Cork. During 10 weeks, 192 cases were treated homœopathically at their own homes, amid all the wretchedness of famine: the mortality from fever was 1 and four-fifths per cent., and from dysentery 14 per cent. During the same period many were treated on the old method in the Bantry Union Hospital, with the advantages of proper ventilation, attendance, nourishment, &c., and from the report of Dr. Tuckey, the physician, the mortality was 13 one-fifth per cent., and from dysentery 36 per cent.

At the same time, another Fever Hospital was opened for similar cases occurring

among the emigrants from Ireland to this country, in which the medical man tells us he abstained from all interference, and remained passively watching the cases, ordering them free ventilation, cleanliness, and confinement to bed; water or milk and water being given as drinks. He congratulates himself upon the success attendant upon thus permitting the cases to take their natural course undisturbed by medicine; but the deaths from fever in this hospital were 10 per cent. It has been stated that the deaths from fever under the new treatment were 1 four-fifths per cent., a sufficient proof that *that* treatment is doing something and gaining by it, while by the same comparison giving the large doses of the old medicines is doing something indeed, but losing by it. The figures are 13 one fifth—10—1 four-fifths.

10. I think your readers will agree that Mr. Faircloth's letter reflects discredit upon himself. He is much mistaken if he thinks he can shut us all up in the "genus" of quacks. He is also much mistaken if he thinks that his abstaining from continuing the controversy will summarily conclude the enquiry. He treads upon dangerous ground when he ventures to assign ill motives to the conduct of his neighbours. I know nothing of the case alluded to by himself and Mr. Pearce; but I may remark that while he denies that they met in consultation, which Mr. Pearce does not assert, but rather implies the contrary, he does not deny what Mr. Pearce did assert, and which is the only thing the public is interested about, namely, that the case was one of pneumonia, and in great danger. But I allude to Mr. Faircloth's letter only to deprecate the tone and spirit with which the subject is often assailed, and also, as I acknowledge with regret, sometimes defended. It is a subject of sufficient gravity and importance to demand that, during its investigation, prejudices and personal interests be laid aside. I must further observe that I by no means undertake to defend all the efforts to explain and illustrate homœopathy made, as I think, very injudiciously by its advocates. Our business, in the first instance, is not to explain but to test—to ascertain facts, and if they be true, whether we can explain them or not, it is our duty to let our patients have the benefit of them. The farmer does not refuse to reap his harvest until he can explain how the seed, he, a few months before, put in the ground, has become ready for his sickle; so, in a matter of at least equal importance, true wisdom would seem to suggest that we should be thankful if some improvement has at length been effected in an art which all confess to have been nearly stationary for thousands of years, and that we should gladly avail ourselves of it.

My letter is too long or there are other interesting points which might be noticed.

With many thanks for your love of fair play in this matter,

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SHARP, F.R.S.,

Late Senior Surgeon of the Bradford General Infirmary.

Rugby, May 11, 1852.

DR. ROUTH AND HOMŒOPATHY.—No. 2.

We are at a loss to discover what the author of the "Fallacies of Homœopathy" aims at by sneering at "the very many experiments" of Hahnemann; and, having an idea that Dr. Routh does not quite understand his own meaning, we beg, in the first place, to say, that the medicines experimented with by Hahnemann did not number 45, as asserted by Dr. R., but Hahnemann's "Materia Medica Pura" contains the testings of 54 different medicines, all of which were many times proved by as many different persons, under many different circumstances, producing in all symptoms substantially similar; which subsequent experiments have corroborated—experience made more available and more extensively useful: and, besides, while Homœopaths admit these provings of, Hahnemann to be of first-rate importance, they do not bind their belief of the universality of the law "similia similibus curantur" to these 54 provings; but, beginning with these, and going over the whole 259 tested and proved medicines of the Homœopathic Materia Medica, carefully weighing and comparing the results of Homœopathic practice, anxiously reviewing homœopathy past, studying homœopathy present, and anticipating Homœopathy to come, they unitedly and fearlessly proclaim their belief that the law "like cures like" is one of universal application; and, without pretending to have already attained, or that their system is already perfect, they gladly labour midst obloquy and scorn, cheered by the thought, and borne up by the knowledge they have already acquired, that, ultimately, there will be found for

every bane its antidote, for every disease which afflicts, and for every trouble which assails the feeble frame of man, a certain palliative, if not an undoubted cure.

Dr. Routh says, with homœopathsists, "*Idiosyncrasy* is seldom regarded," and as if to lend force to his sentence and draw attention to his own original discovery, prints the word "*Idiosyncrasy*" in italics: we content ourselves with simply denying the truth of this assertion, and appealing to the experience of every intelligent lay homœopathist for confirmation of our statement when we say that no class of men or no system of medicine regards peculiarities of temper or disposition with more attention, or inquires with greater diligence into these peculiarities, than the homœopathic practitioner does.

Our author cannot understand how an infinitesimal dose can perform a cure, neither probably can he understand how it is that no "infectious miasm," no noxious ingredient, could ever be detected in the atmosphere of the most wretched squalid haunts of cholera,* cannot say how it is that a substance so incomprehensively minute should slay thousands. But if Dr. R. would take the trouble to read through Hahnemann's works, he would find something that would help to enlighten his ignorance, and put him in the road to discover how it is that a small homœopathic dose has power to cure diseases, and we shall, for his special benefit, and for the general instruction of certain other culumniators, mention, that the only safe and satisfactory way of deciding is to study the theory of small doses first, and then to apply the small doses in cure of disease. If Dr. R. will read the "Introduction to the Study of Homœopathy," by Drs. Russell and Drysdale, and various other works on the same subject, which we will not stay to name, he will find that after all homœopathy is not such a bad thing, or homœopathsists greater knaves than allopathsists are.

We do not mean to weary our readers with long criticisms on every paragraph of the pamphlet under review, but merely by picking out one here and there, hope to convey a rational and fair view of the fallacies of "the Fallacies of Homœopathy."

Dr. Routh holds Hahnemann's "psoric theory" as proof positive of Hahnemann's imbecility, and tries to impress his readers with an idea his better nature must know to be false, viz., that homœopathsists believe "most diseases to be produced by itch." Now the fact of the matter is, most homœopathsists believe itch to be merely

* Battle of the doctors by Dr. Ransford, pp. 12.

a local disease, an affection which cannot be said *never* to affect the internal system, which they cannot regard as the only exciting cause of disease, yet an affection which ought never to be overlooked in diagnosis, nor lightly esteemed in medical treatment, and, besides, no homœopathist, or honest esteemed allopathist, ever hesitates to ascribe his meed of praise to Hahnemann for the important benefits his psoric researches have conferred on the world of medicine.

Our own feeling was to pass by with silent contempt the many paragraphs of base insinuations contained in this pamphlet, to shut our eyes to these, and only assail the statements relative to the question at issue; but, lest our science should be considered as homologating "these insulting tales," lest we should be suspected of harbouring in our breast any feeling of distrust of the founder of our cause, or winking suspiciously at the character and attainments of any of his followers, we take the opportunity here once and for all of deprecating the use of wicked fabrication, of silly personalities, in the consideration of great and important questions; of denying Dr. Routh's right, "purposely" to "abstain from alluding to his (Hahnemann's) subsequent experiments between 1796 and 1805, when he published his *Organon*, because, as far as regards these, we have no evidence of increased mental powers and ability but rather the reverse," of expressing our belief that the above sentence is either "very deep or very turbid," or we are very dull; being wholly unable to understand it; and farther, of tendering to our author, who "is evidently an inexperienced writer," and, as his own friends admit, much given to a "a slovenly and and incorrect style of composition,"* an advice which may be of service to him in future publications, viz., when, dear doctor, thou wouldest again teach others, see that thou thyself have been fully taught; when thou wouldest seek the fame of literature, and the honour of learning, write all that thou hast to write on one subject in one place; when thou art again tempted to enter the lists as champion of any cause, see thou battle fairly with thy opponent's arguments; thrust at his words and not at him; at his doctrines, and not at his allies; and do not amuse thyself or delude others in building up for thyself castles of wind, for the purpose of blowing them down again, thereby vainly hoping to bring the enemy under the fragments, and alarming the world by the noise, of your explosion:

* British and Foreign Medical and Chirurgical Review for April, 1852.

The beneficial effects of Tartar Emetic in Pneumonia, and Arsenious Acid in cuticular diseases in various forms, are fully admitted by Dr. R., as are also the homœopathic effects of Mercury; and, while we read these admissions we cannot help asking why our author rests here, and why he does not admit or deny the power of Belladonna to produce mental derangement and nervous irritability, &c., &c., as well as its power to cure these—why is the colicky producing symptoms of colocynth—the skin symptoms of sulphur—the heart symptoms of Aconite—the cough symptoms of Drosera, &c.—and the homœopathic power of these substances in cramps, in cutaneous diseases, in palpitations, in fevers, in whooping cough, &c., &c., not either satisfactorily exposed or candidly admitted?

We cannot answer the Turpentine instances advanced by our author to disprove the truth of homœopathy, better than by quoting the words of an able reviewer of Dr. R.'s pamphlet in the last number of the BRITISH JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY. "It is said that turpentine can cure both hæmorrhage and tapeworm, and Dr. Routh asks us triumphantly, can turpentine cause hæmorrhage or tapeworm? We answer certainly, turpentine not only can, but often does in an improper dose cause hæmorrhage from the Urethra; as to tape worm, turpentine is not the homœopathic cure, indeed turpentine cannot be called *truly a cure* of the tapeworm disease, but only a poison for the parasite there present, the true cure of the disease being the restoration of a healthy condition to the intestinal canal."

It is somewhat ludicrous to hear an allopath complain of "disgusting" remedies. It is amusing indeed to think of men who hesitate not in exhibiting to their patients large doses of such delightful medicines, as musk, &c. to think of such men shrugging up their shoulders and distorting their faces at the very thought of a homœopathic dose of Varioline, or an isopathic administration "of itchy scrapings," only excites wonder, and strongly reminds one of an offensive leper shuddering horribly at the sight of any man slightly marked with Herpes Zoster.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 20.

JUNE 15, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

"Let us make a stand on the ancient ways, and then look about us, and discover what is the straight and right way, and walk in it."—*Lord Bacon, on Innovation.*

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

THESE Lectures are not offered to the public as a finished explanation of the subject. To treat of the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy in the fullest manner would require a large treatise, and employ more time and space than we can devote to a work of the kind. It will be our endeavour to collect and arrange, in a methodical and concise manner, the essential parts of the system, without aiming at originality. By these means, we hope to render the study obvious and pleasant to the general reader; and as we do not wish to incur the imputation of plagiarism, we, with pleasure, acknowledge the assistance we have received from different authors who have written on the subject. We have used unreserved freedom in selecting from their works whatever we found to answer our purpose.

Homœopathy is now generally acknowledged to be useful and important; and there is great reason to think that at a future period it will be looked up to as the best practice of medicine. It demonstrates what great effects may be produced by small means—how little is required to extend the empire of knowledge, when genius is assisted by industry. Even in a spark there is fire. Only try it, lay suitable fuel on it, and see whether it will not kindle the heap and burst into a flame. Throw a stone into the water: it makes many circles, every one larger than the preceding; for if one be made it is the cause of another which is greater still; and thus it is with regard to all great discoveries in art, in literature, in philosophy,

and in science. Augustus made it one of his proudest boasts, that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. The present Augustan age of England has scarcely done less; for the vast and increasing improvements of the Metropolis, by forming elegant buildings and healthy streets, instead of pestilential alleys and squalid hovels; and throughout the British empire, by substituting solid roads and public ways, which have connected the extremest points of the empire, and have brought its provinces and seaports nearer to the Metropolis, instead of the miry roads through which our respected ancestors ploughed their weary ways from London to Bath, "by the blessing of God in four days;" and by continuing with a truly natural perseverance these improvements, we bid fair to render our own country the Rome of modern history, and this age, emblazoned as it is by a galaxy of talent such as no nation has hitherto surpassed in the arts and sciences, will be no less the subject of admiration to the future historian and posterity.

It is remarkable, that the duration of brilliant epochs, or times of perfection, have generally been brief in proportion to their splendour. May the duration of our present splendid epoch, contradict the history of past ages, and be no less communicative than brilliant. Our own days have witnessed the Sovereign and Legislature honouring and delighting in talent, by establishing academies and societies, forming and enlarging libraries, museums, galleries, and institutions, for the purpose of exciting a noble emulation. But we must recollect that the object of this address is not to record and describe the wonderful alterations and improvements that have taken place within the last 50 or 60 years, but to bring before the public the heaven-directed workings of the mind of a philosopher and a physician, who has produced a new epoch in physic.

If we trace the progress of the thinking powers from their original source, we shall find that they owe their being to perception. The immortal Haller thought of observing the pure effects of each medicine individually, in order to discover, by that means, the diseases they were capable of curing. Hahnemann thought of observing the action of medicine on the healthy body; and great was his astonishment at perceiving by this experiment, that medicines that were taken by himself and family, produced effects altogether similar to the symptoms in the diseases against which they were known to act as specifics. Intent on truth, with wonder-

ful perseverance, application and the profoundest observation, he pursued his course, until he had made trial of several hundred remedies with the most complete success. Upon these experiments he founded the law for the cure by specifics. It pleased God not only to raise up this great man, but to watch over him and direct him in his cause. It is quite clear it must have been through the agency of such a being. Chance could not have introduced it or brought it to its present state. It necessarily follows then, and it needs not a thousand arguments to prove, that that being who watches over the bodies as well as the souls of his people, set in motion Hahnemann's powerful, active, and intelligent mind, and, having made him active, intelligent, and powerful, having given him this acute perception, he increased his powers and prolonged his life to the age of 91, that he might continue these extraordinary labours, benefits, and advantages for the good of suffering man. Would not one suppose that, instead of persecuting such a man, we should be thankful to him, and adore him? Dr. Forbes, the talented editor of the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, admitted that Hahnemann was a man of genius and learning: some respect then is due to genius—the illustrious dead should not be spoken of by scoffing tongues—justice, at least is due to them. If an author is cursed with a prurient pen, let him direct it against the living who can reply. Unfortunately, it too frequently happens that the person who is capable of traducing departed worth, as unblushingly flatters living power. Unfortunately too, whenever dirt is thrown, some of it will adhere, and it is painful to think that it can only be washed away by the stream of time. Great powers have never been exerted independent of strong feelings. The arrangement of ideas, from their various analogies, with facts occurring during the progress of discovery, have existed only in those minds where the agency of strong and various motives is perceived.

In the year 1790, while engaged in translating a book of the late Dr. Cullen's, Hahnemann was prompted to study the effects of medicines on man in health, which gave a new basis to the art of healing. It is interesting to compare his early inquiries on the subject with those of a later period. We may trace in the former the germs of many of the latter; and indeed, the resemblance is so marked, that the trains of thought have very much the character of recollections. In early ages,

when *accidentally* any remarkable cure has been made, or the curative powers of certain articles discovered, it has always been by some specific hit upon by *chance*.

We may remark that, by comparing the different periods of our lives, in relation to any inquiry, it is instructive to witness how presumptuous and daring is youthful genius; and how easily satisfied with the semblance of truth; but, how modesty, distrust, and humility, increase with the acquisition of knowledge: and how, with the conviction of the very limited extent of human knowledge, hope and faith also increase.

Abuse and persecution have generally followed the discoveries of genius. The immortal Harvey, who was called "the circulator," had his share; and Dr. Jenner, who introduced vaccination, did not escape. The office bearers of the Royal Society of London declined to print the "Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of Variolæ Vaccinæ" in its transactions; and in reply to Jenner's application gave him the friendly admonition, that as he had gained some reputation by his former papers to the Royal Society, it was advisable not to print this, lest it should injure his established credit. A great fermentation instantly arose, and the subject was hotly discussed, both in professional circles and in general society. Many of the sanguine, and a few of the profound, were at once convinced of the truth of Jenner's opinions; but the cautious suspended their judgment; some grave and learned persons doubted all the assertions contained in the inquiry, and of course set no value on the reasoning connecting them.* It was met by every opposition from medical men; but being taken up by men of station and influence the profession were compelled to yield to the clamour of public opinion. Lænnec gave to the world an account of his discoveries, which were not only neglected, but actively condemned. In the course of time we find Harvey's theory of the circulation of the blood accepted, and the word "immortal" attached to his name. Jenner's discovery of vaccination is now duly appreciated; and, at the present moment, so much is thought of Lænnec's mode of examination of the chest, that there is scarcely a physician who walks round the wards of a hospital without his stethoscope in his hand.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* Baron's Life of Jenner, vol. 1, p. 302.

MILD MEDICINE OR "YOUNG PHYSIC" IN CONTRADISTINCTION
TO SEVERE MEDICINE OR "OLD PHYSIC."

By R. TUTHILL MASSEY, M.D.,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Lately Physician to the Exeter Dispensary, and Secretary to the Devon and Exeter Pathological Society. Physician to the Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary.

WE owe Dr. Massey an apology for not having noticed at an earlier period his very valuable contribution to the cause of reformed medicine. A work more calculated to obtain for the claims of homœopathy an impartial hearing, we do not know. Throughout, there breathes a spirit of intense love of truth, and a spirit of fervent charity towards those who differ from him. So much is this the case, that the most violent allopath could scarcely rise from its perusal without an admission of this kind:—"I have now, at least, a fair and candid opponent."

Dr. Massey is an independent thinker;—he scorns the trammels of system. Long received opinions have for him no charm, unless it can be shown that they rest on the solid foundation of truth; nor, on the other hand, is he so beguiled by novelty as to receive ought which has not been subjected to the severest scrutiny.

As a specimen of the healthy tone of mind which may be traced throughout the entire work, we extract the following from the introduction:—

"The writer of the following pages wishes ever to preserve the character of an inquirer after truth. Some truth he believes he has already learned, and this he is willing to use, to the best of his ability, for the relief of suffering humanity. He is sure, however, that there is truth yet to be found, and in the pursuit of it he is determined to go forward. If, in consequence, his medical brethren refuse to associate with him professionally, he must bear, as well as he can, the loss of the honour so denied. Yea, he is willing even to be called by some a "knave," or a "fool," rather than give up the pursuit of truth. To advance truth as far as he knows it, and to learn it whenever he finds a competent teacher, is his object. If he finds it in the writings of Hahnemann, he will receive and proclaim it. If he is led to it by Priessnitz, he will take it thankfully and use it. If his teacher be Mesmer, he will not reject the offering, because he who brings it has dared to think for himself. If the guiding torch be held by Ling, he will not refuse to follow, because that torch may not have been lighted at the altar by which the members of the Edinburgh faculty have sworn eternal allegiance to the doctrines of medical finality."—Page vii.

The first part of his book sets before the reader, in a manner at once clear and pleasing, the steps by which Dr. Massey was led from the ranks of allopathy, where he had before him an honourable career, to those of homœopathy; where, we venture to predict, he will have a career in no degree less honourable and advantageous to himself, whilst, to the suffering portion of our race, his progress will be far more useful. To enable our readers to form a fair opinion of the value of Dr. Massey's exposition of the principles of pure medicine, we shall cull a paragraph here and there, taking care that the portions so selected shall be fair specimens of the whole book.

Dr. Massey has well put the opinions held by homœopaths, relative to infinitesimal doses thus :—

“Let it not, however, be forgotten, that when we affirm that the infinitesimal doses have a curative power, we neither declare that matter merely as sub-divided to the extent here implied has power over the organism of the human body, nor that such minute subdivisions of matter can at any time produce changes in its states. What we affirm is this :—that matter subdivided to this extent, under the circumstances which attend the preparation of the homœopathic remedies, has such a power; and that they possess this power, when administered according to the therapeutic law of Hahnemann, upon such parts of the human body as have been rendered peculiarly sensitive to their action by disease. In other words, the curative power of the infinitesimal doses is brought into action partly by the particular manner of preparing them, and partly by the special affinity existing between the disease and the remedy.”

One of the most telling parts of Dr. Massey's work, is that in which he deals with the acts of the Provincial, Medical, and Surgical Association. Courteous in the language he employs, he addresses to the members of that Association a remonstrance so firm and just, that we see not how they can maintain the character of honourable men if they do not at once examine the statistics of homœopathy.

Thus he writes :—

“Here I might take my stand, and to the blind adherents of “old physic” I might say, affirm, if you please, that ‘Homœopathy is, in its very nature, as a therapeutic system, incapable of experimental demonstration;’ men as highly educated, as distinguished for practical wisdom, as intimately acquainted with the anatomy and physiology of the human system, as familiar with disease, as successful, at least, in the treatment of it, and as honest as yourselves, have tested it, and, after trial, have adopted its therapeutics as their own. Avow your belief, if such be your

conviction, that "homœopathy is entirely a fallacy." I am not the man to quarrel with the free expression of your opinion; but know, that men as little liable to be deceived as the most cautious of yourselves, coming from the chambers of the convalescent, rejoice over it as a blessed reality. Proclaim it far and near, if the warning seem to you needed, that 'there is at this moment, throughout this country, an awful system of trafficking or gambling with the issues of life and death, a perilous tampering with the elements of mortality. Men who feel as powerfully as you do the solemn responsibilities which attend upon the treatment of the sick, are ready to prove by hard, naked statistics, that where the infinitesimal doses of homœopathy have been administered, the number of deaths has been less than where recourse has been had to the gross and empirically administered remedies of the old system, regarding which nothing is more certain than that it has nothing fixed. Tell us, if it suit you, that you will not believe in paradoxes; I remind you that "everything great is a paradox at first, because our own ignorance makes it strange;" and, reverting to my position, I remind you yet further, that unless the assertions of the thousands of homœopathic practitioners, as to that of which they have been eye-witnesses, be false, the efficacy of infinitesimal doses "is no longer a paradox. Instead of meeting and passing resolutions, pledging yourselves and others to hold no professional intercourse with such men as Drs. Quin, Henderson, and Ransford, your equals in everything which qualifies for the medical art, ask them to show you some of their severest cases. Having nothing to conceal, they will give to your request the readiest and most cheerful compliance. Test by the bed side of the sick the important question, from an examination of which you cannot now honourably escape. Then, and not till then, will the utterance of your opinions carry with them real weight. At present you stand in the false position of having pre-judged the case, and refused to receive evidence, even when offered by the honourable and the good."—Page 32.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Among the Answers to Correspondents in the MEDICAL CIRCULAR, June 2nd, we find the following:—*Hic et ubique* inquires, "Whether Messrs. Allsop and Bass, the brewers, gave the order to the conductors of the LANCET for 20,000 copies, prior to the analysis of their beer in that journal?" We believe they did. Of what value then is the analysis? Humbug for ever!

STATISTICS OF CANCER.—The Professor of Surgery, (Mr. Paget) in his first lecture upon Malignant Tumours, at the Royal College of Surgeons, made the startling announcement, that persons operated upon for cancer died, upon an average, thirteen months sooner of their disease than those who were not operated upon. The average was taken from upwards of sixty cases, at the same time omitting all those who died from the immediate effects of the operation.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION.

It is a pleasing duty to record the opening of the Northamptonshire Homœopathic Institution, situate on the Parade, in Northampton, and we most sincerely hope the charitable and benevolent will give it their able support. "Charity," said Owen Feltham, is "communicated goodness, and without it man preys upon himself alone. The world, which is chained together by intermingled love, would all shatter and fall to pieces, if charity should chance to die. There are some secrets in it which seem to give it the chair above all the rest of virtues. Nothing makes us more like God than charity, as all things are filled with His goodness. Wisdom and science are worth nothing, unless they be distributive. Wealth in a miser's hand is useless as a locked-up treasure; it is charity only that makes riches worth owning. Let my mind be charitable, that God may accept me; let my actions express it, that man may be benefited."

Notwithstanding the calamities which have lately befallen Europe, it has pleased God to spare England, and the present may be called a brilliant, a glorious, and a happy period. Independently of the splendour of our geographical discoveries, our Eastern acquisitions, &c., we may challenge any era in the history of the world to produce a catalogue of the twentieth part of the noble institutions which have characterised and consecrated this auspicious reign: of these, some have successfully promoted every elegant art, and others every useful science. Painting, statuary, and engraving, have been brought under fresh existence under the royal patronage; the application of chemistry and mechanics to the purposes of common life, has been attended with unexampled success. Signals at sea have been reduced to a science; the telegraph has been brought into use. Among the gentle arts of peace, the study of agriculture, which our Prince Consort loves and cultivates, has become one among the favourite pursuits of our honourable men.

The time would fail to recount the numberless domestic societies of every conceivable description, established for promoting the moral good of our country. Persons of high rank, even of the highest—men of all parties and professions—periodically assemble to contrive the best means to instruct the ignorant, and to reclaim the vicious; to relieve every want which man can feel, or man can mitigate; to heal the disturbed in mind, or the diseased in body; nay, to resuscitate the

apparently dead: and if we revert to still more remarkable circumstances which distinguish this reign, while new worlds have been discerned in the heavens, on earth Christianity has been successfully carried to its utmost boundaries.

Great are our exigencies, but great are our resources. We possess a powerful stock of talent and of virtue; and in spite of all the blasphemies of the atheist, and the treasons of the abandoned, we possess, it is presumed, an increasing fund of vital religion. Were these and numberless resources thrown into one scale, and applied to the same grand ends and objects; would party, at this critical juncture, renounce the operation of its narrowing spirit; would every professed patriot show himself zealous, not for the magnifying of his own set or his own interest, but for the substantial interests of his country; what a mighty aggregate of blessings would be the result, and how reasonably might we then expect the Divine favor on a union so moral, so patriotic, so Christian.

It has pleased God, in his mercy, to place our present Sovereign on the throne of England. We have earnest of her gracious intentions, when we see her encouraging improvements and charities of all kinds by her personal investigation, and the liberality of her purse. In spite of all the machinations of the interested, she wears by acclamation her hereditary crown, and

“ May He who wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it hers.”

O may she so live in the hearts of her people, and so reign in the fear of God, that it may become hereafter a matter of controversy among unborn historians, whether Victoria has not the fairest claim, to the now proverbial appellation of the **BEST OF QUEENS**,

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

WE are much pleased to find, by the **DONCASTER CHRONICLE**, that the indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions of Dr. Dunn, of Doncaster, have been so far rewarded that he has had the satisfaction of laying the foundation stone of a Hospital, for homœopathic practice; and, from the manner in which the doctor proposes to carry out his views, the building, there is every reason to believe, “ will be a model of its kind.”

The commencement of this Hospital is another step in the right direction. We most ardently wish Dr. Dunn success in an undertaking that must be deeply interesting to all classes. These are acts which proclaim loudly individual and public opinion;—these are acts which call for the assistance of the wealthy and benevolent;—these are acts that it is hoped may rouse the apathy of the “old school practitioners, who, at the present time, must be regarded as children, who shut their eyes to escape what is disagreeable, since, by suppressing the evidence of a fact, they seem to fancy they destroy the fact itself.”

“On Wednesday, May 26, the foundation stone of St. James's Hospital was laid by its philanthropic projector, Dr. Dunn. The building, as we announced several weeks back, is to be erected on the west side of the town, on the slip of land between Cleveland Street and St. Sepulchro Gate, and is principally designed for the treatment of accidents and acute diseases. The apartments will be lofty and spacious, and well warmed and ventilated, the fresh air being suitably tempered on its admission by being passed over pipes heated with hot water. There will be sufficient accommodation for a considerable number of beds, which will be introduced from time to time as circumstances may warrant. The principal apartments will be the casualty ward and the fever ward—besides which there will be the surgeon's and the matron's rooms, bath-room, kitchen, wash-house, pantry, &c. The bath-room will be an excellent feature in this Institution, inasmuch as it will comprise hot, cold, tepid, vapour, and shower baths, which will be open to the inhabitants generally at a very moderate price. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that this building altogether will be a model of its kind, and that it will in a great number of ways be highly advantageous to the town at large. It is needless for us to advert to the credit which so obviously and justly belongs to Dr. Dunn, for the arduous and benevolent undertaking in which he has thus engaged; and we sincerely wish that his most sanguine views with regard to its usefulness may be fully realized. The Institution being one of a private character, it was determined that the laying of the foundation stone should be accomplished as quietly as possible. Accordingly, at about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Dunn and two or three friends repaired to the site of the building, which had been previously excavated in a suitable manner, and after the usual preparations he proceeded to lay the first stone.

In doing this, he addressed a few observations to those around. He began by invoking the blessing of Almighty God on the work then about to be commenced, as without such blessing nothing could prosper, and said he hoped that this Institution might produce all the benefits that he anticipated from it. He could assure them that in this undertaking he had had no interested motives, but had been actuated by a sincere desire to provide a building where accidents and acute diseases might be properly treated. Without the assistance of many kind friends, he could not have hoped to rear a building so well adapted to the purpose as that of which he was about to lay the foundation stone. First he must mention the name of his friend Mr. Fisher, of Westfield, who had kindly given him the land; next, the liberality of Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. W. B. Wrightson, Mr. Edmund Denison, Mr. Brown, Mr. Walker, Mr. Blagden, and several others of the resident and neighbouring gentry. He ought to mention that the building had been designed, much to his satisfaction, by Mr. Haughton, of this town, and he had no doubt it would prove a great ornament to that locality. He hoped and trusted the contractors and builders would do their best to carry out the design efficiently, and then the work would be a credit to them all. He knew it was customary on these occasions to provide intoxicating drink for the workmen employed, but he had preferred to put into the hands of the contractor a sufficient sum to provide them with a supper. (Hear, hear.) With these observations he would now proceed to lay the first stone of St. James's Hospital. Dr. Dunn accordingly took the trowel from the contractor, and having spread the mortar "in a workman-like manner," the stone was lowered to its bed, and the ceremony was completed. We ought to add that the contractor for the building is Mr. Elsworth, and it is to be completed in about four months."—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

Torquay, 11th May, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—If you have space in your next RECORD, do, Mr. Editor, I pray you, give insertion to the enclosed *so-called* Lecture on the "Homœopathic Delusion," delivered by a Mr. Alexander Somers, at one of the schools of medicine in Manchester. It is taken from the MANCHESTER COURIER of Saturday last.

The more the insane ravings, the presumptuous ignorance and folly of *such* an individual are made known, the more rapid will be the onward course of that

rational system of medicine which is now so blindly assailed, so grossly misrepresented, and so little understood by those who take upon themselves to condemn it, and heap upon its venerable founder and praiseworthy advocates all manner of slander, calumny, and foul abuse.

From *such* opponents we have nothing to fear. Mere abuse—empty declamation—coarse and vulgar language—groundless assertions—vile scurrility—and profanation of the memory of the illustrious dead—the *leading characteristics of the lecture in question*—can never do us any harm; but, nevertheless, they will have their effect, and that effect will be the defeat and discomfiture of those who resort to them, and rely upon their important aid. So it will be—so it ought to be.

You will observe that there is about as much argument in Mr. Somers's *Lecture* as there is animation in a mile-stone, or *certainly in allopathy*.

Yours truly,

To the Editor of the
Homœopathic Record.

J. T.

THE "HOMŒOPATHIC DELUSION."

On Monday, Mr. Alexander Somers lectured at the Chatham-street School of Medicine, on the "Homœopathic Delusion," before a large number of students present, as also many of the principal medical practitioners of the town. The lecturer commenced by stating that there were three objects which the practitioner should have in view—to conduct disease, to prolong life, and alleviate suffering. Medicine was older than all the sciences, being coeval with the existence of the human race. From the hour that man was first driven from Paradise he was compelled to investigate the remedial properties of herbs and simples, and, as the human species multiplied, diseases increased, and new remedial agents were discovered to alleviate them. Each generation, therefore, bequeathed to the succeeding one the knowledge of some remedial substance; and thus the use of many drugs which were in high repute to the present day dated from very remote antiquity; and the experience of ages, of generations, and of nations, had determined their doses and their properties,—properties which had not in any way been either altered or destroyed by time. Notwithstanding that chemistry had shed a brilliant light on

many of the mysteries of nature, it was a humiliating fact that our knowledge was immeasurably exceeded by our ignorance; and although knowledge was constantly increasing, it would probably never be able to comprehend all the mysteries of nature, and the very last generation of man would pass away ignorant, wholly or in part, of many even of the simplest of those mysteries. But a sect had recently sprung up in the medical profession,—a dangerous and pernicious sect, consisting of deluded missionaries and wily hypocrites, who utterly rejected all past experience, and laughed to scorn in their insane delirium the accumulated wisdom of ages. Loud in promise, mendacious in performance, they endeavoured to succeed, not by logical arguments, facts, and proofs, but by calumny, vituperation, and the most astounding assertions. This sect had never numbered among its professors or disciples a man of real genius, for real genius was neither turbulent, boastful, nor vain-glorious; it loved far better to convince by reason than to dazzle by sophistry. Undisturbed by angry passions, it appeals from prejudice to time, posterity, and truth, and did not basely seek to blight the laurels of the illustrious dead. After describing Hahnemann, the founder of this sect, as a monomaniac, the lecturer went on to say, that one of the most important dogmas of homœopathy was, that enormous dilution, infinitesimal sub-division, and frequent agitation, considerably increased the power of remedial substances. Thus Hahnemann, at page 200 of his "Organum," directed that two drops of a mixture of equal parts of alcohol, and of the recent juice of any medicine plant, should be added to 98 drops of alcohol, and the whole twice shaken in a phial capable of containing 130 drops; a single drop of this mixture was then to be shaken up twice with 99 drops of alcohol, and then a single drop of the mixture so produced to be treated in a similar manner up to the 30th dilution. This thirtieth dilution was by far the most energetic, for it had attained the decillionth degree of development, and some portion of the fluid had received 60 shakes. (Laughter.) Hahnemann was at first in the habit of prescribing 10 shakes for each dilution, but he found that these pharmaceutical gymnastics increased the energy of the dilutions to such an extent, that he was conscientiously compelled to limit the number of shakes, and he severely censured the ignorance of some homœopathic practitioners, who were in the habit of carrying medicines about their persons in a fluid state, thereby increasing their energy to an injurious degree, in consequence of the frequent agitation to which they were subjected. As a specimen of the delusions of

Mahnemann, the lecturer stated, that in the French edition of his *Materia Medica*, 15 folio pages were taken up with the enumeration and description of 720 symptoms produced in an individual by the millionth of a grain of charcoal. Some of these symptoms were itching of the internal angle of the left eye, repugnance for butter, obstruction of the left nostril for an hour, speedy loss of appetite by eating, &c. Homœopathy owed its present partial and ephemeral success to three causes: first, to the abuse of medicine; secondly, to the ignorance of the public; thirdly, to the incompetency of druggists. Many valuable drugs such as opium and mercury, had been improperly applied, and had consequently fallen into disrepute. The latter of these had indeed been completely discarded by many eminent practitioners. The public, for the most part, and especially in manufacturing towns, measured the practitioner's remuneration, not in proportion to the good effected, nor to the skill displayed, but to the physic swallowed: and it was truly a melancholy and degrading fact that gentlemen of education and of high professional attainments were often compelled to pander to ignorance, in order to obtain the reward to which their skill was justly entitled. The third cause which had very much tended to the spread of homœopathy was the incompetency and dishonesty of druggists. He (Mr. Somers), without hesitation, declared that the druggists of Manchester, as a body, were, with some honourable exceptions, a disgrace to a civilized community; for many of them were exceedingly ignorant, having received little or no education; and although wholly unacquainted with the elements either of pharmacy, chemistry, or *materia medica*, they yet had the audacity not only to dispense but even to prescribe. Many, too, were in the habit of selling inferior and adulterated drugs, thus preventing the medical man obtaining from his prescriptions the effect upon which he had calculated. The lecturer, in conclusion, observed that no system of medical reform could be effectual or complete until an efficient number of liberally paid inspectors, men of integrity and ability, were appointed for every county, whose special duty it should be, frequently to examine the stock of every druggist in their respective districts, for the double purpose of ensuring genuine drugs to the practitioners and the public, and of bringing to condign punishment the homicidal wretch who, for the sake of turning a dishonest penny, would offer spurious or inferior medicines for sale.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 21. { JULY 1, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY (Continued from Page 302)	315
MILD MEDICINE OR "YOUNG PHYSIC" IN CONTRADISTINCTION TO SEVERE MEDICINE OR "OLD PHYSIC"	320
DR. ROUTH AND HOMŒOPATHY.—No. 3	321
THE CLAIMS OF HOMŒOPATHY TO THE CONSIDERATION OF ITS OPPONENTS.....	324

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, JULY 1ST, 1852,

Number 2, Price 1d., Post Free, 2d., 16 pages, to be continued Monthly at present,

THE

NORWICH HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL:

Containing Original Treatises, Statistical Reports of Cases in Norwich and elsewhere, and Notices on all important points bearing on the progress of the cause.

PUBLISHED BY

**H. PEARCE, HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
ORFORD HILL, NORWICH,**

To whom all communications and advertisements are to be addressed; Jarrold and Sons, and Josiah Fletcher, Booksellers, Norwich; Jarrold and Sons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and James Epps, 112, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London; A. C. Clifton, Parade, Northampton; H. Turner, Picadilly, Manchester; and Thompson and Capper, 43, Bold Street, Liverpool.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, TWENTY-THREE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.—WASHING, TWO GUINEAS.

The situation being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA SIDE.

WESTON PARK SCHOOL,

WELLINGTON HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The REV. JOSEPH HOPKINS, assisted by the ablest Masters, continues to receive a limited number of Young Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting to them a Finished Commercial, Classical, and Mathematical Education.

Mr. and Mrs. HOPKINS bestow careful and constant attention on the health and domestic comforts of those who are entrusted to their charge; and watch, with prayerful solicitude, over their religious as well as their intellectual improvement.

Wellington House, besides being well situated, ventilated, and commodious, is very convenient for sea bathing, offers the advantage of a good play-ground, and is immediately contiguous to the best roads for rural walks.

Weston-super-Mare has long been celebrated as a place most favourable to the health and vigour of the young; is accessible from the Western, South-Western, and Midland Counties, and the Principality of Wales and Ireland; while it is within a few hours' ride of the Metropolis, by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways.

The climate and situation of Weston have long secured the recommendation of the medical profession in Bath and Bristol, and made it now the favourite Watering place of the West of England.

In point of salubrity it differs from most Sea-bathing places in some essential peculiarities. The air is *dry* and *bracing*, yet possessing a *softness* and *balminess* which, as it is totally independent of humidity, is extremely grateful, exhilarating, and stimulant; without any relaxing tendency whatever. The precise locality of the place will account for these advantages:—Worlebury hill protecting the town on the north and north-east, and the Mendip chain on the south, converge to a very narrow neck in the east, and render the ingress of the colder currents of air very slow and difficult; while the vigorous breezes from the Atlantic carry health down the valley, and cloud and storm away along the hill side. Hence, fog is rarely seen here, and snow is hardly ever known to lie on the ground, even in the severest winters.

The *soil* is, for the most part, *dry*, *sandy*, and *gravelly*; and the upper part of the town has a base of limestone rock; all forming an easy medium for the percolation and running off of the rain that falls.

Meteorological observations are much in favour of the winter climate of Weston-Super-Mare, as proved by tables, which it is here unnecessary to insert. Taking the average of the winter months for the few years last past, the mean temperature will be found to be only 2 degrees lower than that of the South of Devon, a trifle higher than that of Bath, and 19 degrees above that of London.

As a *place of winter resort*, it seems strange that Weston should, within the last few years *only*, have attracted attention, as its very situation seems so expressly to have adapted it for this. Sheltered, as has been observed, from the north and north-east, it enjoys what may be almost called a *special* southern aspect, furnished by that wide chasm, or rift, in the southern range of hills through which the river Axe flows, at a distance of 2 miles, affording an uninterrupted view of the Quantock hills. Its highest advantage, however, arises from its free opening to the westward, being the quarter whence prevail the breezes or gales, as the case might be, during 9 months of the year.

From these facts it will appear obvious, that the most striking peculiarity of this climate is, the great amount of therapeutic agency which it supplies. This, though vouchsafed to all periods of life, is remarkably afforded in *childhood*, as is daily witnessed, from the rapidity with which the lack-lustre, pasty features, attenuated limbs, and listless gait, which too clearly indicate the delicate and cachectic predisposition, are exchanged for a robust frame, activity of body, and chubby cheeks, stamped with the rosy tint of health. In reference to this singular effect, it has often been remarked, that Weston seems to present in a more concentrated form, all those essentials to robust health usually sought at the sea-side, and which are of such vast importance to youth.

INVALIDS TREATED HOMŌOPATHICALLY, IF DESIRED.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 21.

JULY 1, 1852.

PRICE 1s.

"Let us make a stand on the ancient ways, and then look about us, and discover what is the straight and right way, and walk in it."—*Lord Bacon, on Innovation.*

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 302.)

Again, it was hard, in the first instance, to persuade the miners to use Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp, for the invention of which he was presented with a very valuable service of plate. Many men of genius in former times have languished in obscurity, not because their merits were neglected, but because they were not understood; and, it often happens that those who pass beyond the circle of thought embraced by their fellows and contemporaries, are misapprehended, persecuted, and even despised by those who do not understand them. It was the sense of being so misunderstood and undervalued that induced Bacon to dedicate his philosophy to posterity. "The theory of Columbus, of the existence of a Western Continent, was rejected as a dream of a chimerical projector. Of the starry Galileo, and his woes; of that Bishop who was burned for asserting that there existed Antipodes; of Oliver Cromwell, who prematurely died of ague, because his physicians would not consent to give him Jesuits' Bark (Cinchona), at that time newly made known in England,—who requires to be told? When Sir Thomas More, in 1529, first ventured to question the advantage of putting men to death for petty offences, the lawyers, it is said, all fell upon him and charged him with ignorance of judicial affairs. So true is it that there is a propensity in all professional men to resist every deviation from established usages."

As the beginning of a new system of therapeutics, it is appropriate to give a brief history of those persons and their opinions who handed down the present system of *contraria contrariis curantur*; and, in tracing the history of

medical science from the earliest periods to the present time, we are presented with a very singular spectacle. Each generation has looked upon the generations which have passed, commiserating their errors and delusions; while the present doctrines have been regarded as correct. The grand cause of this may be found in the fact that these theories have been based in conjecture, and yet the ancients were by no means inferior to the moderns.

According to Galen, *Æsculapius* first brought medicine to perfection, curing all sorts of ulcers, wounds, fevers, and pains by means of enchantments, potions, incisions, external applications, music, and gymnastic exercises. *Æsculapius*, called the God of Medicine, acquired a high degree of skill. He was worshipped at Epidaurus, in Peloponnesus, where a temple and a grove were dedicated to him; and from the accurate register here kept of the most remarkable diseases and their remedies, the greatest physicians gathered experience and knowledge. His statue in this temple represented him with a staff in one hand, and a serpent's head in the other, and a dog stretched at his feet. The serpent, perhaps, is intended to indicate the great degree of sagacity requisite to the practice of medicine, or, that the powers of medicine enabled the patient to renew his strength as the serpent renews his skin. The knotted staff may indicate the difficulties of the practice, or, that medicine is to the invalid, as the staff to the feeble. *Æsculapius* is sometimes represented with a large beard, holding a knotty staff, round which is entwined a serpent, the symbol of convalescence. Near him stands the cock, the symbol of watchfulness. He is sometimes crowned with the laurel of Apollo.

The history of medicine represents nearly a total blank, from the time of *Æsculapius* to that of Hippocrates, who belonged also to the celebrated family of Asclebiades, or descendants of *Æsculapius*. He was the most famous of the Greek physicians, founder of a school of medicine, and author of the first attempt at a scientific treatment of medicine. Hippocrates, called the Father of Physic, was a zealous, unwearied observer of nature. He considered diseases with an unprejudiced eye, and, hence, we have from him the first description of their natural course, disturbed neither by medicines nor by any violent interference. He made medicine a science of observation and experience, rather than that of theory and speculation: he made it his object to observe the operations of nature, to imitate them, and to repress or augment them as circumstances may require. He directed the attention of physicians to the healing powers of nature, and to the necessity of an appropriate diet. He wrote on epidemics, diet, on the elements, and thus laid the foundation of the humoral pathology; and this, and many other pathological opinions of

Hippocrates, have prevailed down to a very late period. So great was the influence he acquired in the medical world that almost implicit reliance was placed on his views for many centuries. Unfortunately for mankind, many of his most valuable ideas have been unappreciated, and almost entirely neglected for some centuries. Subsequent to his death, few real discoveries were made in medical science. "His principle of treatment is most generally expressed by the words *contraria contrariis curantur*; but he expressly mentions several instances in which the exactly opposite rule applies. In this respect, therefore, his deficiency consists in the want of a law essentially applicable to every case, and uniting those apparently inconsistent; nor, did he forget the great principles of medical ethics, of which the following sentence may be taken as a specimen: "The healing art is the most noble of all arts, but the ignorance of those who practice it, makes it to be regarded as the least worthy. There are many physicians in name,—few in reality."*

Celsus, called the classic Celsus, also the Roman Hippocrates, because he imitated the Greek Physician, and introduced the Hippocratic system into Rome. Without wedding himself to any particular theory, he made judicious selections from the doctrines of his predecessors, and thus instituted his method of practice. He conceived that diseases have a direct tendency to cure themselves, and that the measures of the physician should be so directed that the efforts of nature are not interfered with, and that the remedies applied shall be those which experience has shewn to have a tendency to aid the operations of nature. He classified the different species of fever, and, by clearing away many of the absurdities of his predecessors, contributed much to simplify and correct the prevailing doctrines. The expectant method of practice owes its origin to this distinguished man.

Galen, a Greek physician, wrote five hundred treatises on medicine. He acquired great celebrity for his knowledge of anatomy, for his successful cures, and his skill in prognosis. At the age of thirty-four he established himself in Rome, from which city he was induced to withdraw in consequence of the envy and ill-will of the native physicians, but was shortly summoned again to Rome by the Emperor Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, and appointed to the charge of Commodus the son of Aurelius. His writings gave evidence of great reflection; and extend to every department of medicine. He laid the foundation for the theory of sensation, and the peculiar animal functions of the body.

To Paracelsus is due the credit of having first suggested the true thera-

* Medical Toogoodism.

peutic principle to give those drugs for the cure of disease, which in health give rise to a train of symptoms *similar* to those of the malady. But the numerous erroneous notions which he entertained respecting physiology, pathology, and the specific effects of medicines, prevented the practical development of the magnificent idea which his mind had conceived.

Passing over a long list of medical writers, we notice Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, in 1619, which was not established till the year 1657. At the present day, the doctrine is so familiar, and so necessary to the understanding of the sanguineous system, that it is difficult to imagine how any consistent explanation of that system could have been given without its aid; yet it did not gain a firm footing in the medical world without strong opposition, and a lengthened controversy, involving the usual amount of harsh and ungenerous language. Men even condescended to aid their arguments by the feeble weapon of the punster, and designated the followers of Harvey by the equivocal term *circulatores*, which might either express supporters of the doctrine of circulation, or itinerant quacks. It is said to have deprived Harvey himself of his practice. The observer of mankind will perceive a strong similarity in the principles that guide their conduct in similar relations, in every age of the world, and every stage of advancement.*

Haller's researches in physiology alone were enough to immortalise his name. In 1752, he first advanced his opinions on the properties of sensibility and irritability, as existing in the nervous and muscular fibres of animal bodies—doctrines which attracted much attention, and excited great controversies in the medical world. He pointed out the grand distinction between all operations subject to the vital energy, and those which were merely mechanical. He explained by a general law of the animal economy, whereby it happens that the powers which have a tendency to hurt or destroy the system, often excite such motions as are suited to obviate the effect of the noxious power. (This is the *vis medicatrix naturee*.)

Sydenham flourished about the middle of the 17th century. He was a humoralist, and indulged largely in hypotheses, but he contributed much to the advancement of the science. Until this period the idea had prevailed that disease consisted in an altered state of the fluids. Hoffman combined the nervous and humoral pathology. He admitted the sensibility and irritability of the solids as the basis of his system, and the corruption of the

* Dr. Scott's Lectures; British Journal of Homœopathy, No. 10, Page 206.

humours as a principle of irritation. Baglivi effected a change of an important character. With him originated the doctrine that all morbid changes commenced in the solids, and that the fluids were acted upon secondarily. About this time Stahl advanced the idea of an independent principle, which pervades the body, affording to it vital energies, and upon which the operations of the economy depend. Stahl supposed that the superintending principle, the "*anima*," presides over the operations of the living organism, having no exclusive location, but pervading every part of the body, causing motion in the organs of motion, sensation in the organs of sense, by a direct operation or influence upon each particular part.

Cullen opposed the doctrines of the humoral pathology, though he was not equally successful in establishing his own system. His leading doctrine, that a fever may be a spasm of the extreme vessels, proves an irritation of the heart and arteries, and that this continues till the spasm be overcome. Brown opposed Cullen: he believed that every human being is endowed with a certain amount of excitability—if it be exhausted, he dies. Broussais ascribed the cause of fever to a local origin, viz., an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. Since this time, physicians have formed their opinions mostly by observations of phenomena, both in regard to the action of the organs and the effect of remedies. The rapid advancement in the knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and chemistry, has conduced much to call into existence better ideas in the entire science, and to do away with the mass of theoretical rubbish which had been accumulating for so many centuries.* Each man in the present day relies more upon his own observation in forming his views; and the influence of ancient doctrines and ancient names are become much less powerful. We have thus briefly alluded to a few of the more eminent men of the past: in our next number we shall draw a contrast of their peculiar doctrines, and illustrate the numerous changes which have occurred in the theory and practice of physic.

SCARLET FEVER.—A sad announcement appeared in THE TIMES, on Monday the —inst., to the effect, that a magistrate, residing on Addison Terrace, Notting Hill, aged thirty-five, his wife, aged twenty-eight, and their child, aged three years, with the wife's youngest sister, had all died in one week, of malignant scarlet fever.

* Dr. Scott's Lectures on the History of Medicine; British Journal of Homœopathy, No. 38, Page 541.

MILD MEDICINE OR "YOUNG PHYSIC" IN CONTRADISTINCTION
TO SEVERE MEDICINE OR "OLD PHYSIC."*

BY R. TUTHILL MASSY, M.D.,

Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Lately Physician to the Exeter Dispensary, and Secretary to the Devon and Exeter Pathological Society. Physician to the Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 305.)

Dr. Massy's convictions, as to the progressive powers of the human mind upon every subject, are just and strong. In the strength of these convictions, he is all hopeful in reference to the future triumphs of our present efforts to place the art of healing upon a firmer basis. Fully do we agree with him in the following eloquent remarks:—

"One thing, however, is certain, a great reformation in the practice of medicine must, sooner or later, come. The Edinburgh Faculty, the London Medical Society, and the Provincial, Medical, and Surgical Association may, for awhile, retard its full development, but come it must.

"Art, literature, science—all are in progress. New and large results are everywhere expected. Men will not now believe that there exists any assignable limit to improvement. Things once declared impossible are accomplished with an ease which makes men impatient of restraint. So vast indeed have been the recent achievements of the unfettered mind, that we almost cease to wonder at anything. For a moment the promulgation of a discovery, or the performance of new experiments, may startle, but in another moment the mind subsides into its ordinary quietude, with the reflection that wonders as great have been before. Under such circumstances, to stand still is the impossibility. Even now, men are beginning to ask why, when all things else are advancing, should the important art of therapeutics remain stationary? Is the demand unreasonable?

"The other is, that reformed systems already exist; promising to the invalid a speedier cure by simpler means. As the number of persons benefited by these increases, and every day is making additions, their claims will be more diligently pressed, their benefits will be more eagerly sought after.

"But the demand for medical reform will come not only from the public at large; it is already made by a section of the medical profession itself. The banner has been unfurled, and the cry has been raised by "Young Physic." Men there are, firm of purpose, determined in resolve, energetic in action, and ardent in hope, who are prepared to meet all difficulties, to encounter every species of opposition, and to bear cheerfully ridicule and scorn, in order to apply with happier results the

* Published by Hall, Virtue & Co., London; T. H. Goodwin, Broad Street, Worcester.

healing remedies of nature. Their minds are open for the reception of truth. They are learning to contemplate man more as the work of God. They have shewn themselves free of the crude and false theories which make the unintelligent properties of matter the builders of our bodies, and the doers of all the work that is done within us. They have reached a higher philosophy than that which represents the eye as perceiving. They speak not of the mind as the result of the brain's action. They have found for the fair superstructure of truth a surer foundation than is furnished by the material doctrines of man; for they know that the mind is the direct gift of God, not the result of any material action, and that knowledge is its spiritual food; for 'Man shall not live by bread alone.' They have learned that the diseased states of our bodies are more under the influence of hidden vital acts than under the control of visible material changes. Thus instructed, they will neither take the attitude of opposition to the laws of nature and the curative power given to man, nor represent themselves as the healers (save instrumentally,) of the wounded mind and body."—Page 60—62.

This we hold to be true philosophy. Let principles such as these be extended, and we despair not of seeing suffering diminished and human life extended.

One important feature of the work which Dr. Massy has given to the public is, that it is adapted alike to the professional and non-professional reader. We cordially recommend it to both. If it accomplish no more (although far more it is fitted to accomplish), it will, at least, soften the prejudices of the professional allopath; whilst, to the non-professional reader, it will abundantly prove that the severe measures so long and so frequently employed are altogether unnecessary, and that, if he be not cured without the aid of blisters, leeches, black-draughts, calomel, and the other routine remedies of a dark age, the fault will be entirely his own.

DR. ROUTH AND HOMŒOPATHY.—No. 3.

Dr. Routh asks, "what is an infinitesimal dose?" denies the power of small doses, asserting them to be a "piece of affectation," and believes that "Dr. Forbes in his able article on Allopathy, Homœopathy, and Young Physic;" Dr. Alexander Wood, and more lately Dr. Simpson, "have sufficiently" shown that homœopathic doses never did—never can—and never will—effect a cure of any disease, forgetting, however, that Dr. Forbes denies the power of allopathic doses in common with all other doses, declares disease to be cured not by, but in "spite of allopathic doses," asserts that allopathic physicians with allopathic doses retard instead of expedite the cure of disease, plainly intimates that medicine allopathically considered is in a

most "lamentable condition," is in a state of the most wretched anarchy, full of doubt, difficulty, and perplexity, in no place, among no class enjoying either health, honour, or happiness, but is driven about from point to point, and from one thing to another, restless and for ever hesitating, without one solid settled line of action, without one fixed law, degraded and still yet degrading from its place, as one of the most blind of the sciences, to the low and yet still sinking level of an unsatisfactory half known, half explored, still experimenting art, an art which hundreds dread to trust, from which patients seek deliverance, and from which practitioners retire in disgust and abhorrence; and, Dr. Routh must have overlooked the fact that Dr. Forbes praises homœopathy for bringing more clearly to light this disturbed, desperate condition of medicine, and at any rate admits homœopathic treatment in all cases to be as successful as allopathic treatment is, and even concedes it to be in some instances more successful than allopathic treatment is: surely this is going too far, and admitting more than Dr. R. could have wished, though it is not going far enough, or admitting half enough to satisfy the most callous homœopathist.

Dr. Alexander Wood, however, we have no doubt is considered by Dr. Routh as one of the pillars of allopathy, and the most pungent opponent homœopathy has ever had, but Dr. Wood's day has passed, and his "Homœopathy Unmasked" is only remembered as a very paltry, by no means very hurtful attack on a system his learning was not sufficiently extensive to enable him to comprehend, and whose idea of medical progress and therapeutical stability and unanimity bears a very strong resemblance to the popish doings of old; is nearly allied to that sort of progress which peculiarly belonged to the dark ages, to wit, the desire the priests so well expressed for the well-being of their flock and the good of the world, and the diligence they so constantly evinced to condemn as punishable and blame-worthy everything they did not themselves discover, who were never slow to visit with wrath every movement that tended either to reduce their power or break down their cherished thoughts of right. Dr. Simpson is next noticed as a sufficiently powerful exposee of the globule "affectation;" but as the Dr's exposure is composed partly of the illustrations of Dr. Wood and partly of the illustrations of others, combined with a few additional illustrations of his own, proving nothing, in no way demonstrating the power of small doses to be *nil*, but all tending towards the same point, right to ridicule the small-dose affectation, to repudiate it, because it is new, because Galen did not teach it, or Hippocrates discover it. We cannot do better than refer the reader, "*brevitatis causa*," to Dr. Henderson's able reply to Dr. Simpson's pamphlet, at the same time intimating to Dr. Routh, that the three works in question are held, and slightly held too, as destitute of all authority in the case of infinitesimal doses, because the writers are most anxiously particular the world should understand that they never have, and never mean, practically to test the small-dose theory, that they never so far abandoned the path of rectitude, nor for a moment turned their backs on the standard of Common Sense,

nor so far debased their intellect as to stoop to the consideration of a theory so new and so seemingly absurd.

Dr. Kouth amuses himself and his readers with a few additional figures on the smallness of a homœopathic globule, and perhaps our author will be still further amused when we assure him that it has been calculated that if one cubic inch of brimstone be broken down and triturated to the 5th homœopathic trituration, a plain surface of sulphur will be produced equal in extent to the entire dominions of the Emperor of Austria, or if he will rub on till he reach the 9th trituration, he will produce a sensible surface not only as large as the world, but as large as the sun with "all his continent, planets, and their satellites." *

There can be no question as to the point which most retards the general adoption of homœopathy; no question as to the cause of its protracted minority, when we consider that it is regarded as imperative, that these minute globules, these imponderable, simple, uncompounded medicines are required to take the place of two ounce and three ounce complicated undiluted drugs of the orthodox school. This is the great stumbling stone and rock of offence; the vexed question of homœopathy; the point which has been, and still is, the most readily assailed; it is the point at which all who are anxious for distinction as its opponents swiftly fly; it is the point of homœopathy which most readily affords scope for declamation and imaginary flights; it is the point which can be most readily *comprehended*, or rather *misapprehended*: all think they can very well understand how it is that a homœopathic dose should not cure—it is so small; all think they can understand how an allopathic dose should cure—it is so large; all seem to regard the globules as the very life and soul of homœopathy; most allopaths believe that if globules could be annihilated, homœopathy would vanish, while few indeed beyond the homœopathic pale seem to know that it is not essential in order to become a sound and true homœopathist that globules must be administered to patients, but that one person may administer grain doses and be as really and truly homœopathic as the man who only administers a globule impregnated with the millionth of a grain of Belladonna. Globules are not homœopathy—infinitesimal doses are not homœopathy—but homœopathy is, and is only, the administration of a medicine in sickness, which is homœopathic to the disease laboured under; or, in other words, is the prescribing a medicine to a diseased man, which would produce similar symptoms in a healthy man. Homœopathy as thus expressed admits of no modification, and no homœopathist ever dreams of modifying it; but the question of doses is, and has been altogether one of degree, one of experience, on which future men at a future day must decide. Globules are the point of secondary importance in the homœopathic theory; the main object of which is to determine what is the smallest possible quantity of medicine, that will produce a safe and speedy cure of primary disease, and leave behind it the least possible amount of medicinal disease. Every practitioner tests for

* British Journal of Homœopathy, vol. i, p. 320.

himself, and decides for himself, whether the medicated globule, or the pure mother tincture is to be the curative agents of his practice; and while differences of opinion do exist as to the real amount of medicine necessary to perform a cure, no homœopathist ever indulges his fault-finding propensities in decrying the practice of a brother homœopathist, even though he should administer grains to his patients, and not globules; therefore Dr. Routh's sneer at "slovenly homœopathic practitioners," is after all a very poor affair, seeing homœopaths are made homœopaths not by the use of globules, nor yet by their abandonment of them, but solely and alone by their adherence to Hahnemann's law of "*similia similibus curantur*."

If there are, as our author asserts, men who act so obsequiously as to treat patients either homœopathically or allopathically, either or both ways if they please then we shall join with him in repudiating such, and will go further too, and not only "distrust the pretended results of their experiments," but hold the men themselves up to universal scorn, and deride them as trembling sycophants, as traitors alike to allopathy and homœopathy, men to be scouted and shunned, creatures who honour not a noble profession, who desire only the gains, and not the conscious rewards of their calling; but if there are any, as we have no doubt there are many, who anxiously desire to know the right way of medicine, that they may walk in it, then to such we would say that they deserve both honour and praise, and to such the editors of this journal shall ever be ready to afford what assistance and direction they can. If every medical man would only consent to give homœopathy a fair trial, we should very soon have done with the bickerings and discussions which now distract the whole body of professional men, and should have restored to the world of medicine a quiet which would ultimately conduce to the advancement of science and the good of mankind.

E. V. N.

THE CLAIMS OF HOMŒOPATHY TO THE CONSIDERATION OF ITS OPPONENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.

"SIR,—In requesting the favour of the insertion in your periodical of the following remarks, I rely upon that spirit of fair, open, and honest enquiry which has always characterised it, and which has gained for it the admiration of so many members of my profession.

"When medical men are asked by the public, what they think of homœopathy, their universal reply is, 'Humbug!' and this, too, when they have never taken the pains to study its principles or observe its practice. Does not this imply, that they are satisfied with the old system,—that it has, in their opinion, reached something like perfection, and is not, like other systems of old, susceptible of improvement?"

And yet, if we watch the bedside practice of these men, what is the result? Let any candid student, in quest of a rational system of physic, attend carefully to the practice of our great hospital physicians, and he cannot fail to be convinced, by their various and opposite methods of treating the same diseases, that they are inwardly conscious of the defective state of therapeutics, and of a sad want in this respect of something like a fixed, guiding principle. In proof of this, I might adduce many cases; but let it suffice, that I have myself seen cases of pleurisy, pneumonia, and acute rheumatism, under the care of the most eminent physicians in London, treated by lemon-juice, which cases, by other eminent physicians, or by themselves at other times, would be treated by bleeding, cupping, calomel, opium, and tartar emetic. I have also seen all the cases in a clinical ward, indiscriminately treated for weeks by a quack medicine called 'Warburg's Tincture,' the composition and properties of which were totally unknown to those prescribing it. I say, then, that, when we see the leading men in our Profession deserting the old and more generally received methods of treatment, for others which are new, or opposite, or unknown, it is fair to conclude, that they are either guilty of wanton cruelty to their patients, or, as I believe, that they are conscious of the defects of the present system of therapeutics, and anxious to discover a better. Adopting, then, the latter supposition, I shall proceed to shew, that they are bound to consider the system of homœopathy, and put it to the test of practice.

"There are but two kinds of truths,—(a) those which may be discovered by *à priori* reasoning, which are implied in what we already know, elicited by reasoning alone, and not by observation or testimony; and (b) those which are commonly called 'matters of fact,' which, before they were discovered, were absolutely unknown and not implied by anything we previously knew. These we could never possibly arrive at by the internal workings of our own minds; we gain them by observation, experiment, and testimony; and if the observations and experiments have been carefully conducted, and the testimony respectable, we assent to the truths. To the former class belong the truths of mathematics and metaphysics, which a man may reason out in his arm-chair. To the latter belong most of the truths in medicine, which can only be arrived at by experience and observation. These two classes of truths are well illustrated in the well-known and often-quoted words of Sir J. Herschel:—'A clever man, shut up alone, and allowed unlimited time, might reason out for himself all the truths of mathematics, by proceeding from those simple notions of space and number of which he cannot divest himself without ceasing to think; but he would never tell, by any effort of reasoning, what would become of a lump of sugar, if immersed in water, or what impression would be produced on his eye by mixing the colours of yellow and blue—results which can be learnt only by experience.' Now, it requires no argument to prove, that homœopathy belongs to the class which we call 'matters of fact.' No *à priori* reasoning, therefore, can possibly decide whether or not globules produce the

effects attributed to them. A long series of experiments, carefully conducted men of intelligence and good character, alone can decide this point; in short, in order to pronounce upon homœopathy, we must put it into practice. I am consequently at a loss to conceive what has become of the philosophy, the logic, and even the common honesty, of those members of our Profession, who boldly pronounce upon a 'matter of fact,' without consenting to fulfil those conditions which are essential to the settlement of all such questions. In this particular, the public are their superiors in intelligence. They well know, and feel, that there is no force or conclusiveness in the reasonings of a man upon a 'matter of fact.' Their plain question is, 'Have you tried it?' or 'Have you seen it tried?' and, if the reply is, 'No,' then all their subsequent arguments have not the slightest weight. To all this it may be objected, that, upon precisely the same grounds, medical men are bound to try 'Holloway's Pills,' or, indeed, any and every other quack remedy. To this I would reply, that, in the case of 'Holloway's Pills,' the conditions, (*viz.*, respectable testimony and carefully conducted experiments,) essential to the settlement of questions of 'matter of fact,' are wanting; whereas, in the case of homœopathy, we see a large hospital devoted to its practice, supported by some of the most logical, intelligent, and honest among the public, and superintended by medical men of eminence, intelligence, and respectability. We have, then, in homœopathy, a question of a 'matter of fact,' with all the conditions necessary for its determination; and I say, fearlessly, that the physician who refuses to apply himself to the subject, and put the system into practice, or watch the practice of others, is not a worthy member of his Profession, because he omits a duty which he owes to himself, to the public, and to his Maker!

"I have been, and am still, strongly opposed to, and prejudiced against, homœopathy; but I see clearly, that I committed a great mistake in endeavouring to settle the matter off-hand, by *à priori* reasoning; and I would now approach the subject in the true spirit of Lord Bacon, who says: 'All idols must be abjured and renounced with firm and solemn resolution, and the understanding must be completely freed and cleared of them, so that the access to the kingdom of man, which is founded on the sciences, may resemble that to the kingdom of heaven, where no admission is conceded, except to children.'"

"Trusting you will oblige me by an early insertion of these remarks, I enclose my card, and remain, &c.

London.

ALLOPATH.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE "MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE."

We publish this letter, because it has been sent to us by a regular practitioner; but we do so with some scruple, as it is evident that the writer is not conversant with the subject. No one ever pretended that homœopathy is to be refuted by *à priori* reasoning; it has been refuted by direct experiment,

as in the Paris hospitals many years ago, and by analysis of the dogmas on which it is based. Our correspondent appears to us peculiarly unfortunate in his illustration of the different kinds of method of investigation. Mathematics and metaphysics are, equally with medicine, founded on experience and experiment.

As to ordinary therapeutics, no one ever pretended that the subject is perfect. Medicine, like all sciences, is to be advanced by experiment and observation. We treat rheumatism now with a certain degree of success; there is no reason why we should not endeavour to find out a better method.

If medical men are so little conversant, as is our correspondent, with the true foundation of therapeutics, and with the true method of advancing the art of healing, we do not wonder that they find themselves beaten in argument by the homœopaths. "Allopath" is even apparently ignorant of the derivation of the signature he adopts; otherwise, we think, so close a reasoner would scarcely have employed it.

[We have been induced to copy the above letter from the Medical Times and Gazette, because we believe this to be the medium by which homœopathy will creep into the consideration of professional men. We regret that the Editor, who really is a scholar, and gained some reputation, should not have allowed this letter to have taken its chance, without intruding his own remarks. We can only account for it from the fact that he has lately published his book, called, "Homœopathy and the Homœopaths;" a work in which there appears much that is objectionable, many things that are incorrect, and the general tone and tendency of it, is to lower the character of homœopathy in public estimation. The Rev. Thomas Everest, in his letter to Dr. Rose Cormack, says, "Pelt it with plenty of mud, refuse degrees to those who wish to examine it, persecute it well, and in ten years more, your profession will be extinct." If this prophecy be likely to be correct, we can easily imagine why the editor of a medical periodical may have taken some alarm. This calls to our recollection the anecdote of the two boys, told by Mr. Everest in the same letter. "Two boys, Smith and Thomson, went out to bathe; Thompson was unfortunately drowned, while bathing. On Smith's return to school his master reprimanded him severely for not having tried to save poor Thompson; on which Smith said, in a tone of virtuous indignation, "Please sir, I might perhaps have saved poor Thompson; but if I had, I must have lost my gallipot, and where was I to get another, I should like to know." Perhaps the editor of the MEDICAL TIMES may have communed with himself thus, "If

I allow homœopathy to get ahead, where shall I get another gallipot?" If an author wishes now to make himself conspicuous, and sell his book, he thinks it necessary to introduce something new and interesting, and, therefore, he writes on the subject of homœopathy as the *most popular subject* of the day.

The authors of "Homœopathy and the Homœopathists," and the "Fallacies of Routh," call up another little anecdote, and we trust our readers will excuse us if we relate it. Two authors, straightened for means, were speculating upon a new subject to write upon. One said that every subject had been so perfectly exhausted he could find nothing new to discuss; a feeling with which the other sympathised. The first said, "Well, I think I shall write the memoirs of a dead donkey;" "Do," said the other, and I would advise you to let your executors publish it."—EDS. OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

J. K. S., one of the correspondents to the MEDICAL CIRCULAR of June 2nd, 1852, after stating his views, as to their altering the name and the price of their periodical says—"As I am writing, I may state that in the Editorship of the 'Directory' I highly approve of your conduct with respect to the enrolling of the names of the homœopaths therein."

"I consider a diploma merely a guarantee that the person possessing it has been found as fully qualified, as those who grant it, to think for himself, and practice according to the best of his judgment; if men, on receiving a license, be not allowed to think and act for themselves, then must medicine become a bundle of quackery altogether. I am not a homœopath,—what of that? Were I one, would I be less one of the profession? All that can be said of them is, that they have been licensed as we are, but that they assume to see farther into medicine than we do. No, no, Mr. Editor, you have done right; they are regular licensed members of the profession; and if their views of the effects of medicine with respect to the doses should differ from ours, the press is open, and, like scientific men, and learned men, let them and us fight it out, and be you the *bottle-holder*. Excuse this addendum.

Respectfully yours,
J. K. S.

39, Maxell Street, Glasgow, May 21st, 1852.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alfred.—We require that you should send us your name and address before we can insert your letter.

Notice.—We regret to state that, by some accident, a letter sent us by a labouring man, relating to a diseased joint under which his son is labouring, has unfortunately been mislaid. This we regret exceedingly; but should the person write again, we will reply by return of post.

Banbury, Oxon.—Your case is a difficult one, and will require a gentle and continuous treatment, which could not be specified with sufficient minuteness in our notices to correspondents.

R. Thompson should order a copy of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD through a bookseller. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of Aris' Gazette.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 22. { JULY 15, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
HOMŒOPATHY IN NORTHAMPTON	331
TO BLEED OR NOT TO BLEED?	341

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been thankfully received from Dr. Laurie; A Dublin Surgeon; whose papers shall appear in our next.

Notice.—In consequence of our insertion of Mr. Sharp's letter in this number, we are obliged to omit our own article on the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy.

We have to inform M.S., that we know nothing of the paper to which he refers.

A Looker On.—A similar plan to that recommended in our pages; it is therefore unnecessary to publish the letter.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, TWENTY-THREE GUINEAS PER ANNUM.—WASHING, TWO GUINEAS.

The situation being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

FROM THE HONORABLE F. H. F. BERKELEY, ESQ., M.P.,

"Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY."

FROM THE REV. JOHN MORISON, D.D., LL.D.,

"Trevor Square, Brompton.

"I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice."

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA SIDE.

WESTON PARK SCHOOL,

WELLINGTON HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The REV. JOSEPH HOPKINS, assisted by the ablest Masters, continues to receive a limited number of Young Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting to them a Finished Commercial, Classical, and Mathematical Education.

Mr. and Mrs. HOPKINS bestow careful and constant attention on the health and domestic comforts of those who are entrusted to their charge; and watch, with prayerful solicitude, over their religious as well as their intellectual improvement.

Wellington House, besides being well situated, ventilated, and commodious, is very convenient for sea bathing, offers the advantage of a good play-ground, and is immediately contiguous to the best roads for rural walks.

Weston-super-Mare has long been celebrated as a place most favourable to the health and vigour of the young; is accessible from the Western, South-Western, and Midland Counties, and the Principality of Wales and Ireland; while it is within a few hours' ride of the Metropolis, by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Hour for rising in the Summer six months, 6 o'clock; and in the Winter six months, 7.

SUNDAY.—Scripture exercises. Breakfast at 8 o'clock. A piece of sacred poetry or prose is written from dictation. Public worship. Dinner at 1 o'clock. A portion of some religious work is read to the Pupils. Walk. Tea at 5 o'clock. Public worship.

MONDAY.—Writing. Music. Breakfast. Family worship, including reading, exposition, singing, and prayer. Composition. Play. Dinner. Play. Ciphering. Music. Play. Tea. Evening lessons. English history. Grammar. Romish history. Geography. Science. Euclid.

TUESDAY.—Ciphering. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Lessons of the previous evening reviewed. Classical and modern languages. English lessons, not repeated the previous evening, are heard, and the remaining time is occupied in writing them out. Play. Dinner. Play. Drawing. Writing in copy books. Play. Tea. Evening lessons. Preceptor's elements. History of Greece. Blair's preceptor. Spelling. Physical Geography. Poetry. Algebra.

WEDNESDAY.—Arithmetical tables. Mental arithmetic. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Review, repeat, and write the lessons of the previous evening. Play. Dinner. Drilling. Walking. Tea. Evening lessons. English history. Romish history. Grammar. Geography. Science. Euclid.

THURSDAY.—Scripture reading.—Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Composition. Play. Dinner. Play. Geography. History. Mapping. Music. Play. Tea. Evening lessons. Preceptor's elements. History of Greece. Blair's preceptor. Spelling. Physical geography. Poetry. Algebra.

FRIDAY.—Miscellaneous reading in class. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Classical and Modern languages. English lessons reviewed, repeated, and written. Play. Dinner. Play. Drawing. Ciphering. Tea. Evening lessons of the week reviewed and repeated.

SATURDAY.—Arithmetical tables. Mental arithmetic. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Lessons of the week written from memory. Play. Dinner. Drilling. Walking. The Evening for recreation.

OCCASIONAL LECTURES BY THE MASTERS AND OTHERS.

Bathing regularly during the Season, weather and health permitting.

INVALIDS TREATED HOMOEOPATHICALLY, IF DESIRED.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 22.

JULY 15, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

HOMŒOPATHY IN NORTHAMPTON.

MANY of our readers will remember the circumstance that Homœopathy was attacked in the pages of the NORTHAMPTON MERCURY, by a medical writer, who signed himself "M.R.C.S.," in which he alluded to a production of Dr. Routh of London, entitled "Routh's Fallacies of Homœopathy;" that that communication was replied to by Mr. Pearce, in the MERCURY of a later date. They may also remember that Dr. Routh himself subsequently replied to Mr. Pearce's letter, by assuming that he had in his "Fallacies" *proved* certain things to be false. Homœopathy has been assailed by several writers in Northampton. The NORTHAMPTON HERALD commenced the onslaught, by calling homœopathy "Charlatanerie, Delusion, and Imposture"—devoting a column to the purpose. Who prompted the Editor to such an overt act is a question we leave others to decide. Then came "Faust," and "Common-Sense," and "M.R.C.S.;" lastly came Dr. Routh himself, to give place to whom all the others seemed to retire from the battle-field: These several "Goliaths" were met by writers who as ably and as forcibly resented the attacks. We have had "A.M'P.," "C. T. Pearce," "William Sharp;" and homœopathy has, as in other instances, come off victorious.

The cause is much indebted to the Editor of the NORTHAMPTON MERCURY; and we here beg to express our thanks on behalf of the public, who are interested in the discussion, to the Editor, who has so willingly opened his pages to the writers on both sides.

Dr. Routh has been most ably replied to in the MERCURY of the 16th of July, by our esteemed friend, Mr. Sharp, of Rugby; and we, with great pleasure, insert his letter to the MERCURY, and commend it to the attention of all who feel an interest in the progress of homœopathy.

Mr. Sharp has so ably met the frivolous objections of Dr. Routh, as stated

in his "Fallacies," in reference to the statistics of practice that we do not see that there is one word left for either Dr. Routh or ourselves to say.

Northampton is the type of other towns in reference to homœopathy. Wherever a medical practitioner practising in the new-school sets his foot, he must prepare for a contest; and we here repeat what we have before asserted, that it is in the provincial towns of England that the battle of homœopathy has to be fought. This was felt when the circumstance of the opposition and misrepresentation of medical men led us to establish a periodical in Northampton.

Birmingham, Manchester, Doncaster, Huddersfield, Leamington, Norwich, Sunderland, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Brighton, and other places within this realm have been the scene of hot discussion; and we rejoice in having a Madden, a Fearon, a Ramsbotham, a Dunn, a Sharp, and many others, who have manfully braved the enemies of progress, and nobly stood forward in defence of the new truth in medicine.

Posterity will, and must, revere the names of those who have thus fought the early battles of homœopathy. We are glad to find, however, that opposition to homœopathy is dying away—the faculty have nearly exhausted their quiver, their darts have no sting in them; for the truth has now well-nigh occupied every important locality in the civilized world. Homœopathy is recognised, and has become *orthodox*, in Germany and America. It will soon be the rule of practice, instead of the exception, in this country; it cannot be otherwise: the public have begun to refuse, when sick, to be treated by bleeding, purging, and blistering; they decline to be hurried into eternity by the apothecary and the "Sangrado's" of a declining age.

Routh's, and Brodrigg's, and Simpson's, and Ranking's, and last, not least, the Wakley's will go down with ignominy on their heads, for having attempted to prevent the introduction of a system of pure medicine, which brings life and health to the sons of men; and have tortured poor "old-physic" by stimulating its *effete* constitution, instead of allowing it to die, as it otherwise would, a quiet—a natural death.

HOMŒOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHAMPTON MERCURY.

SIR,—Dr. Routh has addressed you on the subject of Homœopathy, and he has also written a book called the "Fallacies of Homœopathy." If you will give me leave, I will request the attention of your readers to some observations in reply to these publications.

I will at once brush away all personalities, and apply myself to the matter in hand with all seriousness, as the importance of the subject demands, and in such a manner, as I trust neither Dr. Routh nor your readers will have any just cause to complain of any ungentlemanly impropriety on my part.

Instead of adopting Dr. Routh's division of the subject, I shall prefer the following:—
First, the consideration of the principle of homœopathy—“*Similia similibus curantur.*”
Secondly, the question of small doses.

Thirdly, the statistics upon which is founded a preference of homœopathy, as the most successful method yet known of treating diseases.

1st.—The principle of homœopathy, or the supposed law of nature upon which it is based. Dr. Routh observes that “this law is defined by Hahnemann as follows:— ‘That in order to cure in a mild, prompt, safe, and durable manner, it is necessary to choose, in each case, a medicine that will incite an affection similar (*ὁμοιον πάθος*) to that against which it is employed.’ It is, it is said, discovered in 1790, by Hahnemann, while engaged in translating Cullen's *Materia Medica.*”

Having endeavoured to explain this principle in my former letter to the NORTHAMPTON MERCURY, and also in a Pamphlet entitled “What is Homœopathy?” I need not occupy your space by further illustrations. I will suppose your readers to understand the basis of homœopathy, the general fact or maxim, “*Similia similibus curantur.*”

In all controversies, it is well, I think, to ascertain first how far the parties are agreed. Let us see, therefore, how far Dr. Routh assents to this principle, before we consider his objections.

“Allopaths, admitting the occasional truth of this doctrine, ‘*similia similibus curantur*’ have given the larger dose. The experiments of Majendie have shown that tartar emetic, in doses of six to eight grains, will produce, amongst other lesions, pneumonia, if not rejected by vomiting. Every day's experience proves the efficacy of large doses of tartar emetic in curing pneumonia and other affections of the lungs. Arsenious acid, long continued, will produce a variety of cutaneous eruptions. The advantage of arsenic in many of these diseases is, on the other hand, well recognised. Certain peculiar eruptions which occur after taking mercury, have been described as produced by it, and which closely resemble those against which mercury is a specific. Here then are instances of the occasional truth of this law.—(Page 6.)

Our thanks are due to Dr. Routh for such excellent examples of the law of homœopathy. We have only to go on with other instances. Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, two and twenty centuries ago, says that a drug which will produce strangury, will cure it when it has arisen from another cause, and Dr. Greenfield, a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London, was sent to Newgate in 1694, by the President of his College, for giving cantharides (the blistering fly, which all know often produces complaints of the bladder,) with great success in cases of this kind. Again, every one knows that cinchona (Peruvian bark,) is a specific for ague; “Now,” says Dr. Routh, “bark *certainly produces symptoms*, as alleged by homœopaths, *very like those of ague.*” Again our thanks are due to Dr. Routh.

Nitric acid is a great remedy for salivation,—Dr. Pereira (an eminent allopathic authority,) says it excites or produces salivation. Sulphur often produces eruptions on the skin; as those who frequent baths like Harrowgate well know, it is notorious as a remedy for similar affections. Thus we might proceed, not only through the fifty medicines originally proved in this way by Hahnemann himself, but through upwards of three hundred which have been proved since his day, by the persevering industry of others. Nearly all known medicines have been thus examined,—a larger number than is included in the *Materia Medica* of the College of Physicians as published in their official *Pharmacopœia*. A strong method of testing such a principle as this is to select a poison, and note the symptoms produced by it, and then to give it in smaller doses to cases of natural disease suffering from similar symptoms, but for which it has never before been given as a medicine; if it be found to cure such cases, the truth of the law is greatly maintained. This has been done in many cases;—an allusion to one instance is all I can expect space for. Belladonna, the deadly nightshade. Children have been poisoned by the berries of this plant, when they have met with them in the woods and eaten them. They have suffered from fever, affection of the brain and throat, and a scarlet eruption on the skin. Hahnemann was induced to test the principle which had been suggested to his mind by an appeal to this experiment; he gave Belladonna in scarlet fever, and found not only that it was a better remedy than any previously known, but that it also proved a preservative from it when given to those exposed to the infection of the scarlet fever.

That which is merely a suspicion in a single instance, becomes a strong probability when confirmed by so many important examples as are adduced by Dr. Routh, and an established reality when it is found not only that it is applicable to hundreds of other substances, but that no serious or material exception can be brought forward against it. This law is now ascertained to be a practical guide to the best use that can be made of every valuable remedy we are possessed of. Homœopaths put it to a continual and daily test, and it does not fail them. The few exceptional instances which Dr. Routh adduces against it are of the most meagre description; he goes with us a long way in the admission of the principle, we have only to carry him with us a little further.

Suffer me to ask, why do Astronomers rely upon the law of gravitation? They put it to continual tests, and it does not fail them. So let the law of *similia* be tried, and so let it be trusted—*till it fails!*

Thus Dr. Routh's opposition to the principle of homœopathy seems to have disappeared. His own instances have laid a foundation which only required to be built upon, that it might become an impregnable castle of truth.

We may now proceed to the second matter in discussion;—

2nd. The small dose.

This is a great stumbling block with Dr. Routh, as it is with many others. Let us, however, as we have done in the consideration of the principle, first ascertain how far Dr. Routh goes along with us, and then we shall perhaps know better where we differ:

"It is certainly true," says Dr. Routh, *"that small doses, and especially in large*

dilution, (which is the mode in which homœopathic remedies are prepared,) *will oftentimes act very satisfactorily.*" (Page 17.) How does he know it? "*I have seen this,*" he replies, "*repeatedly.*"

How small the doses were which he has seen act thus satisfactorily, Dr. Routh does not inform us, but this is of little moment. It is obvious that he has gone *a certain length* with the small doses, and that, *so far as he has gone experimentally*, they have acted very satisfactorily in his hands. The limit, then, of this satisfactory action, is the same as the limit of Dr. Routh's experience. So far as he has tried them they have acted very satisfactorily—he has tried none so small that they have failed him. Now, this is precisely what every one testifies; so far as any of us have tried them, the doses becoming smaller and smaller, or, in other words, more and more diluted, they have acted satisfactorily.

To this point then we are agreed; so far as either of us have ascertained this practical point *experimentally*, we have obtained satisfactory action from our doses. We begin to differ only where Dr. Routh's experience ceases, and he begins to conjecture. It is well to make this point clearly evident.

Dr. Routh was about to define the limit of the legitimate and satisfactory dose,—smaller than which every dose would be "a piece of affectation." (Page 7.) He says that what he has seen repeatedly is certainly true; does it not, therefore, seem extraordinary that he did not go on trying smaller and smaller doses so long as they continued to act satisfactorily, and until they became so small as to cease to do so? Had Dr. Routh pursued this course, selecting his medicines in each case in accordance with the law of *similia*, his testimony would have been of weight, but instead of proceeding thus, he has ventured to condemn every dose less than those he has himself tried, for the following reason:—"We are compelled," he says, "to conclude that the infinitesimal doses, *neither by analogy, nor upon any theoretical grounds*, can have any power upon the human frame." (Page 16.)

But, in a case so peculiar as the action of drugs upon a living body, what analogy or what theory have we to guide us? Is it not entirely a matter of experience? A question of *fact*? By what analogy, or theory, did Dr. Routh ascertain that his small doses in large dilution would act very satisfactorily? His reply is the only sensible one which can be given "I have seen it repeatedly, *therefore* I believe it to be certainly true!" Suppose then he were to try still smaller doses, and suppose he were to see that these also acted very satisfactorily, will he not know that this also is certainly true? What will then become of his analogy and his theory? It is a vain pretence. We have no analogy, we have no theory to guide us into these truths. They are questions of fact, and the public have reason to be indignant with Dr. Routh for dealing by analogy and theory with a matter of fact, which he refuses to verify by "seeing" it. It is a repetition of the conduct of Galileo's brother professor, who refused to look through the newly-invented telescope, *lest he should see Jupiter's moons*. He preferred the argument from analogy and theory that *they could not be there*. But it is more blameable in Dr. Routh, because the matter in hand is still more important to the well-being of mankind.

It appears, then, that Dr. Routh's opposition to the doses frequently given by

homœopathists rests thus; he admits that he has repeatedly seen small doses act very satisfactorily, and he asserts that this is certainly true; but he asserts also that what he has not seen, and refuses to see, cannot possibly be true! though many others, his equals, at least in intelligence and credit, have seen it, and testify to its truth. "Analogy and theory compel him to conclude that such doses can have no power."

I conclude by observing that we value Dr. Routh's testimony as to what he has repeatedly seen, and agree with him in believing that it is certainly true; our only difference on this head being that we decline to adopt his analogical and theoretical opinions, as destitute of the slightest foundation. We recommend him to carry on his experiments with still smaller doses, and we doubt not he will repeatedly see that they also act very satisfactorily; he will then come to the same conclusion with respect to them, that he has with regard to those he has already tried, and will become convinced that the power and efficacy even of infinitesimal doses is "certainly true."

I must remark however, that, after all, the small dose is not homœopathy. It is the principle—the law of *similia similibus curantur*, which constitutes homœopathy in whatever dose the medicines may be given.

We now come to the third part of our subject.

3rd. The comparative success of homœopathy, as evidenced by the general mortality of hospitals.

We might wish that the means at our disposal were more extensive than they at present are; but it is a difficult subject, and we are indebted to many laborious men for the pains they have taken in registering their cases. We are under obligations for these labours, and we must take them as our guide in the enquiry. "It is to be regretted," says Dr. Routh, "that the statistical returns for comparison from Allopathic Hospitals, are frequently insufficient for special diseases; on the contrary this is a point to which the homœopaths have directed particular attention, and they have already derived benefit from it with the public." (Page 37.)

Under the preceding heads, I have endeavoured to ascertain, first, wherein Dr. Routh and homœopathists agree, in order to lessen, as much as possible, the grounds of controversy. I shall again seek to reduce, within the smallest compass, the matters wherein we differ on this most important, and to the public, most interesting part of our subject.

We are indebted to Dr. Routh for having taken pains in collecting and placing in juxta-position a variety of public statistics, all of which, did your columns admit of it, I should be glad to reproduce in this letter. We must be content, however, with a few extracts:—

Pneumonia, (inflammation of the lungs.)

	Admitted	Died	Mortality per cent.
Allopathic Hospital, Vienna.....	1134	260	23
Homœopathic do. do.....	538	28	5

This is part of the first table in the appendix. Before commenting upon it, it will

be well to allude to another question, the comparative success in cases in which no medicine, either in large doses or small ones, has been given. Dr. Routh says a great deal upon this subject: I quote the following passage:—"Dr. Dietl, the allopathic physician of the Wieden hospital, in Vienna, anxious to test the efficacy of dietetic regimen in pneumonia, instituted a series of experiments. In the course of three years that gentlemen treated 380 cases of pneumonia. 85 of these cases were treated by repeated bleedings; of this number 17 died, or 20 per cent.; the remaining 68 recovered. 106 were treated with tartar emetic; the mortality was now 20.7 per cent., 22 dying, and 84 only recovering. The remaining 189 were treated by simple dietetic means; the deaths amounted to 14, or 7.4 per cent., 175 recovering. The above data have been given upon the evidence of Dr. Routh, (*Hom. Times*, No. 49,) an eminent homœopathic writer." (Page 55.)

Here then is a point upon which both sides are agreed, seeing that this experimental investigation by Dr. Dietl is adduced by opposing writers. Your readers will note well the information it imparts. It appears from this statement that when cases of inflammation of the lungs, admitted by all to be a dangerous disease, are treated, as is almost universally done by allopathic practitioners, by bleeding and large doses of powerful drugs, about 20 die out of every hundred (in the Glasgow Infirmary 27,) while under simple dietetic management, only about seven die in a hundred cases.

"I think," says Dr. Routh, "we may therefore conclude that nature, or very simple emollient drinks, quiet rest, a warm atmosphere, will often cure pneumonia *apart from any drugging whatever.*" (Page 56.) He had previously (page 35) observed "that simple hygienic treatment, *i.e.*, attention to diet, regularity in the hours of meals and of rest, exercise, change of air, will *oftentimes cure many diseases*, apart from any so-called drug; indeed in a few cases, *where drugs have failed altogether*, cannot be disputed."

The inference that entire abstinence from medicines is to be preferred to the large doses of poisonous drugs; and to the loss of blood, would seem to be inevitable. It is true that Dr. Routh, alarmed at this conclusion staring him in the face from his own pages, exclaims "God forbid that we should assent to such a heresy!" But how can it be escaped from? His own statistics in favour of diet are such a mortal thrust at old physic that he has himself put it irrecoverably "*hors de combat.*"

Homœopaths then agree with Dr. Routh that simple diet is better than large dosing.

It would seem, therefore, that what the advocates of homœopathy have really to aim at is to prove its superiority, not over large doses of medicine, but over no medicine at all. Now, in reference to the cases of pneumonia reported above (all of them occurring in Vienna, and therefore fairly to be supposed tolerably similar,) it will be observed that while diet lost seven in the hundred, homœopathy lost only five. Again, in the Irish famine fever, referred to in my former letter, I may remind your readers that while Dr. Tuckey, in the Bantry Union Hospital, with every advantage, lost more than 18 per cent under large doses, and while in another hospital where no medicine was given, ten died in the hundred; Mr. Kidd

treated in their own huts, with every unfavourable circumstance, 112 cases with homœopathy, and lost only 2.

That the cases treated by Dr. Fleischmann, in the homœopathic hospital at Vienna, were really pneumonia, we have the following case given us in evidence by Dr. Routh himself:—"A young girl of about twenty-three, affected with extensive double pneumonia (the lungs on both sides of the chest inflamed). All the symptoms were unusually marked, accompanied with high fever, lividity of countenance, occasional delirium; and yet without a single poultice, cataplasm, or other treatment than the inert globule, rest, emollient drinks, a warm atmosphere, and starvation, she got well. That it was pneumonia, I convinced myself by stethoscopic examination. The disease attained the second stage, but it was fully four weeks before she was convalescent, and all the physical signs of the disease had disappeared. (Page 54.) But they did disappear, which is frequently not the case after the debilitating effects of bleeding and drugs, even in cases classed under recovery.

That the globule was "inert" in this case is precisely the point under discussion, and, therefore, cannot "logically" (Dr. Routh is fond of the word,) be taken for granted. The result of the case would rather appear to prove strongly the contrary.

We must try to find room for a few more statistics:—

PLEURISY.

	Admitted.	Died.	Mortality per cent.
Allopathic Hospitals	1017	134	13
Homœopathic ditto	386	12	3

DYSENTERY.

Allopathic ditto	162	37	22
Homœopathic ditto	175	6	3

FEVER, EXCLUDING TYPHUS.

Allopathic ditto	9697	98	9
Homœopathic ditto	3063	84	2

TYPHUS.

Allopathic ditto	9371	1509	16
Homœopathic ditto	1423	219	14

(The deaths from Typhus in Vienna, where occurred most of the homœopathic patients, were, in the allopathic hospitals, 19 per cent.)

ALL DISEASES.

Dr. Routh gives the statistics of hospitals in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Vienna, Leipsic, Linz, and other places, with the following results:—

Allop. Hospitals, Grand Total.....	119,630	11,791	10.5
Hom. ditto, Grand Total.....	32,655	1365	4.4

Such being the actual results given by Dr. Routh, it will be immediately inquired, how does he get over such a startling testimony in favour of Homœopathy, for evidently on the face of these figures the question is settled.

What will be the surprise of our readers when I reply, that the only way Dr. Routh can find of obviating the inevitable conclusion suggested by these figures, is, by bringing two grave accusations against the gentlemen in charge of the Homœopathic Hospitals, without any evidence, except of the most unsubstantial character, to support them. He accuses them first of false diagnosis, that is of ignorance; and secondly, of selecting their cases, that is, of fraud. For example:—On the return for "all diseases," he says, "one source whence a great difference in the cypher of mortality would be effected, would be in a selection of cases." (Page 39.) "The serious cases are few and far between; the milder cases, on the contrary, of frequent occurrence." (Ibid.) This statement he endeavours to prove by showing that in one hospital between 1835-43, there were admitted 622 cases "of simple diseases seldom fatal," out of a total of nearly 8,000. Supposing these 622 cases entirely struck out, the mortality in that Hospital for those years would not be raised one per cent.

On the table for pneumonia he observes that it is "a result most favourable to homœopathic treatment, to be explained by *the selection of the cases.*" That is, that the number of cases of pneumonia is too large in proportion. How does this objection tally with a similar one under the last head? It is rather hard to be accused of selecting too many mild cases, and too many severe ones, at one and the same time,

On pleurisy, "as before, the advantage is in favour of homœopathy * * * There is reason to believe the cases are either *not genuine, or selected.*" What reason? "The number of cases admitted are at least *double the number*, admitted in Allopathic Institutions. And yet it is pretended above that the general mortality from all diseases is reduced by the selection of two many mild cases, and the "rigid exclusion" of such serious ones as pneumonia and pleurisy are admitted to be! As to the cases not being genuine, the hospitals are constantly open to inspection, medical men are invited to witness the practice. Dr. Routh has visited them, he brings forward no sufficient evidence on which charges so dishonourable to the whole profession should rest, his assertions and insinuations are directly contradicted by an eminent allopathic practitioner, who has also visited these hospitals, and who says that the cases he saw treated in Fleischmann's Hom. Hospital were fully as acute and virulent as any he had observed elsewhere. (Wilde's *Austria*, p. 227)

Dr. Routh's further objections, are equally self-contradictory, or altogether futile and frivolous;—for example, he asserts that because the homœopathic hospitals contain larger number of patients annually in proportion to their number of beds, therefore their cases are not similar to those in the old hospitals; may we not rather infer that they are more quickly cured? On the other hand he complains that the pneumonia cases remain on an average too long in the hospital; may we not rather conclude that this apparently increased time arises really from fewer of the cases dying? It is death which shortens the period *for these cases* in allopathic hospitals. Again, from the fact that the cases get cured quickly, it is concluded that they were not genuine. Is not this again taking for granted the thing to be proved? Is it not much more reasonable to draw an inference in favour of the treatment from

such speedy recoveries? What will be thought of attributing the cures to the "humility and gentleness" of the Sisters of Charity? Their calm aspect of religion. "The beauty observed in their persons," and "their melodious accents?" What sort of a corner has Dr. Routh been driven into, that he must fight with such weapons as these? Does he feel his gallant ship sinking beneath him, that he is catching at straws?

The statistics are genuine. The very existence of a homœopathic hospital in Vienna, is itself a convincing proof of the superior value of the new treatment. It was because Dr. Fleischmann, when the Asiatic cholera raged in Vienna, cured double the number that were saved under the old system, that the Emperor removed the restrictions that had previously been imposed upon the practice of homœopathy in his dominions, and established the hospital which has since been the principal school of homœopathy for Europe. Had Dr. Routh's objections been sufficiently weighty to destroy our confidence and our hopes thus excited in homœopathy, we might indeed have deeply regretted it for humanity's sake, but we must have bowed to the conclusion. If, however, as I think, your intelligent readers will by this time have been convinced, they have rather been "frivolous and vexatious," we may cheerfully dismiss them, and thankfully indulge our hopes that this improved method of treating all our bodily ailments, will become increasingly beneficial to mankind. Hard indeed must that heart be that will not rejoice at such a prospect as this!

I will trespass with only one remark more upon Dr. Routh's letter in your paper of the 12th of June. He says that "no homœopath has yet been able to set aside these conclusions." Has he never seen the "British Journal of Homœopathy" for April 1852? He will there find his "Fallacies" most witheringly exposed. Has he not read the "Homœopathic Times" for several weeks past, in which they have been met in the fullest detail, and in the calmest manner, by Dr. Ozanne? To the able papers of this gentleman I must refer your professional readers, for a more ample reply than it is possible to give in a newspaper.

In conclusion, the published statistics of homœopathy are important in themselves and of value to medical practitioners, either as preliminary information, to induce them to study homœopathy, seeing that by them at least a *primâ facie* case for enquiry is made out, or as a confirmation to their own private trials on the subject if the information come, as it no doubt often does, after that private examination has been made. Still the main reliance is to be placed upon what happens in our own hands, and under our own eyes. Whatever charges of unfairness or fraud may be brought against other persons, we know whether we are sincere ourselves or not. The subject is too serious, and the consequences too important to each individual practitioner, to allow him to be careless in his own proceedings. He is almost necessarily cautious and awake to all the sources of fallacy to which he may be exposed. He procures the books and reads them, he obtains the medicines, and, with intense interest tries them: he expects them to fail, he is almost sure he shall be able to prove that the thing is delusion. He selects simple cases at first, both for his patient's sake and his own; the remedies apparently act beyond his expectation; at any rate the patients quickly recover, better and more speedily than if he had given them his usual doses.

He reasons thus,—even if the medicines have done nothing, the patients have been gainers, they have been spared the taking nauseous physic, perhaps the loss of blood, or the pain of a blister, and they have speedily recovered; so that, supposing it has been diet and regimen, it is evident that diet and regimen do better without drugs than with them. This point becomes settled, that drugging, and bleeding, and blistering, are bad. By degrees more serious cases are tried, and cases, such as croup, where diet and regimen are out of the question, seeing that if relief be not speedily afforded, death must ensue; and how does the conviction of the efficacious action of the medicines then flash upon the mind! When a violent paroxysm of croup passes off in an hour under the influence of mild doses of aconite and hepar sulphuris and spongia, without the warm baths, and emetics, and leeches, and blisters, which before were considered indispensable. When an equally violent fit of tic doloureux yields in a few moments to the appropriate remedy; when inflammation of the brain yields to belladonna, and inflammation of the lungs subsides rapidly under phosphorus. Again, when hands covered with warts are cleared of them in a few weeks, without cutting and caustic, which did not remove them; when such universally fatal diseases as diabetes (sugared urine,) are, if not absolutely cured, at least so greatly relieved, that life is prolonged for years; what further proof does he require to convince him of *powerful medicinal action* in the remedies employed? What, then, is the conclusion arrived at by the anxious but patient and persevering enquirer? *That homœopathy is a boon to mankind from the Giver of all good, and that it is his duty to embrace it and to advocate its cause to the best of his ability.*

I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

Rugby, June 30th, 1852.

WILLIAM SHARP.

TO BLEED OR NOT TO BLEED?

DELIRIUM WITH EPILEPSY.

BY H. ASKWITH, M.R.C.S. (ENG.)

LETTER 1st.—(COPIED FROM THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR, JUNE 16TH, 1852.)

I was called to see Mr. P., a stout, robust man, aged 35 years, at nine o'clock in the morning. He was found rolling on his bed-room floor. He had been drinking ale all the week, and had gone to bed in liquor, but not drunk. I found him insensible, and the pupil quite dilated; pulse quick, but not full; head hot, and very restless, tossing about the bed, and when any restraint was put upon him, he was much rougher; with some difficulty I bled him to the extent of twenty ounces, the blood flowing very freely; but, to my very great surprise, no beneficial effect followed; he was as restless as before, so much so, that a man had to hold his arm with his thumb on the vein; after stopping half-an-hour, I went home for a draught—Acet. morphii gr. i in aquæ half an ounce. On my return, he had an epileptic fit, and in five minutes he

had another, stronger than the first. I thought it advisable to call in Mr. Southam we consulted together, and agreed to give him the draught, but only succeeded in getting him to take half a pint of it. In two hours I gave him another grain of morphia, as the first had no effect upon him. We saw him again at one o'clock; the pupil was somewhat contracted, and he had spoken incoherently; not quite so restless; ordered calomel gr. v. every two or three hours, and ice to the head. I saw him again at four; still more sensible, and seemed to recognise some of his friends. At eight we found him still more sensible, but at times restless; he would drink freely; pupil, contractile; pulse, low and feeble. Recipe: tinct. opii 1 oz. mist camphor. 2 oz. ft. haust.—half directly, the other in four hours, if not sent to sleep—with a saline every two or three hours. In the morning he was much better, he had taken the two draughts, and had four hours' sleep after the last; his bowels had been opened, and he made water for the first time. The next day he was up, and the following day went to his employment. The pathology of the case appears to be irritation and congestion of the brain and nervous centres, first, producing delirium; second, tremor; then, epilepsy. "To bleed, or not to bleed, was the question." How the case would have terminated without bleeding, perhaps a Fellow can explain; or to what extent the epileptic seizure would have extended, if the anodyne had been given first. In times like the present—of general scepticism in therapeutics—the report of practical cases like this, as they occur, will do more to put to silence the mummeries of homœopathy, and the atrocities of hydropathy, than all the new-fangled theories or remedies so strongly advocated."

LETTER 2.—(COPIED FROM THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR, JUNE 30TH, 1852.)

"SIR,—In reply to a question, which, under the signature of a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, I mooted in one of your earlier numbers, "To bleed or not to bleed in apoplexy," an M.R.C.S. (Eng.) in your number of the 19th May took up the subject, though with some doubts and conditions, affirmatively. Having started with the negative, I thought it incumbent on me to answer that letter; but you did not publish the whole of my answer, giving as your reason that "Our table was covered with letters from different gentlemen on the same subject, expressing the same view (the negative) in nearly similar terms." In your last number, another gentleman, Mr. Askwith, gives a case of "Delirium with Epilepsy," which he prefaces with the words, "To bleed or not to bleed." Having detailed the symptoms and treatment, he next calls upon "A Fellow" to explain "how the case would have terminated without bleeding." Though some may doubt the analogy existing between epilepsy and apoplexy, "A Fellow" does not shrink from answering Mr. Askwith.

"And first, I may premise it is not in accordance with the old school doctrines to bleed either in epilepsy or delirium, more especially when caused by "drinking ale all the week." In fact, Mr. Askwith's own words show that the recovery in the case he details took place, not in consequence, but in spite of the practice. "With some difficulty I bled him (the patient) to the extent of twenty ounces, the blood

flowing very freely; but to my very great surprise, no beneficial effect followed." Without entering into any hypothetical question about "irritation, and congestion of the brain, and nervous centres," I would state that in such a case as that detailed by Mr. Askwith, I should have been very particular about the temperature of the head. According to Mr. Askwith's account, the patient had his "head hot," and was "very restless." Under these circumstances I should certainly have endeavoured to cool him, "not in the Sangrado fashion of these days, by draining him of his life's blood," but "by throwing cold water over him." When a man is hot, and his skin dry all over, no matter what the cause be, you may bring his condition to the state of health by throwing cold water over him. In the case of Mr. Askwith's patient, I feel no doubt that a beneficial effect would have resulted from this plan of treatment, the more especially if followed by an emetic. In either case morphia might have been judiciously employed, though the patient, after all, might have got well without it. Assuredly the bleeding might have been advantageously dispensed with. Trusting that you will do me the favour of inserting this in your journal, I remain, your very obedient servant,

A FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

We copy the above correspondence from the MEDICAL CIRCULAR. Mr. Askwith states "In times like the present—of general scepticism in therapeutics—the report of practical cases like this, as they occur, will do more to put to silence the mummeries of homœopathy, and the atrocities of hydropathy, than all the new-fangled theories or remedies so strongly advocated." Dr. Forbes, the talented editor of the British and Foreign Medical Review, and at present physician to Prince Albert, states: "1.—That in a large proportion of the cases treated by allopathic physicians, the disease is cured by *nature*, and not by them. 2.—That in a lesser, but still not a small proportion, the disease is cured by *nature in spite of them*."

The principal exciting cause of Mr. Askwith's case, was a nine days' debauch; the quantity of ale consumed inducing debility and irritability. Among the brewers, draymen, and porters of London, whose strength is more apparent than real from the quantities of ale and porter they consume, debility has generally been observed before these attacks have appeared. According to the practice of the present day, bleeding is not recommended; and it was not till the Morphia* was administered, that the patient began to improve. Opium is the homœopathic remedy. Opium, in large doses, produces in a healthy man loss of consciousness, red face, dilated pupils, attacks resembling apopleptic fits, convulsive movements of the limbs, &c.—so that, after all, the man was cured on homœopathic principles. With difficulty twenty ounces of blood was extracted, and, to the great surprise of the operator, "no beneficial effect followed." We call attention to the fact, that the fit did not occur till after the loss of blood. From this, two questions arise; firstly, whether the loss of blood was not the cause of the fit; and, secondly, whether this was not a case that comes within Dr. Forbes's second category, namely, that the disease was "*cured in spite of the physician*."

* Morphia—the most active principle of Opium.

When a man takes the liberty of writing on subjects that he does not understand, and uses such terms as "mummeries" and "absurdities," he may find himself in an awkward predicament, particularly when his own practice is not the most orthodox: but we will wrangle no further about this bleeding; we are determined to cut the knot at once, by declaring that, having witnessed the malicious and slanderous attacks made on the popular systems of homœopathy and hydropathy, we have felt a sudden motion arousing the powers within us to stand up in defence of them. What the gentleman who heads this letter "To bleed or not to bleed" will say to us for this officious interference we know not—our hearts are in the cause, and we hope our friends will excuse any oddity in our manner; and, after the good old fashion of sober times, kindly take the will for the deed.

The medical profession, unconscious, probably, of their perilous situation, are now dancing on the edge of a precipice. They have been hugging themselves in their fair fame, and carrying their heads high, without perceiving the mildew gathering around them. Malice is ever striving to stifle merit. The moment homœopathy and hydropathy began to shine, they became enveloped in the shade of slander. Surmises were formed—sarcasms branded about. Here a flaw was detected in their principles—there an inaccuracy in their practice. Here they were deficient in dose—there they abound in virulent poisons. Something, in short, too inert or too presuming. Still we hope that with the above objections made by interested parties, it may not be altogether dishonourable to enlist in the band of homœopathists and hydropathists; and among other inducements of a personal nature, we are encouraged in this attempt by the liberal sentiments of Doctor Samuel Johnson, who thus vindicates the genuine projectors of science—"By the unreasonable distribution of praise and blame, none have suffered more than projectors, whose rapidity of imagination and vastness of design raise such envy in their fellow-mortals, that every eye watches their fall, and every heart exults at their distresses." In another place this eminent author writes, "The folly of projection is very seldom the folly of a fool."

It is some consolation, however, that though we have been hitherto destined to take up a "universal blank for this book of nature fair," having seen that the abuse of homœopathy has had access to none other than the *LANCET* and *MEDICAL TIMES*, and their pitiful remarks, there is still, thank our stars! enough before us for the most riotous mental enjoyment. All those who have taken the trouble to examine homœopathy are fully satisfied with the result; and if the fabulist's old woman was at no loss to judge of the quality of the liquor from the mere smell of the cask, he is somewhat below an old woman in sagacity, if he cannot conjecture the exquisite design of the whole wonderful structure of Hahnemann's system of therapeutics.—[EDS. OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 23. { AUGUST 1, 1852. } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY	347
EFFICACY OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL TREATMENT... ..	352
HYDROPATHY	358
LETTER TO THE EDITORS	359

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Young Physic"—Article received, will appear in our next.
 "Allopath"—Your remarks quite meet our views, that if medical men would examine the subject they would not long remain in their present position.
 "X. Y. Z." and "A WELL-WISHER" are thanked for their communications.
Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

From the Honorable F. H. F. Berkeley, Esq., M.P.

"Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY."

From the Rev. John Morrison, D.D., LL.D.

"Trevor Square, Brompton.

"I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice."

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA SIDE.

WESTON PARK SCHOOL,

WELLINGTON HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The REV. JOSEPH HOPKINS, assisted by the ablest Masters, continues to receive a limited number of Young Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting to them a Finished Commercial, Classical, and Mathematical Education.

Mr. and Mrs. HOPKINS bestow careful and constant attention on the health and domestic comforts of those who are entrusted to their charge; and watch, with prayerful solicitude, over their religious as well as their intellectual improvement.

Wellington House, besides being well situated, ventilated, and commodious, is very convenient for sea bathing, offers the advantage of a good play-ground, and is immediately contiguous to the best roads for rural walks.

Weston-super-Mare has long been celebrated as a place most favourable to the health and vigour of the young; is accessible from the Western, South-Western, and Midland Counties, and the Principality of Wales and Ireland; while it is within a few hours' ride of the Metropolis, by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways.

The climate and situation of Weston have long secured the recommendation of the medical profession in Bath and Bristol, and made it now the favourite Watering place of the West of England.

In point of salubrity it differs from most Sea-bathing places in some essential peculiarities. The air is *dry and bracing*, yet possessing a softness and balminess which, as it is totally independent of humidity, is extremely grateful, exhilarating, and stimulant; without any relaxing tendency whatever. The precise locality of the place will account for these advantages:—Worlebury hill protecting the town on the north and north-east, and the Mendip chain on the south, converge to a very narrow neck in the east, and render the ingress of the colder currents of air very slow and difficult; while the vigorous breezes from the Atlantic carry health down the valley, and cloud and storm away along the hill side. Hence, fog is rarely seen here, and snow is hardly ever known to lie on the ground, even in the severest winters.

The *soil* is, for the most part, *dry, sandy, and gravelly*; and the upper part of the town has a base of limestone rock; all forming an easy medium for the percolation and running off of the rain that falls

Metæorological observations are much in favour of the winter climate of Weston-Super-Mare, as proved by tables, which it is here unnecessary to insert. Taking the average of the winter months for the few years last past, the mean temperature will be found to be only 2 degrees lower than that of the South of Devon, a trifle higher than that of Bath, and 19 degrees above that of London.

As a place of winter resort, it seems strange that Weston should, within the last few years only, have attracted attention, as its very situation seems so expressly to have adapted it for this. Sheltered, as has been observed, from the north and north-east, it enjoys what may be almost called a *special* southern aspect, furnished by that wide chasm, or rift, in the southern range of hills through which the river Axe flows, at a distance of 2 miles, affording an uninterrupted view of the Quantock hills. Its highest advantage, however, arises from its free opening to the westward, being the quarter whence prevail the breezes or gales, as the case might be, during 9 months of the year.

From these facts it will appear obvious, that the most striking peculiarity of this climate is, the great amount of therapeutic agency which it supplies. This, though vouchsafed to all periods of life, is remarkably afforded in *childhood*, as is daily witnessed, from the rapidity with which the lack-lustre, pasty features, attenuated limbs, and listless gait, which too clearly indicate the delicate and cachectic predisposition, are exchanged for a robust frame, activity of body, and chubby cheeks, stamped with the rosy tint of health. In reference to this singular effect, it has often been remarked, that Weston seems to present in a more concentrated form, all those essentials to robust health usually sought at the sea-side, and which are of such vast importance to youth.

INVALIDS TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY, IF DESIRED.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 23.

AUGUST 1, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

“Let us make a stand on the ancient ways, and then look about us, and discover what is the straight and right way, and walk in it.”—*Lord Bacon, on Innovation.*

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 319.)

It is now about fifty years since Hahnemann was prompted to try the effects of medicine on a man in health, by a series of experiments on his own body, his family, and some intimate friends; when he discovered that medicines produced effects altogether similar to the symptoms in the diseases against which they were known to act as specifics. It was thus the new medical doctrine was founded, to which its author gave the name of homœopatheia, from two greek words, homoios, analagous, like, or similar, and pathos, suffering; this, with his text *similia similibus curantur*, Hahnemann took as his exclusive guide; and although he encountered the utmost opposition, he proved to the world the value of his system of therapeutics; and the success that has attended his discoveries, has shaken to the foundation the views of thousands, as to the value of drugs in many of our maladies. It does not aim merely at the introduction of a new practice into a solitary branch of the medical art, but demands for the field of its sweeping reformation the whole territory of practical medicine.

The leading medical journals and other newspapers are constantly spreading the happy news that homœopathy is on the wane, that those who had once adopted it betook themselves again to the old leaven, &c., &c. If those men were not actuated by a malevolent spirit, and had a love for truths, they would certainly not so shamefully mislead the uninformed. The nineteenth century has been pre-eminently a period of contrasts. Twenty years of war have been followed by years of peace, in which human capabilities have

developed themselves to an unprecedented extent. Of all the great undertakings by which the era is signalised, there is none more important than the introduction of homœopathy; it recognises the existence of sympathies between all phases of society. It matters not who may try to write it down, it will go on: slowly and surely, the *great truth* will force itself into notice. There are men, in spite of those who would control their efforts, who have learned the rudiments of duty and responsibility in a severe school, but a survey of them would be incompatible with our present scope, our purpose will be sufficiently obtained by taking the philosophy of Bacon as the primary text. "There is a wisdom," writes the master, "beyond the rules of physic; a man's own observation, what he finds good of, and what he finds hurt of is the best physic to preserve health."

The homœopathic school regards every case of disease, less as a local affection of this or that organ, causing a general derangement of the organism, than as the consequence of a disturbance in the principle which governs and preserves in harmony all the vital functions of the organism. From thence it results, that it is less important to remove the affection of an organ, than regulate the normal state of the principle of health in the whole organism; believing that if this principle be re-established, all the consequences arising from its disturbance would also naturally cease. It is, therefore, properly speaking, the individual and not the organ that homœopathsists seek to cure

Homœopathy is the art of curing by specifics, determined *à priori* for every particular case of disease, and those medicines are called specifics which operate with certainty upon the particular tissues and organs by which medical men have been able to predict that these agents, under certain circumstances, will give rise to unhealthy action in certain parts, attended with a definite train of symptoms; the natural poisons of certain animals, for instance, the virus of hydrophobia and syphilis; the miasms of yellow, typhus, and intermittent fevers; the infection and contagion of diseases.

Eberle, in his practice of medicine, asserts, that the influence of almost every agent, whether morbid or medicinal, appears to possess a kind of electric affinity for some particular organ or structure of the organization. Remedial agents act in the same specific manner, both in health and disease, with this difference, that in the unhealthy condition, only a very minute quantity of the specific agent is requisite to produce a salutary impression, on account of the augmented susceptibility to remedial impressions which diseased parts acquire.

The same medicine given to a healthy individual, on the same principles, produces the characteristic symptoms of the diseases whose pathological lesions give rise to it; and such medicine is a specific in such diseases, and specificity is a law that should guide all medical treatment. We are informed by Liebig, in his work on animal chemistry, that we can by remedial agents exercise an influence on every part of an organ by substances possessing a well-defined chemical action.

All medical substances disturb the functions of the vital organs in a state of health. This is called their *pathogenetic*, or disease producing power, and it is only when this power is rightly applied to disease that it becomes curative, and constitutes the therapeutic power.

The discovery of the law *similia similibus curantur*, as being of universal application, is Hahnemann's; it was wrought out by him with deep thought and patient investigation. He achieved what other men of genius merely suggested. Homœopathy teaches, that all the physiological and pathological phenomena observed in the human body, are governed by a force unknown in its nature, but appreciable in its results, which enables it to resist all the ordinary laws of nature, called the "*Vital force*," the force of reaction (*Life*), which strives to repel all that attempts to disturb the harmony of the system, and to restore that harmony when it has been disturbed.

"There is not," says Paine, "In the whole range of medical literature, one author, however devoted to physical and chemical views of life, who does not evince the necessity of admitting a governing *vital principle*, as a distinct entity, distinct from all other things in nature. I say there cannot be produced *one* author of any consideration, who does not summon to the aid of his discussion a *vital principle* wherever he touches upon the abstract phenomena of life."

The phenomena of life is the unity or perfection of certain distinct vital agencies or forces for a specific purpose. All that we know of "life" is that it is an immaterial principle, a law of nature of a higher order, though from the same course as other known laws proceeding from the Divine Founder. The phenomena of life may be arranged into three orders, and a careful study of the common source of existence in human beings, their development, perfection, and ultimate decay, has led physiologists to establish these three orders, viz.:—1. The manifestation of the mind, the moral, and intellectual powers. 2. The chemical phenomena, assimilation, sanguification, secretion, nutrition, &c. 3. Mechanical phenomena, organic motion, respiration,

mastication, circulation, &c., and the union and harmony of these three orders characterise a perfect organisation. This vital force partakes either of the strength or weakness of the sources whence it is derived; and according to its inherent capacity, so will be its manifestations. The youth, as it were, or the most active period of this *vital force*, is in its evolution (unfolding and expanding), during which it develops the animal structure; in the middle age the development ceases, and the bodily tissues remain stationary; and then a period arrives when decay takes place, and the elements it has collected from inorganic nature are returned to their place in the universe, when nought remains of the work but the spiritual life which once dwelt therein, and is gone to render an account of its mission.

We are unable to account for the principle upon which the body is animated, or the mode by which the various organs perform their natural functions, unless it is by saying they are regulated by this power, by this mysterious agent. It has been a custom, handed down to us from antiquity, to attribute all phenomena connected with the organism, which cannot be explained by the known laws of matter, to the agency of another influence: to which Hippocrates gave the name of "*phusis*;" Paracelsus and Van Helmont of "*archeus*;" Stahl, "*anima*;" Ling, "*Germ Force*;" but which medical men of the present day designate as the "*Vis Medicatrix Nature*,"—" *Vis Vita*,"—" *Vital Principle*"—" *Vital Force*." It matters not the name we give this power, we acknowledge it as the "*vital force*," a term which may be understood by most persons. It is not our wish to mystify our readers with high sounding names, or to endeavour to explain phenomena which cannot be explained in the existing state of science.

So long as the healthy condition of the body exists, a vital equilibrium is maintained throughout the system; but if a part be attacked by inflammation or any other cause, this equilibrium is disturbed—the *vital force* is unequally distributed, and disordered action follows. Every mode of treatment ought to have for its object the modification of the force of which we are speaking to bring it back to its normal type, from which it has temporarily strayed; and, on this single condition is it granted us to obtain radical cures, that is, to destroy the disease in its cause and effects. The impression of this *vital force* is the starting point and termination of all the modifications which disease produces. Each function, and, consequently, each organic apparatus has a relation of affinity to an order of modifiers: as the affinity of the respiratory apparatus to atmospheric air; of the digestive apparatus to aliments; of the nervous system to the imponderable fluids.

These modifiers—air and food—are the elements of life; and yet they may, and often do, become the causes of disease, by causing an inharmonious action of the *vital force*; so that sometimes the digestive organs; sometimes the circulating system; sometimes the lungs; or the nervous system, may become the principal, though not the exclusive, cause of disease. The action of the vital force can never be suspended for a single moment; it may be depressed, and then we meet with another force, called the *destructive force*. So long then, as we can keep the *vital force* more active than the destructive and the supply equal to the waste, the adult man is said to be in health. "Nature," says Dr. Andrew Combe, "is truly the agent in the cure of disease, and that, as she acts in accordance with fixed and invariable laws, the aim of the physician ought always to be to facilitate her efforts by acting in harmony with, not in opposition to, those laws. Nature may be *aided*, but *she ought never to be thwarted*, and medicine will advance towards the certainty of other sciences only in proportion as we become saturated with this guiding principle."

It is undeniable that our vital powers, when unassisted by remedial agents, (*medicinæ expertante*) are unable to cure diseases, even those of short duration. The *vital powers* are not even capable of healing the chronic miasmatic diseases, and of substituting health in their stead, without inflicting a loss upon the organism; but, if they are assisted and directed in their action by a properly selected homœopathic agent, it assists that power, and it is thus that they conquer. It induces them gradually to unfold all their energies until they become powerful enough to control the disease. The vital forces are restored to the regulation of the animal functions, whereas the artificial excitement disappears of itself, so soon as we discontinue the use of those agents by which it had been established in the organism.

Adult life is a state of resistance between two antagonizing forces—a conservative and a destructive force; and an adult animal is then in health, when these two forces exactly counterbalance each other. Health, then, is a natural state of the body and includes the conception of an equilibrium among all the causes of waste and supply; it appears in an alternating destruction and restoration of the state of equilibrium.

Disease is a disturbance of this equilibrium, consequently, whatever causes this disturbance is a cause of disease. But the "*vital force*" offers a perpetual resistance to all causes of disturbance. When this resistance is stronger than the cause of disturbance, disease does not occur. But when the resistance offered by the "*vital force*" is weaker than the disturbing cause

then disease ensues. That condition in which this resistance entirely ceases is *death*. In selecting remedies, then, our object should be, to place the body under the most favourable circumstances for resisting diseases; so that the curative power may have full, fair, and unobstructed play.

If all diseases must be cured by the natural powers of the living system, surely, the more the natural powers of the living system are healthily exalted, the greater must be the capacity for resisting or throwing off disease. The living actions and the causes of disease, are antagonizing powers—and clearly, by exalting or increasing the one power, you must exalt or increase the capacity for resisting the other.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IMPORTANT LETTER OF J. S. BUCKINGHAM, ESQ.,
 LATE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT,
 ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BRITISH BANNER,"
 ON THE
 EFFICACY OF HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL TREATMENT.

I HAVE read with the deepest interest your able and impartial article on homœopathy, in the last number of your widely-extended and deservedly influential journal; and, seeing the manner in which the opponents of this system exert every nerve to destroy its credit, and thus to obstruct its progress among mankind, I feel it a solemn duty, as one of the many thousands who have derived unspeakable benefits from its use, to endeavour to neutralise these attempts of its enemies, by briefly describing the facts of which I have myself been the subject, as well as what I have witnessed in others, in the hope that by so doing the cause of truth in science, and of humanity in the abatement of disease and suffering, may be in some degree promoted by such a course.

In the year 1830, I happened to be with my family at Paris, and there met the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, the well-known Oriental linguist, and Professor of Eastern Languages, for many years engaged in preparing pupils in Hindustanee for the East India Company's service. He was then bordering on seventy years of age; but after a long and active life remarkably free from illness, he had become the victim of some disease which rapidly

exhausted his strength, reduced his size, and brought him to such a state of imbecility, that he was in his second childhood: his eyes protruding, his under lip fallen, his hands tremulous and paralysed, and his memory and consciousness so obscured, that he could recognise no one but his affectionate wife, whose attention was such that she scarcely ever left his presence. During all the period of his suffering, the best medical advice that money could procure, in London and in Paris, was had for him, but all without avail; and when, with some difficulty, he was removed to Brussels, we expected that the next intelligence we should receive of him would be his death.

About six months after this, in the spring of 1831, while walking in Piccadilly, near the Doctor's usual residence in Clarges Street, I met, with as much astonishment as pleasure, the same Doctor Gilchrist, walking erect, with firm and healthy step, his person filled out to its former size, and his whole aspect more full of strength, activity, and vigour, than I have ever before seen him in his best days—for I had known him several years before his illness. In accosting him, I expressed my surprise and delight, and asked him to what cause was to be attributed his almost miraculous resurrection, from what appeared to us the brink of the grave, to his present happy condition? He replied, that when at Brussels, he had been placed under the homœopathic treatment by a physician there, and his recovery was as rapid as it was effectual, astonishing all his friends as well as himself. He asked me if ever I had read anything on the subject of this new system, to which I replied in the negative; when he told me that he felt so grateful for the cure that he had determined to write a pamphlet on his case, which he afterwards sent me, and which I read with deep interest; but I regret to say, that, in my frequent wanderings since then, this pamphlet has been lost, and I cannot, therefore, refer to it for any details.

In 1837, on resigning my seat in Parliament, I made a visit to the United States of America, for the double purpose of giving my Lectures on the Countries of the Oriental World, and acquiring all the information I could respecting the institution and condition of the Great Republic. We landed in New York in October; and my public labours commencing immediately, they were followed so incessantly, that the continued excitement of the throat, from much and loud speaking, and the extreme variability of the climate, brought on so severe an attack of bronchitis, that I was obliged to suspend my labours altogether. I had recourse to the best medical advice of the city; and, after the treatment prescribed by three separate physicians in

succession, persons of the largest practice, I derived so little benefit, that I entertained the resolution of abandoning my original intention of journeying through the country, and returning to England, from an impression that, owing to my peculiar liability, quinseyed sore throat (with which I had been affected on four different occasions in England and in India, and each of such severity as to excite the greatest alarm for my safety), added to the trying nature of a North American climate, and its severe cold in winter, there was great danger of my sacrificing my life, if I persisted in my public labours under such circumstances as these.

At this conjuncture of affairs, a clergyman of my acquaintance called on me to invite me to dine with him, which I felt obliged to decline, from the state of my health (wasting night perspirations having accompanied this inflammation of the throat, and greatly reduced my strength), when he asked me if I knew anything of the homœopathic treatment, and whether I should be willing to try it. I remembered the case of Dr. Gilchrist; and though from that period, 1830, to the year of this interview, 1837, I had no serious ailment, requiring medical advice, so that I had no occasion to have recourse to any change of system, I felt strongly disposed now to try it. To this indeed I was greatly encouraged by the many proofs, which this clerical friend adduced, of the efficacy of the homœopathic treatment in cases similar to my own—once in his own person, and several times in that of his friends.

In the course of the same evening, he brought to me Dr. Vanderburgh, a gentleman born and educated in New York, descended from one of the old families of the original Dutch settlers there, and for many years one of the most eminent and successful physicians of the allopathic school, but now as extensive a practitioner of homœopathy. This gentleman, then about fifty years of age, had, from severe professional labour and the effects of a trying climate, fallen into a state of consumption, a disease more prevalent, perhaps, in the Northern States of America, than in any part of the world; and was so reduced in strength by the ravages of this disease, which was manifested in its worst forms, that neither he himself nor any of his friends entertained the least hope of his recovery. At length, one of his relatives advised him to give homœopathy at least a trial, as all hope from every other source was gone; to which he replied, with as much indignation as his strength would admit, that he would never so far stain his professional reputation as to encourage this 'humbug,' and that he would rather die than submit to be deluded by such 'arrant quackery.' In his case, as in most similar ones,

these terms were applied in utter ignorance of all the works written on the subject; the pride of professional eminence, and the indolence and aversion to innovation, so common to almost all professors of established systems, preventing his taking the only rational course of carefully examining a thing before condemning it. The near approach of death, however, and the quickened sense of duty which that solemn hour begets, induced him to rescind his former inconsiderate refusal. He submitted to the homœopathic treatment, and in six months he was gradually, but steadily and substantially restored to his former state of health. As might have been expected in a conscientious man, he soon felt that it was his duty to study and to practice a system from whence he had derived so much benefit, and he issued notices to his former friends and patients accordingly; when such was the confidence in his sincerity and skill, that ultimately his practice became larger than ever; and at the period of his calling on me, which was about a year after his recovery, he had a practice which kept him in constant motion from early in the morning till late at night, and was as vigorous and healthy a man in all respects as any person of his age in the whole city.

Dr. Vanderburgh commenced his duties with me, by a long, careful, and patient examination of the history and progress of my disease, and, having satisfied himself on the minutest matters of symptoms, diet, &c., he took from his pocket-medicine-box some of those globules—the smallness of which is made the subject of so much ridicule by those who ought to know that much smaller globules than even these, which float invisibly in the air, and can neither be seen, handled, weighed, tasted, nor felt, are powerful enough to convey pestilence from one region to another across the widest oceans; and that the poisoned arrows of the Indians, and the bite of the scorpion, the cobra, and other venomous animals, will kill the strongest man with smaller globules of poison than any that are administered by homœopaths; and to *cure* need hardly require larger quantities than to *kill*. I am free to confess, however, that having, through all my previous life, seen medicine administered in copious draughts, and bulky pills, and habitually associating quantity with force, I at first felt a little incredulous as to the power of such an apparently simple agency to remove so confirmed and severe a disease as that from which I was then suffering; and, therefore, I had no active faith in the efficacy of the remedy applied.

A few days were, however, quite sufficient to prove its salutary effects; and without any other change than that of ceasing to take the larger pills and copious draughts prescribed by the regular faculty, and substituting for them

the small globules of belladonna, bryonia, and sulphur, in highly diluted forms, and in succession at intervals of several hours apart for each separate medicine, and of two days between each change from the first to the second, and second to the third, I was in three weeks restored to perfect health, my night perspirations ceased, my strength and appetite returned, and my throat was rendered so sound, and my voice so clear, that I speedily resumed my labours. From that time till I quitted America at the close of 1840, I passed three years of severe labour, in giving public lectures, or speaking at public meetings, almost every evening, from one to two hours each time, and to audiences varying from 500 to 2,000 each; and in the day-time, either travelling from town to town, or visiting the institutions and establishments of the country; enduring all the vicissitudes of weather, sometimes melting beneath the heat of Philadelphia, with the thermometer at 104 degrees, or braving the cold of Boston, with the thermometer 8 degrees below Zero; traversing the mountains of the Alleghanies, the swamps of Virginia and Carolina; sleeping in log huts in the forest among the wild Indians; driving in open waggons across the prairies of Illinois; or sleeping on the decks of steam boats along the sedgy banks of the Mississippi; from Canada in the north to New Orleans in the south, and from the borders of the Atlantic in the east to the banks of the Missouri in the west; enjoying during all this period almost uninterrupted health, and removing every symptom of disease as soon as it appeared, by the prompt and timely application of homœopathic remedies.

It would fill every column of your paper, ample as is its space, if I were to narrate to you the scores of cases well known to me in the circle of my immediate friends and acquaintances, as cured by homœopathy, when the allopathic physicians and surgeons had effected no benefit by their treatment, to say nothing of the cases of which I have heard through the testimony of others. But it will be sufficient to say, that from that period to this, now thirteen years ago, from 1837 to 1850, we have used no other remedies than homœopathic ones in my own family, and that we never, in any period of our lives, enjoyed better general health; though age and hard labour has begun to mark its traces on me more visibly than before; but when a man approaches towards his seventieth year, he cannot reasonably expect not to feel the advance of that weakness and infirmity which is inseparable from such a stage of his existence.

I most cordially rejoice, therefore, to see the establishment of homœopathic hospitals in London, and I hope to live to see them increase throughout the country. The interests and the prejudices of established systems and their

professors have always opposed with great violence the introduction of any improvements which oblige them to renounce their favourite theories, and begin to learn new ones. Their pride of intellect revolts at any admission of their ignorance ; and, in the self-sufficiency of their wisdom, they claim to be infallible, and treat all innovators as ' humbugs' and ' quacks.' Their very phraseology betokens their anger, and their anger is proof of their illiberality. This is not peculiar, however, to the professors of medicine : it is common to almost all established systems and their teachers,—and the reason is in each case the same. All such changes have a tendency to excite alarm in them as to their pecuniary interests ; and this being, with the majority of mankind, the test by which they try every proposed innovation, it is hailed as a good if it will put money in their pockets, it is denounced as an evil if it is thought likely to abstract it from them. This test will solve many a problem in politics, as well as in science. The parties who believe, whether rightly or wrongly, that the pecuniary interests of their class will be benefited by any innovations, hail them as blessings ; those who fear that such interests will suffer, dread them as curses ; and each party acts accordingly. But science and the interests of humanity ought, at least, to rise superior to such grovelling tests as these. The progress of homœopathy—of mesmerism—of hydropathy—of hypnotism, will not only lessen the amount of human suffering, by curing existing disease more rapidly and by less painful processes than before, but will bring about such a change in the habits of mankind, by encouraging temperance, bathing, ventilation, open-air exercise, simple diet, early hours, and other great restoratives of natural health and strength, as to prevent the existence of many diseases, now unhappily too prevalent from the mere violation of Nature's simplest laws ; and if, thereby, mankind are saved from the drenching system of bleedings, blisterings, vomitings, and purgings, with all their accompaniments of nausea and disgust, and can at the same time keep a large family in perfect health at an expense of £5 a-year, instead of £50 ; the pecuniary loss to the medical profession may be considerable, just as the advance of temperance lessens the gains of brewers and distillers, gin palaces, and beer houses, and as the change from war to peace leads to the dismissal of soldiers and sailors, yet the general good cannot fail to be promoted by every improvement that shall lessen the necessity for much medicine, and abate the cost of its administration ; and on this ground the public will ultimately view this question, leaving the medical profession to shift for themselves, as all other parties are compelled to do when their services are no longer needed.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

HYDROPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

SIR,—I purpose from time to time sending you some matter respecting the water cure, which I think may be of interest to many of your readers. I can assure them that I have exaggerated nothing in the occasional accounts of cases of cure which I have sent to some of the medical journals. I have spared no labour to acquaint myself with the effects of water on different constitutions, on individuals at various ages, and on persons of diverse temperaments. I have observed facts relating to Hydropathy carefully, and have experimented dispassionately, and with the greatest anxiety not to be wrong or to lead others astray.

I do not hesitate to declare that the introduction of the water cure into the treatment of medical and surgical patients is as mighty a thing as the introduction of steam into mechanical operations. If hydropathy is found useful in such a multitude of cases so different from each other, let us remember that genuine ipecacuanha bark and other remedies are each employed usefully in cases of great diversity.

The best expression of the agency of the water cure in the removal of disease that I can give is, that hydropathy has a tendency to assist the living system to right itself when wrong; to augment, in fact, the power of the *vis medicatrix nature*.

The celebrated Cobbett remarked that "In the midst of a society where wine and spirits are considered as of little more value than water, I have lived two years without either, and with no other drink but water, except when I have found it convenient to obtain milk. Not an hour's illness; not a headache for an hour; not the smallest ailment; not a restless night; not a drowsy morning, have I known during these two famous years of my life. The sun never rises before me; I have always to wait for him to come and give me light to write by, while my mind is in full vigour, and while nothing has come to cloud its clearness."

The value of water is frequently shown in the scriptures; for instance, in the case of Naaman, the Syrian, who, proud of the favour of his royal master, and surrounded by a glittering train of attendants, when told by the prophet, in answer to his inquiry for the means of health, to wash thrice in the river Jordan, burst into the indignant exclamation—"Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel? May I not wash in them and be clean? So he turned, and went away in a rage." And why this anger? Whence this burst of indignation? Because, in truth, the remedy pointed out to him was simple; because, with all the pride and desire of the complicated which pervade the heart of many, he could not, after travelling a weary journey, after vain and fruitless endeavours for health through many years and many toils, he could not brook to be told that a remedy so rational, so simple, one which even in Damascus itself he had overlooked, should be the one, the real, the natural remedy for the disease. And so, I fear, it will be with many of my readers, as I have often found it in my experience, that they will prefer living artificially, and resorting to complicated remedies, attended with much suffering, such as cupping, bleeding, mercurialization, &c., rather than live simply, and place themselves at once in possession of a true and universal remedy, which, while it ensures them health, shall cost them nothing.

Let me hope, however, the words of Naaman's attendants may be fully impressed on the minds of my readers, and that, like him, they will have faith to try the remedy, and preserve health:—"And his servants came near, and spake unto him, and said, 'My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it? How much rather, then, when he saith to thee, wash, and be clean?'"

The remedy to which I wish to call the public attention, is "cold water," and the system of curing diseases by it, which was discovered by a small farmer of the name of Vincent Priessnitz, at Gräfenberg, in Silesia, whence, under the patronage of kings and princes, it has spread over the whole of Germany; there being in the neighbourhood of every great city new institutions, under the patronage and at the expense of the Government, for the cure of diseases by the simple internal and external employment of cold water, in various forms and methods.

In an interesting hydropathic brochure, published in 1843, entitled the cold water cure, are some valuable critical remarks, extracted from the leading daily journal of

Europe, giving its testimony to the virtues of the treatment of complaints by the use of cold water.

In discussing the merits of a work then recently published on hydropathy, by R. T. Claridge, Esq., this journal, *The Times*, gives a short summary of the history and progress of the water cure, and its first discoverer, as follows:—"What is hydro-pathy?" we expect will be the question asked by many, after perusing the above title. The answer is, a system of curing all curable diseases incident to the human frame by the agency of cold spring water, air, and exercise, alone. Such an allegation is startling enough, and was first received by ourselves with much distrust, living as we do in an age so fertile of imposture and pretension.

"But we have taken pains to look into this system, as practised by Vincent Priessnitz, at an establishment he has founded and superintends for its application at Gräfenberg, in Austrian Silesia, and should deem ourselves negligent of our duty did we not invite public attention to the subject.

"If the system is fallacious, the sooner it is exposed the better; but if effective, as its advocates affirm, then will its extension confer the greatest blessing on suffering mankind.

"The faculty and the pharmacopœia will of course treat Priessnitz's pretensions with derision; but if they are well founded, and his system is generally adopted, the affair will prove no laughing matter for the doctor and the druggist, whose occupations will, on such an event, be clearly gone. All drugs are pronounced by Priessnitz to be poisons, and all mineral springs to contain, not life, but death, in their waters. The horse or the ox which declines Harrowgate water is wiser than man; nature has made the water nauseous, to warn all animals against drinking it; the animal therefore which follows instinct is right; the reasoning animal, man, is wrong. Apothecaries' Hall, our next door neighbour, to which we have so often resorted for relief, and departed under a notion that we obtained it, now totters to a fall on the flat of a Silesian peasant, and his name will be most utterly cursed, from Carlsbad to Cheltenham, by all the lodging house keepers of every watering-place, from Ems to Harrowgate, from Toplitz to Tonbridge Wells. Pure cold spring water is the beverage to secure health and longevity; and its application in a variety of ways, both externally and internally, is declared by Priessnitz to be "the very best of physic." Our readers may smile at our prophecy of the downfall of the druggists and the ruin of the spas; but it is, at any rate, a grave fact, if the statements now before us may be trusted, that more than 7,000 patients labouring under the most complicated forms of acute and chronic disease, many of whose cases had been resigned in despair by able physicians, have received relief under the treatment of Priessnitz, at Gräfenberg."

Though there is a good amount of truth in the above remarks, yet I do not think we have yet reached the era in our history in which drugs will be dispensed with; there can, however, be no doubt but that the present severe system of medical treatment will be superseded by far milder means, and that as people become wiser, such attention will be paid to diet, to sanatory measures, and other matters relating to the health, as will lead to much less drugging than prevails at present. The best way of enjoying life will be more studied, and means which shall prevent or ward off disease will be regarded. This, however, though a very interesting, is too wide a field for me to enter upon at present. And I must conclude by subscribing myself,

Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORBES LAURIE, M.D. EDIN.

Hydropathic Establishment,
Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

Dublin, July, 1852.

Dear Sir,—In the last number of the HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES I read a letter from the secretaries of the next homœopathic congress. They say, "there seems to us no need of any excuse for fixing on Edinburgh as our place of meeting." Could

you find out the feeling of the profession through your journal, and thus inform me if I should "need any excuse" in proposing this city as the best and most advisable for the meeting of congress in 1853; by thus having the minds of our colleagues prepared, it could be brought forward at the Edinburgh meeting.

Dublin presents many attractions, and the return tickets and short route makes it a cheaper and easier journey than Edinburgh to the Londoner; but, putting its beauty and proximity out of the question, I feel that it should be selected in its turn as a metropolitan university city.

The British Association meet in August, at the "Irish Athens" (Belfast): we expect a large gathering, and hope to form a party of 200 to visit the Causeway, and examine its natural wonders. This, though near Belfast, is too distant from Dublin, except to those of our brethren who can spare a longer time than we medicals generally have. "A physician's holiday" may be thoroughly enjoyed in this lonely city;—its park and surrounding mountains surpass all others in beauty and grandeur—its colleges, filled with the *élite* in art, literature, and science, give food for our mental thought—and here I am sure the Englishman shall receive all the hospitality and attention that we can bestow.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A DUBLIN SURGEON.

M.D. (Brighton.)—Quackery thrives, because the public are ignorant. We cannot put down homœopathy by excommunicating it. If we wish to prevent its spread, we must endeavour to enlighten the public on the anatomy and physiology of the human body, and the principles of medicine. We have always thought that instruction of this kind, given to the public either by books or lectures, beneficial. In truth, it is the only means of combating a great evil. It is unphilosophical for persons to exclaim against the ignorance of the public, and to repudiate, at the same time, the only means by which they can be instructed. No man but an impostor can feel it his interest to keep the public in ignorance on these questions.—*Notices to Correspondents, Medical Circular, June 30, 1852:*

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

EDUCATION BY THE SEA SIDE.

WESTON PARK SCHOOL,
WELLINGTON HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The REV. JOSEPH HOPKINS, assisted by the ablest Masters, continues to receive a limited number of Young Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting to them a Finished Commercial, Classical, and Mathematical Education.

Mr. and Mrs. HOPKINS bestow careful and constant attention on the health and domestic comforts of those who are entrusted to their charge; and watch, with prayerful solicitude, over their religious as well as their intellectual improvement.

Wellington House, besides being well situated, ventilated, and commodious, is very convenient for sea bathing, offers the advantage of a good play-ground, and is immediately contiguous to the best roads for rural walks.

Weston-super-Mare has long been celebrated as a place most favourable to the health and vigour of the young; is accessible from the Western, South-Western, and Midland Counties, and the Principality of Wales and Ireland; while it is within a few hours' ride of the Metropolis, by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Hour for rising in the Summer six months, 6 o'Clock; and in the Winter six months, 7.

SUNDAY.—Scripture exercises. Breakfast at 8 o'clock. A piece of sacred poetry or prose is written from dictation. Public worship. Dinner at 1 o'clock. A portion of some religious work is read to the Pupils. Walk. Tea at 5 o'clock. Public worship.

MONDAY.—Writing. Music. Breakfast. Family worship, including reading, exposition, singing, and prayer. Composition. Play. Dinner. Play. Ciphering. Music. Play. Tea. Evening lessons. English history. Grammar. Romish history. Geography. Science. Euclid.

TUESDAY.—Ciphering. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Lessons of the previous evening reviewed. Classical and modern languages. English lessons, not repeated the previous evening, are heard, and the remaining time is occupied in writing them out. Play. Dinner. Play. Drawing. Writing in copy books. Play. Tea. Evening lessons. Preceptor's elements. History of Greece. Blair's preceptor. Spelling. Physical Geography. Poetry. Algebra.

WEDNESDAY.—Arithmetical tables. Mental arithmetic. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Review, repeat, and write the lessons of the previous evening. Play. Dinner. Drilling. Walking. Tea. Evening lessons. English history. Romish history. Grammar. Geography. Science. Euclid.

THURSDAY.—Scripture reading. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Composition. Play. Dinner. Play. Geography. History. Mapping. Music. Play. Tea. Evening lessons. Preceptor's elements. History of Greece. Blair's preceptor. Spelling. Physical geography. Poetry. Algebra.

FRIDAY.—Miscellaneous reading in class. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Classical and Modern languages. English lessons reviewed, repeated, and written. Play. Dinner. Play. Drawing. Ciphering. Tea. Evening lessons of the week reviewed and repeated.

SATURDAY.—Arithmetical tables. Mental arithmetic. Music. Breakfast. Family worship. Lessons of the week written *from memory*. Play. Dinner. Drilling. Walking. The Evening for recreation.

OCCASIONAL LECTURES BY THE MASTERS AND OTHERS.

Bathing regularly during the Season, weather and health permitting.

INVALIDS TREATED HOMOEOPATHICALLY IF DESIRED.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

No. 24.

AUGUST 15, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

"Let us make a stand on the ancient ways, and then look about us, and discover what is the straight and right way, and walk in it."—*Lord Bacon on Innovation.*

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

BY G. GARRETT, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 352.)

In dwelling so long on the subject of the "*Vital Force*," our readers will, we hope, discover our endeavour to explain that all disease consists in a disordered state of the vital properties, and a consequent change of function; that it is, in fact, a variation of the natural state; and hereafter it will be our object to show, that the artificial cure consists in a restoration of this vital property, which enables each different organ to perform its appointed function, and obey the natural tendency to a state of health; that remedial agents of known and positive virtues operate in very minute quantities on the truly susceptible parts, (which is the foundation of the homœopathic method of administering medicine,) and that the method of cure consists in establishing, in a direct manner, certain morbid alterations in the already diseased properties and actions of life.

At the present time there exists no uniform general principle to guide the practitioners of the old or allopathic school; hence we are not surprised at their dismay when the opinions of Hahnemann are contrasted with those of many allopathic authors, who have written since his day. Let the physiologist go hand in hand with the homœopathist, and both will find his doctrines are a thousand-fold better—more rational, more consistent, more conducive to health and to life, than any or all the tenets of the chemical or physical schools.

Hahnemann supposes that "it is solely the morbidly affected vital principle

which brings forth diseases; that in disease this spontaneous and immaterial vital principle, pervading the physical organism, is primarily deranged by the dynamic influence of a morbid agent, which is inimical to life. Only this principle, thus disturbed, can give to the organism its abnormal sensations, and incline it to the irregular actions which we call disease."

So also of the operation of remedies; Hahnemann has it, "that the brief operation of the artificial morbid powers, which are denominated medicinal, although they are stronger than natural diseases, renders it possible that they may, nevertheless, be more easily overcome by the vital energies than the latter, which are weaker. Natural diseases, simply because of their more tedious and burdensome operation, cannot be overcome by the unaided vital energies, until they are more strongly aroused by the physician, through the medium of a very similar, yet more powerful morbid agent—(a homœopathic medicine). Such an agent, upon its administration, urges as it were the instinctive vital energies, and is substituted for the natural morbid affection hitherto existing. The vital energies now become affected by the medicine alone, yet transiently, because the medicinal disease is of short duration."

The organism is the material machine to the life, but it is not conceivable without the animation imparted to it by the instinctively perceiving and regulating *vital force* (just as the vital force is not conceivable without the organism.)* The *vital force* cannot be attacked by injurious influences that disturb the harmonious play of life, without producing an effect on the organism; and, in like manner, disease cannot be removed by the physician in any other way than by the alterative powers of suitable medicines acting upon our vital force, which perceives them through the medium of the sentient faculty of the nerves, everywhere present in the organism; so that it is only by the action on the vital force that curative agents are able to re-establish health.

We speak of the vital force, we give it a definition, we interpret certain phenomena to its aid, and yet we are ignorant of the laws which govern it; and this has led those who are opposed to the theory to start the questions,—What proof have we that such a principle actuates the body? What good reason is there for assuming the existence of a peculiar immaterial power independent of the *soul*, and that God infused *another principle* similar to, but distinct and independent of, the soul?

We know that every part of the organism has its own special function, the

* Hahnemann's Organon, page 118.

physical operation of which we can fully comprehend. We know that when God created man from clay, and "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, he became a *living soul*." In regard to the nature of the intelligence, or soul, and how it acts on the material parts, to aid in producing the phenomena of life, can never be known. We are able to see its results, and appreciate its wonderful influences, but the mode of its operation is absolutely inexplicable.

The existence of a vital principle in man binds together all the functions, all the actions, of human life, and makes them all tend to one common end. In order to acquire a correct idea of the functions of life, it is necessary to contemplate the body as a perfect machine, adapted in every part by a definite organisation. The vital stimulus acts at each particular part, specifically; and its influence cannot be too highly appreciated. Its influence is manifested through the medium of all the physical structures, and is subject to certain laws, having reference to the structures it acts upon. Thus the power and extent of vision are determined by the physical condition of the eye. Light, in this instance, is the stimulus which passes through the structure of the eye in the same manner as it passes through an optical instrument, producing the reflection of images upon the *retina* in a manner analogous to images in a camera obscura. The vital force takes immediate cognizance of these images on the retina. Without this invisible, incomprehensible force, the eye would be but a mere optical instrument. It is the office of the vital force to preside over the necessities of the physical man, to guard against and ward off injurious consequences, and to respond to all impressions made upon the textures. So long as the healthy physical condition exists, and no undue influence is exerted on the mind, a vital equilibrium is maintained throughout the system; but if a part be attacked by an enemy in the form of inflammation, this equilibrium is disturbed, the vital force is unequally distributed, and disordered action follows.

A few examples will illustrate also the influence of mental impressions in acting on the tissues. We will suppose an individual in perfect health, and undisturbed by any external influence, in a gallery of paintings. At one point an inhuman monster is seen to have seized an innocent child, and is in the act of dashing out its brains against the wall, and while he or she gazes, (for women are much more susceptible than men,) the blood mounts to the brain, the cheeks glow with indignation, and the heart throbs violently at the bare contemplation of the outrage. At another point, an executioner is seen in the

act of casting a struggling criminal into a cauldron of boiling metal : the blood forsakes the surface, the stomach sickens, the heart sinks, a cold shudder steals over the whole system. Another scene presents itself :—a devoted daughter is seen braving the dangers and horrors of a dungeon, to offer the most affectionate attentions to a suffering father, and while we look, the lachrymal glands are excited, and unbidden tears flow freely. A fourth scene :—a table is seen covered with the most tempting fruits : an immediate effect is produced on the salivary glands, the mouth is filled with saliva, the stomach indicates its want, and general perturbation of the digestive system ensues. The mere sight of a child suffering from St. Vitus's dance, often induces a corresponding complaint in others. Violent emotions from sudden intelligence often induce diarrhoeas, fainting, epilepsy, &c. Fear is a great and most powerful and pre-disposing cause of disease, particularly during the prevalence of epidemic and contagious affections. Protracted grief is a common cause of chronic diseases. An exclusive application to any given subject, eventually causes disease of the brain. If an individual, subject to hypochondriasis, though in perfect health, be told he looks pale, haggard, and ill, it is more than probable that the impression will exercise so powerful an influence, that he will actually feel sick, and perhaps take to his bed. In disease also, the manner and expression of the physician will often exert the most surprising effects upon the patient, either in ameliorating or aggravating his malady. To a sensitive and irritable patient, a doleful expression of countenance, or words of doubt, discouragement, and sadness, are often capable of plunging the patient into the most profound state of mental and physical depression ; while on the other hand, a cheerful face, a lively and agreeable manner, and words of hope and encouragement, usually exercise an influence of the most favourable character, and conduce very materially in bringing about a curative re-action of the organism. In these and other analogous instances, it is the mind alone which is operated upon, and which diffuses its influence, not over any vital properties of the organism, but upon the respiratory, circulatory, digestive, and nervous systems.

We have then constantly acting upon the machine,—first, what may be termed the *material*, or *natural stimuli* ; and second, the *immaterial*, or *spiritual stimuli*, both of which are absolutely essential to the continued performance of the functions. The spiritual or vital force is ever active, ever present. The more we enquire, the more we meditate, the more we are impressed with the conviction that it exerts a most important influence over all parts of the

body. Its operation upon the organs produces that peculiar state which each is fitted by nature to perform. Through the same influence the system is enabled to resist all injurious impressions. It does not leave the body until the structures are so much injured that all functional power has ceased to operate. God presides over the *material* as well as the *vital force*; and I think it is demonstrably certain, that what is conducive to the one, will in no instance impede the other, but will be favourable to both. The wisdom and power of the Divine Being has provided for all the phenomena which nature, animate or inanimate, exhibits. He has conferred on each part the specific qualities which belonged to it. He designed from the first, the whole results which these qualities are calculated to produce.

If we study this subject we shall discover a scheme beautifully arranged for our whole powers, animal as well as intellectual. We shall recognise in ourselves the intelligent and accountable subjects of an all-bountiful Creator, and the more we search, the more joyfully shall we desire to study the Creator's works, to ascertain His laws, and yield to them a steady and willing obedience.

With this notice of the *vital force* we will content ourselves for the present, believing that the great stumbling block which has always been in the way of real advancement in medical knowledge, is the propensity which has existed to explain things which were difficult, or perhaps not at all susceptible of explanation, by vague and unmeaning terms, instead of acknowledging our ignorance, and awaiting further developments in science.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IODINE: THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS ON THE SYSTEM.

The efficient principle of this medicine had long been recognised in the profession, although medical men were entirely ignorant of its peculiar presence in burnt sponge, mineral waters, &c. &c. Burnt sponge had for a long time been used as a remedy for glandular swellings in scrofulous habits of body; particularly those enlargements on the neck to which females are so especially liable. The discovery of the substance, Iodine, was made, we believe, by M. Courtis, of Paris; but it was in consequence of the chemical researches of *Gay-Lussac* and *Davy*, that its peculiar properties were first ascertained: it is found abundantly disseminated in sea-water, mineral springs, various molluscous animals, sea-weed, &c., &c., and is of a highly poisonous

nature. The sensation produced on taking a small dose of this medicine is heat in the mouth and throat; larger doses produce a burning heat in the region of the stomach, attended with a feeling of weight, nausea, and vomiting; in still larger doses it acts as one of the irritating poisons; but it is as a remedy when taken in scrofula, glandular swellings, and to counteract the evil effects of mercury in the system, in small and continued doses, that its frightful consequences ensue; in addition to its other properties, it possesses that highly dangerous one of accumulating in the system, and like mercury producing its sure, but silent work of destruction, long after its use has been discontinued. The influence of Iodine on the system has been admitted by most medical men, although there are a few who, from never having watched its action, deny its effects; just as mercury was for a long time denied to produce any of the consequences that have lately been so clearly proved to be the result of salivation. Iodine, when taken as we have stated in small and repeated doses, accumulates in the system, and produces the following deplorable consequences: *emaciation of the body to an incredible degree, great gastric irritation, wasting and absorption of the mammary tubercles in the lungs, spitting of blood, affections of the nervous system, &c.* Notwithstanding the knowledge that such effects on the system have been produced, it is scarcely sufficiently known to what an extent this substance, or some of its various compounds, are given, more particularly in cases of scrofula, mercurial rheumatism, and diseases of the skin: in one instance it was ordered to a young man for a small tumour in the side, but at our suggestion it was laid aside, and cold applications employed, which had the effect of removing the swelling. It is frequently given to young girls at a period of life too when the system is about to undergo a great and powerful revolution, and at a time when the lurking seeds of consumption are but too ready to take on active disease; and this for the merest enlargement on the neck, which is nothing more very frequently than temporary fulness, induced by sympathy with the supervening changes; and it is a common remedy with some medical men in scrofulous sores.* We will, to show more

* We knew it once prescribed to a considerable extent for a young girl who had four open scrofulous wounds, both internally and applied externally to the sores; small pieces of bone to the amount of a dozen or more came from one of the wounds near the ankle-joint—not the slightest benefit resulted from its application—the whole treatment was discontinued, the wounds dressed simply, and they all speedily took on a healthy action, and she got quite well.

clearly the consequences of this drug on the system, relate cases that will exemplify in a striking manner the injuries produced by its employment.

CASE I.—A lady of healthy, sound constitution, rather inclining to stoutness, was married in her twentieth year, and before the end of twelve months was delivered of a fine healthy child; her confinement passed over well and quickly, and nothing of the slightest moment occurred to retard recovery. A few months after her confinement a small swelling made its appearance in the breast, and although not in itself of sufficient importance to be the cause of uneasiness, yet it was inconvenient, and its removal was tried by various means, but it resisted every attempt at dispersion; after many useless applications of plaister, liniments, leeches, &c., Iodine was proposed to be tried and assented to; it was given internally, and also rubbed into the part in the form of ointment; this treatment was persisted in for some weeks, when, as no improvement took place, it was given up. Some few weeks after its cessation a great and visible change took place in the health of the person, and in her appearance; the appetite failed, and she grew daily thinner; the tumour became smaller, but with its disappearance the breasts also disappeared, until complete absorption had taken place; she never recovered her previous good health nor did she ever again become pregnant. From the great and intimate sympathy that exists between the breasts and the womb, there can be no doubt but that the subsequent sterility was caused by the action of the Iodine on the system.

CASE II.—The patient, whose illness commenced five years ago, has been attended by several medical men, and taken, as two of them told him, every kind of drug in their shops; drank mineral waters, without the slightest benefit; from the account received from his parents and himself of the nature of his first attack, there is not the slightest doubt but two or three weeks of treatment would have restored him. After five years of misery, and having, as his father said, cost him three hundred pounds; he came under water treatment one of the most wretched objects of the baneful effects of drugs that could possibly be seen. On detailing his symptoms, it was most evident he had taken Iodine; and, in addition to his previous disease, was then suffering from the consequences of this medicine on the system: he had every symptom of an aggravated degree of the constitutional action of this poison; his emaciation was extreme; the nervous system broken down; the powers of digestion gone; bowels completely torpid; the glands acted on to a considerable extent; not the least secretion of saliva, nor would food excite its presence;

in consequence of this, deglutition was prevented, until every morsel of food had been moistened with some liquid; the pain after eating was so excessive that it was with great difficulty that he could be persuaded to swallow at all; life had been kept in him as it were by wine and other stimulants. He had taken the Iodine for three weeks, and said he was sensible at the time of its injuring him, but was persuaded to continue it in hopes of getting better, but, as he found the stomach considerably affected, he gave it up. One sensation he described as labouring under, and which took place after he had gone on with this medicine, was a total want of feeling in the stomach; he was never sensible of the presence of food in that organ, however much he might have eaten. After ten weeks' treatment he was perfectly free from pain, gained flesh, could eat a good meal of beef-steaks without the slightest inconvenience; the mouth constantly moist with saliva, the bowels acted on daily. This is another proof of the baneful effects of drugs and the power of water to perform a *cure*. When this patient began the treatment he was clothed in flannel, was cold and chilly; he threw off the flannel without being sensible of any change, save warmth, and now never feels cold.

THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

FROM THE MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.

"It is not our province to discuss politics, neither are these pages the arena in which to fight the battles of party. We cannot help going out of our way for once, however, to remind our readers that on this day (Saturday) Lord Robert Grosvenor seeks the suffrages of the electors of the county of Middlesex. After the many insults this weak and vacillating nobleman has heaped upon our profession, we hope and trust that no medical man will be found to record a vote in his favour. A day of reckoning comes, sooner or later, to every man; and the great patron of all quacks must find out that from regular medicine he has nothing to expect but the most contemptuous and determined hostility. It would be, indeed, a bitter reproach to all of us if it were found that the votes of medical men had returned the most determined, although impotent, enemy of their science into parliament, during a contested election. In all probability, the new senate will contain no member of the medical profession; it is, therefore, imperative upon us that we do all that we can to keep out of parliament a man who has flirted with every kind of quackery, and has taken to his arms the most rampant of them all—homœopathy."

Certain subjects are in themselves so conclusive, as to meet with general approbation: such is homœopathy; and, as far as it has gone, it may be

styled an exact science. Not so with the "old-school" practice—we believe it to be a common system of error—a hash of a few old truths and many unscientific speculations. The editor of the *MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE* recommends the electors of Middlesex not to vote for Lord Robert Grosvenor, who is an enemy to their science. Now, every science increases as agreement exhibits itself, as one generation after another recognises newly-discovered facts. "It is by the gradual diminution of points of difference, and by the gradual increase of points of agreement, among men of science, that they acquire the authority which accredits their opinions, and propagates scientific truths." In medicine, as practised by the "old-school" in our own times, we have examples that no system of agreement exists. Mr. Askwith maintains that a man should be bled in Delirium with Epilepsy, after drinking ale; "A Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians" declares he should not. The Editor of the *MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE* advocates at one time bleeding, purging, cupping, leeching, &c., and calls this practice a science: in 1850, Dr. Bushnan, the editor of that journal, writes thus:—

"Our present successful plan of cure—for this, undoubtedly, *cannot* be made the subject of a difference of opinion (?)—is, I apprehend, due to our general *non-interference* with the course of nature in the *succession* of morbid actions, save—and then only—when we see them running on rapidly to a Fatal Result. The modern triumph of our art is more in the happy forbearance exemplified in our *negative* treatment, than in the positive success of any heroic remedy. By not obeying that almost instinctive impulse that urges us to interfere with the progress of natural, though morbid actions, by eschewing the *nimia diligentia medici*, and by having, above all, enforced a most strict system of hygiene, I think the science of medicine has attained the present *high place it holds* among the beneficial arts of life."

What is this but a complete denial of medication under all ordinary circumstances? The true secret of all this is, a long illness, a long attendance, and a long bill.

Another quotation, from Dr. Bushnan: he says,

"That there may be, even in the Protean *forms* of disease, as in the harmony of sounds, *one key note* to which every other answers, and to which all must yield, is not beyond the range of probability; but the time has not arrived for us successfully to pronounce where it lies."

Hahnemann has discovered the *key note*, and has published his discoveries to the world, but it does not suit the editor of the *MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE* to acknowledge it. A change must come over the spirit of the times; and although this editor published a work against

homœopathy, we believe that he will change his views as surely as did James Copland, M.D., F.R.S., who, in his Dictionary of Practical Medicine, recommends bleeding, leeching, cupping, and depletion of every kind, in nearly all diseases; and afterwards, at a meeting of the *Westminster Medical Society*, held in March, 1844, with a serious and unblushing face, told the members of the society that bleeding must be given up, for, within his recollection, the character of disease in *London* had changed very much; and this, Dr. Copland told his audience, was owing to the "wood pavement." This, we inform our readers, is quoted from the *MEDICAL TIMES*, in their report of the meeting of the *Westminster Medical Society*, who call themselves *scientific*.

"The practice of physic has been more improved by the casual experiments of illiterate nations, and the rash ones of vagabond quacks, than by all the reasoning of all the once celebrated professors of it, and theoretic teachers in the several schools of Europe; very few of whom have furnished us with one new medicine, or have taught us better to use our old ones, or have in any one instance at all improved the art of curing disease. Hence, though they have been applauded during the lives of their disciples, yet, disinterested and impartial posterity has suffered each succeeding master of this sort to be gathered to his once equally famous predecessors, and to be, like them, in his turn, equally unread and forgotten."

HEBERDEN'S COMMENTARIES.

TO BLEED OR NOT TO BLEED ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

SIR,—Mr. Askwith appears to think the question settled by his 20-ounce case, and ounce-dose of tincture of opium, and the miraculous escape of Mr. P. from this uncalled-for treatment. Long since the best allopathic writers have proved that the majority of such cases (*delirium tremens*) recover more quickly by avoiding bleeding, and one physician of more than European repute, an excellent writer, a scholar and a gentleman, has given in many such cases of delirium with epilepsy, one pint of Guinness's XX; holding in solution two grains of tartar emetic, which almost instantly produces sleep, from which the poor sufferer awakes restored to health and strength; not to

debility and suffering, or perhaps a dropsy, that will draw him into the cold-grave. Mr. Askwith, or Mr. Southam, will kindly oblige us by giving a monthly report of this *reported cure*; or, perhaps, they would send it to the MEDICAL CIRCULAR, that we might read, and learn the issue of the case, "To bleed or not to bleed?"

Indeed, it would be more to the credit of the medical profession if this experiment had not been published. Magendie would blush to have such an experiment published, had he been the operator; and although he has drawn a river of blood from animals, I hardly think he would consent to draw a fountain full to experiment on man: man bearing the image of his Maker, although vile enough to make himself an intoxicated beast; yet we, sober, thinking mortals, should not be so vile as to perform an experiment that might hurry an erring soul into the presence of his God.

We know well that many have been killed by a large bleeding. In fevers, how few formerly recovered from such treatment, and how readily they fell into the low, muttering delirium. Again, the calomel doctors found that calomel could not cure fever; the purging and alterative gentlemen found out the same; until, from change to change, the entire field of "Old Physic" is changed within itself. The officers of the camp have fallen out. The glorious band of "Young Physic" has reared a standard on which floats the motto of *Union*, supported by the writing of Hahnemann, not built on the contrivances and erring opinions of erring man, but on a rock of nature, an unerring law—*similia similibus curantur*.

By giving these few remarks on the case in question an early notice, you will oblige, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Dublin, July 20, 1852.

YOUNG PHYSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD

DEAR SIR—Can you say when we may expect to have Dr. Ozanne's critical analysis of "Dr. Routh's Fallacies" finished, and the "Statistical Inquiries"?

published? Many of the homœopathic physicians are anxious for its completion in one volume, for distribution among the allopathic doctors and their patients, where "Routh's Fallacies" are now raging.

An "Old-School" surgeon told me that Routh performed some wonderful cures with *red! yellow! and blue waters!* So I accordingly read the pamphlet; and to my astonishment not a single case is related, but an assertion is made, which we cannot receive, as he told his patients, that those *coloured mixtures!* contained "deadly poison," and he tells us that they did not. We could forgive such "*inventions!*" in quacks to *humbug* the sick, but we really cannot forgive Dr. Routh. Next in order is his history of *bread pills*, which allopathic doctors are so fond of giving, that their friends the druggists and themselves may doubly do the sick. This is really unpardonable; and yet Dr. Routh tells us, with considerable effrontery, that it is not the "Interest or custom of allopaths to deceive." If he considers bread pills, and coloured waters, red, yellow and blue, no effort at deception and *perfect jugglery*, I can hardly understand his meaning for inventions, deceptions, &c. If he received a fee, and his bread-pill friend another, and the druggist another, for making up the "*deception!*" I must conclude by saying it was the "*interest!*" of the three to deceive. By the way, I have been told that the Oxford Meeting was "very fiery." I have not seen the report, but I am sorry to say that the PROVINCIAL, MEDICAL, AND SURGICAL JOURNAL is for the future to be published and edited in London. A regular race from the provinces; strange that though *knights* could not find editors and printers to do the thing, but up it must go to London for a *matrimonial alliance* with the LANCET, imitating the GAZETTE I suppose in its incorporation with the MEDICAL TIMES. "Marriages are made in heaven;" but those marriages are made some where else—on earth we may say.

Allopathic unions are more the fashion. "Union is strength;" but in the cases mentioned it is really the result of weakness.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

Exeter, 28th July, 1852.

OXONIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

Dublin, 30th July, 1852.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed is the official return of the Limerick Allopathic Fever Hospital.

St. JOHN'S FEVER HOSPITAL.—Return for half-year ending 5th July, 1852 :—

Remaining in Hospital, 5th Jan., 1852 ..	46
Admitted to 5th July, 1852..... ..	682—728
In Fever	694
With Small Pox	4
Erysipelas	12
Dysentery	17
Measles	1—728
Discharged, cured.....	620
Died.....	52
Remaining in Hospital, 5th July	56—728

AMOS VEREKER, M.D. } Physicians.
R. R. GELSTON, M.D. }

The above, though a favourable report for St. John's hospital, may be of use to Dr. Ozanne, when comparing Mr. Kidd's homœopathic success with fever at Bantry, and in proving "Dr. Routh's Fallacies."

This fever hospital was once called "The Blue Pill Hospital." Dr. Gueary, now deceased, had a favourite prescription, called "A Draught," containing from fifteen to thirty grains of blue pills, *all given at once*, and I suppose with the view of cutting short the fever! which (I need scarcely say) it never did. What a blessing to the sick poor is Hahnemann's discovery, and what a far greater blessing shall it prove when it begins to number its medical followers by thousands: then we shall have no "Blue Pill Hospitals." We are looking forward with pleasure to the meeting of congress in 1853.

Yours truly,

A DUBLIN SURGEON.

 AN ALLOPATHIC DODGE IN ADVERTISING.

TAKEN FROM THE HOMŒOPATHIC TIMES, AUGUST 7, 1852.

DR. ROUTH of "Fallacy" notoriety has, under the smart of Dr. Ozanne's masterly and gentlemanly lash, found his disingenuous *brochure* rather a sickening bantering in more ways than one. People now-a-days begin to think before they part with their money, and argue thus, as Dr. Routh seems to have discovered: "The surest way to obtain the public patronage is to deserve it."

If any of our friends would wish to be amused, we would recommend them to proceed to a stationer's shop, 45, Upper Baker Street, and buy a few sheets of paper, which they will obtain carefully and politely wrapped up in a printed paper, which the reader will discover to be something similar to the street hand-bills so delicately and ingeniously, yet by no means agreeably, presented to the pedestrians in our great highways and corner by-ways, and which contains the most fulsome puffs of Dr. Routh's recent work on homœopathic statistics, which Dr. Ozanne has dissected, to the dismay of the allopaths.

The public, too, have, in consequence, seen the hollowness and worthlessness of Dr. Routh's sham honesty and pretensions to scientific fairness.

We know for a fact, that such handbills as Dr. Routh's and Medical Journals are circulated most extensively by the allopathic professionals amongst the laity, whenever anything untrue and venomous has been written against homœopathy. These honest, upright gentlemen of the "regulars" in physic forget, or find it inconvenient, to forward a copy of our journal, which dares to place before the public both sides of the question.

Yes, we too, like the MEDICAL TIMES and Dr. Bushnan, have ventured—we now venture—and we shall venture to do our duty. Believing as we do, that the ordinary practice of killing people with physic, well styled allopathy, is totally without scientific basement; and that, being a "Falsehood," and a gigantic falsehood, it must be productive of a vast amount of harm to the human race, if its progress is unchecked. We ask, Are allopathic handbills quackish?

Adam Smith, the author of "The Wealth of Nations," observes, "the great success of quacks of England has been altogether owing to the real quackery of the Regular Physicians."

The present *professional outcry* on the subject of homœopathy is truly farcical; what does it amount to, but that they are desirous of putting aside every system of practice but their own? All the public require is a more efficient teaching of the healing art in the schools, and a complete revolution in the management of the sick. The public does not care one rush about the squabbles of the faculty; it does not trouble itself about their distinctions or privileges; the public want skill and a quick cure, honesty and efficiency of purpose, at the least possible expense. The members of the profession know to a man, that homœopathy will be a complete death-blow to the great majority of their body. It has become notorious, that the profession, managed as it is now managed, cannot continue. We address ourselves to the public, and we assure them that a reform in Medical Practice can only be largely advanced, by the efforts of a truly enlightened *laity*: men of an examining and thinking spirit, who have an especial interest in simplifying medical treatment, and preventing the coterie, who, under the pretence of advancing medical knowledge, have done everything in their power to injure the men who have extended the boundaries of science.—[ED. OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.]

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. 2.—No. 1. { **SEPTEMBER 1, 1852.** } Price 1d.
PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EVERY MONTH.

CONTENTS.		PAGE
First Impressions	...	3
Races of Men.—Contrast between the Conformation in the Hand of the Celt and Saxon	...	12
Letter from "A Dublin Surgeon"	...	16

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been thankfully received from Mr. W. Adshead, W. I., &c. We thank "A Well-Wisher" for his paper. We shall be glad to receive additional reports.

J. T.—The notices can be admitted only as advertisements.
Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

From the Honorable F. H. F. Berkeley, Esq., M.P.

"Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY."

From the Rev. John Morrison, D.D., LL.D.

"Trevor Square, Brompton.

"I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice."

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.
LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET CITY.
MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY

EDUCATION BY THE SEA SIDE.

WESTON PARK SCHOOL,
WELLINGTON HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE, SOMERSET.

The REV. JOSEPH HOPKINS, assisted by the ablest Masters, continues to receive a limited number of Young Gentlemen, for the purpose of imparting to them a Finished Commercial, Classical, and Mathematical Education.

Mr. and Mrs. HOPKINS bestow careful and constant attention on the health and domestic comforts of those who are entrusted to their charge; and watch, with prayerful solicitude, over their religious as well as their intellectual improvement.

Wellington House, besides being well situated, ventilated, and commodious, is very convenient for sea bathing, offers the advantage of a good play-ground, and is immediately contiguous to the best roads for rural walks.

Weston-super-Mare has long been celebrated as a place most favourable to the health and vigour of the young; is accessible from the Western, South-Western, and Midland Counties, and the Principality of Wales, and Ireland; while it is within a few hours' ride of the Metropolis, by the Great Western and Bristol and Exeter Railways.

The climate and situation of Weston have long secured the recommendation of the medical profession in Bath and Bristol, and made it now the favourite Watering place of the West of England.

In point of salubrity it differs from most Sea-bathing places in some essential peculiarities. The air is *dry and bracing*, yet possessing a softness and balminess which, as it is totally independent of humidity, is extremely grateful, exhilarating, and stimulant; without any relaxing tendency whatever. The precise locality of the place will account for these advantages:—Worlebury hill protecting the town on the north and north-east, and the Mendip chain on the south, converge to a very narrow neck in the east, and render the ingress of the colder currents of air very slow and difficult; while the vigorous breezes from the Atlantic carry health down the valley, and cloud and storm away along the hill side. Hence, fog is rarely seen here, and snow is hardly ever known to lie on the ground, even in the severest winters.

The *soil* is, for the most part, *dry, sandy, and gravelly*; and the upper part of the town has a base of limestone rock; all forming an easy medium for the percolation and running off of the rain that falls.

Meteorological observations are much in favour of the winter climate of Weston-Super-Mare, as proved by tables, which it is here unnecessary to insert. Taking the average of the winter months for the few years last past, the mean temperature will be found to be only 2 degrees lower than that of the South of Devon, a trifle higher than that of Bath, and 19 degrees above that of London.

As a *place of winter resort*, it seems strange that Weston should, within the last few years *only*, have attracted attention, as its very situation seems so expressly to have adapted it for this. Sheltered, as has been observed, from the north and north-east, it enjoys what may be almost called a *special* southern aspect, furnished by that wide chasm, or rift, in the southern range of hills through which the river Axe flows, at a distance of 2 miles, affording an uninterrupted view of the Quantock hills. Its highest advantage, however, arises from its free opening to the westward, being the quarter whence prevail the breezes or gales, as the case might be, during 9 months of the year.

From these facts it will appear obvious, that the most striking peculiarity of this climate is, the great amount of therapeutic agency which it supplies. This, though vouchsafed to all periods of life, is remarkably afforded in *childhood*, as is daily witnessed, from the rapidity with which the lack-lustre, pasty features, attenuated limbs, and listless gait, which too clearly indicate the delicate and cachectic predisposition, are exchanged for a robust frame, activity of body, and chubby cheeks, stamped with the rosy tint of health. In reference to this singular effect, it has often been remarked, that Weston seems to present in a more concentrated form, all those essentials to robust health usually sought at the sea-side, and which are of such vast importance to youth.

INVALIDS TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY, IF DESIRED.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 1.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1852.

PRICE 1d.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

BY JAMES LAWRIE, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

EXTRACTED FROM THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY, JULY 1852.

THE object of the following paper is not controversial; it is a contribution of facts, not arguments: yet, as "facts are stubborn things," and the only basis of all true argument, it is hoped that a simple statement of a few of the leading facts which I met with in my first experience of homœopathy, may produce all the good effects of an equal amount of argument, without any admixture of the acrimony and personality, and other attendant evils of excited feeling, to which party reasonings too often lead, and to which the cause of homœopathy *versus* allopathy has been already, in full measure, exposed. Practical truths can only be tested by experiment.

I have been a medical practitioner in Edinburgh for the last twenty-four years—the greater portion of which time was devoted to allopathy; and, without assuming a boastful tone, I can say, without fear of contradiction, that I was as successful in the treatment of disease as my brethren in the profession: nor were my services less appreciated by the public, both in the number and respectability of the families whom I attended. Nevertheless, many things conspired during my practice to make me dissatisfied with the system of therapeutics on which I had been taught to depend in the selection of remedies for disease. I do not mean to insinuate that the allopathic system was always necessarily or unavoidably a failure, but it was at best vague and dubious; and I see now, what then I had not discovered, that its remedies were successful just in proportion as they chanced to be accordant with a fundamental law of specifics, unknown to its theories—the homœopathic. My experience of both systems makes me feel convinced that any medical practitioner who enters into a patient and candid examination of the subject experimentally, will be as irresistibly impelled to the same conclusion.

When I first heard of homœopathy, I treated it, in common with many others, with the most profound contempt. Its theory of infinitesimal doses seemed Utopian, beyond the limits of possibility, and unworthy of a moment's

serious consideration. The system was but little known in Edinburgh at that time, and I had seldom any opportunity of hearing much about it ;—except in a casual way, from the friends of some individuals whose diseases had for a long time baffled the highest resources of allopathy, and who, having been reduced to the greatest extremity by weakness and disease, had resolved as a last effort, to place themselves under the care of the illustrious Hahnemann. In many cases I learned that the most happy results had followed ; and I was naturally very much surprised to hear of such wonderful cures said to have been effected by the apparently insignificant remedies which Dr. Hahnemann used. But, like the great mass of the medical profession at the present time, I attributed the favourable change which had taken place, not to the remedies administered, but to change of air, regulation of diet, &c., and last but not least to the power of imagination ; and, in this highly philosophical and satisfactory way,—following many illustrious precedents,—I dismissed the subject from my mind, and remained as sceptical as ever. My attention was again directed to it in 1840, by a physician from England, a gentleman of no mean ability, and of considerable experience^d in Persia and India, where he had ample opportunity of testing the truth of the system by its application to patients who had never been subjected to the drugging and dosing system, which has so long afflicted the people of this country under the reign of allopathy.

I believe we are inclined to examine any new truth or system of truths according to the estimate we hold of the character and standing of the persons by whom the novelty is presented to us. The physician referred to, combined in himself not only all the elements of a sound and successful practitioner, but also those of a faithful and devoted medical missionary. From this time, I resolved to investigate the claims of homœopathy, and in accordance with this resolution wrote to Dr. Curie, of London, requesting his advice as to the books and medicines necessary for a trial. The Doctor promptly replied, giving me many useful hints and much encouragement to proceed with my enquiries. A circumstance occurred shortly before this, too, which tended to deepen the impression that had been made upon my mind. I was in attendance upon a female patient who had been suffering from acute inflammation of the throat of a very obstinate character. All the usual allopathic remedies recommended in such cases failed to give the slightest relief. Leeches, gargles, blisters, purgatives, &c., were all in due course administered.

Another physician was called in without my knowledge; and on again visiting, I was glad to find the patient much relieved. She informed me that she had been advised by a friend, especially as she had not been benefited by the means hitherto used, to call in the physician alluded to, without intending any offence to me; and that he had given her some medicine, one tea-spoonful of which effected immediate relief. On examining the prescription, I found it to consist of about the sixteenth of a grain of Belladonna, dissolved in water, a tea-spoonful for a dose, three times a-day. Only one dose had been taken at the time of my visit. The next day the patient was quite well, and required no further attendance. I was no less delighted than surprised at such a speedy, effectual, and, as it proved, permanent cure, effected by a minute dose of a medicine which I had never before heard of as applicable to such a case; but in the course of my investigations I found that Belladonna was a most important homœopathic remedy, invaluable in many diseases; and I afterwards had reason to know that the physician who prescribed it in the above case, although an extreme allopathist, had derived his knowledge of its efficacy in such cases from a homœopathic source. And this was not the only remedy of a similar kind he was in the habit of using, a supply of which he regularly procured from Germany.*

Scarlet fever prevailed to a considerable extent in Edinburgh at this time, and was very fatal in many families. I remember well a very severe case in a girl ten years of age, who was under my care. It seemed as if all the virulence of the disease was concentrated in the throat and glands of the neck. Alarming head symptoms supervened; the tonsils on both sides were covered with ulcerations; the rash on the skin was of a dark red; the fever very high; the pulse about 120, rapid and small. I had used every allopathic remedy I could think of, and had repeatedly applied the caustic to the ulceration in the throat—but nothing seemed to be of any avail. I called on the evening of the seventh day, about 9 o'clock, as I then thought for the last time—for I had given up all hopes of the girl's recovery; she was very

* This clandestine homœopathist was the late Dr. Saunders, whose popularity was very great, although he was not on the best of terms with the rest of the profession. Perhaps the suspicion is not an unjust one, that, among those medical men who enjoy the largest measure of popularity—generally coupled as it is with the reputation of giving *little physic*—there may be many who thus privately profit by a wisdom which they do not openly honour, and secretly patronize a system—partially at least—which they openly decry. And such a course, whatever may be said of its morality, is certainly more for the interest of the "patient" public than the drugging of unalleviated allopathic orthodoxy.

restless, rolling the head from side to side on the pillow, continually tossing the arms to and fro; the countenance expressive of great suffering and anxiety; with deliriums. On examining the throat, which I had great difficulty in accomplishing, owing to the tenderness and irritability of the entire mouth, I found it in a state of acute erysipelatous inflammation, parched and glossy, resembling very much that in which Belladonna had been so effectual. I therefore resolved to try Belladonna in this case, and ordered a small tea-spoonful to be given as soon as the medicine could be procured, and repeated at 2 A.M. I then took my leave, fully expecting that death would close the scene before morning. On calling next day, however, I was delighted beyond measure, and not more so than surprised, to hear the mother of the child, with a cheerful and animated countenance, exclaim, in her own simple and expressive manner, "Oh, sir, there was surely a charm in that medicine you ordered last night—the poor child had no sooner taken the first dose than she was relieved, and fell into a profound and refreshing sleep." Sure enough, I found the girl in a very different state from that in which I left her on the previous evening. The pulse was soft and regular; the countenance pleased and natural; the inflammation in the throat almost entirely gone, and the ulcerated tonsils presented a healthy appearance. They rapidly healed, and in a few days the girl was quite well; and she had no relapse whatever.

I prescribed the same remedy in many other cases, with marked benefit, and recommended it to several of my professional brethren, urging them to give it a trial. The late Alexander Miller, surgeon, F.R.S.C.E., was prevailed upon to use it in a similar case under his care at that time. On asking what he thought of the remedy, his reply was most emphatic—"I have no hesitation in saying that it saved the child's life."

Thus encouraged, I went on from time to time with this and various other homœopathic remedies, to the best of my then very imperfect knowledge of the system; and although not always meeting with the same degree of success, yet obtaining results which irresistibly convinced me of the truth of Hahnemann's doctrines, and of the lasting benefits that illustrious man had, by the blessing of God, been permitted to confer on suffering humanity. Honour to the name of Hahnemann!—one of the greatest of the world's great sons of science:—a name which, brightening in the fires of persecution, by which ignorance and interest but purge the dross from genius, and adds brilliancy to fame, shall gleam through the dark annals of his detractors—

like the sun, seen larger through a mist, and kindling into a glorious halo even the calumnies that slander, malignity, and spite, have gathered round it. Yes, future generations will honour the name, and vindicate the genius of Hahnemann, when his ignoble persecutors shall be forgotten, or remembered but in infamy.

The next case that came under my notice was that of a labouring man about 30 years of age, who had been seized with a severe attack of acute dysentery a few days previously. He was very much reduced in strength, although naturally of a strong and robust constitution. He had incessant and urgent calls; severe tenesmus and straining; pain in the lower part of the bowels; pulse rapid and small; tongue red and parched; great thirst; hot skin; scanty and high-coloured urine; nothing but blood and mucus passed from the bowels. Various remedies had been used by himself without benefit, such as Laudanum and Chalk mixture, &c. I felt very doubtful of the result, and having but an imperfect knowledge of the homœopathic system at the time, I prescribed Acetate of Lead and Opium, and a mustard blister over the abdomen. At my next visit the patient stated that he had been relieved for a quarter of an hour after taking the medicine, and an injection of starch and Laudanum which I had ordered, but that he was now as bad as ever. I directed the medicines and injection to be continued at intervals, while I hastened to consult a medical friend about the case, who was more versed in homœopathic remedies. He advised me to try the 6th dilution of Arsenicum. On visiting the patient again, and finding him in the same state as when I left, I ordered the other medicines to be discontinued, and put ten drops of Arsenicum 6 into a tea-cupful of water, a tea-spoonful for a dose, three times a-day. At my next visit, I found the patient much better; he stated that one spoonful of the last medicine had been more effectual than all that he had previously taken. The urgent calls had almost entirely ceased; the pain was quite gone: the pulse 96! in fact all the distressing symptoms of the previous day had subsided. The medicine was of course continued; the patient rapidly convalesced; and in a few days was quite well and able to return to his work.

The next case was that of a man between thirty and forty years of age, of a pale and sickly constitution, and whose body was much emaciated. He stated that he had been suffering for a number of years from a severe stomach complaint, that he had consulted a number of medical men, and had taken a

variety of medicines with little or no benefit. He had just returned from the country, where he had been ordered by his former medical attendant for the benefit of a change of air, but was obliged to return home on account of the acute and severe pain in the stomach. His pulse was 105, full and bounding; tongue parched, with a broad red stripe in the centre; intense thirst; skin hot; bowels confined; urine scanty. I gave *Aconitum*, 1st dilution, ten drops to a tumbler of cold water, a table-spoonful every hour and a half; and ordered a dose of Castor Oil to relieve the bowels. On calling in the evening, the patient was not relieved: pulse 115; fever much higher; and pain very severe. I ordered the *Aconitum* to be taken every half hour. Next morning I found that he had passed a very restless night. The bowels had acted freely. His pulse was, however, now reduced to 90, and the fever was almost entirely gone, though the pain at the pit of the stomach continued as intense as ever. He stated that he could compare it to nothing but a burning furnace within. I recollected that this was a leading symptom of *Arsenic*, and put ten drops of the 6th dilution of *Arsenicum* into a wineglassful of water, a tea-spoonful to be taken every six hours. The first spoonful gave immediate relief; the patient fell into a profound sleep for four hours: the second dose had a similar effect, and the next day the man was quite well, and required no further attendance. Nor, to the best of my knowledge, had he any return of the complaint which had so long affected him.

My next case was that of a lady who was severely attacked with rose on the head and face the day before I was called. I found the patient in bed in a state of high fever; the face and head much swollen, inflamed and glossy; eyes suffused; tongue parched; great thirst; severe pain in the head; pulse 110, full and bounding; great difficulty in articulating correctly. I resolved in this case to abstract blood from the arm, the determination of blood to the head being very alarming. The patient, however, strongly objected to be bled, stating that she had a similar attack about two years previously in Glasgow, and that a very large quantity of blood had been taken at that time, from the loss of which she had never properly recovered. I immediately ordered *Tinct. Aconiti* 1st dil., x, *Aq. font.* vij ounces, a table-spoonful every half-hour, till six doses were taken, and afterwards to be taken alternately with *Belladonna* at longer intervals. Next day the patient was much better; the pain in the head had been greatly relieved after the second dose. The case went on favourably under a continuance of the medicine; desquamation took place on the 5th day, and no further attendance was necessary.

This was the severest case of erysipelas I had seen for a long time, and had it not been that I was aware of the great value of Aconitum as a powerful and efficacious remedy in all kinds of inflammation, I should have considered myself chargeable with gross mismanagement in this case in not insisting upon taking 16 or 20 ounces of blood from the arm. I have had many such cases since, and never required to bleed one of them, the homœopathic remedies being quite sufficient and most satisfactory.

About this time I was called to visit a girl of about five years of age, who was suffering from aphthous inflammation of the mouth and tongue. The father of the child had been applying a lotion of Bark and Borax as a wash for the mouth, and had given Magnesia and Rhubarb internally without benefit. The girl was restless and feverish; the lips were much swollen; the mouth and tongue covered with aphthous sores; the breath very fetid; the saliva flowing; the chin excoriated; and any attempt to take food was attended with much suffering. A small portion of Mercurius sol., 3rd trit., in a wine-glassful of cold water was given, to be administered three times a-day in tea-spoonful doses. In two days the complaint entirely disappeared, and the child was quite well.

A mechanic, about twenty-five years of age, called at my house, who had been long troubled with obstinate constipation, for which he was obliged to take various kinds of strong aperient medicine. The complaint had become so intolerable that he was at times quite unfit for work. I gave Nux Vomica, 10 drops of the six dilution in ij ounces of water, a tea-spoonful for a dose, twice a-day. When the medicine was finished, the young man came back, full of gratitude, to inform me that it produced the desired effect, and that he had not been so comfortable for a long time. He assured me that if he ever had a return of the complaint, he would immediately let me know. I have never seen him since.

While speaking of this remedy, I may add that I have repeatedly seen the same result in many similar cases of constipation; and three cases of violent cramps in the stomach were cured by one or two doses of the 6th dilution, a few drops in a wine-glassful of water, a tea-spoonful every half hour. The following case of decided paralysis, also, was successfully treated with the same medicine. The patient was above 70 years of age.

When I was first called to Mr. — I was informed that, on attempting to get out of bed, he had suddenly lost all power on the left side, and was

rendered totally helpless. His face was very much flushed; the pulse 96, full and strong; he complained of a weight and dull pain in the head; the mouth was slightly drawn to one side, and the saliva running down the chin. *Aconitum* was given every two hours during that day. In the evening the febrile symptoms were much abated. On calling next day, I found that the patient had passed a rather restless night: the bowels had acted freely from a dose of Castor Oil taken in the early part of the day. The *Aconitum* being no longer necessary, I prescribed *Nux Vomica*, 10 drops of the 6th dilution in ij ounces of water, a tea-spoonful three times a-day. Under this treatment, the old gentleman speedily recovered the use of the affected side, and in three weeks he was quite well, and able to take his usual out-door exercise, without even a vestige of weakness in the side. I have seen him for some years since, and he has never had any return of the complaint.

I was called to visit a lady about 10 o'clock, A.M. Found her in a state of high fever and great excitement. She stated that she had been seized with vomiting in the early part of the day, accompanied by a violent pain in the head, which greatly increased during the evening. The face was much flushed; pulse 110; thirst intense; skin hot and burning, except on the forearms, both of which were cold, rigid, and benumbed. She could not move a finger. Two gentlemen who resided in the house had been engaged for more than half an hour in rubbing the arms: indeed, so zealous were they, that the skin was in several places rubbed off. I put ten drops of *aconitum* into a tumbler of cold water: a table-spoonful to be given every ten minutes, and waited to see the result. Only four spoonfuls were required, when the pain in the head went off as if by magic, and the spasm in the arms subsided. I ordered the medicine to be continued at intervals of two or three hours while the patient was awake. On calling next day I found her quite free from all the distressing symptoms of the former evening. *Nux vomica* and *pulsatilla* soon corrected the deranged state of the digestive organs, and in a few days she was quite well, and required no further attendance.

I might enumerate many cases of acute inflammation and various other diseases successfully treated with homœopathic remedies for a number of years past; but this would swell out my statement to a greater length than is at present necessary. I trust that the experience I have detailed will be amply sufficient to show that my conversion to homœopathy was a natural

and necessary result of the clear evidence incidentally brought before me of the truth of that system : and as there was nothing, in the majority of these cases, out of the common routine of professional practice, there can be nothing to hinder any of my brethren in the profession from obtaining the same kind of practical evidence of the comparative efficacy and certainty of the two systems of therapeutics. I would earnestly invite all who are not shut up against conviction by prejudice, to submit the homœopathic principle to the test of experiment in some well-marked cases ; and so, at least, earn the right to speak upon the subject, and command attentive hearing, whether as friends or foes. Medical men seem to entertain the idea that they are qualified by previous education to pronounce judgment on homœopathy at first sight and without experience—but this is a fallacy. Homœopathy does not stand upon a theoretical and debatable, but upon a practical, proposition ; and as I said at the commencement of this paper—Practical truths can only be tested by experiment. To this kind of test and evidence I fearlessly commit homœopathy. How lamentable is the fact that, notwithstanding the great amount of well authenticated evidence that has been before the world for years, medical men have too generally contented themselves with ridiculing the pretensions of homœopathy, and scouting the idea of its efficacy in contempt, without examination, and without even condescending to give its alleged specific principle an honest trial, which, as conservators of the public health, they were bound to do. With all deference to the learning and acknowledged talent of my allopathic brethren, I cannot help expressing my regret, for the honour of the profession, at the unseemly vituperation which has mingled so largely in their discussions, as if party opposition were more precious than truth, and as if they would rather waste their lives in useless contention, than patiently devote a short time to acquire that practical information which might convince them of their error. I am happy to be able to say, however, from my own observation, that the late proceedings have not been sympathized with to any great extent among the profession. On the contrary, I have heard them denounced as unwarrantable and unjust by many eminent practitioners, whom I cannot suspect of any friendly leaning towards homœopathy ; but who, simply as honest men and lovers of fair play, are constrained to brand these persecutions as infamous.

Happily, the cause of truth and humanity has not suffered in the severe ordeal to which it has been subjected. It has stood firm as a rock—a rock of truth—in the lashing sea of interest and prejudice, error and malignity.

Judging from what it has already done, the doctrine of "*similia similibus curantur*" is doubtless destined to effect a mighty revolution in medical science; and those who have vainly set themselves to thwart its influence and impede its progress, by unworthy quibbling, personal hostilities, and selfish, obstinate, and unreasoning resistance, will inevitably be forced into the unenviable position of those who played a similar part in reference to the great discoveries of Harvey and of Jenner. Let not our would-be wise men repeat the follies of their fathers; but let them learn from the past the lesson to "be wise in time."

22, RANKEILLOR STREET, EDINBURGH.

RACES OF MEN.—CONTRAST BETWEEN THE CONFORMATION IN THE HAND OF THE CELT AND SAXON:

BY R. TUTHILL MASSY, M.D.

THE hand of the Celt is extremely delicate in its outline;—its tapering fingers, with their long and delicate nails, exhibiting a fineness of mind and feeling very remarkable. Then that hand can be moved into any shape—can perform any delicate and neat workmanship—the thinness and lightness of the palm and fingers allow it every useful movement. The wrist is beautifully and finely rounded, and performs a number of easy, graceful attitudes. The Saxon hand is far different: it is short, thick, and coarse, without the pliability or graceful elocution of the Celt. The fingers become broad and flat towards their extremities; the hinge joints are large, and move slowly; altogether, this hand is formed for heavy work, and can hardly ever do anything which requires a lightness of touch. The wrist is broad and flat, and possesses great strength, with little pliability.

Both those hands can speak. See the language and eloquence of movement in the Celt—the gracefulness of position—the actual words with which their fingers direct you—the fineness and susceptibility there displayed—the versatility of position and attitude.

The Saxon hand exhibits great firmness of purpose. Observe the immobility of position. Perfectly lost in thought, it is clenched with a determination of purpose; and thus he plods, and plods, and thinks continually, while he pursues one steady object: he has taken aim—the bow is bent—the arrow is directed—and his victim must fall; there is no escaping from him, for he will pursue you to the end. You find no versatility here; and thus you find it even difficult to convince him of his errors; his old ideas of childhood cannot be shaken; and he dies disbelieving in railroads, and in every road, except that straight, steady road, up hill and down dale. That arm of his is powerfully muscular, and made to wave the axe, now held in that powerful hand; the shoulder has that immense weight and heaviness to bear down everything the mass of scapular muscles are powerfully contracted; look at that clavicle, so deeply curved,—all giving such immense strength. Now the axe is raised; this weight and power are brought to bear on the trembling tree, which yields and falls before his well-directed blow: and so he becomes a powerful fighting man and a great pugilist.

Look at the Celt, in his way working: two together, connected by a saw, bringing down that oak, and it yields and falls by their skill. Did you observe the play of their many muscles in the fore-arm, and that deltoid so beautiful and strong, and so adapted for its machinery? The collar-bone here is nearly straight; the shoulder has nothing uncouth or clumsy about its conformation—it appears almost effeminate.

Man's "little hand," or the thumb, which can approach and touch all the fingers, and is believed the great characteristic between him and the lower animals, has many points of beauty; the upper articulating surface, or that which joins the wrist, is a joint worthy of every consideration: its perfection with such simplicity brings one here to see the works of God! Then its double, chain-like action, and varied movements of adduction, abduction, and circumduction; then the muscles about the ball are so perfect and powerful; the graceful tendons that pass down to its extreme phalanx, and give such facility of motion, without any superfluous material—brings us to view in this, as in all nature, the greatest economy and wisdom in the designs of creation.

The Celtic thumb is well-formed, nothing superfluous, nothing awkward or clumsy about it, almost perfect, admitting of every easy, pliable, and elastic action; it is long, slender, and delicate, and extends to the second joint of the index finger.

The Saxon thumb is much stronger and coarser in its outline; thick, short, and flat, and not altogether reaching the second joint of the index finger. This thumb is in every way less adapted for delicate purposes; so that if this man has a well-stored mind of knowledge for surgical or mechanical purposes, yet he cannot get this hand to perform his ideal operation or design. On the other side, the hand may be thoroughly well-formed and adapted for any neat or elegant purpose, but the mind may unfit it for such, like a ship tossing on the ocean, without a compass or a polar star to direct its course.

The ball and socket joint, which the carpus forms with the radius and adjoining cartilage, has a greater and more universal circumduction in the Celt than in the Saxon; the ginglymoid or hinge-joints of the fingers are more rounded and imperceptible in the Celt than in the Saxon; and the palm has less flesh, and appears more wiry in the Celt than in the Saxon, and approaches a comparison to the delicate, yielding, and elastic pastern of the race-horse, whereas the Saxon hand, with its large bones, may be compared with the strong, thick, firm pasterns of the useful family horse.

With this rapid outline before us, are we to believe that the English are Saxons, and the French Celts; and that the Highlanders and Lowlanders of Scotland are purely Celt and Saxon; and, in fact, that an unerring line separates the Cornish Celt from the Devon Saxon; and that all the wars of ages, and all the intermarriages, have not changed them one bit, or made them one jot more attached or more kind one towards the other? Yet it is strange: a difference of people, and habits, and manners may be traced. At one side of the Tweed the wily Scotch, the lover of all that is romantic, fond of his dog, and his gun, and his rod, his plaid, and his charming Nanny: at this side, the thinking, persevering English, fond of his strong castle, his old town, and his mill stream. Again you see him, moving heavily along by his large cart-horse, on this side of the Severn—the man and horse of great manual and corporeal power. On the other, but more picturesque side of the Severn, we see the square-built Welshman, with his short legs, perched on his square-built pony, trotting briskly by the rivulet from his snow-topped hills—a man deeply prejudiced, and taught to hate his powerful brother conqueror.

The Norman—the noble—the great land-holder—can be yet traced through England and Ireland. He has something commanding and conquering in his “plenty of nose:” then his athletic frame, his graceful attitude of hand and foot. He points to that tall oak with such pomp and state, and although it

looks as grand and proud as himself, yet to his wish it must yield and fall. The proud Norman brings all things to subjection. He will be lord. And this race is thickly spread through Ireland, along the banks of the Shannon and the Boyne, the Blackwater and the Liffey: his long head—long face—long hand—long foot—all in due proportion, with a pleasing conformation; and this is a race seen very much through France, mixing with the Celt, assisting him with his inventions. With what truthfulness the French imitate nature—how boldly their warriors stand out from the canvass. Now at the Gobelins the finest tints and most perfect paintings are copied to perfection in tapestry; no coarse hand could do such work—it must be one light and delicate in its bone and sinew; even the muscles of the thumb must be light and the skin thin, to give a fineness of feeling. Schools of design flourish there. The anatomical preparations in wax and composition, and the skin diseases imitated to nature, in Dupuytren's museum, speak for themselves. And here, at Guy's, we may view the most beautiful preparations in wax, and in the museum of the Dublin college—the work of the man with the small hand.

Along the red and white trout streams of the fisheries in Connemara, a beautiful and well-formed hand may be seen throwing the line and whipping the stream—a mixed race of Spanish and Irish. And then on the Shannon, in gondolas, two men may be seen at each large oar of this family boat, pulling together with their classic hands and athletic frames. Singular enough that Venice and Limerick should have their gondolas: and this name is as familiar with the oldest inhabitant as "household words:" and those rowers are a mixed people. Many of the customs and habits of foreign countries are visible in Ireland, without having ever appeared in England. The Egyptian women, the ladies in the south of France, and the peasant girls in the west of Ireland, all ride astride; this method of horse exercise presents nothing masculine, but appears a safer, better, and more natural method than the side-saddle.

Munster is the name of two places in northern Germany; and may not southern Ireland have got its name thus, through the Palatine settlers? Again, we have a Valentia in Ireland, and one in Spain—both sea-ports. And, in conclusion, we may refer to the griddle of the east, used for baking bread; a round plate of iron with two handles, made after the same fashion, and applied to the same purpose, is to be found in every house in Ireland.

May not a great portion of the energy and perseverance of the Briton be traced back to the Romans? The Roman, in whatever shape he comes amongst us, he brings energy and perseverance; and this we must know by referring back to his history before the Saxon came to this island; or, indeed, by raising our eyes to the cathedral towers of our cities; or wandering among the monastic ruins of the United Kingdom; or by simply taking one illustration of this man's perseverance, in the completion of the greatest piece of architecture in the world, and which took a period of three hundred years for its accomplishment, and only then by the accumulated wealth and untiring labour of thirty-five pontiffs, who willingly spent twelve millions on this one idol—St. Peter's.

Let no man imagine that I make those comparisons with any feeling of unkindness. I love my fellow-man too much to wish an unkind feeling should arise; and, while I place each man on his own horse and on his own plain, on his pony and on his hill, I feel that we are all brothers, and should wish that we were all friends, bereft of those petty jealousies, the short-sighted notions of contracted minds and bygone days; and now that time and space are annihilated, and that we are drawn close together, we shall be, ere long, like the placid though sometimes troubled waters of the ocean.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

Dublin, 16th August, 1852.

SIR,—The Industrial Exhibition of 1853, in Ireland, calls for the meeting of the homœopathic congress of 1853 to Ireland. The Exhibition will open in May, in a spacious building erected on the lawn of the Dublin society. I therefore trust that it may be proposed and seconded at the meeting of congress at Edinburgh, on the third of September, that we meet in Dublin that day twelve months.

I have been told that the late Mr. Kirk (whose works of art are among the first in Europe,) executed a bust of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in the year 1823. Hahnemann and Kirk were mutual admirers of each other.

This bust of Hahnemann is now here, in the possession of the artist's son, and exhibits artistic skill. If fifty subscribers can be got, Mr. Kirk has promised to prepare models at 10s. each: would it not be well to propose this also at the Edinburgh meeting?

Yours truly,

A DUBLIN SURGEON.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

—◆—
MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 2.

OCTOBER 1, 1852.

Price 2d.

CONTENTS.	PAGE.
Homœopathy in Edinburgh	19
Homœopathic Congress	20
Obituary	28
Doncaster Dispensary	29
Hydrophobia in Paris... ..	40
Coffee: its Use and Abuse	41
Letter to the Editor	48

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Vol. 1 of the Record is now ready.—The present number begins a new series, to be published monthly instead of fortnightly.

“Enquirer, Somerset,” will be answered in our next.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

From the Rev. John Morrison, D.D., LL.D.

“Trevor Square, Brompton.

“I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice.”

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
 RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET CITY.

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION,
PARADE, (MARKET SQUARE,) NORTHAMPTON.

COMMITTEE.

THE REV. W. BATLEY,
THE REV. A. MACPHERSON,
THE REV. J. PYWELL,
MR. JOSEPH BETTS,
MR. THOMAS BETTS,
MR. GEORGE MOORE,

MR. JOHN PERRY, JUN.,
MR. P. P. PERRY,
SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.,
MR. JOHN WYKES,
MR. JOHN WOOD.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

G. GARRETT, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.
C. T. PEARCE, Esq., M.R.C.S. Eng.

BANKERS—THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION BANK.

HONORARY SECRETARY—MR. JOSEPH BETTS.

COLLECTOR—MR. E. MILLARD.

CHEMIST—MR. CLIFTON.

The basis on which the Dispensary is founded being purely a charitable one, (the Medical Officers' services being gratuitous,) emboldens them to solicit aid towards its support, by donations and subscriptions, especially from those who have derived or seen benefit from homœopathic treatment.

So soon as a sufficient fund is collected, the Committee are desirous of admitting and providing for those suffering from acute disease, or requiring surgical operations, by receiving them as *in-door* patients.

The objects of the Institution are :—

1.—To give relief to the poor, as out-door patients, who are unable to pay the usual medical fees.

2.—To receive into the house those suffering from acute diseases, as soon as the funds of the Institution will permit.

3.—To afford opportunity to the members of the medical profession, who may be desirous of witnessing the practice of homœopathy in a public Institution, for which every facility will be given.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be most thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Joseph Betts, Drapery, Northampton; by the Collector, Mr. E. Millard, Corn Exchange; or at the Northamptonshire Union Bank.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 2.

OCTOBER 1, 1852.

PRICE 2*d*.

It is with great pleasure we record in our pages for the present month, the interesting fact that homœopathy, as a system of medical practice, is fairly and firmly established in this country. Nothing can better evidence this than the recent meeting in Edinburgh of homœopathic practitioners: many of them the *alumni* of the University of that city;—men who have had the moral courage to declare their conviction, that homœopathy is the true key which has unlocked the long-hidden mystery connected with the art of healing:—a meeting, or rather a series of meetings, presided over by one of the professors of that same University, which, only a few short months since, refused its diploma to a student, when it was discovered that he was making homœopathy his study.

Dr. Henderson is the first University-professor, who has espoused the cause of homœopathy; and embraced, and publicly avowed his conversion to the new truth. His name deserves to, and will, be recorded in the annals of medicine, with those who, in future history, will be regarded as the pioneers and martyrs of truth.

It is scarcely too much to prognosticate that, at no distant period, a chair of homœopathy will be established in that University, which has attempted to fetter the human mind, by enchaining its *alumni* to the old and effête beliefs and dogmas of allopathy.

We rejoice that so many of the medical profession have fulfilled their duty in making some sacrifice, in order to attend from remote distances the Congress of Homœopathic Practitioners. We know that many would have been present, had not their practice prevented them; for such we must make allowance. We observed, among others, the following medical gentlemen:—Dr. Black, of Clifton, Bristol; Dr. Prince, of Bideford, Devonshire; Dr.

Sutherland, of Leamington, Warwickshire; Dr. Fearon, of Birmingham; Dr. Kerr, of Cheltenham; Dr. Drysdale and Mr. Moore, of Liverpool; Dr. Walker and Mr. Phillips, of Manchester; Dr. Dudgeon, Dr. Wielobycki, Dr. Laurie, Mr. Hering, and Mr. Frith, of London; Mr. Pearce, of Northampton; Dr. MacDonald, of Aberdeen; Dr. Russell, Dr. Wielobycki, Dr. Laurie, Dr. Lyschinski, Dr. Henderson, and Mr. Allshorn, of Edinburgh. Of the homœopathic chemists, we observed Mr. Turner, of Manchester; Mr. Clifton, of Northampton; Mr. Brown, of Edinburgh; and Mr. Walker, of London.

Altogether, the series of meetings and the concluding one—the dinner, went off remarkably well; and exhibited that true cordial feeling, which we trust will ever characterize the disciples of Hahnemann—the founder of that glorious system, which brings health to the sick and soundness to the body, without which soundness of mind is an unattainable thing.

HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS.

The Annual Congress of Homœopathic Practitioners was opened on Friday evening, in the Hopetoun Rooms, Edinburgh; and was attended by upwards of forty members of the new medical school, from all parts of the three kingdoms.

Professor HENDERSON having, on the motion of Dr. Russell, been unanimously called to the chair, opened the proceedings by a brief address; in the course of which, he alluded to the advantage of such associations among scientific men for the promotion of a common purpose, particularly among those who, like themselves, were exposed everywhere to bitterness and misrepresentation: and congratulated them on the increasing interest which was manifested in their cause by the attendance of so many from all parts of the country.

A long and interesting paper was then read by Dr. Drysdale, on the development of the homœopathic principle; and a discussion of several hours ensued on one of the topics embraced in the paper, the "Use of Auxiliaries."

Dr. BLACK then brought forward a proposal for the establishment of a medical council, for the purpose of enrolling legally qualified practitioners of homœopathy; but as it seemed to be the general opinion, that the suggestion was, in the meantime, premature, the discussion resulted in the appointment of a committee to ascertain the sense of the profession on the subject.

It was also agreed, that the subject of the new Medical Reform Bill, which contains some clauses for disqualifying "irregular" practitioners, be remitted to the Association for the Protection of Homœopathic Students, with instructions to take immediate steps for the prevention of the injury which might occur to them, if the bill passed into law.

The next meeting was appointed to be held at Manchester, in the first week in August next, and the congress then adjourned at ten o'clock till next day.

The congress re-assembled on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, when a paper was read by Mr. Phillips, on dilutions. Several members stated their experience as to the efficacy of medicines given in high and low dilutions; and after a very interesting discussion, the congress adjourned.

The proceedings were concluded by a dinner in Barry's Hotel, at six o'clock, which was attended by most of the members of the congress and several non-professional friends, including Mr. James Simpson, advocate, and Mr. Russell, advocate. Professor HENDERSON again occupied the Chair, supported by Dr. DRYSDALE and Dr. FRITH; Dr. BLACK officiated as Croupier.

The CHAIRMAN, having given "The Queen," "Prince Albert, and the Royal Family," and the "Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh," rose and said: I have now to propose what, in the social meetings of our body, has ever justly been regarded as the great toast of the evening—the "Memory of Hahnemann." I confess I feel no small measure of diffidence in approaching the subjects suggested by the toast, for, on mentioning the memory of Hahnemann, it is impossible not to advert, however briefly, to those great qualities and great achievements which made his name by far the most illustrious in the annals of medicine. Medicine, as you know, is partly made up of contributions from various sciences, and can claim, as exclusively its own, only the science of disease, pathology, and the science of cure, or therapeutics. These two sciences are sacred to the physician; and it is on the field of the one or the other that his peculiar fame must be sought, and his monument be reared. It may be unnecessary to remark, that both pathology and therapeutics had a being, such as it was, in all ages; but it is only of late, nearly, indeed, within the present century, that they have ceased to be almost entirely fanciful, fictitious, and groundless. The names of men deservedly famous for their genius and learning do, indeed, adorn the previous history of both; but I believe it is doing no injustice to them to say, that their labours in pathology and therapeutics are rather an entertainment to the antiquary, than useful or instructive to the physician. The last half century has witnessed a great change. Pathology, if it cannot boast of a single law, aspiring to explain and comprehend all the phenomena of disease, like the successive theories of former days, is yet rich in sound principles and accurate operations; and, if it has no master mind to rule successive generations of admiring disciples, has many assiduous cultivators who constantly add to its treasures. How different is the case with the other science, as more generally believed in and practised! It is admitted by those who do not rank among us—by the best informed of them, at least—that their therapeutics (I use their own language) "is of all medical sciences the most unsettled and unsatisfactory in its present state, and the least advanced in its progress." If we can justly and gladly utter a far different judgment of our therapeutics, the memory of Samuel Hahnemann can never be mentioned among us without affectionate and admiring gratitude. And well may he be admired! When we consider the chaos of false principles and false opinions, of time-honoured prejudices and erroneous convictions, that overlaid, disfigured, and concealed the *true* in therapeutics—the wisdom and sagacity, the intellectual power and daring, of the man who discovered and drew it forth, and who laboured so long and so bravely to place it where it ought to be, appear altogether unequalled in the history of any science, of any country, or of any age. He stands alone as the great master of the science and art of therapeutics, and he will ever stand alone; for although much must yet be added to his researches which will make his discovery of the great law of cure more and more a blessing to mankind with every successive year, still, as the discoverer of the law, and of the principal requisites for carrying it into practical effect, Hahnemann must ever stand far apart from even the most successful of his followers—alone in his glory. We are not so solicitous to claim for Hahnemann a high place in pathology. Pathology was not his vocation; yet, if this were the proper place and time, I could prove from his writings, that he had not merely glimpses, but even distinct though partial views of some of the most important truths of modern pathology, long before they had caught the eyes of other men. For these reasons, and for his attainments in chemistry, so considerable for the time in which he lived, as well as for his classical lore and general learning, which would have been remarkable in a man of any period, Hahnemann, had he never discovered the great law of therapeutics, would still have been ranked as one of the most notable men of his day. We have to do only with his public, his scientific character and doings; but I cannot deny myself

the pleasure of taking a single glance at his private virtues. From the lips of those who knew him personally, we hear but one voice of praise and loving admiration of the man and the friend; and his writings abound, as no other scientific writings do, with utterances of that piety and benevolence which we are assured pervaded his conversation and his conduct. While on this subject, it has occurred to me, that those who come after us will be apt to blame us, who live so near his times, if we neglect the opportunities we enjoy of collecting from those who had the honour of his friendship whatever may be worthy of being preserved regarding him; and I think it would be desirable for this or for the next Congress to devise some way by which these particulars might be gathered ere the opportunity pass away for ever. But whatever be your decision on this point, there can be but one sentiment among us in commemorating the greatest of physicians.

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Dr. SUTHERLAND then proposed the "Progress of Medical Science." It is not my intention (he said) to trace the history of that science from the days of Hippocrates. Were I to do so, I would necessarily fall back to the garden of Eden, where disease first entered the human family, and by its side arose the remedy, for no disease exists without its appropriate cure. But without detaining you in this manner, there are two points which I will just allude to. These comprise all that has been done towards the advancement of medical science. The subject of diagnosis is equally applicable to allopathy as homœopathy. Of this science of diagnosis, the stethoscope may be said to make up the one-half and the microscope the other half—the one is the right hand and the other the left hand of the physician. But, besides the beautifully elaborate system of diagnosis, we have now obtained a guide in the art of healing which we had not before. That law has been enunciated by Samuel Hahnemann—a man who, notwithstanding the great benefits he has conferred on the human race, has been covered with obloquy after his death. These two points embrace all that is interesting in the subject either to the profession or the public; and I beg to give the "Progress of Medical Science."

Dr. RUSSELL.—The previous toasts of the evening we have all drunk with unalloyed satisfaction, or, at all events, with that amount of alloy which your allusion, Mr. Chairman, to worth and greatness now departed—departed, too, in the ripeness of mature age and a fulfilled purpose—may have excited in our minds. But that we should feel the full enthusiasm for the toast I have the honour to propose—the University of Edinburgh—it may be necessary that we should regard it in the light of the past, and in the light, too, I trust, of a not very remote future, in order that we may do justice to this great national institution. A university, as the term seems to imply, is related in some way, nay, in many ways, I believe, to the universal. Its possessions are of a universal character. It possesses the dead languages—those fossil remains, not of the bodies, but of the minds of an extinct, gigantic race, who once inhabited the earth. To say nothing of theology, which it would be altogether presumptuous and out of place to refer to now, it possesses the laws of thought—those laws, absolute, unalterable, independent of all external phenomena, which have been from the creation, and which shall be perhaps destined to sway the mind of man after being shall pass into new phases of existence. These laws of mind are of great importance for us to consider, because among them lies the law by which alone we can investigate the properties of matter successfully. So that the university professes to teach its *alumni* what is the proper method of conducting physical investigations, according to the laws of mind. It possesses, besides, all the hitherto discovered facts and laws of matter; that is to say, all that we can acquire of the knowledge of matter—the whole accumulation of past observation and experiment—and between these two oceans, as it were, both illimitable and fathomless, there lies in the inheritance of our *Alma Mater* the isthmus of poetry, where the spirits of Beauty from either sea dwell, and which they delight to decorate. Thus a university, looked upon from the ideal point of view, may be said to represent the universe of soul within us, and the universe of matter without us, as contemplated in the camera of the mind of man. It is impossible to over-estimate the enormous value of such an institution. It is impossible to conceive of any

merely human institution which does more for the permanent civilization of the human race than a university. Hence we all feel the utmost respect for our university, and hence we feel that anything detrimental to its interests is hurtful, not to this country, or this time, or this age, but to the human race and human progress throughout all the earth. So looking on the university, and regarding it in this important light, it is impossible for us not to feel that anything we can do must be done for it, not against it. Reformation is not destruction: our great reformer came not to overturn, but to fulfil ancient medicine. And, considering that this university has taught us the laws of mind—that it has taught us the spirit of true investigation, and that it has invited all its *alumni* to exercise thought, and not merely to take advantage of accumulated facts—it is on this account we maintain that it cannot fetter us in the progress we are disposed to make in the future. They have no right, I am sure, and we all feel so, first to develop our muscles by gymnastic training, and then to nail us by the feet, like Strasburg geese, to the threshold of the university. Had they intended that we should be supplied with information and nothing else, it would have been more reasonable to have prescribed the exact conclusions which we must eventually attain. They should have made us like a locomotive engine, with the tender well filled with cinders and coke, and then it would have been rational to put us on a railway, and to have indicated the terminus at which we should arrive. But they did not profess to give us this locomotive and this tender—this imaginary railway and university Bradshaw. They professed to give us nothing but a compass and a knowledge of astronomy, and to place us nowhere but on the pathless ocean of life, there to find our way as best we could towards the pole-star of truth. That is what they profess to do. And if we pursue our course in the light of the principles they gave us, we are their legitimate descendants—we are their true *alumni*; and as we shall not disenherit ourselves, neither shall we submit to be disenherited by the caprice of our venerable parent. I am quite sure I should not have the sympathy of this assembly if I was to make any severe criminatory observations on those who have in ignorance been led into the deplorable blunder they have committed. I believe they are now fully sensible of their recent mistake; but, in the presence of the sufferer by that blunder (Dr. Pope), I need not refer more to it. They all understand now it was a blunder, which is of great importance, I think. But we all feel, notwithstanding this, that they are deserving of our respect and estimation, for very many reasons. We all feel, I am sure, that the position they have attained has been acquired by industry and an amount of exertion and scientific knowledge which is rarely exhibited. Therefore, while we regret the back-step they made, we are not disposed to judge them with severity. I am the more disposed to leave it thus, without expressing anything but simple regret, because I think they have received the severest possible rebuke from the modern Scotch Aristotle—Sir William Hamilton; who, in his recent work—a work which, from the reputation of the author, must be read in future ages (possibly when the English language shall be all that remains to attest the greatness of Britain), and, perhaps, may then be the only allusion to this most unfortunate episode in the history of the University of Edinburgh—pronounces sentence upon the absurdity of their conduct. I am sure, therefore, we are all disposed to look somewhat leniently on this matter, since it is past. We are disposed to let the dead bury their dead, let the past be past, and make a clean sweep of the whole affair into oblivion. It gives us great hope for the future, that we have a most important post in the university occupied by a homœopathist. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this. I am sure that, so far from holding the proverb to be true, that “discretion is the best part of valour,” you believe, as you have proved by your example, that boldness is the best part of prudence. We all feel, sir, that your post is attended with great annoyances. It requires both great discretion and endurance. It may be that occasionally, when you see the long protraction of this struggle, you are disposed to despond altogether, and to feel that it would be well this worrying were over. I do not know; but if you do, it may be a source of instigation to future effort—it may be a source of comfort in your fatiguing labour—to hear that, by your recent conduct, you have

engaged the sympathy of all honourable and courageous minds. It may be a source of gratification to you to know, that although at present your name may be nothing but the butt of scorn, yet the time shall come when your name shall be an honour, a glory, and a protection to your children. It may be a source of consolation to you to know, that, when the hour of victory comes, as it shall come, and when the jubilee to celebrate that triumph is held, then your health—it may be your memory, for how long hereafter that event shall be, none of us can tell, and all who are now present may no more live; but your health or your memory shall be drunk with the enthusiasm which was but now evoked by that of Hahnemann.

The CHAIRMAN, in acknowledgement of the toast, said: I beg to thank you most sincerely for the honour you have now done to the university to which I belong, and to my name in connection with it. It would be indelicate, and it would be improper, in me to advert to several of the topics which were in their proper place alluded to by Dr. Russell. All I shall say in reference to the university is simply this, that we must learn to make much allowance for men who have been suddenly placed in unprecedented circumstances. Much may have been done which more mature reflection and experience, if it could have been possessed, would have prevented; and with this remark I dismiss the subject. With regard to myself, I have no doubt that many who have heard of our late controversies in this city regarded the whole as in a great degree very much more formidable to those who were in the thickest of it than we actually felt. If the controversy had elicited nothing more than this, I for my part would rejoice that it took place, namely, that never had a controversy of the same kind taught us how strong public feeling was in all matters relating to conscience and duty. We felt strengthened by the conviction that the public of this country—whether they coincided in our peculiar opinions or not—were entirely at one with us on this point; that we should have a fair field and fair play. That they have secured to us, and as long as that is preserved, I need not assure you I shall endeavour to do my duty in the hour of trial and the hour of difficulty.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Homœopathic Dispensary Institutions in Great Britain." We have now, he said, in almost every town where homœopathy is established dispensaries; and of hospitals, there are two in London and one in Manchester. I will say nothing as to their management or the prosperity of their funds; but it occurs to me that I may be allowed to make a few observations on the subject, in consideration that I myself spent fifteen years of my life as hospital physician in one of these admirable institutions. It has occurred to me that size was one element in hospitals not less important to their efficiency and success—in one important particular, at least—than good management and plenty of funds. No doubt the benefits to the poor from hospital institutions may be in some measure secured by even smaller institutions; but then this benefit is not incompatible with that liberal arrangement for clinical instruction, which can alone be afforded in large hospitals, where sound and learned practitioners can only be found. I do think it has been a great mistake on the part of our friends that they did not institute one great hospital, instead of two small hospitals, in London; for now, at this early stage of the development of the system, homœopathy cannot maintain more than one great hospital. There may be more than one eventually, but for some time it will be more for the advantage of the progress of homœopathy to have only one large hospital, to which students might resort with the hope and certainty of having in the study of their profession the means of obtaining an insight into all the varieties of disease. With this toast, I couple the health of Dr. Dudgeon; and were he not connected with the metropolitan hospitals, he would still have a strong claim on a meeting of this kind. We owe him much for his labours as a journalist, and his contributions to the progress of our science. We owe him much for being the able translator of so many valuable works of our great master. He has thus done great benefit to our science, by bringing our master's doctrines within the knowledge of all, which could not have been the case, if the works had been locked up in the language of his native country.

Dr. DUDGEON.—I assure you I was quite unprepared for the encomiums passed on me by the Chairman, and for the flattering manner in which he has alluded to my humble

labours. I did not expect anything like this when I was called on to reply to the toast of the "Homœopathic Institutions." I think I was perhaps not the fittest person to do so. We have gentlemen in this assembly who have done more for the establishment of homœopathic hospitals and dispensaries than ever I can lay claim to. But either the partiality of friends, or perhaps my connection with the Metropolitan Hospital, induced the managing committee to select me to return thanks for this toast. It is the tendency of all sincere adherents of any faith to propagate their faith by the establishment of institutions of a permanent character, for the purpose of exhibiting the advantages which will flow from the faith they profess, and also for the other purpose, not less important, of indoctrinating others in their own creed. The homœopathic body, as sincere believers in the law of therapeutics, discovered by Hahnemann, exhibits this tendency in a very remarkable degree. If we survey the actions and efforts of the disciples of Hahnemann, since the first promulgation of the homœopathic law, we shall find their endeavours have always been to establish institutions in every part of the Continent. In the land of Hahnemann, we find that, though such institutions have been projected, not much has been done beyond the establishment of a dispensary in the town of Leipsic. More suitable for the ideal turn of the German mind, we find that they have succeeded in raising a statue to Hahnemann, which is a sort of poetical institution for the propagation of homœopathy. But farther than that their efforts have not gone. Perhaps this statement may astonish those of you who have been accustomed to read and hear of the homœopathic hospitals and boards of examiners that exist in Germany. But these hospitals differ from those established in this country, and from the colleges established in America. All the homœopathic hospitals that are met with in Austria were hospitals already established, whose patrons have themselves become homœopathists, and who have appointed homœopathic physicians to the charge of these hospitals. Again the boards of examiners which have been appointed in Germany arose from the jealousy of the highly re-actionary governments, and were instituted for the purpose of protecting their apothecary system, and not for the purpose of propagating, but rather for putting a check on, homœopathy. If we turn to France, we shall find the progress of homœopathic institutions has been somewhat greater than in Germany, though still not nearly so great as what we see in England—I may say, among the Anglo-Saxon races generally, including our cousins of America. We have, you are aware, dispensaries in every town where there is a homœopathic practitioner; we have, as our chairman has observed, two homœopathic hospitals in London, one in Manchester, and one projected in Doncaster, to be built by our enthusiastic colleague, Dr. Dunn. These homœopathic institutions exhibit the practical tendency of the Anglo-Saxon race. Some have told us we are premature in our hospitals and dispensaries; some have said it is not time yet, you must wait a little, you can never hope to get a great homœopathic hospital. I am of the latter opinion myself; but I do not think we are premature. It is the tendency of our race to go a-head, to be in advance, and if we look at what homœopathic hospitals are, and what is their object, we shall find that they are not premature, as they at present exist. Their object is simply to show to the public, to a certain extent, that homœopathy is a living, practical reality, and that the homœopathic practice is one which effects a vast economy of life and money. It is fortunate for us that there are large hospital institutions in this country, which, at some after-time, I have not the slightest doubt, homœopathists will walk into. The mode in which these hospitals are managed in this country, namely, by the votes of the subscribers, who by paying a certain sum of money are constituted governors, makes us hopeful of one day coming into possession of them, because, among the governors of most of the ordinary hospitals, there is a large and increasing minority of homœopathists. Thus the small end of the wedge has been introduced by the presence of those homœopathic governors, and it is only a question of time to drive home the wedge, and transfer the existing hospitals and infirmaries to the medical management of homœopathic practitioners. Thus, then, it will be seen that we do not require to have large and well endowed homœopathic hospitals; those admirable hospitals and infirmaries which at present adorn every large town in England will eventually be de-

livered up to us. The same with our university and medical schools. I do not believe that in this country it is in the smallest degree necessary to attempt the formation of a homœopathic university, because to do so at present would be to impart a sectarian character to a university; which as Dr. Russell well observed would be to deprive it of the character of a university. Homœopathy will be introduced into our existing universities, and form a portion of the knowledge taught in them. In Edinburgh, a commencement of this work has already been made, by the profession of a belief in the therapeutic law of Hahnemann by the professor of Pathology, our respected chairman; and I have no doubt that the leaven already introduced, will ultimately leaven the whole lump, and that not only hospitals and infirmaries, but colleges and universities, as far as the teaching of medicine is concerned, will be in the hands of homœopaths.

The Chairman here read an extract from a letter from Dr. Samuel Brown (who had been unable to be present), intimating the regret he experienced in being unavoidably absent.

Mr. RUSSELL, advocate, then rose to propose "The Press." He said, that before they could have patients, and procure the enlargement and extension of their science, they must, through means of the press, inject into the public mind more fully and with greater confidence, those colours which were to give it a tint. There was, however, some danger of the scientific literature, because of the fewness of its patrons, becoming too popular, and, on the other hand, of the popular literature becoming too scientific. Now, it was obviously of great importance that the scientific should be as scientific as possible; and the "Medical Quarterly Journal" served this purpose, while they had the "Homœopathic Times," which was of a more popular character. It was impossible to over-estimate the value of such works in this controversy. He concluded by giving "The Press," coupled with the health of Mr. Stewart, of the "Edinburgh News."

Mr. STEWART briefly acknowledged the compliment.

The CHAIRMAN next called upon Mr. SIMPSON, advocate, for a toast, who gave the "Freedom of Opinion." Is it in danger in the second half of the nineteenth century? Who questions it? Free opinion! free respiration, free circulation, free digestion, free perception, free memory, free any mental or bodily action! Opinion is a state of mind—an involuntary mental function; it is conviction yielded to causation, belief to evidence; as little in our option as seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, or touching, in the sound condition of these senses. How extreme the folly of the tyranny that would proscribe such results according to its own will! Such folly has been committed. Popery proscribes belief; Protestantism professes to leave it free, though a hundred sects claim it each with Popish rigour. The cardinals were consistent when they forced Galileo to declare that the earth does not move round its axis. The threat of torture obtained the humiliating words, but did not change the belief. As the old man rose from his knees, he muttered, "It moves yet." Yes, it did move at the rate of a thousand miles an hour, cardinals and all. I would not trust some very pious Protestants that they would not, in analogous circumstances, enact the cardinals over again. Are we sure opinion is enslaved on the Continent—that it is free in Britain? Ask the statute book on the law of sedition and orthodox religious faith. Well, but these laws are dead letters. True, but prosecutions on them are still competent. If the courts are shut, mouths are open. The mob persecutes opinion. Sects, political and religious, hound it on. Majorities are unsparing and unscrupulous, and would, if they could, proscribe opinion and punish dissent. Well, but after all, science is free. Is it? Medicine is science. Accustomed to prescribe, it prescribes opinion. Yes, but to an extent not worth mentioning—an *infinitesimal* extent. One microscopic spot alone is tabooed—circumscribed as a lazzaretto. All without is free as mountain air, and, more, all is agreement and harmony. Absolute truth in medicine having been attained, all think in one way, a contemptible sect excepted. I have heard an anecdote of Lord Cockburn—whether true or not I cannot say, but it is *ben trovato*—that on one occasion, when pitted against the redoubtable John Clerk, before Lord Gillies, he made a statement which Mr. Clerk characterised as designed to mislead the judge. "Certainly," said Mr. Cockburn, with perfect gravity, "what are we

here for but to mislead your lordship." "Mr. Cockburn may speak for himself; that is not my practice." "Yes," replied Mr. Cockburn, "we all do it except Mr. Clerk." Now reversing the exception, all the doctors in the world guide the public a-right, one sect of them only excepted which misleads the public. Doctors differ! how could the adage rise? It is a *communis error*—doctors agree with everybody except with Mr. Clerk. But methinks I hear that plea put in: "We do not interfere, Mr. Clerk, with your private opinions; you are even welcome to the freest expression of these; but it is a very different thing for you to ask us, who possess the *sigillum simplex veri*, to stamp error with it. In vain Mr. Clerk in all humility represents that he has laboriously studied anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics, materia medica, dietetics, botany, chemistry, mechanics, healthful and morbid influences, the action of substances on the animal economy, so as to have attained skill in diagnosis. The answer is ready: "Yes, but you are heterodox on doses." If Mr. Clerk asks, What and where are orthodox doses? he is answered, "All other doses whatever, except yours; and therefore we will not give you a diploma to go forth and destroy life by poisons so exquisitely minute as to have no effect at all." Mr. Simpson concluded with remarking that he did not pretend to judge between the allopathists and homœopathists. No patient either of the one or the other is a judge of his doctor; but of this he was a judge, that to homœopathy he owed his own restoration to perfect health, after, five years ago, having been doomed by five regular practitioners. He was bound at least to demand for homœopathy fair play. He proposed the toast, and coupled it with the health of the Exiles for free opinion—the Polish gentlemen present now practising homœopathy.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Dr. D. WIEŁOBYCKI said—I have much pleasure in rising. Being myself one of those individuals whom fate from time to time forces away to abandon their native land, or to forsake their old beaten track, and to enter new, with the design, perhaps, to fulfil some common object destined for mankind, in the name of my present and absent compatriots, as well as all who have an identical object in view—the regeneration and restoration of their fatherland—I thank you, gentlemen, for the cordiality with which you have accepted the toast proposed by the philanthropist, whose presence at this meeting adds to its hilarity and interest. Exiles and freedom are as old as the world itself, and they will be so for ever, because the principle of good and that of evil have been, and are, at war constantly. No wonder, then, as long as the conflict shall last, champions of freedom will never cease to exist. Freedom, therefore, and exiles, in whatever direction the intellectual powers of man may be exercised, and whatever may be his avocation and nativity, are inseparable from each other; they of necessity associate with each other whenever absolute violence and persecution begin to rage, and they cannot stand skeleton-like, or be screened up against each other, and be denuded of mutual support, without a risk of perishing for ever: for freedom is emancipation, and an exile is a good augury, if at the moment of defeat he has hope and energy enough to commence a new struggle; whereas isolation, like egotism, implies a withdrawal of all connection from each other, thus leading necessarily to suicide. Neither freedom, therefore, nor exiles, her champions, can be isolated from each other; they must be represented by each other; for emancipation and progressive movement are providentially for the accomplishment of the ultimate object of mankind. And it must not startle you, gentlemen, when I say, that if one or more individuals are striving after freedom, in whatever direction their pursuit of it may lie—æsthetic or scientific, religious or political—they are singly and collectively representatives of that progressive movement; and, I must say, every one of us here present is an exile in one shape or other (the majority of us being medical exiles,) the object of all exiles in general being to secure to the vast edifice of mankind a resting upon the three principles which are the foundation of Christianity—that unbounded power of thought and feeling, generating faith, which, combined with hope and charity, awakes the natural impulse of man to will, and directs his energies to life; for life is not merely thought and contemplation, but mainly action for what mind and heart suggest as just and true. Freedom, then, gentlemen, being, no doubt, of

divine origin, and a produce of the same *faith, hope, and charity*, which are the mainsprings of the exile's sphere of activity, must be planted by her champions so high as to keep her out of the reach of the sword for ever. Let us, therefore, congratulate ourselves as exiles, having assembled here together at present to represent a scientific movement, to consolidate and to direct our thoughts, our views, and tendencies towards one focus, whence freedom shines, and proudly shall wave her banners over the horizon; and the brave and true spirit of the victorious exiles, her champions, shall rouse the might of their old spheres and countries again.

Dr. FEARON then briefly proposed "The Foreign Colleagues;" which was drunk amid great applause.

Dr. BLACK proposed "Success to the Congresses." Who that has had a friend, he observed, would not drink to friendship—that which sweetens prosperity as well as adversity, that which, like charity, blesseth him that gives and him that takes. Philosophers say, that all human actions are based on self-interest, but I would beg to exclude friendship, for, where there is self-interest, friendship is sure to be denied. Undoubtedly self enters greatly in considerations for union. We have a common saying "Union is strength," and may we ever remember that our strength consists in our union. Our Congress is a practical expression of our unity and amity. Here we meet, not only to discuss scientific points, but to detail our successes and our difficulties, and especially mutually to encourage each other, by forming new acquaintances, and renewing old friendships, and in spending many hours in talking of "Auld Langsyne." If you have derived profit from this Congress, I am sure you will readily wish that we may live to see many such Congresses as time rolls on.

Dr. WALKER proposed the "Health of the Homœopathic Chemists." He considered that, next to a good homœopathic physician, a good homœopathic chemist was essential to the success of homœopathy. He hoped that, next to this great reform in medicine, they would likewise reform the practical evil which had crept in, particularly in the sister country, of a combination of the duties purely professional with those of the tradesman. The two things should be kept entirely distinct, and, so far as he knew the homœopathic chemists, he believed that was their intention.

The toast was drunk, coupled with the healths of Messrs. Allshorn, Turner, Brown, and Walker.

Mr. TURNER, in returning thanks, cordially reciprocated the sentiments of Dr. Walker with regard to keeping the profession of the chemist entirely distinct from that of the physician.

Mr. MOORE gave the "British Journal of Homœopathy," coupled with the health of Dr. Drysdale; to which that gentleman briefly responded.

The healths of Drs. RUSSELL and WIEŁOBYCKI were then drunk, and the meeting separated, after singing "Auld Langsyne," shortly after 10 o'clock.

Obituary.

THE nation has lost within these few days the proudest monument of military fame that England ever possessed and, perhaps, ever will.

The late DUKE OF WELLINGTON has ended his earthly course, after the vicissitudes of war and politics; he has ceased to breathe: his history being an unprecedented one. We deeply regret that in his last hours he was subjected to treatment, which, to the homœopathic physician, appears barbarous. *Emetics* to an infirm old man of 84, causes us to shudder. When shall such abominable practice cease? How long shall our noble-men be subjected to treatment, which is only worthy of a barbaric race? An *Emetic*!! Can a strong man bear it without prostration? Disgraceful to modern medicine is such treatment. We deeply sympathize with the friends of the deceased Duke, who must reflect hereafter on the tortures of the sinking man.

DONCASTER DISPENSARY.

THE adjourned meeting of the governors of the Dispensary was held at the Institution, on Wednesday, August 25th, 1852, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon; when there were present, the Mayor (chairman), Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D., Dr. Scholfield, Dr. Dunn, Dr. Fenton, Dr. Sykes, Sir I. Morley, R. J. Coulman, Esq., Messrs. E. Sheardown, J. E. Morey, Fairbank, Waite, J. Ward, Marratt, Beckett, G. C. Walker, Jenkinson, W. C. Russell, J. Alexander, E. Nicholson, W. E. Smith, Aldred, J. M. Barker, E. Walker, Hartley, Brownridge, Cherriman, Parkinson, T. Brooke, jun., J. Lister, R. Wood.

PROPOSED INFIRMARY.

At the request of Dr. SHARPE, Mr. Parkinson read over the proceedings which had taken place relative to the proposed Infirmary; and it now remained for the meeting to adopt the report of the committee, which had been read at the last meeting.

Dr. SCHOLFIELD then rose and said,—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, before we discuss the report of the Infirmary committee, I beg to make a few observations, with which I should certainly not have troubled the meeting did I not fear the good cause which we have in-hand might suffer by my silence. I should not otherwise have thought it worth while to reply to the sinister imputations which have been cast upon the motives of my medical brethren and myself, because I have the fullest conviction that these evil reports would not have been of long duration. Most of the gentlemen present are aware that an offer was made to establish an Infirmary in Doncaster, seven years ago, and a renewal of that attempt has been since thought of and talked of, and might, perhaps, ere this have been made, had it not been for the many recent calls upon the liberality of the town and neighbourhood. The great increase in the working population promised soon to force the subject upon public notice. It appeared, in fact, to the original promoters of the Infirmary, a *molliſſima tempora*, and only called for a vigorous renewal of previous efforts. I am ready to admit that Dr. Dunn's project has hastened our movement, and it may have marred our project; but it did appear to many, and not medical men only, that the declaration of our intention should be speedily made known to the public. On consulting with my medical brethren and others, it seemed to us that the most feasible way of supporting an Infirmary, would be by connecting it with the Dispensary. I may remind you, that our view was adopted, with the unanimous resolution of a large Dispensary-committee. We wish, doubtless, for an Institution where legitimate medicine should be practised. We wish it to be a public Institution, and not one projected after the fashion of a single individual, and that individual a medical heretic. (Hear, hear, and disapprobation.) If

appeared, to those who are acquainted with the peculiarities of Dr. Dunn's school, that his hospital must necessarily be a field for the carrying out of his principles. (Hear, hear.) I was indeed astonished—for I had heard of no recantation by him—when he purposed asking Dr. Sykes and myself to take charge of the medical ward of St. James's Hospital. I should almost as soon have expected an overture from a Roman Catholic priest to the vicar or incumbent of Doncaster, to take the spiritual charge of a portion of his flock. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Could it be supposed that we should accept such an appointment? You are aware, that Dr. Dunn practices after the fashion of a very small section of the medical profession, and Dr. Sykes and myself practice as they did a thousand years ago, and as an immense majority of the profession practice at the present day, who keep to the beaten track, but endeavour to extend and improve it. Could it be expected then, I say, that we should accept an appointment, honorary or otherwise, in a private hospital, planned and erected, governed and owned, by a single medical proprietor, and that proprietor one of a class whose fantastic system—I speak advisedly—sprung from the disordered brain of a monomaniac, whose dogmas are not generally believed in, and have no foundation in truth, but are fraught with fatal danger to the lives of men. (Mingled applause and disapprobation.) Had Dr. Dunn really thought that Dr. Sykes and myself might have accepted the appointment, he ought, in courtesy, first to have announced his intention to ourselves, and then, seeing the proposal, we might have taken counsel together, preliminary to our becoming his nominees. But he did not take this natural and direct course; he puts us forward as two of his *dramatis personæ*, before getting our consent to take part in his performance. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Had I approved of the first step taken by Dr. Dunn, in relation to his Hospital, I should have thought it my duty, before joining him, to have said, Are you ready to sing your palinode? Before I accepted office as physician in his Institution, I should have received an affirmative reply to my question, or I should have looked upon myself as a double-dealer, and have been sent—and deservedly so—to Coventry by my medical brethren; and, perhaps after all, the finale would have been that I should have been turned out of St. James's Hospital by its autocratic patron. (Hear and laughter.) It may be asked, perhaps with some degree of plausibility, why the subject of an Infirmary is started at this particular conjuncture, and why we don't stay to see the result of Dr. Dunn's attempt? I reply, that it was thought, that, if a vigorous effort were made to establish an Infirmary in connection with the Dispensary, Dr. Dunn might abandon his scheme, which appeared to many to be wildly conceived and as wildly carried out. (Disapprobation and partial cheering.) His announcements were startling to many acquainted with the working of these Institutions. He advertised for a house-surgeon, at £130 a-year. Why, what would he have to do? The division of labour would indeed be

approaching to the infinitesimal. (Laughter.) In addition to this gentleman of six lustres to attend eight beds, they would have the services of Dr. Dunn himself, the Corypheus of the establishment. (Loud laughter.) The employment of such a force, for such an insignificant number, would be like setting an elephant to wheel a hand-barrow. (Renewed laughter.) In the next place, Dr. Dunn proposes to erect his Hospital in a very unsuitable situation, and in one which could not be made available to a public Institution, should his private one miscarry. It is certainly in about one of the noisiest localities which could have been selected for the purpose within many miles of Doncaster. In case of such a failure, we should have been blamed for not declaring our intentions, and not giving Dr. Dunn as early an opportunity as possible of relinquishing his work, the carrying out of which might entail serious consequences upon himself and his family. When a resolution was passed at the last quarterly meeting, authorising an attempt to amalgamate, it was passed with the best feeling towards Dr. Dunn. The desire was to save him from loss, but the only amalgamation, which appeared to me to be practicable, could only go so far as to arrest, with Dr. Dunn's sanction, the progress of the building (hear, hear, from Dr. Dunn), and recommend the governors of the Dispensary to take it off his hands, and dispose of it in the best manner they could (Hear, hear, from Dr. Dunn.) I had not, and still have no idea of the amount contributed to Dr. Dunn's undertaking, and I cannot therefore say how far such an amalgamation might have been beneficial to our undertaking, or the contrary. Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I have encroached too long upon your time, and I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to my unwilling statement. I will only add, that, throughout this transaction, I have adopted that course which, in my position, I have felt called upon to do. I cannot accuse myself of any inconsistency of conduct; I cannot accuse myself, or any other person, with having acted with an unkindly or unfriendly feeling towards Dr. Dunn. It is with regret, that I have felt myself called upon to speak so plainly, but I felt it imperative upon me to do so. No ordinary occasion would have elicited from me the observations I have felt bound to make, nor so strong a condemnation of medical heresy, before a mixed assembly, but my duty to the cause in which we are engaged has dragged me forth, and my duty to my profession has forbidden my uttering an uncertain sound.

Dr. DUNN then rose and said,—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I came here as a spectator, little thinking what I was about to hear from Dr. Scholfield. He has indulged in many strictures; first, upon my conduct, and then upon the practice which I think it proper to pursue. I should have been glad, if Dr. Scholfield, in lieu of broaching that important subject here, had given me a previous intimation, and met me in another assembly. I should at all times, and in any assembly, be ready to stand up in defence of that glorious system, which emanated, not from

“the disordered brain of a monomaniac,” but from one of the brightest geniuses that the world has produced since the days of Newton. To compare small things with great, I may say that however small the body of Hahnemann’s disciples, they are infinitely greater in number than those of Paul, when he first went to Ephesus; and though Christianity was condemned and proscribed, it gradually spread wider and wider, until it became what it is at the present day. As it was with the Christianity of the soul, so it will be with the system of Hahnemann, which is the Christianity of the body. I am ready to meet Dr. Scholfield in the Market-place, in the Town-hall, or in a private assembly of medical gentlemen, and answer any objections which he can adduce in opposition to the system. If they kept in that beaten path, alluded to by Dr. Scholfield, they must expect to differ. Some of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession had differed in their opinions upon the method of practice, and would differ until they seized upon that divine law,—*similia similibus curantur*. It is the truth—and it will, ultimately, prevail. A man who has truth on his side need be under no apprehensions—“thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.” The bleeding, blistering, and purging system has been proved to be erroneous. Sir Benjamin Brodie said, “I used to bleed and blister in my younger days, but I know better now.” There has been no change in the laws discovered by Newton, because they are the laws of nature; and it will be the same with the system of Hahnemann, for God’s laws are immutable and unchangeable. Dr. Scholfield has condemned St. James’s Hospital, because it is founded by a single individual; but I am not discouraged on that account, I am not the first who has founded a similar Institution, and succeeded. Dr. Bigsby commenced a similar Institution. He was one of the medical men who followed what Dr. Scholfield would call the “true and beaten path,” he was not a “heretic,” but one of the good old-fashioned bleeding-and-blistering kind. He chose to erect an Hospital, and in consequence, his brethren arrayed themselves against him; but, notwithstanding, by the assistance of friends, he succeeded; and there being a necessity for an Hospital, great good was conferred upon the community. With regard to what has been said by Dr. Scholfield, respecting the appointment of a house-surgeon to St. James’s Hospital, I have only to say that he will be as legally qualified a practitioner as any of you medical gentlemen now present. I don’t mean to say that he would be possessed of such talent as you gentlemen—oh, dear no! I dare not presume to say such a thing, but he will be as legally qualified as any of the profession. (Laughter.) I can only say further, that though the St. James’s Hospital will not be quite so small as Dr. Scholfield has described it, I am desirous that those poor people who may be so unfortunate as to have to become patients may have the very best attention (hear, hear), and it was that amongst other reasons which induced me to offer to put the medical ward under the superintendence of Dr. Scholfield and Dr. Sykes. Dr. Scholfield will

give me credit, at all events, for saying that although he dislikes my practice I dislike his, and we are therefore quits upon that point; but, at the same time, I cannot see that there is any more connection between the medical and the surgical ward than there is between Calcutta and Kamtschatka. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Dr. Scholfield, however, did not like to accept the offer I made him, because I no longer pursue the "beaten track"—the path which leads to destruction. We have not, certainly, "lived and loved together" in such a manner as to render it probable that we should make our principles agree, but still that does not present an unsurmountable obstacle to our co-operating in the same Institution, as it is well-known to Dr. Scholfield and all other gentlemen of the profession, that there is no connection between the medical and surgical wards of an hospital. It is also well-known, that those following in the "beaten path" differ in their mode of practice, and—shall I reveal a few secrets of the profession? "I could a tale unfold," and if agreeable will do so. (No, no, from several parties.) But I will not weary you; I came here, as I said before, as a spectator, and it is only the strictures of Dr. Scholfield which have called me forth to speak. I ask you to pause and think whether you can safely tax the town to the extent of £200 or £300 per annum. The public have not called for it, the railway labourers have not called for it, and no one but medical men have called for it—(hear, hear)—and those whom they have enlisted in their cause. If you think it right that there should be an additional charge upon the benevolence of the inhabitants, and if you think it will do good—God speed you. (Applause.)

Sir I. MORLEY said he was exceedingly sorry to have to differ with Dr. Scholfield, for it was at all times a pleasure to act with him, but he thought the governors of the Dispensary would commit a fatal mistake in building a large Infirmary, as the wants of the town did not seem to him to require it. (Hear, hear.) If Doncaster had been a town of the same population as Sheffield or Hull, where it was supported by the whole of the gentry around, then, indeed, they might require and obtain an Infirmary. He agreed with Dr. Scholfield that if they had to select a site for an Infirmary the Carr site was the best, but he thought they would commit a great mistake in removing the present Dispensary altogether, and going into a great expenditure by building an Infirmary when the wants of the town did not require it. He would not stay to inquire whether the mode of practice adopted by Dr. Dunn was the right or the wrong one, the fact of the college of physicians having thought proper to grant him a diploma was a sufficient answer to that, but he was bound to say, although he knew little of the profession or principles of homœopathy that in one or two important cases which had come under his own immediate observation, most speedy and effectual cures had been made by Dr. Dunn. (Hear, hear.) He was bound to say this because they were cases which had come under his own knowledge. As he said before, however, he would not stay to inquire

whether the system was right or wrong, but it struck him that an amalgamation with Dr. Dunn would be most desirable. For his part he did not see why the medical men should not co-operate together in the same building, notwithstanding the difference in their mode of practice. Dr. Dunn might be wrong, or Dr. Scholfield and his party might be wrong for anything he knew, but if they had both the modes of practice in the same Hospital they would certainly be right. (Hear, hear and laughter.) If a poor man happened to have an accident, why should he not be healed under the homœopathic system if he thought proper? (Hear, hear.) What he had to suggest then, was, that an attempt should be made to effect an amalgamation with the St. James's Hospital; and, as a friend of Dr. Dunn's, he would advise him, in that room, to come to some terms with the Governors of the Dispensary. The hospital would, he was quite sure, be quite sufficient to supply the present wants of the town; but if the negotiation failed, he should then propose that they apply to the Corporation, to enlarge the building in which they were then assembled. This would be all that Doncaster would require for the next twenty or thirty years to come. He should suggest, therefore, that the meeting adjourn to a future day, and that a small committee be empowered to wait upon Dr. Dunn, and see if some satisfactory arrangement could be effected. If Dr. Dunn would not come to terms, then he should be prepared to throw him overboard, and, as a member of the Corporation, he would endeavour, as far as his influence with that body extended, to prevail upon the Town Council to meet the Governors in obtaining an enlargement of the Dispensary, which would be sufficient for the wants of the town for the next thirty or forty years to come. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COULMAN said parties were most likely to find the best accommodation, and would be most likely to obtain a speedy recovery in case of accidents, if they went to an infirmary. He quite agreed with Sir Isaac Morley, and he had said so from the first, that it was very desirable that an amalgamation should be made between the two institutions. He had said the same to Dr. Dunn, who had almost pledged himself by letter to him to support the general infirmary, he having stated in a correspondence which had ensued between them—"I am and shall be at all times ready to aid in the support and carrying out of a public hospital." Having received that note, he (Mr. Coulman) felt certain that Dr. Dunn was desirous of amalgamating his private institution with a public one. One of the paramount advantages which he saw in a public institution was the benefit which would be derived by consultation. It could not be expected that all should agree with the manner of carrying out the hospital now in process of erection by Dr. Dunn; because the peculiar mode of practice which he had adopted was not generally approved of. Every object, however would be answered by an amalgamation, which he yet thought would be very desirable. There were so many calls upon the benevolence of the

public at the present time, that it was a question whether an efficient institution of a separate character could be carried out. This was the third or fourth time which he had attended meetings for this object, and yet he did not find that a single gentleman in the neighbourhood came forward to support it. He was afraid that they did not see the matter in the proper light; but, at all events, it was a very poor compliment to the medical gentlemen of the town, to find that they were not more generally supported. If Dr. Dunn supposed that his would be a self-supporting Institution, he was afraid that he would be mistaken. He repeated, that in his opinion an hospital should combine all the medical skill of the town, and this was the main reason which induced him to advocate the establishment of a public Institution.

Mr. SMITH said, as one of the deputation, he was exceedingly desirous, along with Sir Isaac Morley and Mr. Coulman, that an amalgamation should take place between the two institutions; and he could say on behalf of himself and the other members of the deputation, that they were desirous of meeting Dr. Dunn in a fair and reasonable way. There was no attempt at all to crush Dr. Dunn's Institution, and no desire manifested to take advantage of him in any way whatever. When the deputation waited upon him, Dr. Dunn exhibited—he would not say anything like shuffling—but he did not meet them in that fair and open spirit in which the committee were disposed to meet him. He was bound to say so, because he really did not think that Dr. Dunn had acted in the most straightforward manner. After what had taken place, he should oppose any adjournment of a public Dispensary meeting, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect an amalgamation with Dr. Dunn. The matter had been fairly taken into consideration, the committee had endeavoured to carry out the feeling of the public meeting, and as their negotiation had been unsuccessful, it was no use adjourning for the same purpose, unless they could receive some assurance from Dr. Dunn that he would meet them fairly and as a man of business, and answer the questions which they were bound to have answered. The deputation wanted to ascertain the position of the St. James's Hospital. First of all, they wanted to know whose Hospital it was; for upon that point Dr. Dunn left them perfectly in the dark, as to whether it belonged to him or Mr. Fisher; and he (Mr. Smith) could assure the meeting that at this moment the committee were perfectly ignorant as to whom the land belonged, and as to whether there had been a proper conveyance or not. The other questions put to Dr. Dunn, and which he refused to answer, were questions of a similar kind, and which ought to have been answered if Dr. Dunn was sincerely desirous of effecting an amalgamation with his Institution.

Dr. DUNN, in reply, said, before noticing the observations of Mr. Coulman and Mr. Smith, he would review what had taken place upon this subject. It had been said that a friendly amalgamation was intended. Now, who were the gentlemen of

whom the committee were composed? They were named by Mr. Lister, who came to the meeting ready prepared with a list of names; and when Mr. Smith wanted power to be given to add to their number, Mr. Lister objected to it. Now, he could not expect that a committee formed by Mr. Lister would be actuated by any very friendly feelings towards himself.

Dr. SCHOLFIELD positively denied that the committee was of Mr. Lister's formation.

Mr. SMITH said he sat upon the committee, and he could bear testimony to the fair and liberal spirit which was manifested towards Dr. Dunn.

Dr. DUNN said he would admit all that, but if an amalgamation took place, it was made a *sine qua non* that he should give up his Institution.

Mr. COULMAN—Without any loss to yourself.

Dr. DUNN—Without any pecuniary loss! but who thought of profit or loss where the sick and the afflicted were concerned? He who did ought to be scouted from society. No amalgamation was ever offered or intended except on the terms of converting his Institution into something else. He denied that he did not meet the committee fairly, but they told him that they wanted to do away with his Hospital, and then they submitted questions to him which were unworthy of anybody but the Grand Inquisitor of Spain, and which were not worthy of being replied to by any gentleman of honour. There was no intention of effecting an amalgamation in the proper sense of the word; the intention was to blot out St. James's Hospital altogether. Did they think he would submit to that? No, he was too far committed to that Institution to withdraw, whatever loss might be occasioned to him. As soon as the idea of erecting an Hospital in connection with the Dispensary was promulgated, he ceased to solicit subscriptions for his Institution, but he had since received several liberal donations from several gentlemen in the neighbourhood. He had accepted these subscriptions, as well as some small subscriptions from the workmen employed on the railway plant; and what was more, he should not only now accept all that were offered to him, but he should seek for them.

Mr. COULMAN—That settles the question at once about an amalgamation.

The MAYOR said it was quite evident it would be impossible to come to any terms with Dr. Dunn.

Sir I. MORLEY—He thought he could settle the terms for them in about ten minutes. Perhaps the institution of Dr. Dunn might not be necessary for every purpose which they had in view, but he thought it would be sufficient for the present, and he did not see why they could not employ it as a building attached to the Dispensary. With regard to the question of the mode of medical practice, he conceived that that was a question with which they had nothing whatever to do; the public were the best judges of that; but as Dr. Dunn had been the means of

stimulating their energy in this business, he thought he was entitled to every consideration. Upon a question of this kind all parties should be united, and they might then be able to obtain a building which would be worthy of the town.

Mr. FAIRBANK said, he thought if Sir I. Morley could settle the matter so easily, it would be better for him and Mr. Dunn to retire for a short time to make the requisite arrangements, and then bring forward some substantial proposal.

Sir I. MORLEY said, if the question was met in a fair spirit, he did not see that there could be any difficulty at all in settling the question. He thought that if they took the St. James's Hospital of Dr. Dunn it would answer all the requirements of the town, and if that could not be done he was sure the Corporation would consent to an enlargement of the present Dispensary.

Mr. FAIRBANK said, he was convinced that any amalgamation with Dr. Dunn was utterly impossible.

Sir I. MORLEY—Why so?

Mr. FAIRBANK—Because other medical men in the town could not professionally associate with him in the same Institution.

Mr. DUNN said, no offer had ever been made to him: the only offer that had been made was by him. He would not consent to St. James's Hospital being blotted out altogether.

Mr. FAIRBANK said, he would state, and he had no doubt his medical brethren would coincide with him, that there could be no co-operation with Dr. Dunn in the same hospital. Further he was safe in saying that the situation which Dr. Dunn had selected for his Hospital was condemned by every medical man in the town, without a solitary exception, and on account of the management being in Dr. Dunn's own hands, and on account of the mode of practice which he carried on, they could not co-operate with him. The medical profession included 12,000 qualified practitioners, and out of that number there were not more than 250 who pursued the mode of practice adopted by Dr. Dunn. The situation, the size, and the management of the building with which Dr. Dunn was connected, were disapproved of by all the medical men in the town, and besides this, it was a fact which could not be gainsayed, that they would not co-operate with Dr. Dunn.

Mr. SHEARDOWN—Then why have you wasted so much time in leading the public to believe that an arrangement might be effected when you knew that it was a perfect farce?

Sir I. MORLEY could not see why the medical men could not work together in the same building, if not in the same room. If they had both systems of treatment in the same Institution a man could then select which he thought proper, but surely the medical men who practiced in a different manner to Dr. Dunn could not be expected to be allowed to dictate the mode of treatment, and walk out Dr. Dunn altogether. The fact was, this seeming anxiety for the public good appeared

to him to be neither more nor less than a quarrel amongst the medical men. (Hear, hear, and cries of "It is.") This was very much to be deprecated because the public were made to suffer by it. Dr. Dunn might be right and the other medical gentlemen might be wrong, for anything he knew; the public should judge, as to that, but if he was in an Hospital, and chose to be attended by Dr. Dunn, why should they step in to prevent it? An Hospital ought to have all the advantages which could be procured. It was not for them to decide between the two modes of medical practice; but if they had the two they would surely get right between them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. FAIRBANK said, on the Midland Railway, to which Sir I. Morley had alluded, six or seven gentlemen had the charge of the accidents, and he knew that they had resolved not to sanction or permit an homœopathist to come amongst them.

Sir I. MORLEY said, if that were so he was quite sure that it was against the wishes of the board. It was very wrong on their part to have entered into any such compact, and if Mr. Fairbank would allow him to make use of that at the Midland board, in his humble judgment these gentlemen would have to vacate their appointments. He did know more than one patient who had been successfully treated by Dr. Dunn, and therefore, he maintained these gentlemen had no right to monopolise the whole practice, and shut out the public from the advantages which they might derive from the superior knowledge of Dr. Dunn. He had got a diploma from the College of Physicians, and that in his opinion was a sufficient guarantee of his capabilities.

Mr. FAIRBANK said Dr. Dunn had not adopted the homœopathic system when he obtained his diploma.

Dr. DUNN—I deny it; I had.

Dr. SYKES said the college of physicians did not know it.

Dr. DUNN—I answered every question that was put to me.

Sir I. MORLEY said it was not for them to say which was wrong and which was right, but, at all events, it was very wrong in the medical men of Doncaster to join in a body to keep out Dr. Dunn from a public Institution.

To put an end to the discussion, he begged to move that a committee of three gentlemen be appointed to consult with Dr. Dunn, and endeavour to make some arrangement, and that the meeting be adjourned to a certain day to be fixed upon. If that did not succeed, then apply to the Corporation to enlarge the Dispensary.

Dr. DUNN said if they agreed to do so, that would set aside the report altogether.

Sir I. MORLEY said there were several parts of the report with which he did not agree, and he thought it would be sufficient at present to thank the committee for the report, and then adjourn.

Mr. SHEARDOWN said it had always struck him that there would be a great difficulty in any amalgamation being effected, and what he had heard enunciated by Mr. Fairbank fully bore out the opinions he had previously entertained upon the subject. He knew very little about homœopathy, but he was acquainted with a town in which the principle had spread to such an extent that the gentleman who practised it had more business than he knew how to attend to.

Mr. MARRATT said the opinion of Mr. Fairbank was only the opinion of a single individual, it was not the opinion of the profession generally.

Mr. FAIRBANK: I beg your pardon, it is the opinion of the profession generally; and I challenge you to produce a single exception.

Mr. SHEARDOWN said he was not a disciple of Dr. Dunn; he was, like the rest of them, only too glad to keep out of the doctor's hands as long as he could, but if it was impossible for the other medical gentlemen and Dr. Dunn to work together, any further overtures for effecting an amalgamation would be a mere farce. He thought this discussion had hinged too much upon one point, the public had been left out of view altogether, and it had become a question of the rival doctors. (Hear, hear.) He had very great doubt in his own mind whether an Infirmary was called for at all or not in the town of Doncaster, and he thought it would be a very judicious proceeding if they first tried something like an experiment with the present Institution, and then if they found that the building was not sufficiently large for the purpose, they could come before the public with a good grace for subscriptions to extend it, and make it more generally useful. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARRATT said he did not profess to understand the difference between the system of Hahnemann and the system of Galen, but he did not see why the professors of the two systems could not operate under the same roof.

Dr. DUNN—Because they are afraid.

Mr. FAIRBANK—If we did we should lose our diplomas. (Oh, oh.)

Dr. DUNN—What ridiculous nonsense; I have not lost mine.

Sir ISAAC MORLEY said, instead of the committee it would be better to appoint three gentlemen from that meeting to confer with Dr. Dunn.

Mr. FAIRBANK said it was utterly impossible for any good to come of it. If Dr. Dunn had anything to do with the Institution the other medical men would not agree to co-operate with him.

Sir ISAAC MORLEY—I am certainly very much surprised at Mr. Fairbank taking that pointed way when it can do no good. I say the medical men ought to agree, and if they won't we ought to make them agree. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They would not surely eject Dr. Dunn from his own Hospital! (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COULMAN said it appeared very clear to him that all idea of effecting an amalgamation must be abandoned, and therefore with a view of at once settling

the question he would move "that the committee be empowered to solicit donations and subscriptions in order to ascertain whether sufficient funds can be raised for erecting an Infirmary in connection with the present Dispensary."

Mr. ALEXANDER seconded the motion.

Sir I. MORLEY—Could they tell him what they wanted a large Infirmary for?

Dr. SCHOLFIELD said, in the small town of Taunton, in Somersetshire, they had an Infirmary containing 70 beds. If they had a separate building depend upon it the subscriptions would be far more weighty.

A desultory conversation then took place, and at length Dr. SHARPE moved, "That for some time past there has existed an almost unanimous opinion, that the Dispensary established 60 years ago, is no longer adequate to supply the amount and kind of medical and surgical aid to the poor, which the increased and increasing population of the town and neighbourhood requires; and, after great attention to the subject, it has been decided to establish an Infirmary in connection with the present Institution; and, that this meeting being of opinion that the most expedient mode of effecting this object is by an addition to the present Dispensary building, respectfully solicit the approval and co-operation of your worshipful body in carrying out this benevolent design."

Mr. ALDRED seconded the motion.

Mr. SMITH said, that that was a memorial to the Corporation, and not a resolution.

An irregular discussion then took place, at the conclusion of which, the MAYOR put Sir Isaac Morley's motion to a show of hands, when eight were held up for it. Mr. Coulman's was then put as an amendment, and ten hands being held up for it, it was declared carried.

The meeting then broke up, and Sir ISAAC MORLEY said, as he left the room, the project was now effectually doomed, and they had to thank the medical men for it.

HYDROPHOBIA IN PARIS.—Among the victims of hydrophobia in Paris, which has made such lamentable progress lately, and which is to be attributed to the number of dogs suffered to wander through the streets, is to be added a *sergent de ville* police officer. The unfortunate man, who was commanded some days since to conduct to a place of safety some dogs found wandering, killed in his own defence one of them which attempted to bite him. The dog's blood gushed out and covered his hand, which had been wounded. In two days afterwards, hydrophobia of the most violent character declared itself, and caused the death of an active officer, the father of four children.

COFFEE :

ITS USE AND ABUSE.

BY G. GARRETT, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.

COFFEE is the seed of the *COFFEA ARABICA* of Linnæus, an evergreen shrub, which is cultivated in hot climates, and is chiefly imported from Arabia and the East and West Indies, the Isle of Bourbon, and several parts of America. It is also raised in Botanic Gardens, in several parts of Europe. This shrub grows to the height of 15 or 20 feet. The leaves are four or five inches long, and two broad—smooth, green, and glossy on the upper surface ; and the flowers, which grow in bunches at the base of the leaves, are sweet-scented. The berries and fruit are somewhat of an oval shape, about the size of a small cherry, and of a dark red colour, when ripe. Each of these contain two cells, and each cell a single seed, which is the Coffee as we see it before it undergoes the process of roasting. The tree, being an evergreen, makes a fine appearance at all seasons of the year, but especially when in flower, and when the berries are red, which is generally in the winter ; they continue a long time in that state.

In tracing the history of Coffee, we find that it was known to the Greeks and Romans prior to the introduction of it into Europe, in 1652, by a Turkey merchant, named Edwards ; and his Greek servant, named Pasqua, first opened a coffee-house in London. Its origin is not well-known. Some ascribe it to the prior of a monastery, who, being informed by a goat-herd that his cattle, sometimes browsing on the tree, would wake and caper all night, became curious to prove its virtues : accordingly, he first tried it on his monks, to prevent their sleeping at matins. Others refer the discovery of Coffee to the Persians, who communicated its use and virtues, in the 15th century, to a Gemaleddin, a mufti or Mahommedan priest, at Aden, on the Red Sea, who, having found that its use cleared the intellect, was exhilarating, and at the same time prevented drowsiness, recommended its use to his dervises, with whom he passed the night in prayer. Hence it passed Mecca, and to Grand Cairo, in Egypt, where, in 1511, its use was prohibited, from a belief that it was intoxicating, and inclined to things forbidden by the Koran ; and from thence it passed to Constantinople, where the Turks, at the present day, indulge in its use. There is a sort

of Coffee used in Turkey, not known in this country, which they call the **SULTAN'S COFFEE**, from being used in the seraglio, as being less heating. This Coffee, being made from the fleshy pods which are found not to bear the voyage, are never imported into Europe.

The berries alone are known in England, which are roasted over a charcoal fire, in a revolving cylinder, previous to being used ; they are then ground in a mill. At Marseilles, in 1644, where it was brought from Constantinople, not only was introduced the Coffee-berry, but the vessels for making it ; and La Roguesays, that "The Arabians, when they take the Coffee off the fire, immediately wrap the vessels in a wet cloth, which fines the liquor instantly and makes it cream at top, and occasions a most fragrant steam, which they take great pleasure in snuffing up, as the Coffee is pouring into their cups. People of the first fashion use nothing but Sultan Coffee, which is prepared chiefly from the outward husks or dried pulp."

Ray,* in his "History of Plants," published in 1688, says, "That there were then in London as many coffee-houses as in Grand Cairo itself. He also supposed, that the Arabs destroyed the vegetative qualities of the seed, so that it should not be grown in other countries. The Dutch were the first to attempt to transplant and grow its seed, as Boerhaave, in his "Index of the Leyden Garden," informs us, that Nicholas Witsen, burgo-master of Amsterdam, the governor of the East India Company, instructed Van Hoorn, governor of Batavia, to procure from Mecca the Coffee-berries, and grow them in that colony ; this was in 1690. In 1714, the magistrates of Amsterdam sent a plant to Louis XIV, which is supposed, by Du Tour, to be the parent of all that has been cultivated in France, and in the French West India Islands. In 1722, the French governor of Cayenne procured a plant (it is said by stealth) from the Dutch colony of Surinam, which, in 1725, had produced many thousands. In the year 1732, Coffee was cultivated in Jamaica, and an Act was passed to encourage its growth in that Island."

The best Coffee is imported from Mocha, on the Red Sea. This kind, which is denominated Mocha, and **TURKEY COFFEE**, is of a better quality than any which the European colonists are able to raise, owing, as it is supposed, to the difference of climate and soil in which it grows. When good, it appears fresh, and is of a greenish-olive colour. The Coffee next

* Flora Homœopathica, vol. i, p. 192.

in esteem is raised in Java and the East Indies ; and that of the lowest price in the West Indies and Brazil.

The quantity of Coffee annually supplied by Arabia, is supposed to be upwards of 14,000,000 pounds. Before the commencement of the French revolution, the island of St. Domingo alone exported more than 70,000,000 pounds per annum ; and at the present day, such is the fertility of this island, that sufficient Coffee is raised to reduce the price greatly in all parts of the civilized world.

Coffee, in consequence of its intimate connection with so many of the tastes and conveniences of life, becomes a subject of universal and never-failing interest. As an agent in the economy of the world, it enters largely into its productions and change. The object of the present paper is to afford the chief points of information connected with the sources and qualities of Coffee, restricting ourselves solely to the use of it as a daily beverage, and as used medicinally.

In order to live in health, we require food ; and the knowledge of those objects which relate to the preservation of the human body, in its natural state, may be called the Doctrine of Health. The science of Pathology, or an investigation of the objects included in the "*Doctrine of Health*", must be very extensive. It furnishes us with rules and cautions with regard to everything that ought to be done, or to be avoided, in order to remain in, and enjoy, a state of health. This useful science is properly designated Dietetics, or a systematic view of all objects relative to health in general, and to food and drink in particular. Our mode of life is no longer that natural and simple one, which prevailed in the primitive ages of the world—in the present state of society such habits are scarcely conceivable. People suffer from a variety of complaints, originating either in artificial habits, or the constraint under which they labour, in consequence of blindly complying with the caprice of custom or fashion, without perhaps apprehending any ill consequences from such pernicious practices. Man, in a state of nature, had little occasion to attend to his health ; he wanted no rules for its preservation ; for as the seeds of disease are rarely scattered in such a state, instinct would be to him, in most cases, a sufficient guide. By the present mode of living, we are exposed to diseases wholly unknown to the first ages of the world, when

" The friendly limpid draught, the temperate meal,
Ne'er asked the aid of bolus, or of pill."

It ought to be the study of all those who value their health, to combine simplicity with temperance, in the selection, preparation, and use of the various articles of food, animal and vegetable, which the bountiful hand of Providence has so profusely scattered over the face of the earth, for the support of man.

In this country, the breakfast generally consists of tea, coffee, or cocoa, with a certain proportion of bread and butter. Coffee, which is now under consideration, is a beverage prepared from Coffee-berries.

The excellence of Coffee depends, in a great measure, on the skill and attention exercised in roasting it. If it be too little roasted, the empyreumatic oil is expelled, and is devoid of flavour; and, if too much, it becomes acrid, and has a disagreeable, burnt taste. In Europe, it is usually roasted in a cylindrical tin box, perforated with numerous holes, and fixed upon a spit, which runs lengthwise through the centre, and is turned by a jack, or by the hand. Coffee is used in the form either of an infusion or decoction, of which the former is decidedly preferable, both as regards flavour and strength. As very commonly prepared by persons unacquainted with its nature it is a decoction, and is boiled for some time, under a mistaken notion that the strength is not extracted unless it be boiled. But the fact is just the reverse. The fine aromatic oil, which produces the flavour and strength, is dispelled and lost by boiling; and a mucilage is extracted at the same time, which also tends to make it flat and weak. The best modes are, to pour boiling water through the Coffee in a biggin or strainer, which is found to extract all the strength; or to pour boiling water upon it, and set it upon the fire, not to exceed ten minutes. Prepared in either way, it is fine and strong. There are Coffee-machines, in which the water is boiled, and the steam penetrates the Coffee, and extracts, to a certain degree, the fine aroma. Immediately after, the boiling water is poured over it. Thus the best Coffee is made. As has already been said, in Europe, the Coffee is generally roasted in a cylinder; in Asia, however, open pans or tin plates are used; and, if the time allows, a boy is employed, who picks out every bean, when it has reached the right degree of brownness. The same is done by some of the French people. The second difference in the Asiatic way of preparing Coffee is, that they pound the beans and do not grind them. In Turkey, the berries are pounded, in large marble mortars, to an impalpable powder. Whether

this is really preferable, has not been decided, but experience has taught us that the Asiatic is, on the whole, much better than the European. The difference may be from the way in which it is roasted. The Turks and Arabs boil the Coffee, it is true, but they boil each cup by itself, and only for a moment, so that the effect is, in fact, much the same as that of infusion, and not like that of decoction. They do not separate the Coffee itself from the infusion, but leave the whole in the cup. It improves the beverage very much to roast and grind the Coffee just before it is used.

Coffee has met with very different opinions, according to the various humours of those who have ventured publicly to offer their sentiments upon it. Some ascribe such sovereign powers to these berries, that one might be led to believe they were able to eradicate, or prevent the spring of, every disease. Others, on the contrary, are equally severe in their censures; and have imputed the most pernicious consequences to it, amounting to no better than a slow but efficacious poison; while others again, seem to question the virtues ascribed to Coffee, and imagine them industriously magnified to promote and encourage the importation of it, to increase the merchant's gain. One great reason for these different opinions concerning this foreign plant is, that authors who have written upon it have not taken the trouble to make due inquiry into its virtues and properties; but have rather taken them upon trust, than examined the truth of what they affirm, or deny, by a sufficient number of experiments, which alone might have afforded some satisfaction as regards this popular beverage, by enabling them to account rationally for its various surprising effects.

In its natural state, Coffee is aromatic, astringent, and narcotic. If, however, good Coffee be drank in moderate quantities with sufficient milk and sugar, it invigorates the system, and produces a temporary exhilaration; but, when taken too copiously, it is apt to occasion weakness, tremor, palsies, and various other symptoms arising from narcotic plants, while it continues to aggravate hysterical and hypochondriacal complaints. It has also been supposed to possess considerable diuretic and sudorific virtues, which, however, depend more on the quantity of warm water employed as a vehicle, than on the Coffee itself.

As used on the Continent, Coffee serves the double-purpose of an agreeable and exhilarating beverage, without the unpleasant effects of wine. The Turks drink Coffee at all times of the day, in the forenoon and after-

noon ; and M. Galand* says, " It is customary there to ask money to drink Coffee, as in Europe for money to drink your health in wine or beer." The learned and sedentary of every country take Coffee : some to keep them awake ; others, believing that intense study and deep thought are wonderfully supported by it ; that it excites the intellectual powers ; and occasions an agreeable exaltation of the vital activity. Bacon says, " Coffee comforts the heart, and helps digestion." Dr. Willis says, " It wonderfully clears and enlightens each part of the soul." Sir Thomas Herbert, who was several years in the East, tells us, that the Persians say that Coffee comforts the brain, expels melancholy and sleep, and lightens the spirits. Coffee has been the favourite beverage of many distinguished men. Napoleon and Frederick the Great drank it freely. Dr. Harvey used it often. Voltaire liked it strong, and almost lived upon it ; and Leibnitz, one of the most celebrated philosophers that Germany ever produced, drank it during the whole day, but mixed it with more than an equal quantity of milk. In France and Italy it is made strong, from the best Coffees ; and is poured out hot and transparent. As drunk in England, it debilitates the stomach and produces nausea—made from bad Coffee, served out tepid and muddy, drowned in a deluge of water, and sometimes deserves the title given to it, in the " Petition against Coffee," in 1674, " A base, thick, nasty, bitter, stinking puddle-water."

When Coffee is used for breakfast, it should be prepared clear and strong, and diluted with at least half its quantity of boiled milk. When used for this purpose on the Continent, it is made in the form of what is called *Caffé au lait*, that is, strongly diluted with milk.

" To make Coffee fit for use, you must employ the German filter, pay at least four shillings a-pound for it, and take at least one ounce for two breakfast cups."†

It would have been well for the inhabitants of Great Britain, if Coffee had never found its way into this country ; they would not then have been tormented, as thousands of them are, with an incurable train of nervous symptoms, with stomach and bowel complaints, with head-ache, &c. To the abuse of Coffee may be ascribed, in a great measure, many of the disorders of children. " As a rule," says Hahnemann, " Coffee acts most injuriously on children ; the more tender their age, the worse its effects. Although it is

* Ellis's Hist. Account of Coffee (London, 1774). † Kitchener's Cook's Oracle, p. 417.

incapable of producing true rickets, but can only accelerate them, yet it of itself excites in little children, even when their other food is wholesome, a kind of infantile hectic, which is not much less sad in its results. The complexion becomes pale, their muscles quite flaccid. It is only after a long time that they learn to walk a little, but then their gait is uncertain, they easily fall, and wish always to be carried. They stammer in their speech. They wish for a great variety of things, but relish nothing heartily. The drollery, happiness, and liveliness that characterize the age of childhood, are changed into indolent dejection; nothing gives them pleasure, nothing makes them contented; they enjoy only a sort of half-life; they are very easily startled, and timid. Diarrhœa alternates with costiveness. Viscid mucous rattles in their chest as they breathe, especially when they are asleep, which no amount of coughing can remove; they have always got a wheezing at the chest. Their teeth come with much difficulty and with convulsive fits; they are very imperfect, and fall out decayed before the period for changing arrives. Mostly every evening, just before bed-time or after lying down in bed, they get redness and heat on one or both cheeks. They sleep very imperfectly, toss about at night, often want to drink; they then perspire, not only on the forehead, but also on the hairy scalp, particularly at the back of the head; and whine and moan in their sleep. They get through every disease with difficulty, and their recovery is very slow and imperfect.”*

What serious injury then are people bringing on themselves, who, as is the case with too many of the lower classes of society, make it a principal part of their daily sustenance. The money which should go to purchase wholesome and substantial food, is squandered away in procuring what of itself affords no nourishment at all; for whatever nourishment is derived, is owing to the sugar and milk which are added to it; and were it not for these additions its deleterious effects would be much more powerfully felt. The time, it is to be hoped, is not far distant when the poor shall be enlightened on this important point. The next generation will hardly believe that their predecessors took such extraordinary delight in defrauding their body of its proper aliment, and in bringing upon themselves infirmity and disease. Let the rich and intemperate indulge, if they choose, in the narcotic draught; to their heated and oppressed stomach, it may do no harm, it may even afford them momentary relief, but let the poor abstain from it; they have no feverish heat to allay after their noon repast. To them it is totally unnecessary as a help

* Lesser Writings of Samuel Hahnemann, translated by Dr. Dudgeon, p. 465.

to digestion; and, as an article of sustenance, it is worthless and improper;—they would therefore be better, infinitely better without it. Besides its narcotic quality, there is another property of Coffee, which renders its continued use injurious to the constitution—I mean its astringency. Add to these the warm water, and we have in this unnatural beverage, different powers concurring to disorder, first, the organs of digestion, and ultimately the whole system.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

Dublin, 15th September, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—I am now returned from my holiday. The Homœopathic Congress at Edinburgh went off well; the matter brought forward was of a very interesting character, but I shall not touch on it now, merely mentioning that the bust of Dr. Frederick Hahnemann, by Kirk, caused some sensation. I joined the members of the British Association at Belfast, and accompanied them to the Causeway. Among the company we had Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino.

Professor Phillips and McAdam pointed out the resemblance of the rocks at the Causeway, to those which are found in countries where there are existing volcanoes.

THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.—The following interesting remarks, regarding this diamond, were made by Professor Tennent, before the British Association, on Monday and Tuesday:—Professor Tennent commenced by stating—At the last meeting of the British Association, Dr. Behe read a paper on “a diamond slab, supposed to have been cut (broken) from the Koh-i-Noor.” Professor T. read the following extract from Dr. Behe’s paper:—“At the Capture of Coochan, there was found among the jewels of the Harem of Reeza Kooli Khan, the Chief of that place, a large diamond slab, supposed to have been cut (broken) from one side of the Koh-i-Noor, the great Indian diamond now in the possession of her Majesty. It weighed about 130 carats, showed the marks of cutting on the flat and largest side, and appeared to correspond with the Kooh-i-Noor.” Professor Tennent stated that he wished to record his opinion that in all probability the diamond referred to had formed a part of the Koh-i-Noor. A model of the diamond, as exhibited in the Crystal Palace, was shown, and two of the largest faces were produced by fracture—one had been slightly polished, the other had not. The diamond is always found in crystals belonging to the tessular system. These are not so numerous as the octohedron and rhombic dodecahedron. A series of coloured diagrams were shown to illustrate the mode of cleavage; for, although the diamond is the hardest substance in nature, it is, at the same time, one of the most brittle, and is readily broken in four directions parallel to the faces of a regular octohedron. He had obtained a model of a large dodecahedron in fluor spar, which breaks in the same direction as the diamond, and, when breaking from the model a piece equal to the Koh-i-Noor in size, he could obtain a slice the size of the piece in India, and also a still larger piece equal to the great Russian diamond. Sir David Brewster, and other gentlemen asked various questions. Mr. Tennent stated, in reply, that he believed the three diamonds, mentioned above, formed one crystal; and, when united, would allow for several smaller pieces to make up the original weight described by Tavineer.—He also stated that the Koh-i-Noor, when exhibited in the Crystal Palace, weighed 186 1-16 carats; on Thursday last, it only weighed 106 carats; it was then reduced to the desired shape, but might lose one or two carats more before the polishing is completed. He expected it would be three weeks before it is finished. It is greatly improved in appearance and brilliancy. The operation is one of great risk, owing to the Koh-i-Noor having three flaws: two were of little importance, and were entirely removed; the third was a dangerous one, and had required the utmost care.

I hope these few extracts may interest some of your readers.

I am Sir, A DUBLIN SURGEON.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 3.

NOVEMBER 1, 1852.

Price 2d.

CONTENTS.	PAGE.
The Poor and Homœopathy	51
Success attending the Old-System Practice dependent upon the Practice being, though unknown to the practitioner, Homœopathic	54
Reviewers Reviewed	64
Coffee: its Use and Abuse... ..	67
Tea in France	72
Sayings and Doings in the Month	73
Admitted Evils of Old-System Practice	75
Obituary Extraordinary	76
The Action of the Common Salt on the Human Frame	77
The Poison of the Toad	79
Iodine	79
Veterinary Homœopathy	80

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications are thankfully acknowledged from, "Crito," "J. R." and "W. S." "Inquirer" is referred to our article on Iodine, for the information he seeks.

We have received repeated solicitations to publish cases under homœopathic treatment, we beg to say, that much as we dislike the practice of advertising cures, if medical practitioners will furnish us with cases, with their special treatment, we will insert them, if such cases illustrate the law of "*similia*."

The "British Journal of Homœopathy," and "Haycock's Veterinary Homœopathy," will be reviewed in our next.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

References are kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico: Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street: Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton: and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET CITY;

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION,
PARADE, (MARKET SQUARE,) NORTHAMPTON.

COMMITTEE.

THE REV. W. BATLEY,
THE REV. A. MACPHERSON,
THE REV. J. PYWELL,
MR. JOSEPH BETTS,
MR. THOMAS BETTS,
MR. GEORGE MOORE,

MR. JOHN PERRY, JUN.,
MR. P. P. PERRY,
SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.,
MR. JOHN WYKES,
MR. JOHN WOOD.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

G. GARRATT, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.
C. T. PEARCE, Esq., M.R.C.S.ENG.

BANKERS.—THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION BANK.

HONORARY SECRETARY.—MR. JOSEPH BETTS.

COLLECTOR.—MR. E. MILLARD.

CHEMIST.—MR. CLIFTON.

The basis on which the Dispensary is founded being purely a charitable one, (the Medical Officers' services being gratuitous,) emboldens them to solicit aid towards its support, by donations and subscriptions, especially from those who have derived or seen benefit from homœopathic treatment.

So soon as a sufficient fund is collected, the Committee are desirous of admitting and providing for those suffering from acute disease, or requiring surgical operations, by receiving them as *in-door* patients.

The objects of the Institution are:—

- 1.—To give relief to the poor, as out-door patients, who are unable to pay the usual medical fees.
- 2.—To receive into the house those suffering from acute diseases, as soon as the funds of the Institution will permit.
- 3.—To afford opportunity to the members of the medical profession, who may be desirous of witnessing the practice of homœopathy, in a public Institution; for which every facility will be given.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be most thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Joseph Betts, Drapery, Northampton; by the Collector, Mr. E. Millard, Corn Exchange; or at the Northamptonshire Union Bank.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 3.

NOVEMBER 1, 1852.

PRICE 2D.

THE POOR AND HOMŒOPATHY.

FOR a long time after the introduction of homœopathic medical practice in this country, the affluent were almost the exclusive supporters and patrons of the system;—now, it is otherwise. In nearly every locality where resides a homœopathic practitioner, Dispensaries exist, and are well supported—in many instances by the direct contributions of the poor themselves.

It is now a well-established fact, that the poor—in vast numbers, prefer to be treated homœopathically, *when they have the opportunity of choice*. This preference is not merely the result of any imaginary idea of its efficiency, but the consequence of tried experience. People, who behold their friends—their families—their beloved offspring, treated, in the most critical states of disease, successfully, with an absence of nauseous potions—blisters—leeches—and kindred barbaric means, see in it an immunity from artificial suffering, inflicted by the mistaken and prejudiced sons of Esculapius.

The fact, that the poor *do prefer* homœopathy—that they *do commit* themselves and their wives and children, with full confidence, to the care of the homœopathic practitioner—is, as we said, established. We could, and we promise on a future occasion to, give an account of all the Dispensaries in Great Britain, in which homœopathy is practised, with the number of patients treated at each.*

For our present purpose it will suffice to begin at home, and briefly state the facts in regard to the poor of Northampton.

* It is calculated that Two Millions are under homœopathic treatment in Great Britain.

But two years and a-half ago, homœopathy was beyond the reach of the poor of Northampton entirely. At that time, the system was only known to a few, whose means enabled them to consult London practitioners. So soon as Mr. Pearce, (now practising in Northampton,) commenced practice in the town, the poor had opportunity given them to avail themselves of his advice. He commenced as many had done before him in other places—to give gratuitous advice to those whose means precluded them from paying a fee. Many of them had been patients at the Infirmary and Dispensary of Northampton, and been subjected to old-system treatment: some became well, others obtained relief: at length it became necessary, Mr. Pearce's residence being crowded with applicants, to open a Dispensary. For a long time, Mr. Pearce laboured alone; and from April, 1851, to October 9th, 1852, prescribed no less than 5,600 times gratuitously.

Now, Northampton has its public Dispensary, with two medical officers. It is open six days in the week, and attended by Mr. Pearce and Dr. Garrett. Still the poor avail themselves of its aid, and as the subscriptions of the more affluent do not meet the demand for letters, the poor willingly pay their half-crowns for a month's attendance and medicine.

Now, the vast majority of the patients are either members of Benefit Clubs (the men), or members of the so-called Royal Dispensary, where allopathic treatment is pursued, and where they would be treated free of expense beyond their penny a-week subscriptions in health;—they willingly *pay* for homœopathic treatment, because they *prefer* it; and, to such an extent are the poor prepared to adopt homœopathy, that were a *free* dispensary opened, the medical staff must be increased. Indeed, constant applications are made for an Institution *like that to which they had been accustomed* before their adoption of homœopathy; and it is believed that the importunities must be taken into consideration by the committee, as they deem it hard to continue their payments towards a Dispensary, from which they derive no advantage beyond the prospect of future necessity.

Now what is to be the result of this? Are the poor to be denied that mode of treatment which they from experience trust, because efficient? or will a benevolent public consider that a hardship rests on the poor, while they are deprived of choice?

Let existing charitable Institutions once be made fully aware of two or three facts, viz. :—

First, The *greater efficiency* of homœopathic treatment than old-system practices.

Secondly, The *immense saving of expense in drugs alone*, by the adoption of homœopathy.*

Thirdly, The preference on the part of the poor.

And Fourthly, The immense saving of suffering to the patients, by their freedom from torture (we know no better designation for *blisters, setons, issues, cuppings, and leeches*). We believe the supporters of such benevolent Institutions will not be long ere they put homœopathy to the test, by its adoption.

Let once the experiment be made. Let a Dispensary or an Infirmary have its homœopathic practitioner, as well as its present officers. Let an Infirmary have its ward set apart for homœopathic treatment, and we have no hesitation in saying, that instead of homœopathy being found wanting, instead of its being what some medical men are pleased to call it—"airy nothing," it will establish itself by its efficiency, and be accepted.

The hospital "St. Marguerite," in Paris, has one of its wards, containing 100 beds, under the care of Dr. Tessier, a homœopathic physician, and the advantages are already recognised. This is what should be done in this country; and we opine that the time is not far distant, when those Hospitals and Infirmarys, supported by the voluntary donations of the public, will have their homœopathic medical officers.

London has its two homœopathic Hospitals, well-supported, and in a prosperous condition. Its subscribers were, many of them, supporters of old-system Hospitals, but have withdrawn their subscriptions, and applied them to the support of that system to whose efficacy many of them owe their lives and their health. Let others follow the example, and homœopathy will be forced on the attention of those who now, because it dispenses with the non-necessary tortures of allopathy, are pleased to sneer, and disfigure their faces, while their tongues speak scandal.

* It is estimated that in an existing Dispensary, in Northampton, a saving of at least £200 per annum would be effected, by the adoption of homœopathy.

SUCCESS ATTENDING THE OLD SYSTEM PRACTICE DEPENDENT
UPON THE PRACTICE BEING, THOUGH UNKNOWN TO THE
PRACTITIONER, HOMŒOPATHIC.*

Illustrated in the Treatment of Skin Diseases by Mr. Hunt, published in the Lancet.

BY DR. EPPS.

MR. HUNT commences with the declaration, that, though the description and designation of skin disease, in other words, their *nosology*, have been enriched by many contributors, the fruits of their labours have scarcely as yet appeared in the important field of *therapeutics*. In simple statement, it is acknowledged that, though by the observations of Willan, Rayer, and others, skin diseases, as to their physical characters, are well known to medical men, medical men cannot cure them. In fact, Mr. Hunt testifies, that the treatment, now adopted by medical men, is not a whit better than it was in the days of Willan : a testification of, as he acknowledges, a "very humbling truth;" and of the inability of medical men to cure such diseases, the phrases, such as "refractory," "obstinate," "notoriously rebellious to all modes of treatment," "so unmanageable as to deserve to be considered incurable," occurring in medical works in reference to cutaneous diseases, is urged by Mr. Hunt himself as affording decisive evidence.

Mr. H. expresses a hope that these concessions, "discreditable to the art of medicine," may be removed. He has the conviction that this "is to be effected, not by the proposal of any new and untried principles," but simply by "a more careful observance of facts and more studious attention to established principles."

Mr. H. then proceeds with the statement of his views. He states, "all skin diseases *are* or *are not* attended with *inflammatory fever*. This is the first question in determining their treatment. This distinction, noticed by writers," he thinks, "has been too frequently undervalued, and, in some cases, entirely overlooked in practice."

He maintains, that the febrile condition must be removed before any other steps for the cure of the skin disease are taken. He then details the treatment of the febrile form of chronic skin disease.

"In adapting to the case in hand our depletory measure and cooling regimen, we must not overlook the circumstance that we have to deal *PRIMARILY* with an *inflammatory disease*, extending in some cases, over a large surface of skin plentifully supplied with blood vessels, which exhale, when in health, probably as much fluid as any serous membrane in the body, and exposed to an atmosphere which becomes an irritant in disease. In cases where, complicated with well-marked pyrexia, we find

* Extracted from the Journal of Health and Disease. Piper and Co., London.

extensive inflammatory action, with a sense of burning, smarting, or itching in the affected portions of the skin, a quick, full, or hard pulse, and a plethoric habit, the blood taken from the arm will generally be found both cupped and buffy. Here a *second* or *third* BLEEDING may be resorted to at intervals of a week or ten days, and *leeches* should be applied occasionally to the red margins of the more recently affected portions. The patient must be kept on *low* diet, taking *active aperients* twice or thrice a-week, with *salines* and *antimonials* in the interim, to the extent necessary for checking the vascular action without racking the stomach, an organ which it is important to keep in tune during the treatment of skin disease. This system must be followed up until the smarting and itching are in a great degree relieved, and the quiet pulse and tranquil nights suggest a different mode of treatment. The more inveterate cases of psoriasis, eczema, &c., generally require, in the first instance, this kind of management, which not only relieves the patient of much of the annoyance and suffering connected with local disease, but materially improves his general health. In the milder cases, general bleeding is rarely necessary, but the *application of leeches can seldom be dispensed with* if the habit of the patient be full. In asthenic cases a low diet alone will often reduce the febrile action, and keep the disease at bay, which will nevertheless return whenever the patient indulges in wine, unless it be prevented by alterative treatment. In cases where the inflammatory type prevails, in spite of decisive treatment, a slight mercurial course is not inadmissible, but it is rarely required in the pyrexial forms of skin disease."

Mr. Hunt here presents a truth, namely, THAT the FEBRILE CONDITION MUST BE MADE TO CEASE. This truth the homœopathist recognises: and he, in causing the cessation, has the advantage, that, instead of bleeding once, twice, or thrice, and using leeches as well, and low diet, active aperients, and salines and antimonials, he, by means of aconite in infinitesimal doses, can subdue the symptoms of fever, for aconite will remove the following symptoms:—first, constant burning heat of the whole body, with redness of the skin; second, distention and redness of the face in particular; third, eyes glistening and prominent; fourth, tongue most frequently dry, sometimes coated with mucus; fifth, great thirst; sixth, want of appetite; seventh, constipated or absent stools; eighth, urine heating, and passed in small quantities; ninth, sleeplessness; tenth, jactitation or tossing about; and eleventh, anxiety: and often he can do more than this; he, guided by the homœopathic law, *similia similibus curantur*, can find a homœopathic remedy, which has the power of producing a *fever* AND an *eruption*, similar to that presented to his notice, and thus can cure both fever and eruption at the same time.

Mr. Hunt, though apparently so definite in the detailing the means to be used where there is inflammation, gives immediately, consequent thereupon, an evidence of the uncertainty, ever attachable to the old-system method of treatment, even when in the best hands: He thus remarks—

"This system of cure is not adapted to all cases of *prima facie* inflammation of the

skin. All the essential conditions of local inflammation, heat, pain, redness, and swelling, *may possibly* exist in the skin of a patient who requires tonic treatment and generous diet; and it is difficult to point out any single symptom on which a decision can be founded in doubtful cases. The pulse is the best guide."

So that it appears that heat, pain, redness and swelling, for which he recommends bleeding as essential, as of the highest efficacy, may exist, and yet bleeding is not to be practised. How uncertain are the rules of the old system of treatment, and how different is the certainty of homœopathic treatment, which, being founded upon the application of a remedy, embracing the whole of the symptoms associated with the inflammation, enables the homœopathist to select the remedy, which suits the individual inflammation.

Mr. Hunt recognises another practical fact, which homœopathists have long recognised; after showing that baths and like means are not *curative* but *comforting*, he adds:—

"Sea-water, sulphur-fume, and hot-air baths, are generally injurious to the inflamed surface, and unnecessary when the inflammation has been subdued. Equally needless, and not seldom injurious, are the innumerable lotions and ointments which have been recommended in these diseases."

The next condition under which, in Mr. Hunt's essays, skin diseases are to be regarded, is that in which no *febrile state exists*; and then the question occurs, "Does the cutaneous disease before us present the character of syphilis?" Mr. Hunt remarks—

"Had it not frequently happened to the author to meet with cases of syphilitic lepra and psoriasis, which had passed uncured and apparently unrecognised through several medical hands, and which eventually yielded to active mercurial treatment (as well as the converse of this mistake—viz., cases treated by mercury which were not syphilitic,) he would not have thought it necessary to dwell upon this diagnosis, several forms of chronic skin disease result occasionally from lues, but more especially the squamæ, and these arise originally from a primary sore, (personal or hereditary,) presenting the deep and foul slough, and the thickened hardened edges of the true Hunterian chancre. The scales appear most frequently upon the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. Indeed the author does not remember to have seen them in any other situation. They are generally of a reddish-brown or coppery hue.

* * * If the patient have been the subject of the venereal disease previously, if he have suffered from copper-coloured blotches, ulcerated throat, periostitis, or iritis, and especially, if these have followed each other in the order herein specified, the disease must be treated liberally and perseveringly by mercury. In every stage, (primary, secondary, and tertiary) of this peculiar variety of venereal affection, all other remedies are comparatively useless. None of these affections result from the abuse of mercury. They are all decidedly syphilitic; and

mercury administered under favourable circumstances, with judgment, tact, and determination, will certainly cure them."

The following cases will illustrate the efficacy of the practice:—

"CASE 1.—A naval officer had been for many years affected with a scaly eruption (psoriasis plantaris) on the sole of each foot, extending inwards towards the malleolus internus. He had tried various remedies without benefit, and had resolved to let the disease take its course. At length, however, the thickened part of the sole became so sore from the pressure in walking, that lameness ensued, and he consulted the writer. Upon inquiry, it appeared that many years previously he had suffered from blotches, nodes, and iritis. Mercury was therefore exhibited freely, and after the administration of three severe courses, the scales disappeared."

"CASE 2.—A surgeon, in reducing a paraphymosis, contaminated his forefinger, upon which, at the root of the nail, a dull-red spot appeared, of the size of a split pea. This, in a few weeks, degenerated into a foul sore, and ultimately destroyed the gland. The absorbent glands of the upper arm became inflamed and swollen, but did not suppurate. At the end of six weeks, copper-coloured spots appeared in the forehead, which decided the nature of the affection, hitherto unsuspected.

"The original sore healed under the first mild course of mercury; the maculæ and sore throat which followed, yielded to a second course; ulcers on the tongue, to a third; and a node on the tibia, to a fourth. But the most obstinate of all the sequences, was an attack of lepra palmaris in both hands, and a slight scaliness on the soles of the feet. These were apparently cured by salivation, but returned nine or ten times, eventually and permanently yielding to *five grains* of CALOMEL *every night* for a MONTH, and a *drachm* of strong mercurial ointment rubbed into the thighs night and morning for the same period, the patient having taken mercury in full doses (with an occasional intermission of a few weeks only) for more than seven years. The nervous system was slightly shaken for a time, but soon recovered, and he is now in excellent health, having been free from disease about eight years."

These views and these cases present clearly another truth, namely, the genuine syphilitic disease must be met by the mercurial remedy: in other words, that the remedy must be specific to the disease, and what homœopathy further teaches is the explanation of the fact of the specificity, namely, that it is so because mercury produces diseased phenomena, similar to those which syphilis causes: in other words, it is homœopathic. Mr. Hunt, although a clear-sighted observer, makes an assertion here which is not correct, namely, the scales (squamæ) never arise from the use of mercury; whereas the fact is, that mercury removes these scales only from its having the power of producing scales.

The quantity of mercury given and used in the latter of the two cases, is truly terrific, and yet Mr. Hunt remarks:—

"Nor has the writer ever had occasion to regret the liberal administration of mercury in similar cases, of which an unusual proportion have fallen under his notice."

In other words, Mr. Hunt recognises what is a truth, namely, that he must produce a *mercurial* disease, equivalent to the natural disease; but the query occurs, may not the truth be realised without the danger of all this mercury? The homœopathist recognises the truth, and maintains that he can establish a mercurial disease, equivalent to the removal of the syphilitic disease, without means acting at all injuriously on the constitution. He can effect the curative benefit, (all that Mr. Hunt effects, and much less in reference to any injury on the constitution,) by giving the mercurial remedy in such a form, that the ten millionth part of a grain shall have the power required.

It is allowed that the patient, as Mr. Hunt maintains, was cured of the syphilitic disease; that is, the patient continued to improve under the mercurial treatment: in other words, the fact stands thus; a patient, affected with a destructive malady, syphilis, is subjected to the action of mercury, which produces a mercurial disease, which mercurial disease being less injurious than, and curative of, the syphilitic disease, the patient shows, by the disappearance of the syphilitic symptoms, decided improvement. This decided improvement leads the observer, Mr. Hunt among the rest, to believe that the immense quantity of mercury has done nothing but benefit; whereas, blinded by the fact that the syphilitic disease has disappeared, he does not perceive that he has produced a mercurial disease, which often punishes the patient years after, in forms of which Mr. H., unacquainted with the pathogenetic effects of mercury, has no conception.

A floor is dirty, water is made to pass over it; the floor looks cleaner and cleaner, till the floor becomes clean: but the floor may, though clean, be damp; and, being damp, may become rotten.

Mr. H. then notices a third class of skin diseases, which exhibits neither febrile conditions nor syphilitic original taint.

These he divides into *CONTAGIOUS* and *NON-contagious*.

He notices the *non-contagious* and thus remarks:

“As yet, however, but a feeble light has been thrown upon the constitutional origin of these diseases, a right appreciation of which must lie at the foundation of all rational and satisfactory practice in treating them. Indeed, if one were called upon to account for the slow progress of dermatology, when compared with the railroad advance of general pathology, one would feel disposed to attribute it chiefly to our having paid too little regard to the distinction first pointed out by Hippocrates, and never absolutely rejected by medical writers. The father of physic did not fail to observe that some of these diseases have a purely local origin, and that others spring from a morbid state of the constitution; and that while local applications were, for the most part, competent to the cure of the former, the successful treatment of the latter must involve a knowledge of something wrong within.”

“To this latter division the diseases now under review all belong. The eruption

is not the disease, but only one of many modes by which its existence may be made manifest. It is highly probable that there exists, in the majority of these cases, (various and complicated though they be,) a constitutional derangement, like in kind, and common to them all; the particular form of eruption being determined in each case, respectively, by the accidental circumstances of age, climate, or idiosyncrasy. So that we may have, in one instance, psoriasis; in another, lepra; in a third, eczema; in a fourth, prurigo; in a fifth, acne or sycosis; in a sixth, lupus,—all depending upon one and the same cachectic condition of the general system, and all susceptible of cure, therefore, by a similar plan of treatment.

Here Mr. Hunt cuts the gordian knot, instead of untying it. He takes it for granted that these various skin diseases depend upon one and the same cachectic condition of the system; and then, on this assumption, he founds the conclusion, that they all are susceptible of cure by "a similar plan of treatment."

He sees the difficulty: he sees the danger of being charged with empiricism, and thus remarks:—

"Now, although it be the height of empiricism to propose any one remedy for a large class of diseases, unlike each other in reality as well as appearance:"

True, yet there is a still worse empiricism than this, which is well hinted at in the succeeding remarks by Mr. Hunt:—

"Yet it would scarcely be philosophical to reject the testimony which the actual (and generally uniform) success of one remedy in a given number of diseases would afford towards establishing the identity of their origin and character."

True, it is unphilosophical to deny a fact: and it is to be hoped that Mr. Hunt is not guilty of the weakness of which the editor of the Journal in which his essays appear is guilty of, in denying the character of facts to belong to the statements of physicians and practitioners of as good a reputation and of powers of observation quite equal to the editor referred to, in reference to the actual and generally uniform success which they find to result from the use of certain remedies (arsenic among the rest) in infinitesimal doses, when homœopathically prepared and homœopathically applied.

Mr. Hunt is, however, quite at a loss to explain the fact of one remedy curing diseases so decidedly different. He supposes an identity; but—

"In what this identity consists it is not the author's business, as it is beyond his comprehension, to understand or explain."

Mr. Hunt thus proceeds:—

"His is the more humble task of calling the attention of his brethren to the power of a well-known remedy to arrest and ultimately eradicate these diseases. That remedy is *arsenic*, which, should it prove upon trial as successful in other hands as it has been in his own, will be henceforth regarded as a *specific* for these cutaneous

affections, in a sense as extensive, at least, as quinine for ague, and mercury for syphilis."

The specific character of arsenic has been recognised long since by the homœopaths in the affections for which Mr. Hunt recommends it, and which will speedily be noticed, and the homœopaths further recognised, what Mr. H. has been unable to unfold, wherein the identity consists; they knew that the diseases referred to are cured, not because depending upon one and the same cachectic condition of the general system, but because the remedy, which cures these various skin diseases, has the power of producing a series of symptoms sufficiently extended as to be able to cover the whole of the symptoms presented in these diseases.

This will now be demonstrated by bringing the various diseases noticed by Mr. Hunt under examination, and showing what the features were in each, which, being pathogenised by arsenic, rendered, and ever will render, arsenic, curative of the same.

The characters of the various skin diseases, in which Mr. Hunt notices the successful employment of arsenic, are now to be detailed.

Mr. Hunt in his remarks follows the arrangement of Willan, which will be the one now followed.

The cases will be noticed, and in connexion therewith the pathogenetic effects produced by arsenic will be noted, shewing *why* arsenic cured the skin diseases, referred to in the cases.

The first order is PAPULÆ or *pimple* eruptions, in which Willan places three genera: strophilus, lichen, and prurigo.

Mr. Hunt notices in connexion with the genus LICHEN—

"The variety, (*lichen agrilus*,) in its chronic form, sometimes a severe and intractable disease. It commences with an eruption of red papule, clustered together in close proximity over an erythematous surface, itself surrounded by a very marked red blush. It is frequently attended with fever at first. The itching is sometimes very severe; the pimples, torn by the nails, first bleed, and eventually discharge a viscid serum, which cakes on the surface, until at length nothing is to be seen but an inflamed ground covered by an incrustation of various colours, which, obscuring the primitive papule, might be mistaken for eczema or psoriasis in their more severe forms. The writer has had no opportunity of fairly testing the arsenical treatment in this case, but on the authority of Dr. Green, "the preparations of arsenic have occasionally succeeded in dissipating chronic lichens that had resisted every other form of medication."—Green's Compendium of Diseases of the Skin, p. 182.

The following pathogenetic effects of arsenic explain its success: "In the midst of a burning itching, like that of the stings of gnats, appears an eruption on the hands between the fingers and at the lower belly, little pointed and white papules,

(boutons) the tops of which contain a liquid: in scratching, the liquid comes out and the itching ceases (818, also 816 and 817). An uneasy eruption, abundant, red, and scorbutic." (811.)—*Hartmann*.*

These effects, being producible by arsenic, are the cause why arsenic can cure the lichen agrius described above. Arsenic, in other words, produces not *the* but *a* lichen agrius.

The next genus of the papulæ noticed is that of PRURIGO:

This is characterized by the intense itching attendant upon its progress. Mr. Hunt remarks—

"Perhaps the most distressing varieties of the disorder are those in which the itching is confined to the genitals, the verge of the anus, and the surrounding parts. Some degree of local inflammation generally exists in these cases, but it is seldom necessary to carry the depletion to any severe extent. The efficiency of arsenic in small doses, will be demonstrated by the following cases.

"CASE OF PRURIGO SCROTI.

"Mr. G., a gentleman of healthy constitution, aged 30, had for about two years been under medical care for the treatment of severe itching in the scrotum, verge of the anus, root of the penis, and contiguous parts; but the disease advanced in spite of remedial measures. There was a slight appearance of papulæ, scarcely more red than the surrounding skin. He placed himself under the care of the writer.

"April 14, 1836.—He described the itching as intolerably severe, especially at night, and complained of sensations of stinging, and burning itchiness. He found no relief from scratching or rubbing the parts; on the contrary, when he could not abstain from violence of this kind, it only aggravated his sufferings. He was almost a stranger to sleep, but the general health had not been materially deranged. Pulse 80, full; functions unimpaired. Sixteen ounces of blood were taken from his arm, and the affected parts were bathed with hydrocyanic acid, largely diluted with tepid gruel.

"15th.—He has had some sleep, and the itching is less intense. The blood is slightly buffed on the surface, but not cupped. He was put on low diet; a dose of calomel and colocynth was prescribed, and a saline purgative night and morning.

"16th.—The bowels have been fully relieved, but he is not better. He has been tossing about all night in unmitigated misery; thinks he shall go mad or destroy himself. Pulse firm. Sixteen ounces of blood were taken from his arm, and a strong solution of nitrate of silver in laudanum applied to the parts.

"17th.—No relief. The caustic lotion has produced vesication of the scrotum, but the old torture continues. Blood not buffed. Five minims of Fowler's solution of arsenic were given three times a-day in a draught.

* The numbers in parentheses refer to the symptoms in Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*.

"22nd.—No amendment. The dose of arsenic was increased to seven minims.

"23rd.—He procured some sleep last night by going to rest in a cold hip-bath, his shoulders being supported by pillows: in this way he passed several nights in comparative comfort. When he is out of the water, the itching returns with its accustomed severity.

"29th.—He is not essentially better, but imagines there is some mitigation of the heat. No evil effects appearing to arise from the arsenic, the dose was increased to eight minims thrice a-day.

"May 1st.—He has now taken the arsenic for a fortnight. The itching is nearly gone, and the *conjunctiva is inflamed*. The dose of arsenic was reduced to five minims.

"4th.—There is scarcely any itching remaining. He has had a cathartic occasionally, is reduced in strength, and his appetite is failing. Fowler's solution of arsenic, five minims; compound tincture of gentian, half a drachm; water, ten drachms. Make a draught, to be taken three times a-day.

"7th.—Skin quite well; he complains of indigestion; the draughts to be continued. Mercury, with chalk, three grains; aromatic confection; one pill to be taken every night.

"9th.—The health is improving; the eyes not so weak; but the itching has returned in some degree. The dose of arsenic was augmented to seven minims thrice a-day, and steadily persevered in for a week.

"17th.—Itching gone; conjunctiva considerably inflamed, as also the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, and bronchi, with catarrhal fever. The arsenic was discontinued, and saline diaphoretics substituted.

"18th.—Febrile symptoms abated; cough troublesome. Cough mixture, consisting of syrup of poppies, &c.

"22nd.—Better, but weak. A dose of sulphate of magnesia, dissolved in infusion of roses, twice a-day.

"24th.—Quite well; no itching. He returned to London on the following day, where he was seen by the writer ten months subsequently. He had then experienced no return of the itching of any consequence, and assured the writer that he should certainly hear from him in case of a relapse.

"December, 1845.—No further tidings of the patient up to this time."

What are the pathogenetic effects of arsenic in relation to this prurigo? The effects already described in connexion with lichen agrius will in part answer the question, and will explain the curing the papular eruption: the following effects will complete the reply:

"A gnawing itching at the right thigh near the groin, which obliges him to scratch himself (at the end of four hours and a-half)."—*Langhammer*, 645.

"A gnawing itching at the perinæum, which obliges to scratch himself (at the end of five hours and a-half)."—*Langhammer*, 455.

An itching sensation spreading over the thighs, to the lower belly as well as to the loins and the thighs, which obliges him to scratch himself, 799.

The eruption in the case was attended with *burning*. Arsenic causes the following: "An eruption (boutonneuse) burns to such a degree, that the anxiety becomes almost insupportable," 819.

"CASE OF PRURIGO PUDENDI MULIEBRIS.

"Mrs. S——, a lady advanced in life, (probably seventy,) of short stature, moderately stout, and having excellent general health, had been under treatment, for about three years, for an intense pruriginous affection of the external genitals, the itching extending to the mucous lining of the vagina, and making life a burden to her. Leeches had been twice applied to the vulva with doubtful benefit. Various remedies had been tried, but though she had experienced temporary relief from lotions, the disorder had gradually and steadily advanced.

"Sept. 22nd, 1845.—The disease is now more troublesome than ever. She is excluded from society, and prays for death. There is intense and unappeasable itching in the labia, nymphæ, and whole course of the vagina, which assumes a more aggravated character soon after she lies in bed, and continues the greater part of the night. During the day it torments her in a more tolerable degree. There is a slight degree of tumefaction in the affected parts; no discharge from the vagina; no visible papulæ; but there are two or three scaly patches on the trunk, which were probably papulous in their origin. The pulse is quiet and weak; the skin cool; and the bowels regular. She was ordered to take a nourishing diet, and, with each meal, forty drops of the following solution—viz. take of Fowler's solution of arsenic, one drachm; of distilled water, seven drachms. Mix.

"24th.—She is suffering from a severe attack of gastric spasms, with vomiting, which she attributes to some sour grapes she had eaten. The arsenic was consequently discontinued, and suitable remedies having been successfully administered, the arsenic was resumed on the 27th, and continued steadily for a fortnight without relief, and without any obvious effect whatever, proving that the gastralgia was not the effect of the arsenic.

"Oct. 14.—She now complains that her eyes are excessively weak, and supposes she has taken cold. THE LOWER EYE-LIDS ARE PUFFED AND SWOLLEN, the CONJUNCTIVA RED, and the TEARS READY TO START. In answer to inquiries concerning the pruriginous affection, she replied, for the first time, with emphasis, "Better, certainly better. I have had two or three heavenly nights." Unfortunately, she was called to a distance, on urgent business, on the following day, and although she promised to return for further treatment, if she had any relapse of the malady, she has not been heard of to this time, (Dec. 7th, 1845.)"

The symptoms detailed in reference to the preceding case apply to this, and will explain the efficacy of arsenic in it.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

 REVIEWERS REVIEWED.

THE "Press," that great modern civilizer, which collects and distributes at the same time such an immense amount of knowledge, which conveys alike to the Palaces of Royalty and to the abodes of the humble, is well engaged when it is devoted to the dissemination of truth. The "Press" is a wonderful instrument for good as well as for evil, and we hail with pleasure every semblance it exhibits of that spirit of our age—the fearless advocacy of right and truth.

Among the weekly newspapers, the "NONCONFORMIST" stands on a moral altitude—the organ of a large section of the Christian Church—its Editor one of the clearest minded men of the present literary. To the *critiques* in public newspapers, a large class of the public look, as the exponents of works of a novel character, or of recent origin, and we are glad to find that fearless and unprejudiced opinions are ventured on in most of our public newspapers.

In a late number of the "NONCONFORMIST," four recent productions on the subject of Homœopathy were reviewed. These reviews presenting as they do, a fair epitome of the contents of the volumes, we take the liberty of quoting them in full; we can bear testimony to the value of the respective works, as we have them before us, and can confidently recommend our readers to purchase and peruse, as they will to profit.

"HOMŒOPATHY in 1851. Edited by J. RUTHERFURD RUSSELL, M.D. London : Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.

"A MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHY AND HYDROPATHY. By HENRY KELSALL, M.D., F.R.C.S., Physician to the Hahnemann Hospital. London : A. J. Powell, Newington Causeway.

"PRINCIPLES OF HOMŒOPATHY. By WALTER JOHNSON, M.B., formerly Medical Tutor, Guy's Hospital. (The Library of Health.) London : Simpkin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

"THE MORAL EVIDENCES OF HOMŒOPATHY. Two Lectures delivered at the Homœopathic Hospital. By STEPHEN YELDHAM, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Hospital. London : H. Bailliere, 219, Regent-street.

"It is perhaps twelve months since any considerable work on Homœopathy was noticed in this Journal. Since that time the system has continued to make such progress as to place it for ever beyond the suspicion of quackery or folly, in the mind of every candid and well-informed person : and Homœopaths are no longer

under the necessity of expounding and vindicating their first principle, as if it were an unheard-of dogma or unaccepted truth in medicine. Even the sworn defenders of "old physic" cannot allege that the reputation and ability of its professors is second to their own, nor can they answer its claims by showing, even in instances and under conditions of their own selection, that its practice has been less beneficial to suffering humanity than their own time and prejudice-honoured system. If gross failure, or even limited success in the treatment of disease could be proved against Homœopathic practitioners, neither the animus nor the interestedness had been wanting, which would have taken care to make a triumphant exhibition of such facts. And whatever absurd explanations of Homœopathic cures may yet be vaunted in the circles of their own practice by the "regulars," as they pretentiously desire to be considered, the great fact remains, that, in both private and hospital practice, persons of the most imaginative minds and insusceptible dispositions, labouring under every variety of disease, acute and chronic, many of which are such as no medical man of repute would peril his name by treating by *a simple dietary* only—although many such men attribute to the plain diet of Homœopathic practice the effects produced—we say the fact remains that these persons—as well as *children*, whose ailments and cures could not be the effect of "imagination" or "faith"—*have been cured*, and perhaps perfected in health, and know well that the restoration they have experienced would, had it taken place under "old physic," have been claimed as its triumph, and actually *is* the triumph of *Homœopathy* in their several cases. Add to this the growing confidence of experienced men in the practice they have adopted, and the ever-increasing adherence of medical men of the first education and of the highest order of mind—and Homœopathy stands out in a position which for prominence, success, and honour, is more notable than that attained in the same time by any new science of modern days.

"The first work named at the head of this article has been long on our hands, and we regret that we have been unable to notice it earlier. It is a most interesting and thought-quickenning volume. Its contents are intended to exhibit the advance of Homœopathy, and its position at the close of last year. They are, for the most part, reprints from Homœopathic journals, or other portions of the public press favourable or candid towards the new system. Among the authors, are Dr. Henderson, Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh; Dr. Andrew Combe; Dr. Rutherford Russell; and Dr. Ransford, lately one of the Examiners in the Royal College of Physicians, whose "Reasons for embracing Homœopathy" are about as convincing a piece of reasoning as could be submitted to an unprejudiced mind. We are not merely impressed with the scientific and professional ability of these eminent men, but by the unusual literary merit of their several performances. Every one who has been accustomed to read the ordinary medical journals knows

how *merely* professional are most of their contributors, how frequently wanting in the characteristics of the scholar and thinker, and how loose and slipshod in the conveyance of their opinions. No better specimen of the literature of medicine has ever fallen under our notice, than are many of the compositions now before us, —and we are not unused, for a long while, to the careful examinations of the best esteemed works and periodicals of this class. Whoever wants knowledge—and every one is interested to get it—about Homœopathy, its principles, its claims, its successes, and its present position, should consult this valuable and admirable book.

“ Dr. Kelsall’s Manual has the peculiarity of adding to the Homœopathic treatment such milder appliances of the water-cure, as by experience he has found desirable. This we think a very useful and praiseworthy feature, for it appears certain that Hydropathy and Homœopathy are, in many diseases, most valuable in their combined influences. Dr. Kelsall has arranged his little work with such clearness, and given his instructions with so much intelligence, that it may be safely commended to general domestic use.

“ Mr. Walter Johnson is an uncommonly vigorous and easy writer—a thoughtful and earnest man, too, apparently. His book is part exposition of principles—clearly and forcibly done,—and part personal narrative—detailing the circumstances and processes through which he was led to abandon the old system of physic, and adopt Hydropathy; and how he came at length to unite with the latter the practice of Homœopathy—just as Dr. Kelsall, inversely, has done. A most readable and likeable little book he has made of it, and accordingly we strongly recommend it.—Mr. Yeldham’s Lectures are vaguely named; their specific titles are, “The Character of Hahnemann,” and “The Homœopathic Law.” They are thoroughly suited to the commencement of the study of the system, and being in a cheap form, may reach where books of greater pretensions would hardly find readers.

“ We observe in these books a difference of opinion on the subject of *doses* and “dilutions.” Mr. Johnson declares that it is “a complete error” to suppose “that infinitesimal doses are essential to Homœopathy;” he says, “it is totally independent of minute doses; and were it discovered to-morrow that the doctrine of minute doses is a fallacy, Homœopathy would continue to flourish.” Again he says, “Homœopaths expressly reserve to themselves the privilege of ordering *any* quantity of medicine they deem applicable, and they are in the constant habit in particular cases of prescribing *quite substantial doses* ;” . . . “whoever obeys the law of ‘*similia similibus curantur*’ is a Homœopathist, whether he administer a comparatively large dose, or a little one.” Mr. Yeldham quite as earnestly contends against such doctrine as Mr. Johnson’s, says it is “altogether a fallacy”—that “the small dose is *not* an open question,” but “part and parcel of the Homœopathic system,” “an indispensable condition of the doctrine.” If we take a side in the

matter, according to our present knowledge, it will be with Mr. Johnson, who certainly has the sanction of the body of the German Homœopaths, and of the most eminent names,—indeed, of so many, that Dr. Andrew Combe (in Dr. Russell's volume just now noticed by us) says, "all homœopathists maintain that it is the *principle* and not the *dose*, which constitutes the essential element in their system, and that the infinitesimals may be discarded, and yet the great principle of Homœopathy remain unshaken." As we desire thoroughly well for Homœopathy, we have not recorded these differences with any sinister purpose; but because we should like the matter to be experimented upon, and definitely settled."—NONCONFORMIST.

COFFEE:

ITS USE AND ABUSE.

BY G. GARRETT, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 48.)

Most writers who have written on Coffee have recommended it more for its *medicinal* properties, than for any virtues it may possess as a nutrient. Dr. Perceval says, "It assists digestion, relieves the headache, and has been prescribed with great success in asthma. In delicate habits, the too liberal use of it has been suspected of producing palsies. But, if Coffee be drunk warm within an hour after dinner, it is of singular use to those who have headache from weakness of the stomach, contracted by sedentary habits, close attention, or accidental drunkenness."

"COFFEE,"*

says Hahnemann, "is purely a *medicinal substance*."

"When a person, unaccustomed to the use of Coffee, drinks an immoderate quantity, for the first hours the self-consciousness, the feeling of his existence, of his life, becomes more lively. He gets a circumscribed redness of the cheeks, a redness which does not become gradually lost in the surrounding parts, but which presents the appearance of a well-defined red spot. The forehead and palms of the hands become warm and moist. He feels warmer than before; he feels agreeably, yet uneasily, warm. There occurs a kind of

* Lesser Writings, by Dr. Dudgeon, p. 451.

voluptuous palpitation of the heart, somewhat resembling that occurring during great joy. The veins of the hands swell. Externally also he is warmer to the feel than natural, but this warmth never comes to the length of heat, even after a large quantity of Coffee."

"Presence of mind, attention, sympathy, become more active than in the healthy natural state. All external objects appear to excite a feeling of pleasure; they take on, if I may be allowed the expression, a joyous varnish; and, if the quantity of Coffee was very great, they assume an almost over-pleasing lustre. During the first hours, the Coffee-drinker smiles, contented with himself and with all external objects; and this property it was that mainly tended to make Coffee a social beverage. All the agreeable sensations communicated are speedily increased to enthusiasm (though only for a short time). All sorts of agreeable recollections, or disagreeable natural feelings, cease during this kind of blessed fever."

When the first transient effect of Coffee has departed, there follows gradually the opposite state,—the *secondary action*. The more striking the former was, so much the more observable and disagreeable is the latter. "The secondary action resembles their state before partaking of the Coffee, only it is somewhat stronger.

"When the few hours of the above described primary action of this medicinal beverage, that representation of artificially exalted vital energy, is gone, there then gradually creep on a yawning, drowsiness, and greater inactivity than in the ordinary state; the movements of the body become more difficult than formerly, all the excessive gaiety of the previous hours changes into obtuseness of the senses. Flatus becomes painfully incarcerated in the intestines, a shivering sensation is felt, the hands and feet become cold. All external objects appear less agreeable than before. More ill-humoured—more given to peevishness. The use of Coffee is continued,—the sensitiveness alternates ever more with insensibility—over-hasty resolves, with irresolution—noisy quarrelsomeness, with cowardly compliance—affectation of friendship, with malicious envy—transient rapture, with joylessness—grinning—smiling, with inclination to shed tears—symptoms of constant hovering betwixt excitement and depression of mind and body.

"No error in diet causes the teeth to decay more easily and certainly than indulgence in Coffee. Coffee alone, with the exception of mercury, destroys the teeth in the shortest space of time—this irreparable ornament

of the mouth, this indispensable accessory organ for distinct speech, and for the intimate mixture of the food with the digestive saliva; or, at least, of rendering them black and yellow. The loss of the front teeth is chiefly due to the abuse of Coffee."

One more quotation—"But it must not be imagined that all the evil results I have named occur to every Coffee-bibber in the same degree! No, one suffers more from this, another from that symptoms of the secondary action of Coffee. My description includes the whole Coffee-drinking race; all their maladies, which arise from this source, I have arranged together, as they have, from time to time, come under my notice."

The enumeration of evils, in many instances, serves to suggest the remedies. It may be asked, What are those, who have been long accustomed to Coffee, to substitute in its place? If it be objected, that too little space has been left for the discussion of the latter, we should find sufficient answer in the fact, that no author has ever ventured to enumerate Coffee among the *nutrient* articles of diet; and, if rightly viewed, this may not only be taken as a warning, but as an index of what has been done, and what is to be substituted. Opposition is strong, whether based in selfishness or ignorance; and the greatest good, of the greatest number, must be conquered inch by inch. Fluids, it has been said, are more necessary to the support of animal life than solids, since drink is indispensably necessary to the solution and digestion of food. The general rule in this case, though it cannot be accurately observed, nor is it applicable in every instance, is to take about double the quantity of liquid to dry food. In the morning there is generally an inclination to drink after getting out of bed, which is gratified by tea, coffee, cocoa, or some warm liquid; but large quantities of these liquids should be avoided, as producing fermentation and flatulency. Every beverage relaxes the stomach; and persons, whose bowels are not sufficiently elastic, should be careful of the quantity they drink. The end of these fluids is to repair the losses sustained in the fluids of the body during the night; and habit has taught us that we ought always to begin the day with liquid foods, as being those which are easiest of digestion, stay the shortest time in the stomach, and prepare the way for some aliments that come after.

It is no easy task, considering our artificial mode of life, to lay down perfect dietetic rules. Alimentary substances, containing nutrient properties in the most marked degree, are said to be the most wholesome. Purely

nutrient substances, and those which contain the largest quantity of the elements of nutrition, we are not able to persevere with for any length of time, without decidedly injurious effects, unless we mix them with less nutritious substances. Those who live on a large proportion of animal food, indulge in copious libations of some kind or other; for as their animal food contains but little water, and besides is strongly stimulant, and spurs on the secretory glands to take so much fluid from the blood, there must be a supply provided to over-balance the expenditure, or intolerable thirst. If, therefore, we eat a large quantity of beef or pork, more particularly if it be salted; or if we drink much wine, spirits, or malt liquor; the stimulus it produces on the gland, causes a greater expenditure of fluids than it supplies. For example, it spurs on the kidneys to give more urine, the liver to give out more bile, the skin to throw off more perspiration, the lungs to throw off more moisture, the mouth to produce more saliva;—and, of course, all these are to be supplied from the blood so long as it can afford such supplies. Fluids are indispensably necessary for the solution and digestion of food, and the sensation of thirst is given to us to indicate the want of fluid in the blood; for when in its course the blood comes to the fountains of the mouth, and cannot supply fluid enough to moisten them, thirst is the necessary consequence. But, when this is the case, it must be obvious that drinking will not, and cannot, immediately quench thirst, be the drink taken what it may, for before it can properly quench thirst, it must pass into the stomach and be digested, and requires some time. From not knowing this simple fact, many persons drink too much.

The fluids of the body enter into combination with the solids. There is no solid which is not formed out of a fluid; no solid which does not always contain, as a constituent part of it, some fluid, and none which is not capable of maintaining its integrity without a continual supply of fluids. Fluids and solids are essentially the same in nature; they differ merely in their mode of collection; hence the easy and rapid transition from the one to the other, which incessantly takes place in the living body, in which no fluid long remains a fluid, and no solid a solid, but the fluid is constantly passing into the solid and the solid into the fluid. The relative proportion of the fluids in the human body is always much greater than that of the solids, hence its soft consistence and rounded form. The excess, according to the lowest estimate, is as six to one, and according to the highest, as ten to one. But

the proportion is never constant ; it varies according to the age and the state of the health. The younger the age, the greater the proportion of fluids.

If, by *purely nutrient substances*, those be understood which exert no *medicinal or stimulating* influence on the body, I would strongly recommend the use of COCOA, as a breakfast beverage, which is made from the Cacao, or Chocolate-nut tree, a native of America and some of the West India Islands. The fruit is enclosed in a kind of pod, of the size and figure of a cucumber, containing seeds usually about thirty in number.

These seeds are ground and mixed with Arrow-root, powdered Sago, or ^{Wheaten-flour} ; as prepared for homœopathic use, the finest Arrow-root is used. Cocoa, prepared in this way, is more nourishing and less heating than Coffee, and when made of a proper strength, it is a very palatable and wholesome beverage. When boiled with eggs, milk, and sugar, it is highly nourishing. The usual method of preparation is by pouring boiling-water on it, or boiling it in water, and then adding about an equal part of milk. It is frequently recommended as a restorative, in cases of emaciation and consumption. In children threatened with wasting of the flesh and consumption, as likewise in some of the complaints of the lungs in the adult state ; cocoa, with a sufficient quantity of milk, may have a beneficial effect. It is commonly made too thick, and then, on account of its oily quality, it proves oppressive and clogging to the stomach ; but when of a proper degree of strength, it is very palatable.

If a knowledge of the use of Cocoa, founded on examination and various experiments, added to the observations made on the extensive use of it, cannot authorise us to attribute to it any particular circumstance unfriendly to the human frame ; if the unerring test of experience has confirmed its utility in many countries ; let the properties of Cocoa be duly considered, and let us reflect on the state of our atmosphere, and the food and modes of life of the inhabitants (so injurious to youth and beauty, filling our large towns and cities with chronic infirmities) ; and, I think, it will be evident what advantages will result from the general use of Cocoa, as an article of diet. From the warmth and efficacy of Cocoa, in increasing the vigour of the circulation, it is used with great success in the debilitating disorders of women, in dropsy, and in those comatose, anasarous, and such other diseases that arise from unwholesome food, want of exercise, weak fibres, and obstructed perspiration. To constitutionally-weak stomachs, it affords a pleasing sensa-

tion. Besides its effect in keeping up the harmony of the gastric powers, it diffuses a genial warmth that cherishes the animal spirits, and takes away the listlessness and languor which so greatly embitter the hours of nervous people, after any deviation from usual habits, fatigue, or irregularity of any kind.

It was learnedly and wisely advanced by Galen, that "Health depends chiefly on the choice of food, and he who skilfully treats the subject of health, must consider the nature of man, the nature of aliments, and the constitution of the person who takes them." Physical science has become the subject of popular attention, and men of the highest endowments, who have devoted their lives to this department of knowledge, conceive that they can make no better use of the treasures they have accumulated, than that of diffusing them. The omission of these subjects from the ordinary courses of education cannot be because they are without interest, nor because nothing worthy of being communicated has been discovered respecting them, nor because there is insuperable difficulty in the exposition of what is ascertained; yet people, in general, not excepting the educated class, are wholly ignorant of the structure and actions of the organs of their own body; the circumstances which are conducive to their own health, the agents which ordinarily produce disease, and the means by which the operation of such agents may be avoided or counteracted.

I may be allowed to add one consideration tending to show that attention to subjects of this class may be not without benefit to persons in every sphere of life. The contemplation of the mechanism of our physical as well as mental frame can scarcely fail to place in a clearer view what the body, considered as a set of instruments, is fitted for. Their beauty and excellence cannot be understood, without the acquisition of some degree of knowledge; and in proportion to the amount of that knowledge, will be the diminution of the chance that they will be wilfully or ignorantly injured.

TEA IN FRANCE.

A writer in the "Household Words," observes that tea, so common with us as to be almost a necessary of life, is yet looked upon as something curiously and wonderfully fashioned by our French neighbours. They serve tea with great solemnity, and disguise it with rum and cognac, after the manner of luxurious washerwomen. The reader may remember the famous history of the tea-party, given by Madame Gibon to Madame Pochet, where tea was made in a saucepan, was seasoned with salt, vinegar, and spice, and finally with a *petit bout de chandelle*, or candle-end.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN THE MONTH.

BY CRITO.

“You are aware that Dr. Dunn practises after the fashion of a very small section of the medical profession, and Dr. Sykes and myself, as they did one thousand years ago, and as an immense majority of the profession practise at the present day, who keep to the beaten track, but endeavour to extend and improve it.”

This is an extract from a speech, made by Dr. Scholfield at a meeting of the Governors of the Dispensary at Doncaster, on Wednesday, August the 25th, as reported in the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD, of October the 1st. The words certainly had a startling effect upon us, and we had to re-read and consider them, before we could fully appreciate their meaning. Having done so, the first effect produced was a smile, ultimately terminating in a laugh; the mental picture was too rich in burlesque for our risible faculties to resist. A grave and learned man, a member of one of the most learned professions—hence a scientific man—in a set speech, before a large audience, after endeavouring to depreciate a medical brother, one holding a similar degree to himself, by saying, *he* belonged only to a small section of the profession; gravely, and we can imagine with what emphasis and *plausibility* of manner, boasting that he and Dr. Sykes carried on the practice of their profession as they did a thousand years ago; but now our laughter ceased, and the temporary stimulus produced a proportionate depression, for the Doctor goes on to say, “and as an immense majority of the profession practise at the present day, who keep to the beaten track, as a saving clause *but endeavour to extend and improve it.*” No one will, for a moment, think of contradicting the worthy Doctor in this, for it is true, and a horrible and fearful truth it is, and how well does Mr. Fairbank at the same meeting confirm, what the Doctor says of the majority of the “good old fashioned bleeding and blistering kind,” for he says, “The medical profession included 12,000 qualified practitioners, and out of that number there were not more than 250 who pursued the mode of practice adopted by Dr. Dunn. The Governors of the Doncaster dispensary have been told, that in the latter half of the 19th century, when everything in the sciences, arts, and literature have advanced to a wonderful degree of perfection, when a large number of the sciences have shed their light upon the art of medicine, and endeavoured to impart to it their own lustre, it has remained in the same state, as a black spot in the general glare; as an art unmoved and immoveable, amidst the otherwise that universal activity. But let the people of Doncaster remember, that although an immense majority of its professors practise it at the present, “as they did one thousand years ago,” there is a minority, which, like the least cloud upon the horizon, is swiftly growing bigger and bigger; and though Dr. Dunn, at Doncaster,

stands in the same position with the medical men there, as the homœopathic practitioners in the world do to the allopathic. What is in the minority? The time is rapidly approaching when the tables will be turned, and they will see that "divine law," *similia similibus curantur*, prevail, and the enunciator of that truth universally acknowledged as the great benefactor of his day; for as Dr. Dunn observes, "a man who has truth on his side need be under no apprehensions;" "thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just;" those who doubt this, or imagine Hahnemann a monomaniac, should read Professor Henderson's speech on proposing the health of our immortal founder, at the Homœopathic Congress at Edinburgh; let them take into consideration the works that now actually teem from the press on this doctrine; let them read the different monthly and weekly journals, and compare the successes of the two methods of treatment by the published statistical tables; and above all, let them witness either personally or otherwise the treatment itself before they pronounce against this small minority of 250 medical men. Again let them ask Dr. Schofield, Dr. Sykes, or Mr. Fairbank, the question, "Have you gentlemen ever tried this method of treatment? Have you enquired into the principles of Hahnemann?" The chances are, that for an answer, they obtain—"Oh no! God forbid I should run so fearful a risk, or hazard my patient's life by such ridiculous nonsense. Why they actually give for a dose of medicine, the 10 or 20,000th part of a grain of opium as a purgative." However our friend Kenny Dodd* so admirably enters into our views of the subject, and explains so well the position of the medical men of the old school, that we cannot do better than transcribe it.

"It strikes me forcibly, Tom, that medical science is one of those things that makes little progress, considering all the advantages of our century. I don't mean to say that they don't know better what's inside of you, what your bones is made of; that they haven't more hard names for anything than formerly; but that when it comes to the case of the toothache, or a colic, or a fit of the gout, my sure belief is, they made just as good a hand of it two hundred years ago. I won't deny that they'll whip off your leg, tie one of your arteries, or take your hip out of the socket, quicker than they used long ago, but how few of us, thank God, have need of that kind of skill; and if we have, what signifies a quarter of a minute, more or less? Tim Hackett, that was Surgeon to our County Infirmary forty years, never used any other tools than an old razor and a pair of pinchers, and I believe he was just as successful as Ashley Cooper; and yet these fellows that come to see James, cover the table every day with instruments that would

* In a letter to his friend Thomas Parcell, Esq., which we extract from "The Dodd Family Abroad," by Charles Lever—October 6th.

puzzle the Royal society, things like patent corkscrews, scissors with teeth like a saw, and one little crankum, for all the world like a landing net; James is more afraid of that, than all the rest. When I saw it first, I thought it was a new contrivance for taking the fees in. The Pharmacopœia—I hope I spell it right, is greater to be sure, than long ago, but what's the advantage of that? We never discover a new kind of beast for food, and I see little benefit in multiplying what only disgusts you. 'Tis with medicine as with law, Tom; the more precedents we have, the more confused we get; and where our ignorant ancestors saw their way clearly, we, with all our enlightenment, never can hit the right track at all. The Millowner and the Engineer, the Tanner, the Dyer, the Printer, aye even the Farmer, picks up something every day that helps him in his craft. It's only the Learned Professions that never learn anything; maybe that's how they got the name "lucus a non" Tom, as Dr. Bell would say."

ADMITTED EVILS OF OLD-SYSTEM PRACTICE.

IN our last number we recorded the melancholy fact, that the late Duke of Wellington had been in his last hours subjected to treatment which every friend to humanity recoils from. That there are among old-system practitioners, however, some few who have an equal detestation for inflicting torture upon aged persons by mal-practice, is evidenced by the following quotation from the "Medical Circular," an organ which circulates extensively among allopathic practitioners:—

Our readers will perceive at once that the article refers to the treatment of the late Duke. We admire the boldness of "M. D. Scrutator," in interrogating his brother practitioners on the *innocence* of emetics; and we second most cordially his advice, that they who prescribe emetics should try them themselves.

THE USE OF EMETICS IN DISEASES OF OLD PERSONS.

"A very old gentleman, somewhat beyond four-score years, feels unwell very early in the morning, and sends for his Surgeon-Apothecary, who on his arrival prescribes *tea and toast!* and leaves his aged patient to his fate. Soon after, the Surgeon-Apothecary is recalled, when on his return he finds his patient alarmingly ill with incipient epilepsy, and for the *first* time considers the case, when he fixes, as its cause, on some venison eaten the day before. Now, Query if the patient's *then* condition proceeded from undigested venison, was the further cramming with tea and toast judicious, or a common-sense proceeding?"

"Again; was an emetic *at all* admissible in a subject of such an extended age? A mustard emetic, it is true was *only*, administered, which is considered (because generally at hand) an "innocent dose;" but let some of those who are so fond of prescribing the "innocent dose" make a trial of one, and they will understand its powerful effects. Innocent indeed!—how many unhappy children have I seen sent flying to a premature grave by this domestic and *innocent* dose.

"In very old people it is a very common circumstance for irritating gas to be secreted, and to be pent up in the stomach and bowels, frequently exploding on the sensorium, and causing what are called fits, with sometimes intolerable pain and anguish, but which may be easily remedied by some of the various carminative doses in general use.

"I recollect once of having been hurriedly sent for to visit an old lady of seventy two, suffering from great agony, and which the two "cognoscenti" Medicos, whom I found in attendance, considered to be pleuro-peritonitis, and had the old lady's arm tucked up ready for bleeding! I recommended a carminative draught in which there was *Ol. Rutæ*. The effect was apparently miraculous; an explosion equal to the cannonading of a ten-gun battery was the consequence of the draught, with immediate relief, and a total disappearance of THE pleuro-peritonitis.

"Further; is it usual to place a person in the erect position, *bolt upright*, with fits of any kind? I am aware that *slight* elevation of the head is usual.

"I notice in the periodicals of the day, comparisons made between the career of Napoleon and the late Duke, which I think may not be considered irrelevant to my queries, but that some similarity, by some of your numerous correspondents, may be discovered as to the "exit" from this sublunary sphere of the two heroes in question, although neither were KILLED on the battle field.

"A word at parting, as a last Query. Should not much caution be exercised as respects *vomiting*, even with mustard and *bleeding* OCTOGENARIANS?"

"OBITUARY EXTRAORDINARY.

"We have to record the demise of the 'LONDON JOURNAL OF MEDICINE'—a happy release for the patient, no less than for its bereaved parent. He, however, did his duty, and sought the advice of all the young doctors of the day, each of whom contributed his quota of assistance, but strange to say, their prescriptions, invariably, had the effect of hastening its dissolution. It would appear as if some wide-spread conspiracy had existed, to prevent its arrival at maturity, for, born an abortion, it never rallied. *Sic transit gloria mundi*. The worthy father is consoled by the adoption of another bantling, 'The Provincial Medical Journal,' but his paternal cares will, we fear, be unable to prolong its existence beyond a single year."—MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

THE ACTION OF COMMON SALT ON THE HUMAN
FRAME.

THE necessity of a due supply of common salt to the healthy action of the human frame has been fully proved; but the great value of this article, in promoting health and removing disease, is but half apprehended. The following remarks may afford hints, of no mean importance, to some of our readers, with regard to the *internal use* of salt; but they are submitted to consideration, more especially with respect to its external application, dissolved in water. A mode of punishment formerly existed in Holland, which places the effects resulting from a total disuse of salt, more particularly in moist climates, in a very striking point of view. The ancient laws of the country enacted, that certain convicted men should be kept on bread alone, *unmixed* with salt, as the *severest* punishment that could be inflicted upon them in that climate; the effect was horrible: these wretched criminals are said to have been devoured by worms, engendered in their own stomachs.

The blood may perform its functions without the red colouring matter; but in every part of the world, where healthy blood has been analysed, it has invariably been found to contain a given proportion of certain salts, of which *muriate of soda*, or common salt, is the chief. They are never absent from the blood in health. Without them, the blood can no more perform its functions, and support life, than air without oxygen can purify the vital current in the pulmonary organs. They are one cause of the fluidity of the solid ingredients, and of its stimulating quality; and they add, also, to the power which it possesses of preserving itself, even in a temperature, of all others, the most favourable to the putrefactive process. Therefore we cannot be surprised, that when these salts are lost, or are greatly diminished, as in the last stages of some fevers, in cholera, and even in some chronic remedies, diabetes for example, the blood becomes black, exactly in proportion to the diminution of its saline matter. (When this is diminished to a very great extent, the vital

current becomes so rapid as to be totally incapable of stimulating the heart.)

When such blood is exposed to the air, it does not become red; which it ought to do, from the influence of the oxygen of the air upon it. But when we add a small portion of salt, even to this black, and as it seems to be in certain cases *dead* fluid, the scarlet arterial colour is immediately restored; and after this, it is not only fluid, but less offensive, than the same blood to which we have not added any saline ingredient. There is but one way by which the red colour of the blood can be restored, and that is neither by air, iron, nor oxygen, but by restoring to it the saline matter which it has lost. If we sprinkle or rub a small quantity of common salt on a black clot of blood, not merely the red, but a colour that is highly arterial is immediately produced. When we take this scarlet clot, and immerse it in distilled water, it soon becomes black; but when we remove it from this, and immerse it in a solution of common salt, it again changes to a rich scarlet; and this we can repeat, even with the same clot of blood, as often as we please.

These facts explain the mode of action of this invaluable article, and prove the vast importance of its external use, dissolved in water, as well as its internal administration, in certain cases of debility; more especially in those where a dark yellowish, or pasty complexion, and a feeble circulation, indicate a probable diminution of the saline matter in the pabulum of life. *If you take away the salt, throw the meat to the dogs,*—is an old saying.

Liebig mentions, that "If common salt be added to water, it prevents its having that dissolving and destructive influence on the red globules of the blood." One of the most common and dangerous symptoms of malignant cholera is a black, broken appearance of the blood, in which it seems to have lost all its fluidity and power of stimulating the heart; hence the deathly coldness and dreadful cramps of this disease. Common salt has been found one of the most efficacious substances which can possibly be given in cholera; and there can be no doubt it acts instantly on the blood, restores its fluidity and vitality, and thus enables the constitution to rally under the grasp of this terrific enemy.

THE POISON OF THE TOAD.

POPULAR tradition has from time immemorial attached a poisonous influence to the toad, but enlightened opinion presumed that the idea was an ignorant prejudice. All doubts, however, as to the poisonous nature of the contents of the skin-pustules of the toad and salamander lizard, are set at rest by the recent experiments of two French philosophers, MM. Gratiolet and S. Cloez, who by inoculating various animals with the cutaneous poison of toads and salamanders have demonstrated that the substances in question are endowed with well marked and exceedingly dangerous qualities. The first experiment of these gentlemen was prosecuted on a little African tortoise, which was inoculated with some of the toad poison in one of his hinder feet; paralysis of the limb supervened, and still existed at the expiration of eight months, thus demonstrating the possibility of local poisoning by the agent. In order to determine whether the poisonous material spoiled by keeping, the two gentlemen procured about 29 grains of the poison, on the 25th of April, 1851, and having placed it aside until the 16th of March, 1852, they inoculated a goldfinch with a little of this material. The bird almost immediately died. Subsequently the investigators succeeded in eliminating the poisonous principle from the inert matters with which it is associated in the skin pustules, and they found that when thus purified its effects are greatly more intense than before. Like most of the known very strong organic poisons, the active principle of toad venom is alkaline in its character, almost insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, and very soluble in alcohol. MM. Gratiolet and S. Cloez are at this time occupied in collecting a large amount of toad venom, and will shortly make known the result of their further investigations, which are calculated, in the opinion of the investigators, to throw considerable light upon the nature and action of the poisons of hydrophobia, of serpents, of contagious diseases, and animal poisons generally.—*Spectator*.

IODINE.

We beg to inform our correspondent, "An Inquirer," that Iodine, used Homœopathically, is a very valuable medicine. It is a very distinguished remedy in glandular and scrofulous swelling, and induration of the cervical and parotid glands, coming on gradually, increasing slowly, and frequently attaining an enormous size—almost painless—without any redness, or heat of the skin; in scirrhus swelling of the inguinal glands after cold. We have seen it cure glandular swellings of the neck succeeding scarlet fever, some of which were near breaking, accompanied

with dropsical swelling. Also a scirrhus of the mammae brought on by a blow. The scirrhus had grown slowly, was rarely painful, but immoveable; the skin which covered it had its natural colour, and an itching was sometimes felt in it.

It has been found useful in scrofulous phthisis, scrofulous knee joints, (white swelling,) and acts powerfully on the lymphatic system. It has been successful against mercurial pyalism, mercurial ulcers of the mouth, sponginess of the gums, the abuse of mercury generally goitre, (enlargement of the neck), &c. It has been curative in old gouty and rheumatic affections, characterised by violent nightly pains in several parts, where there has been violent lancinating and tearing feelings—in gout in the feet, the big toe being swollen and red, with violent pains when touched or moved.

Much has been said of the great benefit derived by patients from the use of Iodine as given by allopathic practitioners—we are inclined to believe that it is those cases of long standing, of deeply rooted affections, of depositions of morbid matter, enlargements of the joints, distortions of the limbs, the consequences of more severe and continued form of gout and rheumatism, when used as homœopaths use Iodine, that its beneficial effects are produced.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

Andover, 28th August, 1852.

SIR,—If you consider the following worthy of a place in your valuable RECORD, by inserting it, you will oblige,

Yours very truly,

W. P. ADSHEAD.

About three weeks since, a Pig, belonging to a gentleman residing in Derbyshire became very ill; the chief symptoms of its trouble appeared to be constipation of four days' continuance, complete loss of appetite, great shrinking of the flesh, together with large discoloured spots on different parts of the body. After a great many remedies had been tried, without effect, a gentleman, who had experienced the benefits of homœopathic medicine in his own person, administered to the Pig six globules of Pulsatilla; in nine hours after, six globules of Bryonia; and, after a lapse of twelve hours more, a second dose of six globules of Pulsatilla: by which means the animal was restored to perfect health.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, at his Office, situate in the Drapery, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 4.

DECEMBER 1, 1852.

Price 2d.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

The late Fatal Case of Serpent Poisoning	83
Scarlatina: Its Symptoms and Treatment	99
Review—Haycock's Elements of Homœopathy	107
Progress of Homœopathy in Berlin, Prussia, and Hanover	112

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The length of the articles in the present number, oblige us to defer other interesting matter till the next number.

Communications acknowledged from "H. P." and "Incredulous."

"Incredulous" is informed that Homœopathy is likely to become universally adopted in America. It is unfair to suppose that there is no truth in American News. It is a fact that there are more than 2500 Medical Men in that country who practise homœopathy.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

From the Honorable F. H. F. Berkeley, Esq., M.P.

"Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

"I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits. F. HENRY F. BERKELEY."

References are also kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico: Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street: Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton: and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET CITY;

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTION,
PARADE, (MARKET SQUARE,) NORTHAMPTON.

COMMITTEE.

THE REV. W. BATLEY,
THE REV. A. MACPHERSON,
THE REV. J. PYWELL,
MR. JOSEPH BETTS,
MR. THOMAS BETTS,
MR. JOHN ERRINGTON,

MR. GEORGE MOORE,
MR. JOHN PERRY, JUN.,
MR. P. P. PERRY,
SAMUEL SMITH, Esq.,
MR. JOHN WYKES,
MR. JOHN WOOD.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

G. GARRETT, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.A.C.
C. T. PEARCE, Esq., M.R.C.S.Eng.

BANKERS—THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE UNION BANK.

HONORARY SECRETARY—MR. JOSEPH BETTS.

COLLECTOR—MR. E. MILLARD.

CHEMIST—MR. CLIFTON.

The basis on which the Dispensary is founded, being purely a charitable one, (the Medical Officers' services being gratuitous,) emboldens them to solicit aid towards its support, by donations and subscriptions, especially from those who have derived or seen benefit from homœopathic treatment.

So soon as a sufficient fund is collected, the Committee are desirous of admitting and providing for those suffering from acute disease, or requiring surgical operations, by receiving them as *in-door* patients.

The objects of the Institution are:—

- 1.—To give relief to the poor, as out-door patients, who are unable to pay the usual medical fees.
- 2.—To receive into the house those suffering from acute diseases, as soon as the funds of the Institution will permit.
- 3.—To afford opportunity to the members of the medical profession, who may be desirous of witnessing the practice of homœopathy in a public Institution, for which every facility will be given.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be most thankfully received by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Joseph Betts, Drapery, Northampton; by the Collector, Mr. E. Millard, Corn Exchange; or at the Northamptonshire Union Bank.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 4.

DECEMBER 1, 1852.

PRICE 2D.

THE LATE FATAL CASE OF SERPENT POISONING.

Probably all our readers have heard of the poor fellow who lost his life from the bite of one of the serpents in the Zoological Gardens, London. Such incidents are happily very rarely witnessed in this country; and, but for the fool-hardiness of the poor man who lost his life by his own incautiousness, we should not have had to record this.

Such cases being rare, we think it important to gather all the information we can on the subject, which is in any way likely to lead to a knowledge of how to be prepared for an emergency like it. We trust that no repetition of such a case will occur.

It is remarkable that when an accident, which has not its precedent, presents itself to practitioners of the old school, how ignorant and how inefficient they appear. Such was the case in the instance of poor Gurling, who, on being admitted into the Hospital, was subjected to the process of artificial respiration, and galvanism—as though the mere setting in motion of the muscular system by electrifying the nerves would counteract the effects of poison. Making a dying man move by mechanical agency reminds one of the American, who, after making a perfect model of a man, was disappointed, after supplying it with *joints*, at finding it *would not move*.

The present is another instance, we say, of the absolute unpreparedness for emergencies. Had the case fallen into the hands of a homœopath, he would have known what to have done at once—he would have recognised by the symptoms, as described by the House Surgeon at the Coroner's Inquest, the counter poison to administer—he would have seen an analogy in these to those of *Belladonna* and *Hyoscyamus*. Had Mr. Burder studied the *Materia*

Medica of Homœopathy, he would, we say, have been prepared to treat the case. As it was, he did not, he could not, from the knowledge which "old-physic" affords, act with certainty, with confidence, with efficiency. *Literally; nothing* was done at all likely to save the man's life.

We do not say that recovery was certain, nay, or possible, after the delay caused by his removal from the gardens to the hospital; but we do say he would have had, scientifically speaking, a better chance. We trust this will be a lesson to the pharmacologists of the old-school. We hope the professor of Materia Medica at University College Hospital, whom we know and respect, will investigate the subject of the pathogenesis of medicines.

No better proof could be given of the advantages of studying the Materia Medica of Hahnemann than the fact that when Asiatic cholera visited Europe in 1832-3, and again in 1849, wherever a case occurred in the practice of a homœopathic physician, that physician knew at once what to administer. He needed not to wade through the ancient writings of past generations of sons of Esculapius, to find the history of the "new" disease, as did the old-school practitioners; he needed not to ask his neighbour or Colleges of learning what to do—he knew, and the result of that knowledge was success, greater far than any from other treatment which was employed in cholera.

We give the following quotations from the *TIMES* newspaper, bearing on the subject. The letter of Mr. Wilson, a London surgeon, practising homœopathy, will be read with interest; it has excited a discussion and a sensation among the members of the medical profession, which will not die early.

To Dr. Hering, of Philadelphia, the world is indebted for much which homœopathic medicine possesses. He proved the properties of Lachesis; and, we doubt not his name will live ages hence, when the present struggles and contentings of the two schools will have become shelved in dusty chronicles in our libraries, when homœopathy will have become the established *rule* of practice, and not the exception—when many of the diseases afflicting the present generation of the human race will have ceased to be—when our little ones will be spared the nauseous, teeth-destroying, and life-curtailing drugs—when our hospitals shall have been rid of the odours of the dispenser's laboratory, which we have seen produce nausea in the patients—when the lancet and the leaden bowl, the blister and the scarificator, shall be seen only in the cases of the British Museum, and pointed to as the relics of a barbarous age.

Other letters, besides that of Mr. Wilson, have appeared in the daily **TIMES**, which we also quote, as presenting points of interest which will no doubt attract the attention of our readers.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

[From the **TIMES**, Oct. 23.]

YESTERDAY morning, (Friday), an inquest was held at the York and Albany Tavern, by Mr. Wakley, the coroner, on the body of Edward Horatio Gurling, a keeper in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, who lost his life on Wednesday last, owing to his own imprudence, from the bite of a cobra *de capello*. The way in which the accident happened is soon told, and leaves no room for conjecture; but the singularity of the case, and the circumstance that it afforded unusual facilities for medical research into the action of wounds from venomous reptiles, invest the evidence with more than ordinary interest.

The body, when viewed by the jury, presented no very unusual appearance, not being swollen or otherwise disfigured, and the mark of the serpent's bite being indicated only by a slight discoloration on the bridge of the nose. From viewing the body, the jury proceeded to the gardens and examined the spot where the accident happened. It occurred in the serpent-house, which, as everybody who has visited the gardens will recollect, is fitted up in such a manner as with the most ordinary precautions to ensure perfect safety from casualties of the kind. By means of an iron rod, hooked at the end, and inserted through the small aperture at the top of each compartment, the reptiles are easily removed into the compartment next their own, and made secure there, while the keepers place food in and clean out the empty one. Visitors are enabled to see the serpents in perfect security through the thick glass fronts of the compartments, and nothing can be better than the arrangements of the Society in this portion of their display, the keepers having the strictest orders never on any account to lift the glass slides, or to attempt doing anything in the compartment without first removing their occupants. The cobra which inflicted the fatal wound is that found in India, Ceylon, and the adjacent islands, and differs from the African cobra, a specimen of which is placed beside it, in having its skin marked with rings of a dirty yellow

colour. It seems much more lively than its companion, and took refuge yesterday from the gaze of the respectable jury in a small water tank, with which the compartment is provided.

On the commencement of the inquest proceedings, the first witness called was

Mr. G. F. Burder, house surgeon at the University College Hospital, who said that he was present at the death of the deceased, which happened on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th of October, at half-past ten. He had been there about an hour before the event took place. When taken in, he appeared almost if not quite unconscious, and unable to support his head. His face was livid, his respiration very imperfect; he moved himself uneasily, and pointed to his throat and moaned. The pupils were rather large and acted very imperfectly, the left, however, being most active. The surface of the skin was of the natural temperature, and the pulse pretty good and strong. He never spoke after his admission, and could not walk or stand. Witness had him taken at once to a ward and put to bed, when artificial respiration and galvanism were at once resorted to. He seemed quite unable to swallow. The artificial respiration seemed to keep up the action of the heart after natural respiration had ceased, but he rapidly sunk, and galvanism had no effect. About five minutes after his admission, respiration was at twenty, but then shallow, and it shortly after became very slow and ceased. His eyes were partially open throughout, but did not give indications of paralysis. The wounds were small punctures on either side of the bridge of the nose, symmetrically placed, four on the right side, and six on the left. The right eyelid was swollen, but the left not at all. The largest puncture would be about one-sixth of an inch in diameter, and the deepest was about an eighth of an inch. It had penetrated through the skin into the cellular tissue, but witness could not detect any mark in the periosteum. The face was more livid than is usual before death, and continued so for some time. It extended, on the *post mortem* examination, half way down the neck, and also about the back. Witness had never seen a case of the kind before. The *post mortem* examination was made twenty-nine hours after death. In the brain there was no unnatural congestion, and the same might be said of the spinal column, except that it seemed unusually soft at the lower part. The chest and lungs were less collapsed than in ordinary cases, which might be attributed to artificial respiration, but towards the back part of both lungs they were

intensely congested, were black in colour, and a blackish froth issued from the tissue. The mucus membrane of the inner passages was of a very dark colour, and the passages themselves were filled with a dark frothy fluid. The same sort of fluid had also issued in considerable quantities from the wounds, between the death and the *post mortem* examination. The artificial respiration was continued for forty minutes after the natural respiration had stopped, and until the pulse ceased to beat. There was nothing unusual about the larynx or glottis, and there was no sign of constriction. The black colour of the mucous membrane commenced in the lower part of the trachea, and increased as it descended. There was nothing unusual in the pericardium, and the heart was free from disease. The left cavities were firmly contracted and free from blood; the right were moderately full of dark coloured blood and a small quantity of very loose coagulum. The stomach had patches of dark coloured spots like ecchymosis, the surface of the mucous membrane being mottled, and in some parts red, in others pale. The stomach contained a small quantity of fluid, but witness could not say of what kind. The intestines were healthy throughout; the liver was of a darkish colour on the surface, and in sections. The kidneys, though sound, were much congested. The spleen was excessively congested, almost black in colour, and very soft. The deepest of the punctures had been constantly, since death, exuding a thin bloody fluid. There was an ecchymosis under the skin, such as might take place from any other puncture, but no unusual inflammatory action.

The Coroner.—Did you discover the cause of death?

Witness supposed it was from asphyxia, and he had no doubt that it was caused by poison. Some of the *post mortem* appearances could be accounted for as the result of the artificial respiration, but others resulted from the poisonous bite of a serpent.

The Coroner declared his conviction that the case was a hopeless one from the commencement, and that the only thing that could have given deceased a chance, was to have sucked his wounds at once. He would not, had he been present, have hesitated to do so.

By a Jurymen.—Had the case come under treatment at once, local applications would have been resorted to; but when he reached the hospital it was too late.

The Coroner.—In another case of the kind would you not try stimulating injections?

Witness thought that perhaps it would be advisable to do so,

Sarah Gurling, the widow of the deceased, identified his body, and said that he was one of the attendants of the reptile-house, and had the care of the room in which the accident took place. He left his home on the previous evening between seven and eight o'clock with a Mr. Stewart, and she never saw him afterwards alive.

The Coroner.—Was he a sober man?

Witness.—Yes. He used to break out at times, but not while he was at his work. He went to it at six in the morning, and returned at six in the evening. When he was intoxicated, she had kept him at home in the morning until he was fit to go. He had never been suspended from his work, and had been in his situation for a year.

Edward Stewart, one of the attendants of the humming-bird collection, said that he helped Gurling in the mornings, and had been with him on the evening preceding his death; he was also present when the fatal accident took place, and was going out of the room with a basket of sparrows, a little after eight o'clock, when the deceased, who was in excited state, walked inside of the railing which fenced off the compartments in which the serpents are confined, and, lifting up the glass front, took out a Morocco snake by the middle. Another man entered the room at the time, and witness, turning round to Gurling, said, "For God's sake, put it back again!" He replied, "I am inspired," and laughed at witness. He then laid the snake round the shoulder of witness, who stooped down and said, "It will bite me in a minute," after which he put it back. Witness then walked down the room, going on with his work, when the deceased, who was close beside him, inside the railing, exclaimed, "Now for the cobra!" Witness called out, "Good God! what are you about?" but he had the cobra out before he could prevent him, and put it under his waistcoat. It coiled round his waist, and came out behind. When taking hold of it, about a foot from the head, with one hand, and with the other lower down, he held it up in front of his face. It then flew at him, and witness saw the blood flowing from the bridge of his nose. Gurling said to him, "Run for Hunt," and he ran off accordingly. How long he was away he could not tell, being in a maze, but deceased must have put back the snake in the interval, for he was in his compartment and the front glass closed down. Witness was perfectly sober at the time. He had seen deceased excited with drink once or twice before, but never so

bad, and when he was intoxicated he generally went home. They had been together all night, and had not slept at all. They went to see a friend of Gurling's, who was going to Australia, and there they had three pints of beer; after which they went to a public-house in Shoe-lane. Gurling was not tipsy when he got back to the gardens, but was in an excited state. They had a quartern of gin at the public-house in Shoe-lane, another afterwards, and again another at eight o'clock.

By a Juryman.—The glass where the serpents were, slid up, but not easily, unless one was used to it. He had never seen the deceased attempt to touch a serpent before.

Morris Baker Edmunds, a helper in the gardens, saw Gurling in the morning, and he was then intoxicated, and so also was the last witness. Gurling had the glass up and one of the snakes out; and he said, "Look here, Edmunds, this is one of the most venomous serpents in the gardens, but he won't touch me." He also put the snake round Stewart's neck, but the latter was not aware of it until witness told him afterwards. The glass was then put down, and, as all appeared right, witness left.

The Coroner.—Did you not report that these men were drunk?

Witness.—No. They might have been discharged if he had.

The Coroner.—Doing so might have saved the life of the deceased.

John Thompson, superintendent of the gardens, saw Gurling and Stewart at six o'clock, when they came to the gardens, and they appeared then to be sober, but he was ten or twelve yards from them.

Mr. D. W. Mitchell, secretary to the Zoological Society, and chief executive officer under the council, said that he had hired Gurling at one guinea per week, and Stewart, as a temporary assistant, at 13s. per week. Gurling was placed at once in the serpent-house, and, having received full instructions from him, was placed under the head-keeper to teach him his duties. He was told on no account, at any time, to do anything to the different cases when the snakes were in them, and he was shown how they were to be removed. Another man, named Noble, came to work with him, and was also instructed at the same time. On one or two occasions, when the deceased was absent, witness was told that he might have been drunk over night, and he desired Mr. Miller to see if there was any evidence of that kind against him; but no report had been made to him on the subject, and knowing the deceased to be in delicate health, witness was inclined,

finding him attentive, to take the best view of the case. Had he known the truth he would have immediately discharged him. On one occasion he remembered rebuking Gurling very severely for lifting the glass, and putting in food for the snakes inside without removing them.

Mr. S. Alford, a surgeon, who was present on the occasion, confirmed Mr. Mitchell's evidence as to Gurling's having been severely reprovod for feeding the puff adders by lifting the glass. He threatened to discharge him on the spot if he ever did so again, and told him that if the animals bit him it would cause instant death.

James Phillips, engineer to the Society, saw Gurling directly after he was bitten. He came to him with his arm extended and blood on his face, and took him round the neck and begged him to get him medical assistance, as he had been bitten by a cobra, and was a dead man. He then went to the sink and washed his face. He told witness that he had placed the animal in his breast, when it bit him.

Mr. Mitchell said, that there was an alleged antidote to snake-bites, called the LIBAMA CEDRON, which, however, he did not believe in, and some of it had been given to the deceased, who had not used it.

This closed the evidence; and the coroner having briefly charged the jury, they returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had lost his life by the bite of a serpent, known as the cobra de capello, when in a state of intoxication, and in consequence of his own rashness and indiscretion.

LETTER OF MR. D. WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—The humane and scientific interest which attaches to the recent melancholy accident in the death of one of the keepers in the Zoological Gardens, must plead my apology for wishing to occupy a small space in your influential journal.

Your report of the inquest truly says, "the singularity of the case, and the circumstance that it afforded unusual facilities for medical research into the action of wounds from venomous reptiles, invest the evidence with more than usual interest."

The analysis of the medical evidence and the coroner's remarks must, I am sure, be no less interesting to the public generally than to the medical

profession ; and if the few very brief remarks now offered tend in the least degree to arrest attention in the right direction, my purpose will have been served. It is not my wish either to cast blame or to reflect upon any one in this case, as it seems to me that the coroner was pretty nigh the truth when he "declared his conviction that the case was a hopeless one from the commencement." Still, beyond the suction, which the coroner says he would not have "hesitated" to employ, had he been present, there are other means which it is to be regretted were not put in force. When human life is at stake, it is the duty of the medical man not only to be acquainted with all the well-attested remedial measures which have been suggested, especially with those that have been found most efficacious, but also to put them in force, irrespective of prejudice or scepticism. I have been led to these remarks from observing that the resources which were employed in the case of Gurling were so meagre, and although it is not likely, as it is fervently to be wished, that another similar opportunity to test remedial measures will soon occur—as I hope, independently of the lesson taught through this fatal caution, means will be adopted to prevent in future a repetition of fool-hardy rashness and tampering in playful sport with venomous reptiles—the hints now offered may yet be of service to the community at large, as they are applicable in other poisonous bites.

Poisons, whether of the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, are fatal relatively to their virulence of action and the magnitude of the dose. Some are lasting in their effects, others pass out of the system in a short space of time. The effects of bites of some venomous snakes seem to recur periodically, and to terminate only with life. The latter fact implies the greatest danger from such poisons, and suggests vital considerations to be kept in remembrance by the medical practitioner. Where the poison is volatile, and passes quickly out of the system, antidotes will not be so essential, provided we can sustain life sufficiently long. Under such circumstances, galvanism, electricity, and other vital stimuli, may be most admirable and all-powerful; but where we have the persistent action of a most fatal poison to contend with, something more would seem to be required than the support of life, through the limited influence of artificial stimuli, to organic life. We require, in addition, the most powerful antidotes. The question now arises, Are such to be found? Certainly, we shall never ascertain the truth, if we fail to put recorded experience to the test of experiment.

This leads me to the treatment; and on this head it is impossible to quote a more valuable authority than Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, whose devotion to science has prompted him to test, at much risk and suffering, the action of snake poisons on his own person, and which will be found recorded in his admirable work entitled *Wirkungen des Schlangengiftes*. Dr. Hering thus writes:—

“Of the bites of snakes, it is well to know immediately whether they are poisonous or not. All poisonous snakes have in the upper jaw two long, large teeth; all those which have in the upper and lower jaw each two rows of teeth, are not poisonous. The bite of a venomous snake is generally attended with violent shooting, and sometimes burning pain.

“When the serpent is not venomous, rub salt or gunpowder into the wound. But if it be venomous, tie, two or three inches above the wound, a riband, cloth, strap, rope, or the like, tightly around the limb, to prevent the blood returning from the wound to the heart, and leave it as long as the patient can bear it, or until the danger is past. The best remedy is heat. Whatever can be had soonest, red-hot iron or coals—if nothing better, a lighted cigar—must be brought as near to the wounds as possible, without causing violent pain, and without burning the skin. Cauterizing, or burning with a hot iron, is useless, because it destroys the smaller vessels, and forms a crust which prevents the exudation of the poison. Apply, therefore, the hot iron or coal as close to the wound as the patient can bear it. As soon as the iron or coal cools, have another ready. Place several pieces of iron at once into the fire and change them frequently, and take care that there is a sufficient supply of red-hot coals. The heat should only operate upon the wound and on the parts immediately around it, and not on too large a space. Do not blow the coals which you apply; this would cool the skin too much. If you have oil or fat at hand, smear it around the wound for three or four inches, and, when absorbed, renew it. If you have no oil or fat, take soap or saliva. Whatever oozes forth from the wound, must be carefully wiped away. Continue to apply the heat until the patient begins to shudder and to stretch. If this should occur soon, continue the application for an hour, if he can bear it, or until the symptoms of the poison give way. If these symptoms return, renew the application.

“Give, inwardly, as soon as possible, some salt water, or as much salt

or gunpowder as will lie on the end of a knife, or a little garlic. If bad symptoms appear notwithstanding, give wine or brandy, a few drops, or half a teaspoonful at once, every two or three seconds, until they disappear again, but resume the treatment as soon as they re-appear. If the shooting pains grow worse, if they are in the direction of the heart, if the spot turns blue or spotted, or swells, if vomiting, giddiness, or fainting ensues, give immediately *Arsenic*. If the symptoms become worse, notwithstanding, repeat the same half an hour after; if there is no change, repeat it some hours after; if there is no improvement, do not repeat it until the patient gets worse again. If two or three doses produce no effect, give *Belladonna*. If *Ash-Root* can be had, make a poultice of it and apply it to the wound, and give also an infusion of it to drink. *Senega-Root*, also, is at times serviceable. *Phosphoric Acid*, and sometimes *Mercury*, will remove the remaining symptoms. The poison may also be sucked out; this can do harm, unless the person who sucks the wound should have a sore on the lips or in the mouth. It is, however, well, at any rate, to take a little garlic or salt in the mouth. The sucking must be strong and continuous, and the wound must be drawn well asunder. While sucking, press your hand hard towards the wound over the adjoining parts, particularly from the side next the heart. Immediately after the wound has been sucked, rub into it fine salt as long as it will receive any, or gunpowder, tobacco ashes, chewing tobacco, wood ashes, whatever of this kind is at hand; salt, however, is the best. At the same time, let the patient keep as quiet as possible; the more motion, or the greater the agitation, the greater will be the danger.

“The bite of a mad dog, or of other rabid animals, should be in the beginning treated the same as the bite of serpents. Burning, cauterizing, cutting, lacerating, suppurating, and all similar cruelties, are positively useless; the more you lacerate the wound, the more rapidly will the poison enter into and circulate with the blood. The application of radiating heat should be repeated every day three or four times, an hour each time, or until shuddering appears. Let the wound heal quietly after the above means have been resorted to, and only make use of the following precaution:—

“The before-mentioned preventive, or another in which you have confidence, ought to be applied until the scar of the wound becomes of the natural color

of the skin. It should be renewed whenever the wound appears hard, dark-coloured, red, or inflamed.

"Sometimes, after seven days, or later, particularly when the patient has a slight fever, a small blister will appear under the tongue; have this lanced with a pair of finely-pointed scissors or a penknife, and let the patient rinse his mouth with salt water."

In support of the views long since promulgated by the father of British surgery, the distinguished John Hunter, that two similar affections could not co-exist in the same body, there have been from time to time records of successful cures effected through the principle of one poison rendering the virulence of another innocuous to life.

Dr. C. Hering and others have dealt successfully, on desperate occasions, with these practical truths, and employed on fitting occasions the poison of one snake to antidote the effects of another. The same principle has been found to extend to the vegetable and mineral kingdoms. *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, and a few other poisons belonging to the vegetable kingdom, have been found, when swallowed with criminal intent, by accident, or otherwise, to display very similar effects, and those very similar to the action of poisons such as the rattle-snake (*Lachesis*), cobra, cotalus, &c. These poisons have been found to antidote each other, and thus life has been repeatedly saved, of which facts we have numerous instances on record. In the case of Edward Horatio Gurling, who was bitten by the cobra de capello, it is instructively interesting to note the symptoms, as observed by Mr. Burder, house-surgeon at University College Hospital, and reported at the inquest (see the *TIMES*, Oct. 23, 1852). "The patient appeared almost, if not quite, unconscious, and unable to support his head. His face was livid, his respiration very imperfect, he moved himself uneasily, and *pointed to his throat and moaned*. The pupils were rather large, and acted very imperfectly; the left, however, being most active." For more minute and interesting, though painful details, I must refer to your journal of the above date. If any one will take trouble to refer to the toxicological effects of *Hyoscyamus*, they will not only find an almost perfect analogy to the symptoms of the cobra poison, but positively the very expression which I have italicised as occurring in poor Gurling's case, "*He pointed to his throat and moaned*." Moaning will also, under *Hyoscyamus*, be found to be associated with breathing similar to Gurling's. Besides, it is deeply to be lamented that, in addition to the use of galvanism, which was

no antidote to the poison, the means so clearly indicated by the experience of Dr. C. Hering, and which would have embraced the coroner's suggestion of spirituous stimulants, were not had recourse to; and I would submit, that *Hyoscyamus*, in appropriate doses, and, perhaps, in alternation with *Belladonna*, ought not to have been neglected.

To those who will take the trouble of comparing the *post mortem* appearances to be found in the TIMES report of the inquest, it would be interesting to know that experiments made at Edinburgh upon rabbits and a dog with the cobra poison in its concentrated and diluted or divided state, manifested in those that died (for some recovered,) nearly the same diseased and anatomical appearances. The poison, which was used in a prepared or diluted form, was so prepared under the advice of Professor Gregory. The experiments were conducted by Dr. Russell, with the assistance of Professor Goodsir and Mr. Kemp. The paper from which I give my information was read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, March 3, 1851, and it has been published. The details are intensely interesting, and, were it not for my anxiety to avoid trespassing on your valuable space, I would give you an abstract of them.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Brook Street, Grosvenor Square,
October 23.

D. WILSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—A remark made by Mr. Wakley, the coroner, when an inquest was held touching the death of the unfortunate man who perished owing to the bite of a cobra de capello—that had he been present when the occurrence took place he would have sucked the wound—has recalled to my recollection the result of experiments made some years ago by the late Dr. Barry, formerly physician to the forces in Portugal, and afterwards long established at Oporto, and subsequently employed at Sunderland, and I believe in Russia, to investigate the causes, nature, and treatment in cholera. The experiments I allude to were explained in a most clear and lucid manner by Dr. Barry, and were tried by him to prove the efficacy of the cupping-glass, in withdrawing poisons from the system.

He inoculated some rabbits with strychnine when in full health and vigour, and in the act of eating. They almost immediately became paralyzed, or were seized with tenesmus, and very soon appeared to be quite dead.

The cupping-glass being applied to the wounded part, the animals soon began to revive, opened their eyes, got up, and began again to eat the food which was before them. The cupping-glass being removed, again they fell into the same torpid state, and were again attacked with tenesmus and again appeared dead, and a second time were brought back to sensibility and enabled to eat by the re-application of this strong power of suction, the cupping-glass, which Dr. Barry said held the poison in suspension, and drew it back from the circulation to the place at which it was applied. Whether, if the part had been immediately exercised after the application of the cupping-glass, the animals would have recovered entirely, Dr. Barry did not state; but it appears to me, as a non-medical person, that the application of the cupping-glass in cases of the bites of venomous snakes and possibly of rabbit-dogs, cats, etc., might facilitate the cure and retard the circulation of the venomous matter through the frame.

If you consider this worthy a place in your valuable columns, oblige me by inserting it.

I enclose my card, and am, very respectfully, Sir, your most obedient servant,
London, Oct. 23. A CONSTANT READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Allow me to mention that, during our residence in India, one of our grooms being bitten by a snake, which the natives affirmed was as poisonous as the cobra, the man was brought into the house immediately, in an almost stupefied state, and falling asleep. I gave him a teaspoonful of *eau de luce* in a wine-glass of water, and applied pure *eau de luce* to the bite, during which time two men, holding him up by the arms, dragged him up and down the room to prevent his falling asleep, which would have proved fatal. In the course of an hour, the man recovered from the state of drowsy stupefaction in which I first saw him, and his life was saved. *Eau de luce* was used in the same manner for the bite of scorpions. The late accident at the Zoological Gardens, has induced me to send you these remarks on snake-bites.

Yours faithfully,

1, Westbourne Park Terrace, October 23.

FANNY PARKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—With reference to the recent death of the keeper Gurling at the Zoological Gardens, caused by the bite of a cobra, permit me to give you the

result of an Indian experience of many years on that subject, which may possibly be of service on some future occasion, here or elsewhere.

The poison of most snakes, if not of all, has a tendency to throw the person bitten into a sleepy or comatose state almost immediately, or very shortly after, the bite has been inflicted. If this tendency to sleep and inactivity be steadfastly resisted, and some powerful stimulant, such as raw brandy, be largely administered, the probability is that the patient will recover.

A retired officer of the East India Company's military service is now in the enjoyment of good health in London, who, while in cantonments in Northern India twelve years ago, was bitten by a cobra de capello, nine feet long. He followed the advice of the natives immediately, drinking large quantities of brandy, and ordering two Sepoys to walk up and down with him in the verandah of his bungalow for three hours and a half; each holding one of his arms, and not allowing him to stop on any pretence. During the whole period he felt an almost invincible desire to go to sleep; which, after three hours' hard walking, accompanied by profuse perspiration, gradually wore off. A slight local inflammation was the only inconvenience he subsequently suffered from the bite. Had he consulted an European doctor, and been comfortably put to bed, while the orthodox pills, lotions, solutions, washes, bleedings, artificial respirations, and galvanisms were administered, there can be little doubt that, instead of now reading the *TIMES* comfortably in the "Oriental," the jackals would long ago have enjoyed a feast, at which he, in *propria persona*, would have formed the larger portion of the entertainment. In Ceylon, the natives recommend similar treatment, in such cases.

My impression is, that had Gurling permitted the cobra to crawl about him, without taking hold of it, he would have escaped unhurt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Chelsea, Oct. 23.

W. K.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *TIMES*.

SIR,—On reading in the *TIMES* of the fatal consequences that resulted to the unfortunate keeper of the reptiles of the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens, from the bite of a cobra de capello, the melancholy reflection which again and again has occurred to me presented itself, viz., how ignorant are the English people of many invaluable remedies—how many more hold in the most

supreme contempt the use of any other medicines, or any other mode of treatment in cases of disease than that under which they have studied, when, in many cases, their knowledge and use would save the life of a fellow-creature.

It is very startling to think, that if half a pint of brandy had been quickly administered to the unfortunate John Gurling, he would, in all probability, have been alive at this moment.

I imagine that the universal practice throughout the "Mattas" and "Serteons" of South America, of administering large quantities of new rum with the greatest success, is ignored by those who were present at the time of the accident, and even by the professional gentlemen who attended this poor man.

I enclose my card, and remain, yours obediently,
British Hotel, Cockspur street,
Oct. 25.

VIAJANTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—When a cornet in the 22nd Light Dragoons, and quartered at Bangalore, one day shortly after dinner a report was brought in that one of the servants had been bitten in the great toe by a venomous snake, and that the sufferer was apparently dying, being quite stiff and insensible. The doctor of the regiment, being one of the party, immediately went out to render his assistance. He found the poor fellow as stated above, his jaw so firmly clenched that the handle of a spoon was called into requisition to force open his mouth. The doctor then administered a teaspoonful of *eau de luce*, whether diluted or not I forget, which apparently had no effect; but, on repetition, on the third teaspoonful being introduced, the man began to evince signs of animation, by opening his eyes and looking vacantly about him; he then swallowed one or two more spoonfuls and recovered, describing the pain he felt to descend from the body down the leg, till it ceased exactly at the spot where he was bitten. I can also personally speak to the benefit from *eau de luce*, in the case of a scorpion-bite; having myself been bitten by one of those creatures, when washing my face with a sponge, and been relieved by application of that remedy.

Oct. 25.

Your obedient servant,

E. ST. J. M.

SCARLATINA AND ITS TREATMENT.

BY C. T. PEARCE, M.R.C.S., *Eng.*

SCARLATINA is one of those diseases occurring at intervals, and attacking families, which gives rise to great anxiety whenever it occurs as an epidemic. The unsatisfactory results obtained under old-system or ordinary treatment, has led many to seek some more certain mode of treatment than that generally had recourse to. The disease is in many cases so serious in its tendencies that there is no wonder at the alarm manifested by parents; the number of victims which fall a sacrifice to it seems to shew that the means of treating it as generally adopted are very inadequate. The first object of the present paper is to guide the non-medical public in its treatment, especially in those districts where medical advice is not at hand. Another object is to furnish to medical men who have not yet studied homœopathy, sufficient directions to enable them more successfully to treat the disease than they could do by ordinary measures. The features of the disease I purpose to describe as accurately but briefly as that they may be easily recognized by those who have to treat it.

Scarlatina seems to be one of the most anciently known diseases. The ancient Jews were acquainted with it, as has been shown by Frizze; Aretæus and Ætius among the Greeks. Avicenna, Haly-Abbas, and Rhazes among the Arabs, mention it under the name of 'Hemexa,' which signifies red beet, from the similarity in colour to the eruption. In Naples in Italy it was known in the 15th century by the name of 'Rossaliá'. They have left little for us however to profit by as to treatment.

The contagious nature of scarlatina is indisputable; what the circumstances are, however, which render some insusceptible to the disease, we are at a loss to know, any more than we know why any other epidemic selects as its victims some in preference to others. Experience shows that children under ten or twelve years of age are most readily susceptible—that after maturity males are rarely subject to it; while women are always liable to it, even after thirty years of age, those of delicate constitution more particularly, as well as women in the period of their confinement. The disease mostly prevails about the time of the spring and autumnal equinoxes; and it has been observed that when it commences in the autumn or beginning of winter, it is the more likely to continue for a long time, even throughout a winter.

We have said that it is a contagious disease; by which is understood the transference of the infection from one to another: of this there can be no doubt. It is said, and not improbably, that the contagion may be conveyed by the clothing of the affected coming in contact with the healthy. What period of time elapses

between the moment of infection and the development of the first symptoms is not definitely known. Some have fixed it at two days, others at seven. We often find that when the fever enters a family, a period even of seven days will intervene between the attacks of children in succession.

The characteristics of scarlatina are, mainly, general feverishness of the system; hot, dry, scarlet efflorescence of the skin, and of the mucous membrane lining the fauces and throat; generally commencing about the second day of the fever, and lasting, in ordinary cases, two or three days; usually accompanied by swelling of the glands below and behind the jaws. There is considerable difference in the type of the fever which precedes and accompanies the eruption. This difference modifies greatly the disease in individual cases, and influences the general character of the epidemic. Sometimes the febrile symptoms are so slight as scarcely to be noticed; at others, all the symptoms of active inflammatory fever are witnessed. Sometimes a few cases out of many will assume a typhoid or malignant form; and occasionally the epidemic has been so fatal and malignant, that it becomes a scourge.

Much confusion prevailed on the subject of scarlatina before the time of Sydenham, who only witnessed the milder form of the disease. Each form of scarlet fever requires separate description, and may be recognised by marked differences under the following titles:—

I.—SCARLATINA SIMPLEX.

II.—SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

III.—SCARLATINA MALIGNA.

I.—SCARLATINA SIMPLEX, or mild scarlatina, is ushered in by pallidity of countenance, slight shiverings, a feeling of weakness, heat, thirst, restlessness or want of sleep, and the throat affected by redness and swelling. In many cases of mild scarlatina, the throat has scarcely been noticed; and so slight is the deviation from health, that the parents doubt the fact of the child having had true scarlatina at all. The rash generally appears about the second day, and continues about four days; the whole case lasting a week, frequently.

II.—SCARLATINA ANGINOSA, or inflammatory scarlatina, commences with general weariness, uneasiness, melancholy, weight in the head, hoarseness, and stiff neck; these precede the symptoms of shiverings and excessive heat. Fever; frequent pulse, hard and depressed alternately; dry and burning skin; face inflamed; eyes look red; scarlet colour in the throat, tonsils, tongue, and occasionally the gums also reddened.

In scrofulous subjects the symptoms of the throat are aggravated, the tonsils swell considerably, as also the glands externally; there is much exudation of mucus in the throat and fauces, of a glutinous character; the mouth occasionally filled with mucus. The bowels are usually constipated; aggravation of the symptoms always towards night, in the course of which delirium often occurs;

the breathing becomes panting or laboured, and frequently in children convulsions occur. The eruption appears generally the second day after the child becomes decidedly poorly; it begins first on the face, neck, and breast, but gradually extends over the trunk and limbs, so that generally in about twenty-four hours the whole body is covered with the eruption. First appearing as innumerable red points or spots, the skin being visible between them: these small spots soon coalesce or run into each other. The eruption is most uniform and more continuous on the neck and upper extremities. The rash generally begins to subside about the fifth day, the colour becoming gradually paler, until the eighth day, when it is gone. The duration of the eruption however varies; in some cases it will begin to fade as early as the fourth day; if it recede suddenly, and that much earlier than the natural time, there is more danger.

In this second form of the disease, the fever is generally from the commencement of a more active kind than in scarlatina simplex. Sometimes the fever precedes or accompanies the sore throat, at other times it does not set in with violence until after the efflorescence has appeared. The fever increases the second or third day; the throat becomes worse; the voice alters; the debility is greater; pulse becomes more frequent and irregular in strength; the breathing becomes oppressed; the skin becomes hotter and hotter; thirst is complained of, and the tongue, especially its apex, becomes very red with pimples, its papillæ being enlarged. The fever increases as evening approaches, and at night there is extreme restlessness, with delirium, the delirium moderating on the following day, but sometimes persisting. In this variety of scarlatina the eruption does not observe the same regularity which it does in simple scarlatina. It is generally later, and comes out in patches scattered over the chest and arms. It generally, almost always indeed, lasts longer than in the simple variety. The throat symptoms often last longer by a week or ten days than the eruption: in the early stage of the eruption the patient frequently complains of extreme itching all over the body, complains that insects are worrying him; this itching or irritation changes into excessive heat in some cases, and in others it will subside.

The above is a fair description of the second variety, as usually observed. In some cases scarlatina anginosa assumes an aggravated appearance: in addition to the above symptoms, there is an acrid discharge from the nostrils and ears, with deafness. Inflammation of the neck and glands ending in open suppurations. Such cases are of longer duration.

III.—SCARLATINA MALIGNA. This variety, happily the most rare, does not differ at the commencement from the variety just described, but at an early period formidable symptoms become apparent. The fever assumes a typhoid form, the sensorium becomes very early affected, delirium will set in on the second day of the attack, the pulse becomes very rapid and irregular, in some cases I have

witnessed the pulse could not be counted. The eyes look of a dull red; cheeks flushed; the tongue speedily becomes dry and brown as in typhus; sordes appear on the teeth; the breath is offensive; the throat has a dark red appearance, with less enlargement; sloughs form on the tonsils, and the whole of the fauces assume a gangrenous aspect. The viscid mucus secretion produces a rattling noise in breathing, which is hurried. The rash is more irregular in the time of its appearance and duration; it will come out often long after the fever and cerebral symptoms are developed, or it vanishes suddenly, re-appearing again and again. Its colour paler, except in some patches, which are deep red. The urine becomes scanty or suppressed, and unless the constitution of the patient is exceedingly vigorous, he rapidly sinks.

It takes on fits as it were for which the practitioner may be wholly unprepared. In some cases which commence mildly the whole aspect becomes suddenly changed, and the symptoms assume a malignant character; and, when the disease is epidemic, it frequently exhibits in different children of the same family every gradation, from the slightest to the most malignant form. In many cases, this malignant variety terminates fatally on the second, third, or fourth day.

There is another class called SCARLATINA SINE EXANTHEMATE, which is of rare occurrence, comparatively. This variety occurs when scarlatina prevails epidemically; the feature of this variety is, that the poison is limited in its action to the mucous lining of the mouth and fauces, the eruption on the skin being wanting.

Every variety above described may occur simultaneously when the epidemic prevails; they are only varieties of the same disease, and spring from the same source.

Before we enter upon the description of the treatment of scarlatina, a few words on the eruption may not be out of place.

It is the eruption which is always sought with anxiety by the parent as well as the practitioner; and to prevent any doubts in the judgment upon a case, it is well to point out the means of ascertaining whether, at the period of invasion, the approaching fever is scarlatina, measles, or roseola. Scarlatina may be confounded with either of the two latter affections, although measles may generally be distinguished by the symptoms which precede the eruption, as the coryza, sneezing, suffusion of the eyes, cough, slight difficulty in breathing, catarrhal symptoms, none of which occur in scarlatina.

In measles the eruption generally shews itself on the fourth day of the fever. In scarlatina it is generally visible on the second. In measles the rash appears in irregular portions of a crescentic form, and is slightly elevated so as to be sensible to the touch. In scarlatina the eruption appears in broad patches of indefinite

shape. The colour too differs. In measles it is of a dark or raspberry hue. In scarlatina it is vivid red. In scarlatina the eruption does not abate on the appearance of the eruption to the same extent as the measles.

Roseola is to be distinguished from scarlatina by the partial and regularly defined rash, by the absence of the throat symptoms, by the mildness of the feverish symptoms, and by the short duration of the complaint.

The above description of the symptoms and signs of the different varieties of scarlatina applies to ordinary or uncomplicated cases. It must be borne in mind that when the disease prevails in a town or village, cases may occur in which the child's life is perilled by the serious affections of internal organs which supervene. To these organs, especial attention should be given by the practitioner, and that constantly. Few practitioners who have seen much practice in scarlatina are there who have not had cause to lament the loss of patients from pleurisy, peritonitis, or meningitis. The serous membranes, especially, are prone to take on inflammatory action, and such should be watched.

PROGNOSIS.—The practitioner will always find it difficult to speak positively as to the results to be anticipated in this fatal disease. The mildest cases suddenly becoming serious, and assuming a malignant form; the rapid, in some cases, swelling of the throat, with the intense inflammation which is sometimes present; the liability to the sudden retrocession of the eruption; the implication of the brain; all these, or any of them, may occur when little expected. It may be borne in mind, that if there is excessive tumefaction of the throat and surrounding parts, the inflammation extending to the air tubes of the chest, the disease must be considered dangerous, and will probably terminate fatally. In some cases of this kind, œdema of the glottis supervenes, and rapidly destroys the patient. The prognosis is always unfavourable if the delirium commences, as it frequently does, in children and young persons, a few hours after the seizure in these attacks: the case is often fatal in two, three, or four days. There is much cause for apprehension, also, when retrocession of the eruption takes place at an early stage of the complaint without re-appearing.

SEQUELÆ OF SCARLATINA.—There is no doubt that, owing to the severity of the fever in many cases, children are lost in consequence of diseases which result after the ordinary period during which the disease itself existed. The first of these to be noticed is

Anasarca or subcutaneous dropsy.—If, during the time of the desquamation or scaling of the skin, after the disappearance of the eruption, the patient now recovering is exposed to cold, commits errors in diet, suffers from some mental emotion of a sudden and violent nature, or if any critical evacuation is suppressed, such as perspiration, diarrhœa, or diuresis, the probability is that anasarca will follow. This usually commences with swelling of the eyelids, face, and hands, then

he legs and feet, and lastly, the whole surface of the body. The urine becomes scanty, and of a brown or blood colour, having a rosy sediment. In some epidemics more children die of anasarca than of scarlatina. It may and does occur, even after the mild form of scarlatina, but not often in adults—chiefly in the young under fifteen. It commences generally about ten days after the disappearance of the rash, but sometimes later—rarely earlier. Its approach is generally indicated by paleness of face, languor, furred tongue, loss of appetite, and scanty urine. The principal danger is in attacking the cavities of the body; as of the brain, the pleuræ, and the abdomen, when effusion takes place. Into these the case assumes a serious aspect; but no practitioner would be justified, if he has the control of a case, in delaying proper remedial means when the first indications of dropsy appear.

TREATMENT.

This is the most important part of which I have to speak. In this hope centres, to this the anxious parent looks with anxiety. In the first place, the patient's apartment should be kept moderately cool and well ventilated. The body of the patient should be kept warm, but not, as is too often the case, heavily laden with bed clothes. Care should be taken that nothing occur to prevent the full development of the eruption, nor to check it when it has appeared. To some extent, the feelings of the patient should be consulted as to the amount of covering, only it should be enjoined upon him to keep the whole body covered. The diet should consist only of farinaceous substances and cooling drinks. Toast water or plain water is the best. No solid food should be allowed when fever has once set in. In fevers there is a suspension of the digestive powers; and food given in such a state only makes matters worse, by burthening the stomach with what at this time is only so much foreign matter. It is common to find in the beginning of the attack that the food which may be in the stomach is vomited, the system being incapable of digesting it. The patient should be kept quiet, but cheerful, especially if it have lost a sister, a brother, or a friend, from the same disease, recently. The great specific for which we are indebted to Hahnemann, the founder of homœopathy, is *Belladonna*. In ordinary, uncomplicated cases, *Belladonna* alone will cure. If the cure is of the first variety above described, the *Belladonna* may be given by dissolving six globules of the twelfth attenuation in as many spoonfuls of water;* a spoonful, *i.e.*, a sixth part, may be given every four hours—watching the progress of the case. If the eruption gradually appear, and the throat symptoms are only inconvenient, this medicine may be continued, lessening the frequency of adminis-

* The water employed should be distilled water, or soft water which has been boiled and allowed to cool.

tration as the symptoms decline, for two or three days. Should the fever increase rapidly, the pulse become full and quick, the head hot and the whole body burning, *Aconite* should be given alternately with *Belladonna*, dissolved and administered in the same manner. Should there be accumulation of mucous in the throat, give *Mercurius* in similar doses. If there is stupor, coma, snoring in sleeping with the mouth partially open, eyes half open, restless, convulsive startings, *Opium* should be dissolved as directed for *Belladonna*. It is better not to alternate these medicines, unless it be necessary to return to the *Belladonna* or *Aconite*.

In the more serious forms of Scarlatina, I have generally preferred to give the medicines in tincture of the lower dilutions. In Scarlatina Anginosa, I have commenced with *Tincture of Belladonna*, third attenuation, six drops in six ounces of water, a dessert spoonful every four hours; if fever increase, I alternate with *Belladonna* and *Aconite*, mixed in the same manner; or, what is often better, to give three doses of the one medicine in succession, then wait to watch the result, and, if necessary, give three doses of the other medicine. If there be excessive restlessness at night, give four globules of the sixth attenuation of *Coffea*.

In children of scrofulous habit, I prefer to give *Sulphur*, on account of the restlessness which often arises from itching of the whole body. As an adjunct to the homœopathic remedies, I have, when the eruption is disinclined to appear fully, or if it have receded, and cerebral symptoms or a typhoid state threaten, "packed" the patient according to the hydropathic mode of treatment. This is done by taking a sheet, and wringing it out of a pail of cold water, applying it thus:—The patient has prepared for him a mattress, upon which is placed a large, thick blanket, or three, if light. These are spread out on the mattress, and upon them is placed the sheet just wrung out of water. Upon this the patient is placed naked, his arms and legs laid straight; one half the sheet is then folded over the body, tucked in on the opposite side first, then the other half brought over it, then the blankets in like manner as tightly closed in up to the neck as possible, so that no external air can be admitted. All this should be done as quickly as possible. The throat should be enveloped in a similar manner first with a wet towel, then with flannel over it. After the patient has remained in about half an hour, he may be unwashed and washed with tepid water; he may then be covered up in bed, when he will most likely perspire; the body becoming cooler therewith, and the cerebral symptoms and quickness of pulse abated. This process of packing may be repeated three times in twenty-four hours. During this time, the appropriate medicines will be continued; and if the patient desire, he may drink freely of plain water or toast water, cold or tepid as he prefers.

In severe cases of complicated scarlatina, no parent would undertake the treatment if a medical practitioner were to be had; but in the milder forms of disease

much may be done by the non-medical person, by following the directions given. In malignant scarlatina, no practitioner can give definite directions without seeing the case at longer or shorter intervals—the disease taking on so many phases, and presenting danger, as it frequently does.

Should there occur in the progress of the disease difficulty in passing, or retention of, urine, give *Cantharides*, three globules, and repeat in six hours, if necessary.

When, in scarlatina, the patient presents symptoms of a typhoid character, other remedies must be sought—*Rhus*, *Opium*, *Arsenicum*, *Bryonia*, &c., according to the state presented.

Rhus will be indicated when the tongue is brown and dry, lips parched, low muttering delirium, intense heat of skin, with great thirst.

Arsenicum, when there is complete prostration, emaciation, nightly fever, distorted features, coldness of the extremities, dry tongue, no thirst, breath fetid, throat ulcerated.

Bryonia, should there be distended abdomen, pains in the abdomen with tenderness on pressure, irritability of temper, dread of the future, and fears he will not recover.

Phosphorus is useful when cough succeeds or accompanies the fever, the cough is painful, and the breathing hurried. But if the cough is of a croupy character with whistling sounds in the trachea or windpipe, *Spongia* and *Hepar Sulphuris* will be indicated.

In all or any of these states, the frequency of the repetition of the doses of medicine will depend on the severity of the symptoms. The rule is, first, seek *the* medicine which is most suitable, by its corresponding with the symptoms. Let this be given as directed above, and the effects watched; if improvement follow, do not repeat so frequently. Should no change appear, the next most suitable remedy should be given with like observation. The alternate administration of medicines should be avoided, if possible. There are some cases and states where it is necessary, but these are rare. Patience, observation, and confidence, should be the characteristics of the homœopathic practitioner.

The Sequelæ of Scarlet Fever present a great variety. It has been observed, however, that, under homœopathic treatment, the affections which follow the attacks of acute disease are fewer and slighter than under old-system treatment.

When the ears are affected by pain, recourse will be had to *Pulsatilla*, a globule twice or thrice a-day. Should *Pulsatilla* not relieve, give *Mercurius* in a similar manner.

Otorrhœa, or running of the ear, will be best treated by *Calcarea*, *Mercurius*, or *Silicea*, continued for some weeks, commencing with *Calcarea*.

Mumps, or swelling of the glands below the ear, *Chamomilla* should be given; if no improvement in a week, *Dulcamara* should be tried.

Dropsy, partial or complete, often follows even mild attacks of Scarlatina. This affection I have generally cured with a few doses of *Helleborus Niger*. If the dropsy do not yield to *Helleborus* in a few days, or if the swelling increase rapidly, it is better to consult a homœopathic practitioner. In this state the patient should not be exposed to cold; indeed, there is much reason for believing that this affection mostly occurs when patients have been exposed too soon after their illness.

PREVENTIVE TREATMENT.

Prophylactics, or preventive medicines, are the same as those which are employed in the treatment of the affection itself.

Belladonna is the great specific. Dr. Hahnemann, more than forty years ago, discovered the prophylactic power of this medicine against scarlet fever. Since then, the fact has been admitted, and is so still by writers of the old-school.

Belladonna may be given in doses of two globules every night for a week, should the fever be prevailing in the neighbourhood; then one globule every other night, should no symptoms of the disease become manifest.

The patient, while taking this medicine, should especially avoid wine, spirits, coffee, acids, and take plenty of out-door exercise, without exhausting the strength. Violent exertion should be avoided.

The medicines prescribed above may be had, in case of attack, of the homœopathic chemists in most of the large towns of England; but when the fever prevails as an epidemic in any locality, the better plan is to be provided at once with a small case of medicines, and the administration of *Belladonna* commenced with.

It was in this manner that 150,000 persons were protected from cholera in Vienna in 1832, by the alternate use of *Cuprum* and *Veretrum*, the prophylactics against that disease.

Review.

Elements of Veterinary Homœopathy. By W. Haycock, V.S. Aylott & Jones, London.

The Work, of which the above is the title, is professedly one which was much wanted. Veterinary Homœopathy, although in its infancy, is rapidly extending, and that too greatly, among the owners of Horses and Cattle, who are not Veterinary Surgeons. A book which would enable the Gentleman, the Farmer, and the Farrier, to successfully treat the accidental injuries and

diseases of Cattle, would be a great boon. One or two have appeared before but unfortunately, they have been found defective, and we wish we could say with confidence, that the book which we are about to review, supplied that want to which we have alluded.—To the Book however.

The volume opens with an Introduction, occupying some 50 pages, on the principles of Homœopathy, and this part of the volume, at least, does the Author credit. We are among those who hold, that it is not sufficient for a man to know that things *are*, but that he should know, or, at least, endeavour to attain to the knowledge of, *why* and *how* they are, and with many, who witness the wonder workings of homœopathic practice, begin to inquire into the *modus operandi*. For such, Mr. Haycock, in the Introduction to his book, offers information. In his brief notice of the life of Hahnemann, the following occurs :—

“He was now led to institute a series of experiments, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was, in fact, such a thing as a law of specificity; and in the next place, if such turned out to be the case, for the purpose of applying that law, to the curative properties of other medicines, so as to establish the fact, in which every medicinal substance becomes a specific. He determined, first, to establish by actual experiments upon himself, all the properties of those substances, which acted as specifics in the cure of diseases; and next, to continue his experiments with other medicinal substances. The result was, that, after a long, laborious, and painful research, in the course of which there can scarcely be a doubt that his sufferings must have been very great, he arrived at the full conviction, that it is a law of therapeutics—that diseases are effectually cured by such medicines, as have the power of producing in healthy subjects, symptoms similar to those which characterize the disease itself.” *Similia similibus curantur*. The proving of medicines on the healthy body was one of the first essentials, which medical men, in all periods, should have regarded as the grand basis of therapeutics. On no account does homœopathy recognize as a solid addition to its *materia medica*, any medicine, unless so proved. It is, indeed, so necessary, that the wonder is, how the treatment of disease could possibly be undertaken without it; yet, strange to say, the information of this nature, which is to be gathered from the best *materia medicas* of the old school, is, with the exception of a very few medicines, extremely vague and unsatisfactory. Without the physiological effects capable of being produced by a medicine, or a num-

ber of medicines, upon the healthy organism, how can the physician, when administering such medicines to patients in dangerous diseases, tell, (supposing the patients become worse) whether the cause of their becoming worse, is attributable to the medicines or the disease."

The Author, anxious that his readers should be convinced of the validity of the law "*Similia similibus curantur*," gives a variety of instances wherein the law becomes evident, as, the sweating sickness of 1485 being cured by sudorifics. Until physicians learned to administer these, ninety-nine out of a hundred patients perished. When sweating medicines were given for the sweating disease, few died. Dysentery being cured by a purgative is another instance of the application of the law. Also Ipecacuanha, which produces Asthma, cures it.

The author then follows with an excellent description of the process of preparing the medicines. Of the dose he says :—

"Every homœopathist does not use in all cases medicines as highly diluted or divided as the thirtieth. Some prefer the preparations varying from one to twelve, and so forth; indeed, almost every practiser of the systems has his favourite dilutions. In short, I may say the question is an open one, respecting which much difference in opinion prevails, as to the dilution best adapted for general practice. For my own part, I am of opinion that they are all useful, and that the one most proper in any particular case will depend upon the nature of the disease, the temperament of the patient, and the susceptibility which the organism may evince for the action of the remedy."

With the author's opinion we cordially agree. There are some patients who are so susceptible to the action of the higher attenuations, that one globule will produce unpleasant effects, and a low attenuation has to be administered. Our rule is to begin with the lower attenuations, and, ascertaining the susceptibility of the patient, raise the potency. The same results may have been witnessed by Mr. Haycock and other Veterinary Surgeons in the treatment of horses. The author concludes the introductory part of his book by observing that

"To those who may become wishful to put the homœopathic system to the test of actual experiment, I would say, Labour carefully and with hope. It is a truth of a

mighty nature : a truth simple to comprehend, and yet, withal, so subtle as it were in its simplicity, that the learner is in great hazard of going from it altogether. He must labour, then, I again repeat, carefully and with hope. He must not approach the investigation hurriedly nor assumingly, but with humility and sincerity; not with an overbearing determination to find it false, but with an earnest love to obtain the truth."

The sections which treat of the diseases of the horse are, as far as they go, written with tolerable clearness; that is, so far as the book is a compilation from other authors. The medical treatment, as described, does appear to us somewhat obscure; there is not that clearness and perspicuity which is requisite to make the book valuable as a ready reference book. While we are surprised at the large doses which Mr. Haycock prescribes, we regret much that a gentleman who writes a treatise advocating homœopathy, should recommend medicines to be disguised by colouring matter. The true homœopathist should be fearless in the advocacy of the system which he has espoused, and not seek to do what we have heard others have done, pander to the prejudices of individuals who would rather be beguiled into a false belief that something more than infinitesimal doses are given. At page 75, he recommends medicines to be *coloured* with either "Tincture of Burnt Sugar or Tincture of Cocoa." We trust the author will relinquish such deceptive practices.

At page 74, after directing the mode of preparing powders, he says:—

"The great drawback to this mode is, that we cannot charge as much to those individuals who like a great quantity of something for their money."

Another instance of his pandering to prejudice: really it is a pity such sordid motives should actuate the practitioner of homœopathy.

We admire the spirit which is pourtrayed in the concluding sentence: alluding to the student of homœopathy, he says:—

"He must bear in mind that the Creator of all good has gifted him with faculties and powers to perceive truth; and which, when once perceived, it is no longer with him a question of mere interest, but a matter of duty which he owes towards his fellow-creatures to declare such, and to labour with vigour in support of it."

The next portion of the book treats on the apparatus required for the

purpose of dispensing the medicines, contains a list of some seventy medicines required to be kept by the practitioner, gives details as to the mode of administering them, and directs to the choice of other works for the study of the science of homœopathy.

Hence we find him prescribing Antimonium Tart., in doses of eight or ten grains, every three or four hours. In many instances, we find the mother tinctures directed to be used; although, at page 77, he says he seldom uses lower than the first. We cannot help thinking that the Author's often recourse to these doses is unnecessary; as we know veterinary practitioners who employ the higher attenuations with success in very minute quantities. If the author argue that dumb animals require greater quantities than the human species, our reply is that many whom we know, assure us that their experience has shown them that horses, particularly, are more susceptible than men; which they have attributed to the circumstance that their mode of living is much less artificial than ours—they take no condiments, as do we.

There is one other point which we notice in this book which we fear will bring discredit upon homœopathy; at least, it may be the means of attack on the part of those who oppose themselves to our doctrines. We refer to the admixture of different medicines in the same bottle. We find at page 218 the following:—

“On some occasions, a mixture, composed of Nux Vomica, mother tincture, thirty drops; Sulphuric Ether, half-an-ounce; and water, eight ounces, proves of great value in these cases.”

The disease alluded to is Tympanitis—a serious affection, certainly; and, being serious, a specific should be sought; and we are inclined to think that Nux Vomica is curative, and needs not the adjuvant “Sulphuric Ether.” We advise Mr. Haycock to dispense with the latter in the treatment of the next case which comes under his care. Mr. Haycock must forgive us for thus expressing our anxiety about the dose. He has justly remarked in his introduction that “the subject of the dose is an open question.” We hope he will give it his serious attention, and deduce from his extensive practical experience some more definite rules than he has laid down in the present edition of his book. Among other allopathic medicines, Barbadoes Aloes figures largely in his prescriptions.

“We observe that Mr. Haycock employs hydropathy, in combination with

medical treatment, It may seem ridiculous to some of our readers to pack a horse or a cow in wet sheets, covered up with blankets; but, however ludicrous it may appear, we see no reason why the combined treatment should not be as effectual as in the human species. We perceive that he particularly recommends the packing in the treatment of horses suffering from Scarlatina; and if he is as successful with horses as hydropathists are with children, he is to be commended for making it public.

The work contains also some hints for the treatment of the diseases of cows, sheep, and dogs, which may be useful to the farmer; but there is such a mixture of allopathy with homœopathy, especially in the treatment of cows, that we dare not recommend his book to a homœopathist. Oak Bark, Camphor, Sulphate of Zinc, and Acetate of Lead, are, and belong to, old-system *palliative* practice. Altogether, we hope the book will be found useful, although we must confess we expected a better production from the hands of an experienced Veterinary. We yet hope to see a better either from Mr. Haycock or some other veterinary, for we must confess we are disappointed in this. We think the best portion of the work is the introduction; indeed, from the discrepancies between it and other portions of the work, we are at a loss to know how the same hand could have penned both.

PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

PRUSSIA.

In the daily *TIMES* of Nov. 9, the following intelligence is given from Prussia:—"From our own Correspondent. A chair of homœopathic medicine is about, it is said, to be established in the University of Berlin."

HANOVER.

The *HAMBURGER CORRESPONDENT* of the 25th October has the following, dated Hanover, October 21st:—"It is remarkable that in all the notices which have appeared in the public papers respecting the journey of their Majesties and suite to Wurtemberg, no mention has been made of the physician accompanying the Royal Family, who is the homœopathic physician WEBER (Sarütätsrath, sanitary councillor, a royal title): that this gentleman attends upon his Majesty, especially for his eyes, in the absence of Dr. Leeuw, has long been known. From his being one of the royal suite, it is evident that the *whole Royal Family is now entrusted to homœopathy.*"

Behold, ye despisers of homœopathy, and wonder. What will ye "Wakleys" say!!!

Printed by Thomas Phillips, (of the Drapery), at his Office, situate at No. 12, Corn Exchange Buildings, Parade, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 5.

JANUARY 1, 1853.

Price 2d.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Address	115
Hahnemann's Letter to Hufeland	117
Yellow Fever in the West India Islands	125
Preventive Medicine	126
Necessity for the Practice of Medicine being changed to a Preventive System	128
Case of Ophthalmia, and Eruption on Scalp, successfully Treated without External Applications, after Old-System Treatment had failed	138
Case of Tuberculous Pthisis Arrested by Homœopathic Treatment	140
Review: British Journal of Homœopathy	142
The Northern Homœopathic Medical Association	144
The Fall of Rain, 1852	ib.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Medicus is directed to the letter of Hahnemann in our present number. We are glad he is desirous of enquiring into homœopathy, if he will communicate with the Editor privately, he will be introduced to the works necessary to study.

The papers on Human Physiology are deferred for want of space.

Dr. Epps's paper will be continued in the next number.

We have received the Norwich Homœopathic Journal, it shall be noticed in a coming number, we are glad to find it is true to the colours of Hahnemann,

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

References are kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico: Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street: Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton: and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET CITY;

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

HOMŒOPATHY AND HYDROPATHY.

JUST PUBLISHED, PP. 133, PRICE 2s. 6D.,

A MANUAL OF HOMŒOPATHY AND HYDROPATHY; BY H. KELSALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., &C., PHYSICIAN TO THE HAHNE-MANN HOSPITAL.

“Dr. Kelsall has arranged his little work with such clearness, and given his instructions with such intelligence, that it may safely be commended to general domestic use.”—NONCONFORMIST.

*A. J. Powell, Homœopathic Chemist, Newington Causeway, London; and
37, Granby Street, Leicester:
A. C. Clifton, Northampton: and all Homœopathic Chemists.*

MONTHLY, DEMY 8VO., PP. 28, PRICE 2D.,

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH:

Devoted to the Popular Exposition of the Principles of Health, the Causes of Disease, and the Methods by which the former may be Maintained and the latter Cured or Avoided. Formerly edited by DR. GRINDROD, now by DR. WALTER JOHNSON.

DEMY 8VO., PP. 16. PRICE 1D., OR FREE BY POST, 2D.

THE VEGETARIAN MESSENGER,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

Designed to Aid in the Extensive Diffusion of True Principles in relation to the Food of Man; advocating Total Abstinence from the Flesh of Animals, and the adoption of Vegetarian Habits of Diet, as prescribed by the Nature of the Human Constitution, and consequently most conducive to the Full Development and Healthful Exercise of the Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Powers.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Ipswich: J. M. Burton & Co.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 5.

JANUARY 1, 1852.

PRICE 2D.

ANOTHER year has passed away ;—a new one breaks in upon us, which we hail with hope and confidence. We thank our friends for their support during the past year : we confide in them for the future. Our 'Record' is, we are proud to say, useful ; it carries information where otherwise ignorance would have persisted. It circulates widely. The cause it advocates it helps on. Homœopathy steadily progresses : its prospects are brighter now than at any time since its discoverer first promulgated its doctrines. Hospitals and dispensaries are increasing in number and usefulness ;—converts from the ranks of old-school practitioners are continually avowing their new faith ; and, at the present rate of increase, it is not too much to expect that, in ten years hence, its numbers will have so augmented that the State will recognise it, and charter its schools.

We hail with pleasure every new proselyte to our faith. The profession, as a body, give us little hope ; but, as individuals, our hope is well-founded. The time has passed away, when learned bodies, clubs, and parties, could rule men's minds and make them bow to orthodox prejudices. There is a growing tendency in the present age to *individual* effort. A spirit of inquiry prevails among individual members of the profession. Many of those most prejudiced when the past year opened are wearing down their asperities ; and we are glad to behold a change in their demeanour towards homœopaths. The history of every new development of truth is similar. When first enunciated it is laughed at ; in process of time, those who laughed become better acquainted with the subject, and ridicule changes into moderate scepticism ; the next stage is to receive it as an object of wonder ; and at last it becomes a great fact. Homœopathy has had to pass successively through these stages.

It has been ridiculed, then abused; its professors persecuted, and even imprisoned from enmity to the novelty: it has at length become a great fact, and a recent reviewer of the state of the medical profession says, "The profession resembles a house divided against itself; it is now composed of two great parties—allopaths and homœopaths; they have warred and are warring, and the house is not in mere danger, but it is tottering, and cannot hold out long." This is exactly true; this division is the sign of its weakness; and the progress of homœopathy is the best proof of the imperfection of 'old physic.' Never was there a parallel case in the history of medicine. Never did any system of medicine, put forth by a man or body of men, in fifty years gain 5000 practitioners; such at least is the number of medical men practising homœopathy in Europe and America; these five thousand will gain other five thousand, and that too speedily.

Truth is strong,—it is majestic, it wants no stronger pillar than the support given by the public. The public are urging homœopathy upon the attention of medical men. There is a demand for homœopathic practitioners, and that demand must and will be supplied. Parents are considering whether their sons shall be taught in the schools of an *effête* system, or whether they shall not rather enter into the new school of medicine.

On the Continent, homœopathic colleges are established and recognised; they are filled with students, and in five years hence, when the rising generation of medical men shall have become qualified, a host will be sent forth into our towns and villages. These will supersede the present race of medical men,—a superior class of physicians will occupy the places of the present grey-heads,—prejudices will no longer have to be contended with—the health of our population will be improved,—one class, and one only, of medical men will then practice,—the too often absurd distinction between physician and surgeon, in general practice, will have passed away. It was Liston, the late eminent surgeon, who said, "A surgeon should be a physician and something more." We say the homœopathic practitioner is something more still.

One word to the medical profession: we reiterate, at the commencement of a new year, our invitation—come and see. Do not allow party and professional feeling to prevent you from enquiring, at least, into that which we offer you. We ask you again to examine the principles of Hahnemann's medical teachings; to prove their practicability by coming to our dispensaries

or our hospitals. There is no need you should be ignorant ; yea, more, there is a time coming when it will be the test of your knowledge of the properties of medicines.

We beseech you once more to study the *Materia Medica* of nature, the pure effects of medicines on the healthy organism. Say, "Get ye hence," to the piles of bound rubbish which load your book-shelves—the results of experiments on the diseased. Accept the invitation of Hahnemann, in the following letter to Hufeland. It is addressed to you as well as to him. Imitate the spirit of the great master ; seek in your practice of the healing art certainty of action ; your success will be greater in proportion—homœopathy is the "Medicine of experience." We do not ask you to accept its mere theory, test it—try it—fairly, honestly, and generously ; you will have your reward in beholding the smiling faces of recovered patients, when all other systems are valueless. In the language of Hahnemann—"*How can you, in whose bosom beats a heart endowed with sensibility, or burns with the smallest spark of those noble sentiments which inspire in man the desire of being useful to his fellow-creatures, hesitate for a moment to choose a method infinitely better than all others ?*"

LETTER TO HUFELAND.

BY SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.*

DEAREST FRIEND !—It is not because of your greatness, Hufeland !—but because of the irresistible attraction of your excellent heart, that I feel so much pleasure in exposing to you my whole course of thought and conviction, as I have long wished to do to the public.

Eighteen years have elapsed since I quitted the beaten path in medicine. It was agony to me to walk always in darkness, with no other light than that which could be derived from books, when I had to heal the sick, and to prescribe, according to such or such an hypothesis concerning diseases, substances which owed their places in the *Materia Medica* to an arbitrary decision. I could not conscientiously treat the unknown morbid

* From the British Journal of Homœopathy.

conditions of my suffering brethren by these unknown medicines, which being very active substances, may (unless applied with the most rigorous exactness, which the physician cannot exercise, because their peculiar effects have not yet been examined) so easily occasion death, or produce new affections and chronic maladies, often more difficult to remove than the original disease. To become thus the murderer or the tormentor of my brethren was to me an idea so frightful and overwhelming, that, soon after my marriage, I renounced the practice of medicine, that I might no longer incur the risk of doing injury, and I engaged exclusively in chemistry, and in literary occupations.

But I became a father;—serious diseases threatened my beloved children,—my flesh and blood. My scruples redoubled when I saw that I could afford them no certain relief.

Where could I find assistance,—sure assistance, with our theory of medicines, which rest only on vague observations; often even on pure conjectures:—with these innumerable doctrines regarding diseases which compose our nosologies? He only can remain calm in the midst of such a labyrinth, who believes, without examination, all that has been said upon the virtues of medicines, because he meets it in a hundred volumes—who regards, as so many oracles, not only the definitions of diseases given by our pathologists, but also the pretended cures of these diseases, in accordance with arbitrary theories, with which our therapeutic works are filled—who does not attribute the instances of death which take place in his practice, to the habit of aiming, blindfold (so to speak)—who does not see that he ought to accuse the uncertainty and the impotence of his art, if in his hands acute diseases are aggravated and prolonged—if chronic affections are generally obstinate;—who ascribes the whole death, and aggravation, solely to the incurable nature of the malady, the disobedience of the patient, or other similar circumstances; and whose conscience is sufficiently easy to be satisfied with such excuses, and to continue to encounter diseases viewed through the prism of his systems, with medicines hitherto imperfectly known, the action of which is not without influence on life and death.

Where, then, can sure help be found? exclaimed the sorrowing father, overwhelmed with the complaint and suffering of his dear children. Everywhere around him he beheld the darkness and dreariness of a desert; no consolation for his oppressed heart.

Eight years of practice, pursued with the most scrupulous attention had already convinced me of the impotence of the ordinary method of cure. I knew too well, from my own experience, what might be expected from the precepts of Sydenham and of Hoffman—of Boërrhaave and of Gaubius—of Stoll—of Quarin—of Cullen, and of Dehaen. Perhaps, however, as many great men have already said, it is not in the nature of medicine itself to attain a higher degree of certainty.

Blasphemous, shameful thought! I exclaimed with indignation. What? could not the infinite wisdom of the Spirit which animates the universe produce means of allaying the suffering caused by diseases which, nevertheless, it has permitted to afflict mankind?

Is it possible that the sovereign paternal goodness of HIM, whom no name can worthily designate; who provides liberally for the wants even of animalculæ, invisible to us; who sheds with profusion life and well-being through all the creation—should be capable of an act of tyranny, and not have willed that man, made after his image, should be able, with the divine inspiration which penetrates and animates him, to find, in the immensity of created things, means suited to deliver his brethren from suffering often worse than death itself? Could HE, the father of all, behold with indifference the martyrdom to which diseases condemn the best beloved of his creatures, and not permit the genius of man (which, however, makes all things possible) to discover an easy and sure method of contemplating them under their real aspect, and of examining medicines to learn in what case each of them may be useful—may furnish a real and certain assistance? I had rather renounce all the systems in the world than admit such a blasphemous idea.

No! there is a God—a good GOD!—who is goodness and wisdom itself! There must, therefore, be some method of his own appointment, of contemplating diseases under their true aspect, and of curing them with certainty; a method which shall not be hidden in endless abstractions, and in purely imaginary hypotheses.

But why has this method not been discovered during the twenty or five and twenty centuries in which men have called themselves physicians?—Because it is too near us, and too easy: because to attain it there is no need of brilliant sophisms, or seducing hypothesis.

Well, said I to myself, since there must be a sure and certain method

of cure, as there is a God—the wisest and best of beings, I will quit the barren field of ontological explanations ; I will listen no longer to arbitrary opinions, with whatever art they may be reduced into systems ; I will no longer bow before the authority of celebrated names ; but I will seek near at hand, where it ought to be found, this method of which no one has thought—because it was too simple, because it did not appear sufficiently learned, because it was not surrounded with crowns for the masters in the art of constructing hypothesis, and scholastic abstractions. It could be suited only to me who would not, to comply with a system, or to flatter a teacher, expose my children to the danger of death, with which they were threatened by the ordinary practice. Hence I derived no vanity from the little book in which I made known this method (*The Medicine of Experience*). It sufficed me to have found it, to have presented it to my brethren under the simple forms which belong to truth, and to have opened to them a new path, as far as it is possible to do so by writing, that is to say, without demonstration, at the bed of a patient in an hospital.

My own entrance on this new path was by the following train of reflections. By what means, said I, shall I ascertain for what morbid states medicines have been created ? Shall I employ *experimenta per mortes* in the diseases themselves ? Oh, no ! the five and twenty centuries during which this way alone has been followed, shew plainly enough that such experiments lead only to allusion, and never to certainty.

I must observe, thought I, the manner in which medicinal substances act upon the body of man, in the tranquil state of health. The changes which they then occasion do not certainly take place in vain ; they must signify something, for otherwise, why should they be effected ? Perhaps this is the only language in which the substances can express to the observer the end of their existence : perhaps the modifications and the sensations which they produce in the organism of men in health, when their voice is not stifled by that of morbid symptoms, are the only language by which they can reveal to the unprejudiced observer their special tendency, the positive and pure energy in virtue of which they act upon the body, that is to say, destroy the harmony which constitutes health, and re-establish it when it has been troubled by disease. How I continued, could medicines produce what they accomplish in diseases, otherwise than in virtue of this property which they possess of modifying the body of man in health, *i.e.*, of producing disease ? Certainly, they can cure only in this manner.

But if the effects which medicines produce on diseases, depend solely on the property in virtue of which they work changes (disease) in the healthy man, it follows that that substance, among the symptoms of which is found the aggregate of the characteristic symptoms of any malady whatever, ought to have the power of certainly curing this malady, since there is a very great analogy between the accidents to which this last gives rise, and those which itself excites in the healthy man. *It follows, in a word, that medicines can cure only diseases analogous to those which they are themselves capable of producing, and that they occasion only those morbid effects which they have the power of curing in diseases.*

If I do not deceive myself, I continued, it must be so. For otherwise, how should it be possible that the tertian and quotidian fever, which I radically cured some weeks ago by one or two drops of the tincture of *cinchona*, should offer symptoms almost identical with those which, yesterday and to-day, I have observed on myself, when, for experiment, I have taken in small quantities 4 drachms of good *cinchona*, being in sound health? After this, I set myself to collect the symptoms which had been observed, from time to time, to result from medicines introduced into the stomachs of healthy men, and which had been casually mentioned in books. But as I obtained, in this manner, only a very small number of instances, I began to try several medicinal substances on healthy subjects, and I observed that the symptoms they occasioned corresponded wonderfully with those of the morbid states which they could easily and permanently cure.

I could not, then, do otherwise than regard as an incontrovertible proposition, that we ought to renounce all ontological discussion on disease, a subject for ever enigmatical,—that it is sufficient for him who desires to cure, to consider each malady as a group of symptoms and sensations, in order to be able to destroy it without resistance, with the aid of a medicinal substance capable of producing, by itself, analogous morbid symptoms in a healthy subject, always on the condition, that the patient avoids the appreciable causes of this malady, if he would have the cure permanent.

I discerned that this method of contemplating maladies, by embracing all the symptoms included in each particular case, was the only exact one, the only one likely to direct to a cure;—that the forms of disease admitted into our nosologies, *those portraits composed of detached fragments of different cases*, ought no longer to impede our forming a true idea of the

diseases presented by nature, at the bed of the patient ;—that therapeutic doctrines, with their imaginary indications of cure, could no longer lead the conscientious physician into error,—and that we need no longer lose ourselves in metaphysical and scholastic discussions on the first impenetrable cause of maladies, that hobby-horse of rationalism, which has never conducted to any but chimerical methods of treatment.

I discerned that the only method of cure was found without any addition on the part of man, without the least varnish of science. But this road had never yet been followed. I was obliged to venture on it alone—left to my own strength—aided only by my resources. I did so with confidence and success.

Choose the medicines according to the symptoms which repeated observations has shewn to be their natural effects on the healthy human body ; give them in the case of disease which presents a group of symptoms comprised in the series of those which such or such a substance is capable of producing by itself, and you will cure the disease certainly, you will cure it easily. In other words, seek the medicine which, among the symptoms excited by it in the body of a healthy man, presents most completely the aggregate of those presented by a given case of malady, and that medicine will effect the cure with certainty and ease.

This law, which I have elicited from the very nature of things, I have now followed for many years, without ever having found it necessary to revert to the ordinary medicine. For twelve years I have made no use of purgatives to evacuate the bile or mucus, no cooling drinks, no resolvents nor incisives, no antispasmodics, no sedatives, no narcotics, no irritants, no tonics, no diuretics, no sodorifics, no rubefaciants nor blisters, no leeches nor cupping glasses, nor cauteries ;—in a word, none of those methods which the general therapeutics of different systems prescribe, to fulfil imaginary indications of cure. For a long time I have cured solely in obedience to the law of nature which I have just announced, and from which I have not deviated in a single instance.

And what has been the result ? It has been what it ought to be. I would not exchange for all the most vaunted blessings of the world, the satisfaction which I have derived from this method.

In the course of these researches, which have required so many years, I have made an important discovery. I have observed that in acting on the

healthy man, medicinal substances give rise to two opposite series of symptoms, some of which appear immediately, or very shortly after the substance has been introduced into the stomach, or placed in contact with any part whatever; whilst others, entirely contrary, manifest themselves shortly after the disappearance of the former. *I have determined, moreover, that the only case in which the medicines afford permanent relief, is that in which there is an accordance between the symptoms occasioned during the first hours of their action on the healthy subject, and those of the disease which we would oppose; because, then, this last is annihilated with an incredible promptitude by the very analogous malady to which the medicinal substance gives rise. This is what I call the curative or radical method, because it alone cures in a durable manner with certainty, and without bad consequences.*

On the other hand, I have also observed (what it is now easy to foresee), that, following the contrary course, which is that adopted commonly by the schools (*contraria contrariis curantur*), that is to say, in opposing the primitive effects of medicines to contrary morbid symptoms, as, for example, opium to habitual sleeplessness or chronic diarrhœa, wine to an inveterate debility, purgatives to habitual costiveness, we only obtain a palliation, an alleviation of merely a few hours, because after this time has elapsed, the second period of the medicinal action arrives, which brings the contrary of the primitive effect: *i.e.*, a state analogous to that of the disease we oppose, and which consequently cannot fail to increase the disease.

Whenever the ordinary practice encounters symptoms by medicines, it does so only according to rules sanctioned by custom; *i.e.*, in a palliative manner. Hitherto, it has not known the curative method which I have just indicated. But this discovery is so important, that, if put in practice, experience would soon teach every one that it is only in applying medicines according to the curative method (*similia similibus*) that a durable result can be obtained in a short time, and by the aid of very weak doses; whilst the palliative method, followed by all physicians without exception, can relieve only for a few hours, after which the evil re-appears more powerful than before—unless, which often happens, the physician prolong this transient amelioration for a few days, by repeating, and each time augmenting, the dose. But, on the other hand, by these strong doses of medicine, which are not curative nor homœopathic, he excites, as consecutive effects, new morbid states, which are frequently more difficult to cure than the original malady, and which not unfrequently terminate by death.

We see, without further argument, that this palliative method cannot be at all efficacious in chronic diseases, nor restore to perfect health those afflicted by them. Experience also teaches us, that, hitherto, no chronic affection has been cured in a short time by medicine; and if it happens that patients sometimes are re-established, this result is due to a fortunate change produced spontaneously by nature, or by a suitable medicine, which has accidentally been included among those which have been used, or by some other fortuitous circumstance.

Besides these injuries, (often irreparable,) which the palliative method inflicts on the health of man, it has the further inconvenience of consuming an incredible quantity of expensive medicines, which it is obliged to lavish in doses, sometimes enormously large, to produce only some appearance of a favourable result. Thus we see Jones employing, in London, 100lbs. of *cinchona* in a year, and there are physicians who annually require several pounds of *opium*. It is precisely contrary with the curative method. As it requires only the least medicinal excitement promptly to extinguish an analogous morbid excitement, the necessary quantity of good medicinal substances is reduced to so small an amount, even to those in most frequent use, that I hesitate to mention even an approximation, from the fear of causing too great astonishment.

In following this method, which differs from all others—which is almost entirely opposed to them—the physician cures, with surprising certainty, even the most inveterate chronic maladies; and *when*, among well-known medicines, he finds one which perfectly suits the case, he accomplishes the cure in an incredibly short time, without leaving any pain—any inconvenience.

Now, if the principal, the sole mission of the physician is, as I believe it to be, to cure diseases, to deliver his brethren from a crowd of evils which prevent their tasting the pleasures of life, often render their existence insupportable, and frequently expose their life to danger or subvert their reason, how can he, in whose bosom beats a heart endowed with sensibility, or burns with the smallest spark of those noble sentiments which inspire in man the desire of being useful to his fellow-creatures, hesitate for a moment to choose a method infinitely better than all others, and to trample under foot the dogmata of the schools, even though they boast of a thousand years' duration? The schools teach us not to satisfy our conscience by curing men; but they teach us what we must do to present to their eyes the appearance of wisdom

and depth. It is only the man devoid of energy, who regards destructive prejudices as holy and inviolable, simply because they exist; the truly wise man, on the contrary, tramples them joyfully under foot, that they may give place to eternal truth, which needs not the sanction of the lapse of time, nor of the attractions of novelty or of fashion, nor of the declamations of party spirit.

It was necessary that some one should break the ice, and I have done it. The way is now open. Every attentive, zealous, and conscientious physician may freely pursue it. If the path which I discovered, while setting at defiance all prevailing prejudices, and simply contemplating nature, be as directly at variance with all the dogmata of the schools as were the bold sentences which Luther nailed to the Schlosskirche of Wittemberg, opposed to the spirit of a crippling hierarchy, the fault lies neither with Luther's truth nor mine.

Refute these truths, if you can, by shewing a still more efficacious, certain, and agreeable method than mine; refute them not by words, of which we have already too many.

But, if experience should prove to you, as it has done to me, that my method is the best, make use of it to save your fellow-creatures, and give the glory of it to God.

And you, my dear friend! whose mild, Melancthon-soul would willingly unite opposing parties, since now, for once, the false will not blend with the true, suffer the guileless seeker of truth, who cannot swerve from his convictions, or be seduced by glare of false and vain systems,—even though you cannot give him all your countenance,—yet suffer him hopefully to direct his earnest gaze to the dawning morning-red, the harbinger of *certainly* approaching day.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The "Homœopathic Times," of Dec. 18th, gives some interesting cases of yellow fever, treated homœopathically. The fever has made fearful ravages in Barbadoes. The success of homœopathy has led already five of the thirty medical men of Barbadoes to adopt homœopathy; they now practice it. Among these is Dr. Goding, who is held in high esteem both as a physician and in private life, and his opinions are of weight. Such is the progress of science.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

The article by Dr. Fearon, in our present number, we are sure will be read with pleasure. We most cordially concur in the views expressed by its author, in respect to the treatment of the human family.

It has been too much the custom to look upon medical men as necessary evils—an individual to be specially avoided until dire necessity, from serious, life-threatening states, compel the patient or his friend to “send for the doctor.” How frequently do medical men have cause to deplore the delay which has been wilfully indulged in by the patient;—delay which brings with it an almost inevitable destructiveness. A person is taken poorly—he does not wish to think himself or to be thought ill—it is “only a cold,” a headache, a pain, which may go away as it came, unaccounted for; he waits; the next day he has not the same feelings, but some other; he has pains in his limbs, he gets chilly. These too, he hopefully remarks, will subside. “I shall be better to-morrow,” is his remark. To-morrow comes, but with it no improvement. He now begins to fancy, for the first time, he is “going to be ill.” He takes some “opening medicine,” or he sends to a neighbouring druggist, a ready counter prescriber, for a “little something.” It is brought, and swallowed. He is well “purged,” and vainly hopes his cold or his headache will be “carried off.” He gets worse. Now he knows he is ill, and getting worse hour by hour. Off he sends for the doctor, whom the messenger finds just comfortably settled down to sleep, after a fatiguing day’s labour, in the course of which he has probably passed the door of the sick man more than twice. “Come directly, sir; master’s very ill,” is the request. The medical man goes, and finds the man in the second stage of a fever, which is now rapidly advancing upon his system, which has been further weakened by his absurd attempts to carry off the disease. Oh! this carrying off—this purging system! how many thousands, of all ages and conditions, have fallen a sacrifice to emetics and purges. Now, during all this, very important time has been sacrificed for a mere temporary purpose. The disease increasing in intensity every hour, the poor patient at length sinks, when the medical man assures him he was sent for too late.

This, reader, is no exaggerated description: it is of every day occurrence. Such is one case—take another.

Here is a family, consisting of father, mother, and four children. The father is the descendant of a family, known to be hereditarily the subjects of rheumatism. The mother has lost two sisters, who died of consumption. Their mother died when these were children. The mother of this family of four married young; has never enjoyed good health. She has cough every winter. While bearing these children, she was the subject of great weakness. She, "by God's help," as she significantly and devoutly says, has got over that trouble. She brought up two of her babes "by hand," she being too weak to nurse them with nature's food. You behold the children. An interval of fifteen to eighteen months occurred between the birth of each. The eldest is nearly fourteen. She has, on the sides of the neck, swellings, which resemble marbles, under the skin. Her countenance is pallid. She has blue eyes and light hair. Her skin is delicate, transparent, and beautifully fair!! remarks the mother, ignorant of what is really beautiful, that is, *health*. The girl has all the languor and inactivity about her which betokens a feebleness of constitution, which excites one's sympathy. There is not that buoyancy of spirits characteristic of healthy youth. She has inherited, from her maternal progenitors, a constitution which will give way under the first attack of severe disease. The younger members of this family depict in their countenances, also, the seeds of disease, yet unnoticed and therefore unheeded. Now the physician who is acquainted with the physiognomy of disease, can recognise in these countenances the indications of premature death; and, could he command that family while young, he would, by these very indications, be led to pursue a course of medicine and diet which would, to some extent, counteract the tendencies of their life; but, until the children are really ill, that is, "laid by," the physician is dreaded, avoided, and classed among the tax-gatherers and lawyers. What a pity is this. The medical man is not entrusted as he should be with the constant care of these children, and they are hence allowed to grow up to maturity, if they should reach it, to procreate a still more puny race.

We are anxious to urge upon the public the propriety, if not the necessity, of placing themselves and their children under the constant care of a good physician; but we confess that the objection hitherto urged to this preventive mode has been the dread which children have, yea, and many adults too, of physic. "We can't always be taking physic," said an objector one day, to the writer of this. This objection happily is now set aside, for the adminis-

tration of medicine in infinitesimal doses—innocuous in health, powerful in disease,—enables the physician to treat the youngest child with ease and pleasure.

We do hope the time will come when the proper province of the physician will be respected and applied; viz., *not exclusively to save the dying, but to preserve the living.*

We commend the remarks of Dr. Fearon to every homœopathic family. The observations he has made in a large manufacturing town will avail in every other. We hope the doctor will further prosecute his labours in this direction, until a host of data shall be collected, which will serve to establish prophylactic medicine in this country.

NECESSITY FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BEING
CHANGED TO A PREVENTIVE SYSTEM,

Of Constitutional Pathology being more cultivated, and of a more minute description being given of the physical appearance of persons experimented on.

BY GEORGE FEARON, M.D.*

AMONG other things for which the half century now commencing will probably be remarkable, may I think be reckoned the development of a preventive system of medicine, to take the place of the ordinary palliative practice.

Within a few months after I first became convinced of the truth of homœopathy, it struck me that now we were in possession of a law for the administration of medicinal substances, and of a means of graduating the dose to any extent we chose, we should have the power of attacking disease while it yet lay latent in the constitution, even of the youngest child, instead of waiting until it broke forth into an active state. At least all that we should require for this purpose, in addition to the foregoing, would be a knowledge of the physical appearance of those in whose constitutions lay dormant the seeds of the different classes of diseases. This knowledge we may to a

* From the British Journal of Homœopathy.

considerable extent gain from the various works on scrofula, &c., which have been hitherto published ; and much valuable indirect information may be obtained by ascertaining the special affections from which the different members of the child's family have suffered.

It is now more than ten years since the thought of thus erecting a preventive system of medicine occurred to me : during all that time I have never forgotten it, and for years together have not allowed one month to pass by without reconsidering the subject in all its bearings ; the more I have thought of it, the more feasible and the more valuable has it appeared to me, and several homœopathic physicians, before whose notice I have brought it, have concurred in the opinion that homœopathy would give rise to such a preventive system of medicine, while, with one exception, they admitted at the same time that to them the idea was a new one.

Behind what we *usually* call chronic, but which is in reality sub-acute disease, there is that state of constitution in which, although the individual may enjoy an ordinary share of health, still there are the seeds of disease ready to spring forth on the application of an exciting cause, or to be transmitted to his or her offspring. This state of constitution is of course most strongly marked in those who are hereditarily of a general delicacy, without being absolutely ill ; still it exists, in a greater or lesser extent, in almost every person. This we may affirm, from the circumstance of so few (for there are some) surviving to a good old age free from suffering during life, and sinking quietly into the grave from the natural wearing out of those organs of life, which up to the last had worked in mutual harmony.

Lugol considers that scrofula exists in some form or other in about a third of the human race, but if we drop this word, and adopt the term chronic disease, as a collective one, to imply all those permanent derangements of health, and predisposition to active disease, which may be caused by scrofula (or psora), sycosis, syphilis, or any other agents, then we shall find that there are very few persons in our large towns who are free from it ; in some of them, such as Birmingham, it would not be possible to find one family, every one of whose members are exempt from it.

In fact, it is scarcely possible for us to realize the appearance of a set of perfectly healthy and well-developed persons, for want of a standard of comparison ; we can at best compare morbid specimens of humanity with morbid specimens.

Under these circumstances, however excellent hygienic appliances may be in removing some exciting causes of diseases, still we require more direct and positive means of gradually and continuously attacking that mass of disease, which has been handed down to us through successive generations, and which has probably become engrained in almost every particle of our bodies. For this purpose, we must endeavour to erect medicine (with its auxiliaries) into an educational system for the body,—the latter being as susceptible of being trained from its earliest infancy to health or disease, as the mind is susceptible from its earliest infancy of being trained to good or evil. I have tried the experiment with children, and therefore speak from experience; moreover, in each instance in which I have treated females during the whole course of their pregnancy up to almost the day of delivery, the child has been a much finer one than any of the preceding ones had been at their birth; in such cases the education of the body may be said to have commenced from its earliest existence.

It would be a great aid in such a preventive system of treatment, if future experimenters would describe with as much exactness as possible the physical appearance of the persons experimented on, for the common expressions of dark or light hair, nervous or lymphatic temperament, &c., are not enough; it would be well also, if in the relation of cases cured by particular remedies, a similarly minute description were given whenever possible. With each fresh group of symptoms appearing in the experiment, should also be given minutely the accompanying appearance of the tongue and pulse, paying in the latter case more attention to its precise *character*, such as full, resisting, wiry, intermittent, &c., than even to the frequency of its beats, for in these symptoms our *Materia Medica* is too deficient.

The old-school pathology has been derived chiefly from the inspection of dead bodies: such a pathology can only be reared up during the infancy of the healing art, for it presupposes a great mortality among patients; I suspect too that it has been very much overpraised, that it is more deficient and is of less value in the treatment of disease, especially of chronic disease, than is generally acknowledged; it is, in fact, a mere organ pathology, seeking only to ascertain which of a series of organs appears to have been first affected, and which secondarily, without at all taking into consideration the peculiar state of constitution that rendered that organ weak, and liable to be attacked by disease; in our mode of practice, however, this latter point

will frequently be found to be a very important one in leading us to the selection of the proper remedy out of two or more having apparently similar symptoms. The uprising of homœopathy may be considered as marking the commencement of the mature age of medicine : that age must have its own pathology, and as we believe that the amount of premature mortality will be very much less in future than it has been in the allopathic infancy of medicine, so must we cease to look to *post mortems* as the principal source of pathology ; our pathology must be derived chiefly, not from the interior, but from the exterior aspect of the body ; for that alone will be in keeping with our mode of ascertaining the healing properties of medicines, since we do not push our experiments to the length of killing the persons experimented on, for the purpose of ascertaining the internal changes of structure the medicinal substance has effected.

That this external pathology may be sometimes of more use than the old one, even in acute affections, is exemplified in the following case :—

A short time ago I was sent for, late one evening, to see a married lady who had recently come to Birmingham for change of air, in consequence of suffering severely from neuralgic pains of the face ; I left her some medicine, and wrote off the same evening to the homœopathist under whose care she had been. He replied that he considered the exciting cause to be connected with the uterus, and had been treating her with that view. According to the ordinary pathology his was a perfectly scientific diagnosis, since the affection had first made its appearance a few days after a confinement, and had invariably returned in each successive pregnancy ; this being the first time I believe in which an attack had come on in a non-pregnant state. On the second day of my attendance, and before receiving his answer, I made up my mind that she must at some period of her life have lived in a calcareous neighbourhood sufficiently long for her whole system to become affected by it, and that that was the real exciting cause of the affection, the womb being merely in a secondary way connected with it. This decision I came to in consequence of her general appearance resembling very much that which I have noticed in persons who have resided in such neighbourhoods, although she had but a slight trace of the usual fulness of neck perceptible in such instances.

The disease had only made its appearance since she had removed to her present place of residence, but she denied that there were any calcareous appearances about that, or her immediately preceding place of abode. I then asked for her native place, and she at once told me that close to the house of her parents where she had resided until grown up, there were chalk pits. This confirmed me in my diagnosis ; I consequently gave *Sulphur* first in the 12th and afterwards in the 6th

and 3rd (trit.) ; it was beneficial in each attenuation, but most markedly so in the third, and I had no necessity for changing the medicine, until continuing to press it three times a-day for some days after all pain had left, it brought on a very sharp aggravation. *Pulsatilla* and *Sepia* were given, but without any relief; *Tincture of Arsenic* 3 then presented itself as the most likely antidote, especially as there were chills accompanying paroxysms; and it acted like a charm; a few days after, *Sulphur* was returned to with the effect of bringing on another but slighter aggravation, which *Arsenic* again stopped; and the patient left this in a very much improved state of health to that in which she came, though doubtless she must experience some more but modified attacks before the diseased state can be quite destroyed.*

Now here, I think, is an instance of external pathology derived, too, from a medicinal disease, leading to a knowledge of the proper remedy, while the internal pathology, derived from natural disease, would only have led one astray.

In recording the physical appearance of persons experimented on, there is one item of description which I should particularly wish to see attended to, and that is the exact appearance of the iris—for I am sure that it will be found very useful to us as a guide to the state of the constitution. That sentence in the Sermon on the Mount, as transmitted to us by St. Matthew, "The light of the body is the eye; if, therefore, thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light; but if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness," although there doubtless meant in a moral point of view, is, nevertheless very true in a physical one. That a red iris is indicative of a disposition to cancerous affections, has been for several years known to many medical men, though I had made the observation for myself, before being aware that others had previously become acquainted with the fact; but the following indications have never, to my knowledge, been observed by any one, previous to the publication of a part of them in the *Medical Times*, October 6, 1849.†

* She took away with her some packets of Sulphur powders, each packet containing two powders, a dose to be taken twice a-day for four days, then to remain a week without medicine before commencing the next packet; and I have just been informed that she has continued perfectly free from all attacks of the disease

† Special reason caused them to be sent to this Journal, otherwise they would have been forwarded to a homœopathic one, homœopathy having given rise to them.

The nearer the iris approaches to a firm, clear-looking, and unmixed colour, (black, blue, and hazel,) the healthier and sounder is the constitution. Whenever the iris presents the appearance of a *broken network*, or the colour is a light, watery-looking one, or deposited in darker patches in some places than in others, there is a corresponding degree of delicacy of constitution. Whenever there is an appearance of red, green, or yellow in the iris, the diseases under which the patient suffers always exhibit an obstinate or malignant character, more especially when the *red* or green is present. Such persons, moreover, always beget unhealthy children; and we may generally expect to hear of much ill-health, serious and obstinate illnesses, and premature deaths, occurring in their families. The appearance of the light iris, which answers to the red of the dark one, has not been hitherto pointed out; it is the following:—a peculiar hard, pearly, grey look, and, if the eye be closely examined, there will be found immediately around the pupil a circle of a more or less red hue. Moreover, instead of the appearance of a net-work, in which a mesh had broken, leaving a large, nearly square space, such as we may see in the light, scrofulous, blue iris, there will generally be long, narrow places, giving the idea of the substance of the iris having been there corroded away. The worse the state of health, the darker, thicker-looking, and more distinct will be the outer margin of the iris.

We not unfrequently meet persons having a greenish iris who will boast of never being ill, and of being able to undergo considerable fatigue. Such persons are generally stunted in stature; and, in the instances in which the reverse is the case, they will be found to show signs of failing health soon after thirty, if not before; and, should inquiry be made, it will most probably be found that they are descended from parents one or both of whom have exhibited marked signs of having an unhealthy constitution (consumption, epilepsy, &c.), and among their brothers and sisters obstinate affections and diseases of debility will prevail.

I was led to make these observations by the statements in our *Materia Medica*, that some medicines acted better in persons with light, and others in persons with dark eyes. Closer observation soon shewed that under these two general heads of dark and light eyes, were comprised many varieties of iris, differing in structure, in shade of colour, and in the mode in which the latter was deposited, and that each variety was attended by a corresponding state of constitution. It would only be legitimately individualising the more

general observation regarding the light and dark eye, were we to note the particular medicines which appeared to produce most effect in the different states of constitution represented by each *variety* of iris. We should thereby gain an additional help for the selection of remedies in the treatment of disease.

There is one species of iris which at the distance of three or four feet looks like the section of a piece of flint, and gives to its possessor a sharp hawk-eyed appearance. It is separated from the cornea by a strongly marked rim, of a hard, dirty-white calcareous look, and about the sixteenth or twentieth of an inch in breadth; the iris itself, when looked at closer, appears of a blackish red. I have not seen many cases of this iris, but have noticed the following circumstances in connexion with it. The persons have been irascible, and apparently quick in intellect; in two instances, although not of a stout make, they have each had two attacks of apoplexy, and in one of them a permanent partial paralysis of one leg and arm has been left. In the remaining cases, the persons having it have each suffered from rheumatism, which was also the case with one of the apoplectic persons, and, for aught I know, it may have been the same with the other. I have not yet met with an instance of this iris in a child, and am therefore uncertain whether the rim which is its peculiar characteristic may not be formed while the disease in the constitution becomes developed as the person advances to middle age. In each case where a parent has had it, *the children have been very markedly unhealthy*, a circumstance deserving of notice.

Another form of iris which, I think, is indicative of a highly sycotic state of constitution, resembles closely the appearance of the spokes of a wheel when the latter is in pretty quick motion, excepting that each alternate radius is of a different colour, the one being reddish, the next yellow, or of some other colour. This variety, as far as I have hitherto seen, occurs in persons bearing other strong marks of sycosis, and not unfrequently is accompanied by old warts on the face, having that character which Hahnemann has attributed to those of a sycotic origin; and here I may remark that I believe a sycotic state of constitution to be a much more common one in our large towns than a syphilitic one, and the reason why this should be so is very evident, for syphilis shewing itself in the form of a troublesome sore, gets at once attended to, and must, in many cases, be really cured, and not merely temporarily suppressed. Sycosis, on the contrary, after having been imbibed,

either produces no very perceptible external manifestations of its presence, or they are only in the form of warts, which, giving little inconvenience, are overlooked, and not regarded as signs of disease by the sufferer, and thus the poison has full opportunity of insidiously undermining his system.

We all know that parents are often prone to point out scrofulous children as pictures of health, simply because they exhibit a high colour, with a certain degree of plumpness. To undeceive such persons, and to induce them to place their children under a regular systematic treatment, it will be necessary for us to be able to point out to them the different signs of latent disease and of unhealthy constitution; and for this purpose the state of the iris will be often more convincing, because plainer and more observable than any other signs. This last summer, I met with a child of about twelve, whom I had attended three years ago for a swelling and weakness of the knee, to which she had been for some time subject. I knew that she was of a very delicate constitution, and that every one of her brothers and sisters were very unhealthy and this unhealthiness they derived from, at any rate, one parent; yet, when I saw her this year, she seemed full of spirits and energy, and capable of enduring, for a child of her age, a good deal of exercise, and had a colour which could scarcely be shewn to be otherwise than a healthy one; the only thing that appeared wrong was the irregularity of the teeth, which were also of a bad colour and with a tendency to decay. From all I knew of her previous state of health, and that of her family, I felt convinced that I must be seeing her under very favourable circumstances, and that her present appearances of good health were fallacious ones, which she would by-and-by lose; yet I was puzzled how to fix upon any traits in her appearance which could be pointed out to others as evidence of lurking disease. On regarding her more closely, the difficulty vanished; for there was a marked specimen of the red iris, one of her sisters who had been threatened with a spinal affection, &c., shewing an equally well marked specimen of the wheel iris recently alluded to. (Do not spinal affections, at least those involving the lower part of the spine, more generally depend upon a sycoic than a scrofulous state of the constitution? I think they do. I think also that many of those obstinate, baffling uterine affections depend upon a sycoic or syphilitic taint, either inherited from parents or received through impregnation by a husband having a constitution so tainted.)

In several cases of tic, which, on each return, invariably attacked the same

side of the face, I have noticed that the iris was more defective on that side than on the other. I have seen the same thing in cases of muscæ volitantes and other forms of impaired vision, where one eye has been more affected than the other. Perhaps, with more extended observations, a similar circumstance might be observed in connection with other one-sided affections.

The various explanations that have been hitherto attempted of the law expressed by the words "*similia similibus curantur*" have never proved satisfactory; and the statement that we try our medicines upon *healthy* persons, in order to ascertain their curative power in disease, has repelled many from its involving to their thinking an absurdity. May not some light be thrown upon the subject by the circumstance we have already adverted to—of the almost universal prevalence of some form of latent chronic disease? Any one who has seen Hahnemann must be aware that he was far from being a specimen of a healthy, well-developed person, and in one of his writings he mentions that he had at different times suffered much. Yet his experiments with medicinal substances were made on himself, on members of his family, who could not have been healthy, and on students and others residing in large towns, who were not likely to have been free from latent disease. In fact, had it been otherwise, had these parties been all perfectly healthy, Hahnemann would never have discovered the law in question.

Under these circumstances, the statements that our remedies have been tried on healthy persons is not true: and equally with the allopaths we gain, *ab usu in morbis*, our knowledge of the form of disease which Nature has intended each substance to antidote, or be the means of curing. The difference between the method adopted by the allopath and the homœopath, for ascertaining the curative properties of any new substance, is, in the first instance, one which has reference to the stage of disease in which the experiment is made, but it is this difference in the stage that tends to perpetuate the discordant conclusions which they draw from the result of their experiments.

Give to both of them a new plant to experiment with, and the allopath chooses a person affected with disease in an acute or sub-acute form, that is to say, in an active state; the homœopathist, on the contrary, selects one in whom disease is in a latent, quiescent state; and who, therefore, may be considered as comparatively healthy. The allopath can only learn the curative power of the remedy in the one train of symptoms which he has found it

relieve: while, from his experiments, he can derive no certain knowledge relative to its employment in other forms of disease, but is left to employ it in future from "inference;" and this limited knowledge he moreover acquires at the risk of doing much injury to his patient. The homœopath, on the contrary, has the power of experimenting at leisure; and, by graduating his experimental doses, can bring to light in succession all the various trains of diseased action to which the new remedy has been specially adapted, and has the power of avoiding or making allowance for all causes likely to interfere with the accuracy of the experiment. He thus can, *by one and the same* experiment, gain a knowledge of the use of the remedy in both latent (or chronic) and acute disease. Were he to be very cautious in his experiment, and give the new substance in very small doses, and at intervals, he would probably considerably improve the health of the person experimented on, without giving rise to any disturbance in his system; but, by so doing, however well he might learn its use in latent disease, he yet would gain no information respecting the active state of disease in which it should be employed.

There are many other points which will be required to be considered with reference to a "preventive system of medicine," but these must be reserved for another occasion; at present, I will only call attention to this circumstance, that, whereas others to whom may have occurred the idea of employing homœopathic medicine as a preventive system, have, in all probability, only thought of so employing it in the case of children of a markedly scrofulous diathesis; I, on the contrary, advocate its employment as such in all families, and with every child, (just as I would advocate the application of education to all,) because every child, no matter however apparently healthy, is born with the seeds of disease in its constitution, and with the susceptibility to improvement, the difference of one from the other being only a matter of degree; indeed I would, wherever possible, have the mother placed under a constitutional treatment from the time she is known to have conceived, up to the period of her delivery; as I am convinced, from theory and from observation, that the child would then, in all human probability, enter the world in a healthier state than it otherwise would do; while the mother would, in consequence of the removal of a portion of the disease from her constitution, be spared those sufferings which are now experienced by nearly all women in these countries during the time of pregnancy, child-birth, and the after-period.

CASE OF OPHTHALMIA AND ERUPTION ON SCALP SUCCESSFULLY TREATED, WITHOUT EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS, AFTER OLD-SYSTEM TREATMENT HAD FAILED.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, M.R.C.S.

George J—, aged 2½ years, residing in Coventry, was brought to me on June 5th, 1852, presenting a pitiable picture. It has been treated by several medical men during the last 10 months it has been affected, among them one professing to be an oculist, who visits Northampton periodically, he treated the child for two months but with no other result than the child becoming worse.

He has had an eruption on the scalp for nearly 12 months which gets no better. The glands of neck are much swollen. He has no appetite, the child looks very ill.

The eyes are much swollen, on lifting the lids, the conjunctivæ are seen to be intensely inflamed, the eye proper cannot be seen. Bowels act daily; stools very offensive.

The child presenting a scrofulous diathesis, I ordered *Sulphur* of the 12th, six globules, to be taken in a fortnight.

June 16th.—The eruption is better; head getting cleaner. Eyes not much better; complete photophobia, cannot bear the smallest ray of light.

Repeat medicine.

June 23rd.—Child is much better. The right eye is now to be seen, the swelling less, the inflammation much less intense.

The mother states that for 3 or 4 days after beginning the medicine, the right eye, the worst, appeared still worse; she thought the eye itself had burst.

Ordered *Sulphur* of the 30th.

June 30th.—Eyes are open, and distinct to view. The mother states the film over the eye is more transparent, is thinner.

Ordered *Silicea*.

July 13th.—The mother wrote. No effect from the last medicine, he is as he was, excepting that the eruption is better.

Resume *Sulphur*.

July 27.—She writes, "I am happy to say our little boy is much better, the eye is much improved the last week, as the substance that is on the eye is much thinner than it was, and he can bear the light much better; his general health is much better, his appetite is improved; shall feel obliged if you will send him more medicine as we are anxious to persevere, seeing he is so much better."

Ordered *Silicea* and *Sulphur*, in alternation.

August 25th.—The child's aunt came from Coventry this morning, she states that the child's eye is well excepting dimness. The left eye, the one less affected from the first, is a little "humory." The child's bowels are relaxed.

Ordered *Sulphur* and *Veratrum*.

September 7th.—Writes, "He is better; his eyes look very nicely again; he is but poorly at times; has passed a large round worm."

Ordered *Sulphur* and *Calcarea*.

October 4th.—Wrote, "We feel grateful to say our little boy still continues better; his eyes are well; the scabs on his head are going away."

Continue *Sulphur*.

October 19th.—Wrote, "we are happy to say our boy still continues better at least we think him quite well; his general health seems very good, he eats and enjoys his food and he runs about from morning till night; we think you have set him up, and we shall think it unnecessary to keep on any longer, for which me and my wife are very thankful, and very much obliged to you."

Discharged with a caution to bring him again if any return of complaint.

December 22nd.—Heard he continues well.

The above case is an illustration of the power of homœopathic medicines to arrest diseased states by purely medicinal action on the organism. The child had been treated for 9 months allopathically, lotions and drops being employed which inflicted terrible torture on the child, to no more purpose than to prolong the cases and, as frequently happens, playing seriously with diseased organs, the loss of which renders life a burden, instead of what life ought to be, viz.,—a pleasure.

CASE OF TUBERCULOUS PHTHISIS ARRESTED BY HOMŒOPATHIC
TREATMENT.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, M.R.C.S.

Miss Amelia K——, aged twelve, of lymphatic temperament, cachectic appearance, rachitic constitution, the long bones much curved, evidently lost flesh to a great extent, was brought to me on the 4th of March, 1852. She resides in Northampton; is the eldest of three children; her parents not the most healthy.

She has been always ill, and attended by a young surgeon residing in Northampton, for a long time, but the child getting worse my advice is sought.

I saw her with a surgeon who was on a visit to me at the time, who, on minutely examining the child, declared his conviction that the case was hopeless. The mother states that she has had inflammation of the chest six or seven times, being disposed to it from her infancy. She has been ill fourteen months.

She has constant cough, frequently so violent that the veins of the neck were so prominent the mother feared they would burst. She expectorates a great quantity of offensive, purulent matter; her breath is very offensive; she has profuse nightly perspirations; these, if anything, are worse in the winter than in the summer. She has loud mucus râle in her chest.

Pulse, 154, very feeble. Tongue too red, except at sides, which are coated yellowish-white; she is losing flesh rapidly.

On measuring the expansive power of her chest, it is found to be only three-quarters of an inch, viz.,—right side one-quarter inch, left side, half-an-inch. The chest examination revealed the following,—Back of chest, left duller than right; axillary region, right duller than left. Front of chest, supraclavicular region, right quite dull, left clear; infraclavicular region, right too clear, left clear, perhaps normal. Below clavicle right side, third and fourth intercostal spaces, a distinct cracked metal sound; a cavity distinctly marked out.

Stethoscopic signs.—Sphyllant rhonchus, all over back, especially left, base. Right supraclavicular crepitant rhonchus distinct. Below clavicle, distinct blowing

sound, the cavity being very clearly traced. Such briefly were the physical signs which betokened tuberculous disease, involving great portion of the right lung.

In this state, I prescribed *Hepar Sulphuris* of the 6th attenuation, one globule each day in divided doses ; to see me again in a week.

March 12th.—Her cough is less troublesome ; expectoration less in quantity and less offensive ; she takes double the quantity of food she did eight days ago.

March 19.—Much better ; she can walk briskly about the house ; breathing much improved ; can walk upstairs with less difficulty ; the nightly perspirations are much less, the bowels are regular. Pulse improved, now 120 ; she has thread-worms ; complains of gnawing sensation at stomach, more especially after eating bread. Ordered *China* four globules in four days, then resume *Hepar* of the 12th.

March 26th.—Much better. Cough nearly abated. Has not had headache the last fortnight. Appetite good, bowels regular. She complains of itching all round her waist. Breath no longer offensive, no night sweats. Continue *Hepar Sulphuris*.

April 2nd.—Visited her, she is much better, the improvement is very striking, she has gained $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight in four weeks. Her appetite is good ; she is active ; scarcely any cough now. Continue *Hepar*, four globules of the 30th, in a fortnight.

April 14th.—Still further improved. She came to see me to day. No cough to be noticed now ; appetite good ; eats meat heartily ; she is a little feverish on awaking in the morning. Ordered *Sulphur*, two globules of the 30th, to be taken in the course of a week, and continued a second week.

28th.—Called on me again. She is quite an altered child ; she is fat, and looks comparatively well ; no cough ; the chest sounds much improved. Repeat medicines, three globules in a fortnight.

May 17th.—Continues to improve ; has gained $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs in weight since April 2nd. Ordered *Calcarea*, 6 globules, in a fortnight.

June 9th.—She is not like the same child, so much altered ; she has gained 10 lbs in weight since she began homœopathic treatment in March.

June 23rd.—Saw her again ; has taken cold, for which, having catarrhal symptoms,

I ordered *Nux Vomica* a few doses; these were removed in a few days, and beyond a slight expectoration of white frothy mucus occasionally, suffers no inconvenience. No cough; no night sweats; appetite good; pulse fuller; her appearance is altogether improved. Her legs are stronger and straighter; she can now take long walks without fatigue.

December, 1852.—Memorandum. I have seen the above patient several times. She is growing a stout, hearty girl, and has had no return of her chest affection. The mother states, everybody wonders at her improvement; she has been on a visit into Warwickshire, and her friends were astonished at her improvement.

In all human probability the above poor child would have been lost had she continued under old-system treatment, yet the surgeon who treated her previous to consulting me, sneers at the superior means of cure and upbraids his patients for countenancing homœopathy.

Review.

The British Journal of Homœopathy, No. 42, Oct. 1, 1852. Aylott and Jones, London; and James Brown, Edinburgh.

The number before us of the above, the oldest medical quarterly in this country, is full of interesting matter, but its articles are more useful to the medical reader than to the mass of the public.

We are glad to find that the periodical maintains its character for respectability and solid utility. It has out-lived several medical journals. Its spirited and talented editors, we hope, will do their best to sustain its existence; while our medical brethren neglect not their duty to support the editors.

The number before us opens with a continuation of a Treatise on Croup; it is a translation of the monograph of Dr. Elb, of Dresden: the homœopathic treatment of that dreaded malady is vastly superior to the old plan of treating it. Dr. Elb's experience has led him to the following conclusion:—

“Judging,” he says, “from my own pretty numerous observations, I can only declare the prognosis to be a highly-favourable one, and I believe I do not exaggerate when I add, that a case of death from Croup, excepting such cases as only come under treatment in the last hours of the disease, is a rarity.”

Dr. Elb enters upon the subject at considerable length, and after detailing, with an amount of accuracy worthy of a careful physician, points out the chief remedies

to be employed ; these include *aconite*, *iodine*, *hepar sulphuris*, *spongia*, and others. He points out the pathogenesis of each medicine, and the suitability to each stage and variety of the disease.

Dr. Elb concludes his paper by citing the history of successful cases of a severe character.

The second article is headed, "Anticipations of Homœopathy, by William Sharp, F.R.S., of Rugby. The paper is a translation of a considerable portion of an old and scarce book, entitled, "Tutus cantharidum in Medicina usus Internus, per Joannem Groenevelt, M. De Colleg. Med. Lond., Londini, Ed secunda, 1703." The safe internal use in medicine of *cantharides*, by John Greenfield, M.D.

Mr. Sharp labours, in his paper, to point out this, an instance of the accidental and occasional falling upon the homœopathic law, among our forefathers, in medicine ; and the persecution to which a medical man was subjected for enunciating facts beneficial to the human race.

Dr. Greenfield was prosecuted for giving *cantharides* internally, being charged with and sued for mal-practice. The issue ruined the unhappy doctor, and taught his envious prosecutors the safety and value of his practice. It was in the diseases of the bladder Dr. Greenfield was so successful in his use of *cantharides* ; and some of the cases recorded were desperate, and had baffled the skill of Dr. Greenfield's opponents. *Cantharides* was successful, because of its capability to induce similar affections.

The third paper is a continuation of Dr. Russell on skin diseases ; occupies some sixty pages ; and is uninteresting to any but the physician.

A paper headed Pneumonia under homœopathic, allopathic, and dietetic treatment, by Professor Henderson, read at the Homœopathic Congress at Edinburgh, September the 4th, 1852, is very interesting, inasmuch as it demonstrates, from accurate data, the superior efficacy of homœopathic treatment in inflammation of the lungs. The data, which are indisputable, reveal a most appalling fact ; viz., that old-system treatment, as pursued at the present day in "orthodox" practice, *actually kills thirteen to seventeen per cent.* of patients that would have recovered if treated homœopathically."

Thus stand the relations of the mortality, under three modes of practice :—
Per cent.

Treated allopathically, died	24
Treated dietetically, (by Diet)	7.4
Treated homœopathically	5.7

Appalling, indeed, is the injuriousness of bleeding and tartar emetic treatment. The advocates of such practice taunt homœopaths with *doing nothing*. Were this so, how much better is it to do nothing than to destroy.

The remainder of the journal is taken up with the report of the Congress at Edinburgh, which is without interest to our readers.

THE NORTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE third meeting of the above Association is to be held at Preston, at the house of Mr. Tuckey, Bow Lane, on Wednesday the 5th of January, 1853.

The members propose dining together in the evening.

The general Secretary of the Association is Dr. G. Atkin, of Hull.

We are glad that provincial medical men practising homœopathy, are so inclined to strengthen each other's hands, and sharpen each other's friendly countenance, by thus meeting together at intervals of a few months, to discuss subjects connected with the practice of homœopathic medicine, and to mingle their kindly feelings and sympathies.

We observe in the circular sent us, that among the objects of the coming meeting, is the consideration of the proposed medical reform bill, and to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting at Huddersfield, in July last, to watch over the progress of the bill.

We hope the meeting will be numerously attended. Such cordial business meetings do more to help our cause in the profession than the annual congress.

We wish the Southern provinces of England would follow the example of the Northern, and form a similar association on that side of London.

THE FALL OF RAIN, 1852.

Mr. Belville, writing to THE TIMES, remarks:—

“The depth of rain fallen since the drought of last spring is so extraordinary, that a statement of the quantity fallen at Greenwich may be acceptable.

In May last, 2.25 inches only of rain fell; in June, 4.76 inches, greater than registered for many years; in the month of July, 2.22 inches in one great thunderstorm; again, in October, we had 4.18 inches; and, in November, the extraordinary depth of 6.08 inches; making a total depth of water, on the surface of the earth, above 28 inches, or 2 feet 4 inches. Certainly, since the year 1800, as much rain in this locality has never been registered.”

Printed by Thomas Phillips, (of the Drapery), at his Office, situate at No. 12, Corn Exchange Buildings, Parade, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 6.

FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Price 2d.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Tea: its adulteration and its effects	147
Cold Water	158
Case of Chronic Diarrhœa, of thirteen years' standing, cured, after ineffectual Old-System Treatment	163
Case of Chronic Gastritis cured	164
Case of Dropsy, Chronic Gastro-Enteritis, and Heart Affection with Amenorrhœa	166
Annual Report of the Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary... ..	167
Success attending the Old-System Practice dependent upon the Practice being, though unknown to the practitioner, Homœopathic	169

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X. Y. Z." is thanked for his communication. His suggestions shall be considered.

The towns of Yarmouth, Derby, and Nottingham possess homœopathic physicians lately supplied.

The Doncaster Homœopathic Hospital was publicly opened on the 26th of January: Dr. Dunn deserves great praise for his effective zeal.

Errata in last number, page 140, 2nd line from bottom; for "*symphillan*" read *sybillant*.

Page 141, top line, for "*whers*" read *were*.

Page 141, 12th line from top, for "*China*," read *Cina*.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

ELEMENTS OF VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY,

BY W. HAYCOCK, V.S.

PRICE 10s. 6d.

A. C. Clifton, Homœopathic Chemist, Parade, Northampton, has a few volumes of the above work by him, which he will be happy to supply to the trade at half price.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.

LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY;

MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

From the Rev. John Morrison, D.D., LL.D.

“Trevor Square, Brompton.

“I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young; and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice.”

From the Honorable F. H. F. Berkeley, Esq., M.P.

“Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

“I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM’s care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits.

F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.”

References are kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen’s Row, Pimlico: Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street: Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum’s care.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 6.

FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

PRICE 2d.

TEA: ITS ADULTERATION AND ITS EFFECTS:

How many persons regret that the homœopathic treatment requires abstinence from tea. How many assert, if the homœopathists would allow tea, we would embrace homœopathy. It seems advantageous to explain why the use of tea is forbidden.*

If homœopathists were the fraudulent individuals which some journalists have represented them to be, they would not, in their directions as to diet, run counter to the almost universal desires of the people. Thus, homœopathists forbid the use of tea,—a drink for which there is the greatest liking: in so forbidding, they, by the very necessity of man's nature, create a motive against the adoption of homœopathy; for people say, "If I embrace homœopathy I shall have to give up tea." Though this conclusion is not wholly true, since homœopathic legislation being for the

* Some professedly homœopathic chemists advertise and sell "HOMŒOPATHIC COFFEE" and "HOMŒOPATHIC TEA." These traders, not content with the position and the profits which homœopathy, through its legitimate channels, affords them, pander to a popular desire, and, taking advantage of the opportunity of coming in contact with numerous individuals, a contact gained only by means of homœopathy, use that opportunity to invalidate the truthfulness of the very practitioners through whose recommendations they live and pecuniarily prosper: for how can the public reconcile the two facts, that homœopathic chemists sell coffee and tea, while the practitioners who recommend the patients to these chemists, forbid the use of coffee and tea? As to any coffee or tea being "homœopathic," except to *diseased states*, (such is not the application of the term by these chemists,) the idea is as false as it is injurious.

sick and not for the healthy man, enforces its laws primarily upon the sick, and therefore leaves rules of diet, in relation to the healthy man, without any positive dogmas; yet the conclusion that tea is forbidden to the sick, does form an item, and no trifling one, in the sum total of motives brought before the mind in deciding, whether for homœopathy or allopathy. Homœopathic practitioners have felt this difficulty strongly, and, had they not a sincere love for the truth which they practice, had they been the knaves which they have been designated, they would have connived at some means by which this source of repulsiveness to their system could have been alleviated.

- People naturally enquire, "How is it known that tea is injurious?" The common idea that tea causes nervousness, might be urged as a proof of the injuries resulting from its use; but the force of this acknowledgment is undermined by the addition always made in connexion therewith—"Ah! that is, if too strong."

Some further evidence of its injuriousness must therefore be sought. By means of an accident, an opportunity was afforded to the indefatigable Dr. Beaumont, of ascertaining the various changes produced in the stomach by different articles of diet. He found that the appearance of a peculiar erysipelatous character, similar to that produced by spirits, was visible on the lining coat of the stomach, after the use of tea; in other words, a diseased state of the stomach was produced. Thus the popular opinion as to the nervousness produced by tea is backed by a pathological observation, made by a physician who, not being a homœopathist, had no bias against tea from such cause. To these evidences others quite indisputable are now to be added. The illustrious Hahnemann, and his enterprising disciples, tried experiments upon themselves with tea, and noted down carefully the effects which they experienced. The following record gives an outline of these effects:—

SYMPTOMS.—*Sensation of great general fatigue.* Fear of movement, and desire to lie down. *Sleeplessness.* *Peevishness,* with aversion to everything, and to the least fatigue. *Dislike to conversation.* Vertigo, with dizziness, when walking in the open air. Heaviness and confusion of the forehead, principally when walking. Fetid breath on waking in the morning. Sensation of *hunger,* with copious accumulation of watery saliva in the

mouth. Dislike to all food. *Nausea and insipidity*, with great *relaxation of the stomach*, which hangs down like an empty bag. Pressure and gurgling in the region of the stomach.—Jahr's Manual, by A. G. Hull, M.D., New York edition, second American from the third or Paris edition, vol. 1, p. 613.

Any one who reads this record can see at once that, contained therein, are many of the symptoms which go to constitute that peculiar condition called nervousness, and for which symptoms, when not produced by tea, tea forms one of the best remedies. The homœopathist, recognising these as truths, is bound to bow to the revelation thus made to him, and to proclaim the dogma, that patients labouring under disease and taking medicines for that disease, should not drink tea, which, itself, has the power of producing disease, and which, therefore, must, if taken, interfere with the cure.

Some interesting facts are now about to be recorded, gathered from a paper on tea, read before the Chemical Society, by Robert Warrington, Esq. These facts are of value as giving further grounds for the dogma of homœopathic practitioners, that tea, that is to say the tea of commerce, is injurious as an article of diet.

In examining some samples of tea which had been seized, being supposed to be spurious, Mr. Warrington's attention was arrested by the varied tints which the samples of green tea exhibited, extending from a dull olive to a bright greenish-blue colour. Examining this by a microscope with a magnifying power of a hundred times linear, the object being illuminated by reflecting light, the cause of this variation in colour was found to depend upon the curled leaves being entirely covered with a white powder, having in places a slightly glistening aspect, and these were interspersed with small granules of a bright blue colour, and others of an orange tint, these being more distinctly visible in the folded, and consequently more protected parts.

By shaking for a short time the whole sample, a quantity of powder was detached, and from this a number of the blue particles were picked out under a magnifying glass, by means of the moistened point of a fine camel's hair pencil. These, on being crushed in water between two plates of glass, presented when viewed by transmitted light, a bright blue streak. Caustic potash solution converted the blue tint to a bright brown, and the original

blue tint was restored by the introduction of a little diluted sulphuric acid, showing that these particles consisted of the ferrocyanide of iron, or Prussian blue. The orange granules proved to be some vegetable colouring substance.

The white powder was then examined, by subjecting some of the dust to a red heat with free exposure to the air: all the vegetable matter and the Prussian blue were destroyed, and a white powder with a slight shade of brown was obtained: this powder Mr. Warrington considers to be kaolin, or powdered agelmatolite, the figure stone of the Chinese.

Four or five other samples of green teas were subjected to the same examination, and only one of them proved to be free from these blue granules: this was a high-priced tea, and had been purchased about two years: it appeared covered with a very pale blue powder, instead of the white with the blue particles interspersed, as exhibited by the others.

Mr. Warrington extended his investigation. He selected a series of samples, each being an average from a number of original chests, being aided in obtaining these by a most extensive wholesale dealer of the highest respectability. No. 1. Imperial. The leaf, where seen beneath the superficial coating, was of a bright olive brown colour, with small filaments on its surface; it was covered with a fine white powder, and with here and there a minute bright blue particle, at times having the appearance of a stain.—No. 2. Gunpowder. Similar to No. 1, but the filaments not visible: this may have arisen from the tight and close manner in which the leaf was curled.—No. 3. Hyson. The same as No. 1, the blue particles being perhaps more frequent.—No. 4. Young Hyson. The same.—No. 5. Twankay. The leaf of this had more of a yellow hue, and was profusely covered with white powder, having the blue particles also more thickly strewn over the surface.

It was evident from the examination of these teas, that they arrive in this country in an adulterated or factitious state.

Mr. W. then examined some *unglazed* teas, as they are called: these unglazed teas are of a yellow brown, but without a shade of green or blue, and rather tending on the rubbed part to a blackish hue. Of two samples of unglazed teas, specified as of very fine quality, accompanied by two

others of the ordinary, or, as they are called in contradistinction, *glazed* varieties, also of a very superior description, the following were the results of the examination.

No. 6. Unglazed Gunpowder. It presented the same colour under the microscope as when viewed by the unassisted eye, was filamentous, and covered with a white powder inclining to a brown tint, but no shade of blue was visible.—No. 7. Unglazed Hyson. The same as No. 6.—No. 8. Gunpowder glazed. Filamentous, covered with a powder of a very pale blue, and the blue granules being but rarely seen.—No. 9. Hyson. The same as No. 8.—No. 10. Pidding's Howqua, purchased at Littlejohn's, at 8s. 8d. per catty package. This was evidently of the glazed variety: it was filamentous, and covered with a pale blue powder, interspersed with bright blue granules.—No. 11. Entitled Canton Gunpowder. This was a splendid sample of a glazed variety, as far as colour was concerned: it was more thickly powdered and blued than any that I have examined, and the dust rose from it in quantity when poured from one paper to another. A great many other samples of ordinary green teas were examined with much the same results; the cheaper teas, or those in general use, and which form the bulk of the imports, being similar to Nos. 5 and 11, and being represented by Twankays and low-priced Hysons or Gunpowders.

By agitating the sample briskly for a few seconds in a phial with distilled water, the whole of this powder or facing can be easily removed, and then throwing the whole on a lawn or muslin filter, the tea presented a totally different aspect, changing its colour from a blueish green to a bright and lively yellow brownish tint. When the drying was complete, the sample appeared nearly as dark as the ordinary black teas, and, examined by the microscope, presented a smooth surface, perfectly free from the previously observed facing, and having all the characters of black tea, with the exception of the corrugated aspect, which is common to the greater part of teas of the latter variety, and which evidently arises from their having been exposed, in the operation of drying, to a much higher temperature. The greenish coloured turbid liquid, which passed through the meshes of the muslin filter, was allowed to deposit the matter suspended in it, which was then washed and collected.

These sediments being subjected to chemical examination, it was found that Nos. 5, 8, and 11, were faced with Prussian blue and sulphate of lime (gypsum): Nos. 6 and 7 gave no indication of Prussian blue, but of sulphate of lime only.

Mr. W. obtained then some samples of the Assam tea, in a genuine condition, from the East India House:—No. 12. Imperial;—No. 13. Gunpowder; and No. 14. Hyson. They had none of the blue granules, were very filamentous, and presented the same appearance as the unglazed varieties, but brighter in colour: the facing was apparently sulphate of lime.—No. 15. Assam Hyson, of the last importation: it was of the unglazed variety, with the superficially white powder having a slight brown tint, and consisting of a minute quantity of sulphate of lime with a little alumina.

It appears, therefore, from these examinations, that *all the green teas* that are imported into this country are faced or covered superficially with a powder, consisting of either *Prussian blue and sulphate of lime* or *gypsum*, as in the majority of samples examined, with occasionally a yellow or orange-coloured vegetable substance; or of sulphate of lime previously stained with Prussian blue, as in Nos. 8 and 9, and one of those first investigated; or of Prussian blue, the orange-coloured substance with sulphate of lime, and a material supposed to be kaolin, as in the original sample; or of sulphate of lime alone, as in the unglazed varieties.

It is a curious question what the object for the employment of this facing can be; whether, as when sulphate of lime alone is used, it is simply added as an absorbent of the last portions of moisture, which cannot be entirely dissipated in the process of drying: or whether it is only, as I believe, to give that peculiar bloom and colour so characteristic of the varieties of green tea, and which are so generally looked for by the consumer, that the want of the green colour, as in the unglazed variety, I am informed, affects the selling price most materially. This surely can only rise from the want of the above facts being generally known, as it would be ridiculous to imagine that a painted and adulterated article, for such it must really be considered, should maintain a preference over a more genuine one.

Mr. W. then quotes some interesting facts from various authors.

In Dr. Horsfield's valuable work, entitled "Essays on the Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea in Java," translated from the Dutch, page 36, the following dialogue is recorded :—

Visitor.—Is it indeed the case that tea is so much adulterated in China?

Superintendent.—Unquestionably! but not in the interior provinces, for there exist rigid laws against the adulteration of tea, and all teas as they come out of the plantations are examined, on the part of the government, to determine whether they are genuine; but in Canton, which is the emporium of teas, and especially at Honân, many sorts, indeed most sorts, are greatly adulterated, and that with ingredients injurious to health, especially if too much of those ingredients is added: this is especially the case with green teas in order to improve the colour, and in this manner to add to the value of the tea in the eyes of common consumers.

Visitor.—Are these ingredients known?

Superintendent.—Most of them are certainly known. They have been communicated to government (the Dutch), while at the same time the privilege has been requested that they might not be employed here; and, although this occasions loss, the request has been granted, and it has been ordered by government that not the least admixture should take place either to improve the colour or taste of the tea, even in such cases where these might be desirable.

Dr. Royle states in the article "Thea," in the Penny Encyclopædia: "The Chinese, in the neighbourhood of Canton, are able to prepare a tea which can be coloured and made up to imitate various qualities of green tea, and large quantities are thus yearly made up." And Dr. Dickson states in the article "Thea," Medical and Dietetical, Penny Encyclopædia: "The Chinese annually dry many millions of pounds of the leaves of different plants to mingle with those of the genuine plant, as those of the ash, plum, &c. &c., so that all spurious leaves found in parcels of bad tea must not be supposed to be introduced into them by dealers in this country. While the tea trade was entirely in the hands of the East India Company, few of these adulterated teas were imported into this country, as experienced and competent inspectors were kept at Canton to prevent

the exportation of such in the Company's ships, but since the trade has been opened, all kinds find a ready outlet, and as the demand often exceeds the supply, a manufactured article is furnished to the rival crews."

During these investigations Mr. Warrington asserts, "he received samples of teas, both green and black, imported into this country from China, which are known by the most experienced brokers not to contain a single leaf of tea, and which were sold at public sales, in bond, at from 1½d. to 2d. per pound." Again—"The green tea for exportation undergoes some process which changes its colour, giving it a blueish-green colour."

Mr. Davis, in his work entitled "The Chinese," gives the following important information on this subject:—"The tea farmers, who are small proprietors, give the tea a rough preparation, and then take it to the tea contractors, whose business it is to adapt its further preparation to the existing nature of the demand." "Young Hyson, until spoiled by the large demand of the Americans, was a delicate genuine leaf. As it could not be fairly produced in large quantities, the call for it on the part of the Americans was answered by cutting up and sifting other green teas through sieves of a certain size, and, as the Company's inspectors detected the imposture, it formed no portion of the London importations. But the abuse became still worse of late, for the coarsest black tea leaves have been cut up and then coloured with a preparation, resembling the hue of green teas. But this was nothing compared with the effrontery which the Chinese displayed in carrying on an extensive manufactory of *green teas*, from *damaged black leaves*, at a village or suburb called Honân.

"The remission of the tea duties in the United States occasioned, in the years 1832 and 1833, a demand for green teas at Canton, which could not be supplied by arrivals from the provinces. The Americans, however, were obliged to sail with cargoes of green teas within the favourable season: they were determined to have these teas, and the Chinese were determined they should be supplied. Certain rumours being afloat concerning the manufactory of green tea from old black leaves, the writer of this became curious to ascertain the truth, and with some difficulty persuaded a Hong merchant to conduct him, accompanied by one of the inspectors,

to the place where the operations were carried on. Entering one of the laboratories of fictitious Hyson, the party were witness to a strange scene: the damaged black leaves, after being dried, were transferred to a cast-iron pan placed over a furnace and stirred rapidly with the hand, a small quantity of turmeric powder having been previously introduced; this gave the leaves a yellowish or orange tint, but they were still to be made green. For this purpose some lumps of fine blue were produced, together with a substance in powder, which, from the names given to it by the workmen, was evidently *Prussian blue* and *gypsum*. These were triturated finely together with a small pestle, in such proportions as reduced the dark colour of the blue to a light shade; and a quantity, equal to a teaspoonful of the powder, being added to the yellowish leaves, they were stirred as before, over the fire, until the tea had taken the fine bloom of Hyson, with *very much the same scent*.

“To prevent all possibility of error regarding the substances employed, samples of them were carried away from the place. The Chinese seemed quite conscious of the character of the occupation in which they were engaged; for, on attempting to enter several other places where the same process was going on, the doors were closed on the parties. Indeed, had it not been for the influence of the Hongist who conducted them, there would have been little chance of their seeing as much as they did.

“One fact is undeniable, the Chinese do not consume those kinds of green teas which are imported for exportation.”

Mr. Bruce, in his “Report on the Manufacture of Tea,” presented to the tea committee in 1839, states, “That in the last operation for colouring the green teas, a mixture of the sulphate of lime and indigo, finely pulverized and sifted through fine muslin, in the proportion of three of the former to one of the latter, is added to a pan of tea containing about seven pounds; and about half-a-teaspoonful of this mixture is put and rubbed and rolled along with the tea in the pan for an hour. The above mixture is merely to give it a uniform colour and appearance: the indigo gives it the colour, and the sulphate of lime fixes it. The Chinese call the former *youngta*, the latter, *acco*.”

Macculloch, in his "Commercial Dictionary," notices the following facts: "Blue is a favorite colour with the Chinese, and in 1810-11, the imports of *Prussian blue* into Canton from England, amounted to 253,200 pounds. But for some years past the Chinese have not imported a single pound weight. The cause was, a Chinese sailor, who came to England in an East Indiaman, having frequented a manufactory where the drug was prepared, learned the art of making it, and on his return to China, he established a similar work with such success, that the whole empire is now supplied with native *Prussian blue*."

To these, the following additional facts are added:—

The Chinese Method of Colouring Green Tea.

[From the *ΑΤΗΝΕΪΚΟΝ*, August, 1849.]

The superintendent of the tea-makers manages the colouring part of the business himself. In the first place, he procured a portion of indigo, which he threw into a porcelain bowl, not unlike a chemist's mortar, and crushed into a fine powder. He then burned a quantity of gypsum, in the charcoal fires which were roasting the tea. The object of this was to soften the gypsum, in order that it might easily be pounded into a fine powder, in the same manner as the indigo had been. When taken from the fire, it readily crumbled down, and was reduced to powder in the mortar. These two substances having been thus prepared, were then mixed up in the proportion of four parts gypsum to three of indigo, and together formed a light blue powder, which in this state was ready for use. This colouring matter was applied to the tea during the last process of roasting. The Chinese manufacturer having no watch to guide him, uses a joss stick* to regulate his movements with regard to time. He knows exactly how long the joss stick burns, and it of course answers the purpose of a watch. About five minutes before the tea was taken out of the pans, the superintendent took a small porcelain spoon and lifted out a portion of the colouring matter from the bason, and scattered it over the tea in the first pan; he did the same to the whole, and the workmen turned the leaves

* An incense burner.

rapidly round with their hands, in order that the colour might be well diffused.

During this part of the operation the hands of the men at the pans were quite blue. I could not help thinking that if any drinker of green tea had been present during this part of the process, *his taste would have been corrected*—and, I hope I may be allowed to add, improved. It seemed perfectly ridiculous that a civilized people should prefer these dyed teas to those of a natural green. No wonder that the Chinese consider the nations of the west as “barbarians.” One day Mr. Shaw, a merchant in Shanghai, asked the Weychou Chinamen their reasons for dyeing their teas; they quietly replied, that as foreigners always paid a higher price for such teas, they of course preferred them—and that such being the case, the Chinese manufacturer could have no objection to supply them.

I took some trouble to ascertain precisely the quantity of colouring matter used in the process of dyeing green teas; certainly not with the view of assisting others, either at home or abroad, in the art of colouring, but simply to shew green-tea drinkers in England—and more particularly in the United States of America—what quantity of gypsum and indigo they eat or drink in the course of a year. To 14½lb. of tea were applied rather more than an ounce of colouring matter. For every hundred pounds of green tea which are consumed in England or America, the consumer *really eats more than half-a-pound of gypsum and indigo*, and I have little doubt that in many instances *Prussian blue* is substituted for *indigo*. And yet, tell these green tea drinkers that the Chinese eat dogs, cats, and rats, and they will hold up their hands in amazement, and pity the taste of the poor Celestials.

In five minutes from the time of the colour being thrown into the pan, the desired effect was produced. Before the tea was removed, the superintendent took a tray and placed a handful from each pan upon it. These he examined at the window to see if they were uniform in colour: and if the examination was satisfactory, he gave the order to remove the tea from the pans, and the process was complete. It sometimes happened that there was a slight difference amongst the samples, and in that case it was necessary to add more colour, and consequently keep the tea a little longer in the pan.

R. F.

It is to be hoped that all the reasons presented in these various statements in connexion with tea, will convince the public that homœopathsists, in forbidding the use of tea to patients labouring under disease, have been impelled so to forbid by a necessity which science and observation have imposed upon them, and that these statements will create an amount of self-denial necessary to induce an individual willingly to give up the use of tea, when under treatment for the cure of disease.

COLD WATER.

We are frequently asked our opinion of Hydropathy. Our answer invariably is, "Hydropathy is the handmaid of Homœopathy."

The virtues of water, when used freely and judiciously, only need to be known to be properly estimated. We are often pained to find patients presenting themselves for medical treatment, who never think of washing their skin beyond their face, neck, and hands. It would appear as if the covered parts of the body never need ablution; this is an error, and the sooner the public are made aware of the necessity for frequent ablutions the better. We say this in a hygienic point of view.

The second reason for advocating water is its medical virtues:—

In fevers, and especially exanthematous fevers, the virtues of water are marvellous; and, combined with homœopathic treatment, the patient is cured much more safely and readily than by 'drugging.'

We know there are some in the profession who do not think with us. We forgive them if they do not know the value of water in disease, and we agree with Dr. Neidhard in his remarks in the following article from the NORTH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

A PLEA FOR COLD WATER.

BY C. NEIDHARD, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.

"Cold water possesses, no doubt, a much higher power than has hitherto been supposed—a wonderfully enlivening power."—*Hufeland*.

ON the subject of the universality of the homœopathic law of cure, all the adherents of the new school are nearly of one mind. We all know

and feel that it is only by means of it that a true science of medicine can be built up. With regard to the relation of the water-cure to homœopathy, the same unanimity does not exist. Let us endeavour to obtain some clear ideas on the matter.

The question may be regarded in a two-fold manner.

1st.—Cold, as well as hot water, produces *pathogenetic effects on the system*, which may be used for the cure of disease according to the principles of homœopathy. The immersion of a limb in cold water, for example, produces a lameness and deadening effect on the limb; but it is well known that a similar pathological state may be cured by its means. I need not here repeat the assertion of Hahnemann with regard to the action of cold or frozen limbs.

Does not daily experience show that the hot bath often cures the most inveterate diseases, when everything has failed? And is not this act truly homœopathic? But it will be said that homœopathic medicines are in every case sufficient to effect this purpose. To the great majority of cases I grant they are. But in certain deep-seated, bilious fevers, the aid of the simple hot bath is of incalculable benefit.

2nd.—Cold water has a peculiar restorative influence upon the body of man, different from that of any other remedy; but its great use among professed Water Doctors, is as a revulsive. We vindicate chiefly in this place its great *restorative power*. When the vital power is prostrate from a long course of allopathic medications, which has often been pursued for years, when the best homœopathic specifics give but a transient relief, then Nature everywhere provides for us in lavish profusion this wonderfully reviving and subtle agent, penetrating into every fibre of the body. Then, after the system has recovered its reactive power, and the disease has become moveable, which is manifested by an increase of the number of symptoms, and frequently by increased pain, our homœopathic medicines, which previously did not exert the slightest influence, will manifest their full action, and often result in a rapid recovery. Those who are opposed to water can certainly never have witnessed its action in such cases, or we could not comprehend their antagonism. If they will neglect its use in such long-standing chronic cases, they will leave many diseases uncured;

and if they prefer that course, for the sake of being pure homœopaths, we shall certainly not interfere with their choice.

But, in order to avoid a misunderstanding, I must reiterate here my often-pronounced opinion, that I consider the water-cure in any case as only subservient to homœopathy. In an address delivered last year at Providence, I distinctly stated that allopathy and hydropathy were only rules devised by man, and not based, like our own divine science, upon a law of cure. This latter will remain the supreme law of cure for all times, until a better one is discovered.

The science of medicine is in a transition state, and in this state many appliances are now necessary that may hereafter be discarded. We are not to blame for the numberless delicate and diseased, broken-down bodies, engendered by a false mode of life, and a still falser healing art.

Is there no significance in this fact, that the water-cure should just now have risen? There is the deepest. It is just the method that was needed to restore strength and vigor of body to an extremely weakly and effeminate generation. They are forced, in the water-cure, to do that which they would never have done of their own accord. Why is it that children are so beautifully and easily cured by homœopathic means? Is it not because their harmonic development has never been impaired by false methods of cure—their infant nature yet exists in its pristine beauty?

After this it requires no effort on my part to grant that if every man would live according to the laws of nature, not only as to food and drink, particularly with regard to fresh air and harmonic exercise, the mere dietetic use of water would suffice for the cure of human ailments, in addition to the homœopathic medicines.

It is not merely *water* which contributes towards the recovery of the patient, but the natural mode of life which he is compelled to lead. A man who, all his life, may have only been accustomed to hot drinks, is here at once put upon cold water and simple diet; the perspiration, which ought to be the result of vigorous labour, is produced by the artificial pack. He is, besides, entirely removed from the pressing cares and anxieties of his busy town life. In cheerful company, and a healthy, generally romantic region of the country, he again approaches a state of

nature. What wonder, then, that by all these sources combined, he should almost become a new man !

With all these advantages, however, many diseases can never be reached by the water-cure. Consumption, for instance, is not only not curable by it, but is often aggravated. A patient, who had resided for a long time at one of the principal water-cure establishments, but a little while since confessed to me that he never saw a case of *phthisis* radically cured at the establishment where he resided. This is the case with many other diseases. All that I maintain is, that many patients are placed in a more favourable condition for recovery by its means, than they would be without it; and even that some cases would not be curable at all, without a previous resort to it. Take, for instance, the following case.

L. M. was for a long time under allopathic, and also under homœopathic treatment. The whole materia medica had been ransacked for his cure, not only without benefit, but with a constant aggravation of all his symptoms. He finally had to resort to *laudanum*, his own prescription, in order to procure a night's rest, which he was unable to obtain, owing to an incessant pain in his right leg. In an exhausted state, and in perfect despair, he arrived in this city last fall, being hardly able to walk with crutches across the floor, and not without the most excruciating pains. These pains extended from the back to the outside of the right leg, and were of a burning, pricking, and spasmodic character, always worse at night, when attempting to compose himself to sleep: the leg was icy cold, and fast wasting away. After eleven packs, followed by the rubbing sheet, the same homœopathic medicines which previously had been entirely powerless, now exercised their due action. These were *Rhus* and *Sepia*. This last remedy, particularly, effected a complete cure. No return of the disease has as yet taken place for a period now amounting to eight months.

In painful and tedious rheumatic swellings of the joints, I know of no remedy which affords a more sudden, although I acknowledge but a palliative relief, than the application of bandages dipped in cold water; the homœopathic remedies must radically cure these cases. But the promptness of the cure is much aided by these simple means, and much suffering avoided. Great circumspection is of course necessary in the use of cold water; it is by no means to be used indiscriminately. The judicious physician will know when and how to apply it.

In some of the worst cases of Asiatic cholera, which I saw treated in the Vienna Homœopathic Hospital, in the year 1849, cold water saved the life of many patients, or rather resuscitated that life when it was nearly extinct. I remember particularly one case, that of a little boy, who was already cold and blue, whose pulse could not be felt, and whose breathing could hardly be distinguished. All medicines were of no avail, but a vigorous application of the cold-water bath again restored him to life. Would the advocates of exclusive homœopathy suffer this patient to die because he could not be restored by homœopathic medicines alone? Or are they willing to maintain that the case was not ably treated by the experienced physicians of the Vienna Homœopathic Hospital?

A complete water-cure apparatus is attached to the Vienna Hospital, to be employed in every appropriate case, and no one has ever had a doubt of the orthodoxy of that institution.

It has been said that the water-cure and allopathy should go hand-in-hand, but I may ask how can two *indirect* methods ever be joined together to produce salutary results? It is, on the contrary, a *direct* method only, like homœopathy, which can be beneficially assisted by the *indirect* water-cure. Those who argue against the use of water might with the same plausibility contend against *Georgi's* method of curing diseases by "active and passive movements," which is in most instances founded on homœopathic principles.

Whether we gain or lose reputation by the advocacy of water, or any other means of cure, seems to me of small account. The question is, whether there is truth in it. If there is, we must defend it, let what may come of it. Every homœopathic convert has had some experience in such warfare, and will not be afraid to use his prerogative of a freeman. And here it may be proper to say a word about those homœopathic physicians who, whilst declaiming against the injustice done to us by the old-school physicians, are themselves falling into the same error with regard to other methods. The temple of Hygeia is wide enough for all its votaries, and we do not necessarily desert our own standard as true homœopathists when we duly appreciate the good that may be contained in other methods, and avail ourselves of it for the benefit of our patients.

CASE OF CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, OF 'THIRTEEN YEARS'
STANDING, CURED AFTER INEFFECTUAL OLD-SYSTEM
TREATMENT.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, M.R.C.S.

Elizabeth C., aged 34, married 14 years, residing near Towcester, Northamptonshire; of sallow, unhealthy complexion; nervous temperament; presented herself at the Northampton Homœopathic Dispensary, October 6, 1852. She states that she has been twice an in-patient of the Northampton Infirmary, a period of eight weeks on each occasion, besides which she was out-patient for about a year, but derived no benefit, the "relax" only being checked for a day or two. Besides the Infirmary, she has been under several medical men, but with no benefit. She states that thirteen years ago, a few weeks before her first confinement, she had diarrhœa, which has persisted ever since, the number of evacuations varying from 3 or 4, to 8, 10, and 12 per day: the stools are of a slimy, mucus character, sometimes bloody, and at others pale and watery.

She is always in pain in the abdomen, which obliges her to lie with her knees drawn up. The pain commences in the small intestines, and extends to lower abdomen and around to her back. She can never stand or walk upright. The pain and evacuations are almost always in the morning of the day, accompanied by icy coldness of her legs and body. She complains of a "dropping pain" in the stomach. She has hæmorrhoids, which bleed occasionally. Always has pains in the Sacral region, (bottom of the back) also in the left 'share' (groin). She has leucorrhœal discharge, for which she has been "causticked" twice-a-week regularly at the infirmary, with only temporary benefit. Every winter she has cough, which has just commenced at this time.

Ordered *Sulphur* in Tincture.

Oct. 13.—Has been very ill since last seen. Has had more pain in the bowels, and diarrhœa increased; but the stools are darker in colour, and but little blood. Five stools yesterday. Cough very bad. She is very cold, 'can get no warmth in her.' Pulse 120, small. Tongue pallid, with yellow coat.

Ordered *Veratrum*.

Oct. 27.—Stools not so frequent, three per day now. Pain in bowels rather less; no blood, but stools watery, burning. Pulse 100.

Ordered *Arsenicum*.

Nov. 10.—Bowels much better; only two stools per day for 8 or 9 days successively. She has taken cold, and is hoarse. Dry, hoarse cough, which causes her to retch. Has much leucorrhœa.

Ordered *Carbo Vegetabilis*.

Nov. 24.—Cough troublesome still, night and morning. Expectorates freely now, white mucus. She has only had one stool per day for the last week. No sickness now. When the bowels act she does not have "near the pain she had."

Ordered *Arsenicum* of the 30th attenuation.

Dec. 8.—Better. Bowels act twice-a-day regularly. Cough nearly gone. Has some head-ache.

Repeat *Arsenicum*.

22.—Great deal better. Bowels act once daily. And for the first time for thirteen years her stools are consistent and healthy. Cough, with increase of mucus.

Ordered *Sambucus*.

Jan. 5, 1853.—Bowels continue well. She is, she says, quite another woman. No pains in bowels. Can lie with her legs straight in bed, which she could not do for years before she came under the homœopathic treatment.

Ordered *Calcarea*.

CASE OF CHRONIC GASTRITIS CURED.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, M.R.C.S.

Jane S—, aged 20, spare make, short stature, fair complexion, residing in Northampton, came under treatment at the Northampton Homœopathic Dispensary

September 6th, 1852.—She complains of excessive burning, aching, and sinking at the stomach; craving appetite, but food produces increase of pain, with sensation of fullness, after partaking of a light meal; suffers much from flatulence; cannot eat meat. She gets worse; has been suffering more than three

months; has consulted a prescribing chemist in Northampton, but his medicines made her worse. Her limbs ache; she now feels very weak. Has lost flesh considerably; her weight is only 6 stone $2\frac{3}{4}$ lb. She cannot sleep; if she does, her dreams are terrifying. Her pulse is 100, weak. She has constant feeling of nausea.

Ordered *Lachesis*.

Sep. 13.—Her bowels are more regular; they were constipated. M. P. scanty, improved. Stomach pains no better. She is a little more animated. Pulse 88, full.

Repeat *Lachesis*.

Sep. 20.—The stomach is no better. She has gnawing pains, with throbbings. The pain extends to her back. The pulsations of stomach felt on laying the hand over that region, and are 120 per minute. She partook of a little meat for dinner yesterday, which has increased the pain; she fainted away after dinner with the pain. The bowels are relaxed the last three days.

Ordered *Arsenicum*.

Sep. 23.—Bowels better, and the pain in stomach much less. She now has shooting pains in the stomach, and a sensation of heat, increased after each dose of medicine.

Repeat *Arsenicum*.

Sep. 27.—The pain is gone, excepting at intervals; it recurs for a short time, more especially after partaking of food.

Repeat medicine.

Oct. 4.—No pain. She is very much better. She is always hungry, and takes more food. Cautioned her against eating too freely.

Ordered *Sulphur*.

Oct. 14.—Has some return of pain at epigastrium; she has eaten freely. M. P. recurred on the 11th inst.; she had increase of pain at that time, and states she always has.

Ordered *Pulsatilla*.

Oct. 18.—She is better. The pain comes on whenever she goes out of doors, and extends all over front of chest; the sensation is of a burning character. No throbbing in stomach. Pulse 84, fuller; complexion much improved; she now exhibits the characteristic smile which accompanies returning health.

Ordered *Arsenicum*.

Oct. 25.—She appears, and feels to be well, excepting flatulence; suffers no inconvenience at stomach. She has pains in her breasts now, at particular intervals.

Ordered *Sepia*.

Nov. 8.—She is quite well, and expresses her thanks for the benefit she has derived from homœopathic treatment, and is thankful that she was advised to desist from wearing bones in her stays, a practice only consistent with the dark ages.

Ordered *Ferrum*, on account of the tendency to periodical disturbance.

CASE OF DROPSY, CHRONIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS, AND HEART AFFECTION, WITH AMENORRHOEA.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, M.R.C.S.

Sarah W—, aged 23. Single, residing in Northampton, a shoe-closer. Has

been under Dr. Coffin, who told her her case was hopeless. She has been treated by one of Coffin's "agents" also, has taken *Lobelia Emetics*, but she gets worse. She has been ill five years.

January 26th, 1852.—She presented the following symptoms:—

She has violent pain at upper and back part of her head; if she stoop she is giddy for several days; "lumps arose" on the scalp, which have disappeared.

For the last three years she has had occasionally violent beating at the heart.

Her legs are always icy cold, very much swollen and hard; they feel like a hundred weight to herself. About the ankles large bladders appear towards the evening of the day. Bowels constipated. At about 2 P.M., daily, she becomes sick; this lasts until bed time, when lying down relieves it; she passes water scantily, and like milk. All her symptoms are worse after noon.

Ordered *Pulsatilla*.

Feb. 9.—Appetite very bad. Stomach turns at every thing; sickness increased. Legs about the same. The bowels improved, act each alternate day.

Repeat *Pulsatilla*.

Feb. 16.—Her head is better; giddiness is less; pain less. Still sick after meals. The abdomen is very large, but not larger than it was. Legs quite as bad. Water no better.

Ordered *Lycopodium*.

Feb. 23.—Sickness has left her. Her head better by day, worse at nights. Then she has internal pain in vertex. Has pain in calves of legs. Palpitation of heart is less. Pulse steady, 104.

Ordered *Pulsatilla*.

March 1.—She has had some pain in stomach the last week. Head somewhat better. Deep inspiration causes pain under left breast. She is depressed in spirits; no nervous energy.

Ordered *Ignatia*.

March 15.—Her head is much better. The left leg one day became totally useless for some hours, attended with icy coldness. Has much pain across her loins. Micturition very difficult, only twice a day, and in small quantities.

Ordered *Causticum*.

March 22.—She is better. Stomach, head, and other symptoms are less troublesome. The abdomen and legs are in about the same state.

Ordered *Helleborus Niger*.

April 5.—She is not well the last week. Has dreadful sinking feeling in stomach and bowels. Much pain particularly in left side (the descending colon). Water more free. Legs somewhat softer.

Ordered *Lycopodium*.

April 19.—Has some return of pain in head, and giddiness. Vomited last night after tea. Much pain in bowels.

Ordered *Petroleum*.

April 23.—She has symptoms of acute inflammation of stomach and bowels. She vomits constantly. Great tenderness all over the stomach and bowels, with excessive pain. She lies in bed with her knees drawn up. No appetite.

Ordered *Arsenicum*.

She gradually improved up to the 30th April, when *Pulsatilla* was ordered.

After this more acute attack she became better. Her legs became softer. The abdomen smaller and softer. She passes water more copiously.

Bryonia was given subsequently, and she continued to improve with intervals of returning pain.

In June, *Sepia* was ordered on account of defective monthly function; and, alternately with *Causticum*, was continued until September, when, she became quite well; the legs resumed their natural condition. Her abdomen returned to its healthy state. Her head became well. Her heart much improved. She takes food well, and can eat most articles of food presented to her.

She was discharged, cured of a disease of five years standing, after 8 month's treatment.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

WORCESTER HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY,

ANGEL PLACE.

 SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Established February 20th, and opened March 14th, 1851; with the view of affording to the Poor of this City a favourable opportunity of being treated according to the Homœopathic Principle.

Gratuitous advice and medicine given to *poor* persons on a Subscriber's card or a Clergyman's recommendation; the latter can have two admission cards by applying at the Institution.

Attendance.—Wednesday and Saturday, twelve o'clock.

Donations and Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, WILSON BURGESS, Esq., Lark Hill; at the OLD BANK; and by Dr. MASSY, 70, Broad Street, Worcester.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The Circular calling the Meeting, and the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting having been read, the Proceedings were read and confirmed.

The Report, by the Medical Officers, of Patients admitted and discharged from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1852, having been received as follows:—

DISEASES.	Number of patients admitted	DISCHARGED				Remain on Books.
		Cured.	Benefited	Not benefited	Died	
Fevers, including cases of Scarlatina, Typhus, and Intermittent Fever.....	25	13	2	..	1	9
Inflammatory Diseases, consisting principally of Rheumatism and Affections of the Chest	38	12	8	2	...	16
Apoplexy and Affections of the Head	30	11	10	3	1	5
Disorders of the Nervous System	17	10	4	...	...	3
Disorders incidental to Females.. ..	39	13	8	...	...	18
Dropsy, and Diseases of the Kidneys	8	5	3	...	...	...
Bilious and Stomach Complaints.....	30	11	7	1	...	11
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera	11	6	1	...	..	4
Diseases of Children, principally Water on the Brain, } Croup, Small-pox, Measles, and Hooping Cough..... }	12	7	—	...	...	5
Diseases of the Eye and Ear	7	—	2	...	...	...
Pectoral Complaints, including Cases of Cough, Asthma, } Diseases of Heart, and Consumption..... }	25	6	10	..	1	8
Catarrh and Influenza	13	5	3	...	...	5
Scrofula and Diseases of the Skin	29	12	7	...	...	10
Surgical Cases, consisting of Abscesses, Wounds and } Sores, &c..... }	21	9	3	...	..	9
Medicinal	4	1	1	2	...	...
Total	309	126	69	8	3	103

Making a Total Number of 461 Patients admitted since the opening of the Institution in March, 1851.

(Signed,)

January 3rd, 1853.

R. TUTHILL MASSY, M.D.

P.S.—Some of the recoveries were very remarkable. One—a case of scrofulous disease of the ankle joint—was truly so. The child had been in the Infirmary for seven weeks, under “old-school” treatment; she had also been under the care of three surgeons and one physician for five or six months, and all dismissed her as incurable. Such was the statement of the mother, when she brought the child, as a forlorn hope, to the Homœopathic Dispensary. On admission, the ankle was swollen, presenting two scrofulous ulcers on each side, surrounded with redness and tumefaction. The child looked anxious and frightened when the joint was examined; she could not bear the slightest pressure, and the joint was immovable. In about five weeks the child could stand upon the foot, move the joint a little, and walk without much suffering: and she is now getting rapidly well.

A case of opacity of the cornea was equally remarkable in resisting allopathic treatment, and yielding to homœopathic treatment. In this case, the transparency of the cornea was restored in six weeks, and thus the eye became perfect.

Such recoveries are a great source of satisfaction to the followers of the illustrious Hahnemann. Cases such as these cannot be explained away by the plea of possible mistake regarding the nature and extent of the evil to be combated; all here was external and visible, not internal and obscure.

Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary in account with Wilson Burgess.

The annual Subscriptions have met the ordinary expenses of the Institution for this year, but if the Subscribers could be increased to double the present number, we could extend the benefits of "mild medicine" to a much larger number of sick poor, by keeping an experienced assistant.

WILSON BURGESS, TREASURER.

Worcester, January 3rd, 1852.

SUCCESS ATTENDING THE OLD-SYSTEM PRACTICE DEPENDENT
UPON THE PRACTICE BEING, THOUGH UNKNOWN TO THE
PRACTITIONER, HOMŒOPATHIC.*

Illustrated in the Treatment of Skin Diseases by Mr. Hunt, published in the Lancet.

BY DR. EPPS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 63.)

The second order of Willan embraces skin diseases, attended with *scaly* eruption, the (SQUAMÆ), under which he enumerates four genera, lepra, psoriasis, pityriasis, and ichthyosis.

Mr. Hunt relates cases of the successful treatment of the two first. He remarks—

"Lepra and psoriasis are both characterised by the *formation of scales* as a primitive product of inflammation of the skin. The scales are silvery white, opaque and laminated, bearing some resemblance to mica, and in these respects differ widely from crusts or scabs produced by the drying up of purulent or serous discharges.

"These diseases appear in two stages or conditions—the acute and the chronic. But a sub-acute form, chronic in duration, is what we most frequently have to deal with in practice.

"All the different varieties of lepra and psoriasis, (non-syphilitic,) yield to small doses of arsenic continued for months together, and preceded or accompanied by such amount of depletion and general antiphlogistic treatment as the case may require. As there are no chronic affections of the skin more common than these, and few more unmanageable in their inveterate forms, it is with peculiar satisfaction that the writer records the fact, that in no class of skin diseases has he met with more uniform success than the inveterate scaly diseases (squamosæ.)"

"CASE I.—LEPRA VULGARIS, (COMMON LEPROSY).

"Mr. N—, aged 52, a gentleman of plethoric appearance, and full, rosy complexion, having naturally irritable bowels, became the subject of lepra vulgaris about the year 1839. The disease commenced in the spine of the left scapula, extended towards the hips, then attacked the hairy scalp, and travelled over almost every region of the body except the face."

He came under Mr. Hunt's care, after having used an immense variety of treatment for about five years, without any success.

"July 6th, 1844.—The scalp is nearly covered with leprous scales, causing great annoyance, and itch very much at times. One patch extends to the forehead, just below the margin of the hair, and the ears are slightly affected. One well-marked patch on the back, commencing at the left scapula, and extending ten inches downwards, measures nearly thirty in circumference. It is almost circular, surrounded by an elevated inflamed ring, which encloses a surface apparently depressed, and covered by a mass of laminated micaceous scales, always peeling off, and shewing a red surface, or a newly formed scale beneath. There are several smaller patches of various dimensions, from the size of a dollar to that of a split pea, on the hips, elbows, knees, clavicles, groins, and wrists: even the scrotum and præputium are covered with scales, and several of the finger nails are in a morbid condition. The almost constant itching deprives him of rest. He is reduced in flesh and strength, his bowels are much relaxed, and his tongue is foul. Fowler's solution of arsenic, one drachm, distilled water, seven drachms: mix: forty minims to be taken thrice a-day, mingled with the usual beverage at meals.

"9th.—No improvement. Pulse ninety, skin hotter than natural. He complains of thirst and feverishness; cathartic pills and a saline effervescing mixture directed, and the arsenic continued.

"10th.—Cooler and better. The salines and arsenic to be continued.

"25th.—No improvement during the last week. Lost sixteen ounces of blood from the arm. The arsenic was persevered in until the

"29th.—Much better; skin cool, pulse quiet, tongue improved; bowels less irritable: leprous patches for the most part exhibiting a faded appearance. CONJUNCTIVA INFLAMED, LOWER EYELIDS SWOLLEN AND PUFFY. Take four drops of the arsenical solution thrice a-day.

" Aug. 19th.—Eyes tender, skin hot, disease of the skin rapidly declining. Three minims of solution of arsenic thrice a-day.

" Sep. 23rd.—He has persevered with the reduced dose of arsenic until now. His eyes are still weak, but not worse than they were. All the leprous patches are smooth, and denuded of scales. They have healed from the centre, which is now of the natural colour of the skin; the elevated rings have become depressed, and exhibit a dullish red appearance.

" He was recommended to persist in the arsenic for some months; but he considered himself well, and acted on this advice but partially. In the spring of 1845, the disease returned, and threatened to become as virulent and extensive as before. He again consulted the writer.

" April 27th, 1845.—The disease has returned on the scalp, the back, and other places where it was seen previously. His pulse is full and quick, and his skin hot; he has gained flesh and strength. Pills and aperients were used. The full dose of arsenic was resumed—viz., five minims of Fowler's solution three times a-day.

" July 16th.—He has fluctuated a good deal, but the disease is now well. He is to continue the arsenic in small doses, and still to avoid vinous liquors, as every past indulgence has created fresh irritation in the skin. His bowels are much less irritable.

" Aug. 11th.—No return of the scaly disease, but the patches are beginning to assume an angry appearance. He has met with an old friend, with whom he has "drawn a cork." The conjunctiva is more inflamed; he complains of pain in the orbits. Eight leeches to the temples; cathartics and low diet; continue the arsenic.

" 30th.—Much better, but a scaly appearance has succeeded to the redness of the past week. Eight leeches to the temples. Continue the arsenic.

" Sept. 22nd.—Quite well. Continue the arsenic, taking four minims thrice a-day.

" Nov. 27th.—He has left the neighbourhood, but writes word "there is no return of the disease in the skin," and that he is persevering with the arsenic without inconvenience."

" CASE II.—LEPRA VULGARIS.

" Mrs. M—, aged 25, of clear complexion, nervous temperament, and excellent general health, the mother of three children, has been for several years almost constantly afflicted with a scaly disease of the skin; she does not remember ever being quite free from it. She has been subjected to a variety of treatment without benefit.

" June 26th, 1845.—She is nursing her third child. On the arms and legs are several broad and nearly circular scaly patches, of various sizes, circumscribed by an elevated ring of a pallid reddish hue, not showing any great degree of vascularity. The scales are thin, silvery white, and constantly dropping off, disclosing underneath

either a more recently formed scale to which they have been attached, or a clear surface, of the colour of the outward ring. One patch occupies two-thirds of the left leg, beginning at the knee, and extending nearly to the ankle, covering the whole front of the leg, and nearly meeting in the calf; patches are likewise scattered more or less thinly over the whole body, the face and neck only excepted. The area of these patches does not appear so much depressed as is usual in lepra, and the ring less raised and inflamed; there is no smarting or itching, no fever or heat of skin, no acceleration of the pulse. She was directed to take *five* drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic, at, and with her meals, thrice a-day.

"July 12th.—She complains of the EYES BEING WEAK; the CONJUNCTIVA IS SLIGHTLY INFLAMED; the patches are everywhere fading; the scales are dropping off, and leaving sound skin underneath; a spot on the bosom in an incipient state of the scales is disappearing, instead of spreading in the usual way. *Four* drops thrice a-day.

"20th.—Disease nearly gone; the eyes are still weak. The drops to be continued.

"30th.—Scarcely a vestige of lepra remains; a dullish-brown discoloration of the cuticle indicates its previous locality. To continue the drops.

"19th.—In consequence of the anxiety and fatigue attendant upon nursing a sick and dying child, she has neglected her medicine for three weeks, and the leprous patches are re-appearing in all their original positions. Ordered to resume the arsenic.

"Oct. 3rd.—She has taken the medicine steadily for six weeks, with a result exactly similar to that of the first experiment. The disease has again vanished."

"CASE III.—LEPRA ALPHOIDES IN A DELICATE FEMALE, YIELDING TO MINUTE DOSES OF ARSENIC.

"Miss D—, a middle-aged lady, a valetudinarian for twenty years, has recently become the subject of a scaly eruption appearing in small round spots on the arms and legs. The centre of these spots is covered by very white scales, the circumference being scarcely distinguishable from the centre in colour, and very slightly raised. The disease is gradually increasing.

"Dec. 28th, 1843.—The spots are of various sizes, never exceeding that of a silver fourpenny peice. The scales are easily rubbed off; and the skin which underlies them is of a pale rose colour. No fever; the pulse weak, the bowels regular. Five minims of Fowler's solution of arsenic three times a-day.

"31st.—She has taken the medicine only three days, and complains of EXCESSIVE WEAKNESS in the eyes, EFFUSION OF TEARS, and general tremor. The dose was reduced to two minims.

"Jan. 4th, 1844.—The CONJUNCTIVA IS STILL INFLAMED, and the nervous system very irritable. The dose was reduced to one minim.

"10th.—Conjunctiva is still slightly inflamed; the eruption is fading fast. Continue the arsenic in doses of one minim.

"16th.—The eruption has, in most places, entirely disappeared, and there are no recent spots. She is nervous and fanciful, and begs to discontinue the medicine.

"30th.—Cutaneous affection gone; no ill effects from the medicine.

"July 9th.—She has had a return of the eruption in a very slight degree, which yielding to *half* a minim of the solution thrice a-day for one week.

"Feb. 3rd, 1845.—The eruption has made its appearance a third time, complicated with neuralgia of the facial nerves, to which she has long been subject. Two minims and a half of the solution thrice a-day, and an opiate at night.

"10th.—Conjunctivitis. *One* minim.

Mr. Hunt next considers and relates cases belonging to the genus psoriasis:—

"CASE I.—PSORIASIS DIFFUSA.

"Mrs. Y—, aged 50, of sanguine and irritable temperament, was attacked with erysipelas in the face, in the month of February, 1838. About two months subsequently,

"April 12th.—A red patch appeared on the left ear, extending downwards to the neck, which speedily became covered with well-marked scales. These assumed the form of psoriasis diffusa, extending in irregular patches to the shoulders, arms, and back, and thence over nearly the whole body, including the scalp and over portions of the face. The disease was attended by severe itching and slight fever, which were abated by the application of leeches, the use of aperients, and the antiphlogistic regimen. The irritation and scaliness, however, remained for months, in spite of sulphuretted baths, lotions of hydrocyanic acid, and other remedial measures. The scaly patches continued to increase, until at length the liquor arsenicalis was prescribed in doses of five minims three times a-day. Under this treatment, a marked change soon became visible, the irritation ceased, the scales were detached, leaving a more healthy condition of the skin behind them, and after three months' perseverance the whole surface was restored to its natural condition. The disease has not relapsed, except in a very slight degree, when a few doses of the arsenic proved sufficient to remove it."

"CASE II.—PSORIASIS INVETERATA, OF TWENTY-SIX YEARS' DURATION.

"S. T—, a female servant, unmarried, aged 52, of stout make, large proportions, and phlegmatic temperament.

"Feb. 22nd, 1836.—Nearly the whole body is covered with opaque and whitish scales, which constantly detach, and may be removed from her bed in the morning "by handfuls." The skin is very generally hypertrophied. The disease is most severe in the internal flexures of the joints, and here, as also in other places, there are deep fissures (rhagades) raw and gaping, surmounted by red and swollen edges, excessively sore, painful, burning, and tingling. From these, upon slight exertion,

a discharge of blood appears, the result of mechanical friction, or laceration. There is likewise a copious serous discharge exuding from certain portions of the skin, but no appearance of vesicles. The head and ears, trunk, and extremities, present one continuous mass of morbid cuticle, the face only escaping. The disease has existed in various degrees of severity, for twenty-six years. She has frequently been under medical treatment, and is familiar with the interior of hospitals, both civic and provincial; but the only relief she obtained was slight and temporary. At length, her general health is beginning to fail. She has restless nights, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, and general fever. The pulse is somewhat accelerated, but exceedingly weak. A pill with two grains of calomel was directed to be taken every night, a *vegetable* diet was ordered, and stimulants forbidden.

"7th.—No sensible improvement. Three grains of calomel every night, and a lotion with diluted nitric acid, very weak, applied to the most irritable portions of skin.

"16th.—The bowels have not been affected by the calomel, nor has it sensibly touched the gums. No material amendment in the skin. A drachm of sulphate of magnesia every morning, and *ss* minims of Fowler's solution of arsenic three times a-day.

"26th.—SLIGHT CONJUNCTIVITIS. Itching much less troublesome; skin less tender, and a general improvement in the health. Persevere in the arsenic.

"April 4th.—CONJUNCTIVA MORE INFLAMED; EYELIDS TUMEFIED; skin rapidly improving; many of the scales becoming detached, have left a perfectly healthy surface. The pain and tingling are nearly gone. She rests well, has a good appetite, and is in excellent spirits. Arsenic three minims thrice a-day.

"June 4th.—She has taken the arsenic to this time without any inconvenience. The skin has a reddish-brown colour, but the rhagades have all become softened down, and there has been no vestige of squamæ for a month or more. She continues quite well in health, and is allowed to take animal food in great moderation.

"July 1839.—She has had no return of the disease. Three years have elapsed since the treatment.

"September 1845.—"A little troubled with the scurvy now and then, but nothing of consequence," was her reply to enquiries concerning her health."

"CASE III.—PSORIASIS GUTTATA.

"Mrs. E——, aged 40, delicate, mother of several children, has suffered from attacks of a scaly disease of the skin during several successive periods of lactation. She is generally free from the disorder at all other times.

"Aug. 23rd, 1841.—She is nursing an infant about four months old; has an eruption of small squamous patches, generally of an irregular form, in various parts of the body. These patches in some places assume the rounded form and snowy whiteness of lepra alphoides, but their more prevailing character is that of psoriasis guttata. This is particularly the case at the elbows, where the scales are more

prominent. There is very little inflammation in any part of the skin, and she suffers little from the complaint except itching in the scalp, and occasional irritation in other parts of the body. She has a weak pulse, appears jaded and emaciated, and complains of general debility. The bowels costive, the pulse soft and feeble. Fowler's solution, one drachm, distilled water ten drachms : mix : forty drops three times a day with the meals."

Unfortunately, Mr. Hunt gave sulphur and calumba while using arsenic : that is other means, modifying the results.

"This plan was followed up closely for six weeks.

"Oct. 1.—The squamæ have wholly disappeared, except in the scalp, and here they consist only of scurf adherent to the hair, the skin showing the natural colour. The general health is also much improved.

"Two years subsequently, this lady reported herself sound."

The efficacy of arsenic in these cases is explained by the following pathogenetic effects :—

A miliary eruption through the body, which falls in scales (at the end of fifteen days).—*Guilbert*, 809.

A gnawing itching over all the hairy skin, which leads to scratching (at the end of eight hours).—*Langhammer*, 150.

On the hairy scalp at the left parietal bone, a pimple covered with a crust, which obliges to scratch, and which then causes the same pain as if the part were diseased internally, (at the end of seven hours).—*Langhammer*, 155.

A gnawing itching at left fore arm near the joint of the thumb, which obliges to scratch.—*Langhammer*, 623.

Painful in the same way as an ulcer, which excites to scratching over all the hairy scalp, which causes the same pain as if the whole were ecchymosed, but chiefly at the occiput (at the end of eight hours and a half).—*Langhammer*, 154.

The hairy skin, to the middle of the forehead, is covered with a crusty ulcer.—*Knape*, 145.

Ulcerous crust, of the thickness of the finger on the hairy skin, which falls off in some weeks.—*Heiweich*, 146.

In the case of inveterate psoriasis, p. 89, "the edges of the cracks were swollen, red, excessively sore, and burning. Arsenic produces exactly similar effects. Swelling is a marked effect of arsenic: the following also are effects recorded by Hahnemann: "The margins of an ulcer are much elevated," 785.

"Burning pain in an ulcer."—*Hargens*, 779.

"At the affected part, in the ulcer, a heat like to that which a burning coal produces, 783."

The phenomena related have occurred in persons, previously in health, who have

taken arsenic; and these phenomena being producible by arsenic, will, the homœopathic law being true, remove similar phenomena produced by natural causes. The cases related abundantly demonstrate by the effects, produced by arsenic, both the existence of the powers of arsenic, and the law, in accordance to which that power must be exercised, to be the HOMŒOPATHIC.

"15th.—Conjunctivitis. *Half* a minim.

"20th.—Conjunctivitis. *A quarter of a minim.* This extremely small dose was taken for a month, at the end of which period the neuralgia was much better, and the lepra had entirely disappeared.

"Jan. 17th, 1846.—Nor has it again relapsed. The neuralgia has likewise left her, and she has enjoyed better general health since her seven weeks' course of arsenic, than she has experienced for eighteen or twenty years."

These cases illustrate strikingly the power of arsenic to cure skin diseases in which the scaly formation characterises the eruption. The reason why arsenic exercises this power, is, because it has the power of producing similar eruptions. The following is a marked symptom produced by arsenic when taken by a person in health: "A miliary eruption over the whole body, which falls in scales (about 15 days)."—*Guilbert*, 809.

This symptom shows that arsenic has the power of *producing* scales in a healthy person, and by consequence of curing scaly eruptions, produced by natural causes in a diseased person.

In the first case of common leprosy the arsenic was peculiarly adapted, the assemblage of symptoms being strikingly correspondent: thus the patient "was reduced in flesh and strength:" and "his bowels were much relaxed."

Among the effects produced by arsenic, emaciation is one well marked. Thus among the pathogenetic effects are recorded: "She is much emaciated, with an earthy complexion, eyes margined with a blue tint, great weakness in all the limbs, dislike to all occupation and continual inclination to lie down, 746. Emaciation, (*Foreest Jacobi*,) 747. Complete emaciation, (*Greiselius*,) 748. He emaciates little by little (he died in the space of a year,) (*Amatus Lucitanus*,) 749. These symptoms correspond with the state of the patient, "he was reduced in flesh and strength."

Another marked effect of arsenic is the power of producing purging: among the symptoms recorded of it in Hahnemann's *Materia Medica*, are the following:—Cholera, (*Wolff*,) 392. Dysentery, (*Krueger*,) 427. Diarrhœa, (*Majani*, *Kellner*,) 432. Mucous and green stools, (*Thilenius*,) 434. Diarrhœa, with violent heat at the anus, (*Thilenius*,) 439, also 437, 438, and 440. These symptoms correspond to the state of the patient, "his bowels were much relaxed."

Printed by Thomas Phillips, (of the Drapery), at his Office, situate at No. 12, Corn Exchange Buildings, Parade, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

.....
MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 7.

MARCH 1, 1853.

Price 2d.

CONTENTS.		PAGE.
Opening of the Doncaster Homœopathic Hospital	... ..	179
Dr. Holland's Lecture on Homœopathy	.. ..	195
Hahnemann on Trituration	... ..	199
Cases Illustrative of Homœopathic Practice	... ..	202

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The report of the Norwich Homœopathic Dispensary arrived too late; it shall appear in our next.

The article on Veterinary Homœopathy shall be inserted in our next number.

Received—Tracts on Homœopathy, by W. Sharp, Esq., F.R.S.

Introductory lecture at the London Homœopathic Hospital, by Dr. J. Rutherford Russell.

W., to suggestion to insert a mortality table each month, shall have our attention.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC WORKS.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,

HAND - BOOK OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE,

For the Use of Families.

BY WALTER K. KELLY, M.B.

Formerly one of the Medical Officers to the Hahnemannian Institution, Welbeck-St.

PRICE SEVEN-AND-SIXPENCE,

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,

BY J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by John Epps, M.D.; with an added part on the Treatment of Accidents, by George N. Epps, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood, by H. D. Linton.

"The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized."

—*Nonconformist.*

London: Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Northampton: Clifton, Parade.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.
LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY; MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TRACTS ON HOMŒOPATHY,

BY W. SHARP, ESQ., F.R.S.

No. 1.

WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?—THIRD EDITION.

No. 2.

THE DEFENCE OF HOMŒOPATHY.—THIRD EDITION.

No. 3.

THE TRUTH OF HOMŒOPATHY.—FOURTH EDITION.

No. 4.

THE SMALL DOSE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

No. 5.—(PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.)

THE DIFFICULTIES OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Price 2d. each. — London: Aylott & Co., 8, Paternoster Row.
Manchester: H. Turner, 41, Piccadilly.
And may be had of all Homœopathic Chemists.

"The tracts by Mr. Sharp are decidedly the best we have ever seen on the subject—every Homœopath should possess them, that he may be able to convince the unbelieving."—(ED. HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.)

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 7.

MARCH 1, 1853.

PRICE 2d.

OPENING OF ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

(FROM THE DONCASTER CHRONICLE, JANUARY 28, 1853.)

THE history of this institution lies in a short compass. It arose out of the best motives and the most obvious necessities. A population of 12,000 inhabitants without a public institution for the proper medical and surgical treatment of acute diseases and mechanical injuries is an anomaly in this age of enlightenment and benevolence. Yet it is a fact that in this town of Doncaster, where the inhabitants are increasing in a proportion much above the average of similar places, and where the necessity of efficient medical treatment of a public and philanthropic character is day by day becoming more urgent, two successive attempts have been made with equally abortive results to provide a general infirmary or hospital to meet the requirements of the inhabitants, and we owe it to the philanthropy and enterprise of a single individual, that an institution which promises to supply the deficiency, at all events for some time to come, is at length provided. We make this statement with a full appreciation of the liberal support which the founder of St. James's Hospital has obtained from various quarters; but, at the same time, when we remember that the sole initiation of the project rested with him, that it was conceived in his own individual sense of the necessities of the town, started on his own responsibility, carried into effect amidst many difficulties and much opposition, and even now in a pecuniary sense more obligated to him than all the subscribers put together, we feel that we are only rendering honour to whom honour is due in regarding Dr. Dunn as the real founder and fabricator of this institution. Nothing is further from our intention than to indulge in indiscriminate and fulsome praise; we trust it is not the characteristic of this journal; but when we look around us, when we consider the exertions and sacrifices which the effort must have cost, the

obstacles with which we know it has been opposed, and above all the success with which it has been accomplished, we confess we are at a loss to conceive when or by what means, or by what instrument, such a project as this would have been carried out, if Dr. Dunn had not undertaken it. Let it not be said that we are overrating what has been done. All the profession have acknowledged, and common sense sees, that the peculiar character and pursuits of the population which is now being added to our town is such as to demand a corresponding enlargement of the medical resources of the town, for the treatment of casualty cases. Since the opening of the railways, many cases have occurred; which, however successfully provided for, have still left the need of a public hospital or infirmary more glaringly apparent; but this desideratum is tenfold more manifest now that we are on the eve of having located amongst us a population of mechanics and artisans, whose daily occupation is fraught with danger. It is to meet this desideratum, to provide one of the first conditions of our increased population, that Dr. Dunn has boldly stepped forward, at great pecuniary risk and great personal sacrifice and inconvenience, to found and build St. James's Hospital.

There were those, and not a few, who, when they first heard that an institution of this character, and projected under these auspices, was contemplated, met the announcement with that cold, sceptical, contemptuous sneer, which is far more discouraging than either professional jealousy or interested opposition. That a public hospital was necessary, they would admit, but that it could be provided by any solitary philanthropist was a delusion too absurd to be entertained. Yet to an individual who is conscious of earnest integrity and some inward resources such sinister forebodings are but spurs and incitements to vigorous exertion. Such they were to Dr. Dunn, who, having resolved upon the course he ought to pursue, pursued it, leaving to time and the development of his undertaking the justification of his motives and the sanction of his intrepidity. St. James's Hospital, therefore, gradually rose into existence. Founded quietly and unostentatiously by Dr. Dunn himself, with few to witness the ceremony or cheer the undertaking; with no invocation but the blessing of Providence, and no paraphernalia but the simple records of the origin of the project, the first corner stone of the building, appropriately dedicated to the Patron Saint of the locality, was deposited in its long resting-place, and by-and-bye grew to the comely and characteristic pile which now forms so marked and suitable a feature in the quarter of the town in which it stands.

There it stands *in fait accompli*, in spite of all sinister predictions to the contrary. It is a "bad site," but it is there, and we look in vain for its counterpart

in a better. It is "too small," but it is the largest we have. It is "not countenanced by the profession," but the profession have nothing else to countenance. It is, in short, amenable to a multitude of objections, but it is there, and no amount of bigotry or exclusiveness can ignore it. It is also inaugurated. It has received the ratification of as respectable auspices as we can remember any similar institution to have been favoured with, or indeed as the town can furnish.

It is also now in operation. Of course it may "come to an untimely end." It is not easy to disprove a prophecy. But we will hope for the best. We will hope that the kindly wishes for its welfare and usefulness which were so cordially expressed on "the opening day," and above all, the Divine blessing which has twice been invoked upon it, will ensure for it a more propitious fate. It is an institution which, in every point of view, is an accession to the town—it is calculated to be of peculiar benefit to those for whom it is provided—it is planted in the very centre of a large sphere of usefulness, and we say, as we would of any other benevolent undertaking, "God-speed!"

The first stone of St. James's Hospital, as some of our readers may recollect, was laid by Dr. Dunn on the 26th of May last. It was originally intended to complete the edifice by about the middle or the end of September, but owing to various unavoidable delays, it was not finished until within the beginning of the present month. Having already described in these columns the general features, internal and external, of the building, we need only state here, that it is situate at the western entrance to the town, within convenient proximity to the plant of the Great Northern Railway Company, which when completed—which we understand will be about next June—will employ nearly 1000 hands. It is a triangular-shaped edifice, with the apex pointing towards the turnpike-road to Sheffield, and the two principal fronts facing Cleveland-street and St. Sepulchre-gate respectively. It is divided into two principal sections, one containing two commodious wards for the accommodation of patients, the other chiefly intended for the officers of the institution. The entrance is in Cleveland-street, under a portico of some architectural pretensions, leading to the vestibule and staircase in front, and to the wards on the left hand and the officers' apartments on the right. The institution will accommodate twenty-one or twenty-two beds altogether, though it is intended to start with a less number than that. It is warmed, lighted, and ventilated on the most approved principles; it is furnished with a bath-room for hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths; an excellent kitchen boundary and other offices; and is capable of being extended to double its present size if necessary. The reserved space of ground at the east end of the edifice has been tastefully laid out as garden ground;

the path round the building will shortly be flagged and protected by a suitable iron palisading. It is needless to add that the Hospital forms a prominent and ornamental object in the part of the town in which it is situate, and that both as a dispensary and a hospital it is calculated to be of great service to the rapidly-growing population of that part of the town—a population for which such an institution is more especially needed, and without which it could hardly be said that Doncaster was manifesting sufficient consideration for the advantages and responsibilities such a large accession of inhabitants entails upon it.

The architect of the building is Mr. Haughton, and the flattering terms in which his merits have been spoken of, in reference to this edifice, will most probably lead to his being more generally known in his professional walk. The contractor is Mr. Elsworth, who, it is admitted on all hands, has executed his work in a substantial and creditable manner. Amongst the various tradesmen who have been connected with the internal fittings of the building, we may mention the names of Mr. W. S. Smith, ironmonger, who has fitted up the gas; Mr. Farr, who has supplied the kitchen apparatus; Mr. Slater, the heating apparatus; Mr. Walkinshaw, the fancy ironwork, and Mr. Woodmasey the clocks.

The officers of the institution are as follow:—Dr. Dunn, consulting physician; W. H. Denham, Esq., house-surgeon; Mrs. Mullins, matron; Sergeant Lane, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, porter.

THE OPENING.

The opening having been fixed for Wednesday last, the event was celebrated in due form. The proceedings of the day were appropriately commenced by divine service at the parish church; the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, having kindly consented to preach a sermon on the occasion. The service commenced at eleven o'clock, but owing to the unfavourable state of the morning, the attendance was not so large as might have been expected, and as, no doubt, would have been the case under other circumstances. Prayers were read by Dr. Sharpe, after which he ascended the pulpit, and preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon, from Matthew xxv. 36.—“I was sick, and ye visited me.”

The Rev. gentleman observed that in the whole compass of the Sacred Volume there was no chapter more awful and important; none more impressive than that contained in the words of the text, in which our Saviour Himself gave a description of the great day when the Son of Man would come to judge the quick and the dead, when the whole human race, stripped of every earthly distinction, would be summoned from the grave before God's terrible tribunal to receive their reward for good or evil. Our Saviour did not mention the great, the wise, and the mighty

among men, but His words were rather addressed to the poor, the miserable, and those who had none to help them. His words were, "I was an hungered and ye gave me to eat, I was thirsty and ye gave me to drink, I was sick and ye visited me; and inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." These were the words of our Saviour Himself—the words of God Almighty. Such was the glorious and delightful encouragement held out to him whose generous feeling had prompted him to carry out the benevolent object they were that day met to promote. They were now assembled in the House of God to inaugurate another Christian charity, and to open under the blessing of heaven, another house of mercy to those who most required it when maimed or disabled. The pulpit was not an appropriate place to allude to private feelings or virtues—nothing should be heard there but the sinfulness and iniquity of man, and the mercy and forgiveness of God—but it was only justice to say that, through good report and evil report, the author of the charity they were now met to inaugurate, had persevered in his benevolent work, and brought it to a happy and successful issue. To God, however, the praise was due, and they were assembled not to pay honour to man, but humbly to ask the blessing of God upon what had been accomplished, and to supplicate a continuance of His Divine favour. Such a charity as this was every day becoming more required and wanted amongst us, and though it might not be very pleasant or expedient generally to compare one with another, yet no institution was more required at the present time than an institution like this. They had the consolation of knowing that no ~~suad~~ or imposture could be practised here, or at least, if possible, it was very improbable; but to men who were liable to contingent evil, to sudden and severe accident, it would be an invaluable boon. The rev. gentleman then urged the impossibility of labouring men with large families being unable to provide in all cases against seasons of sickness or accident out of the miserable pittance which Providence had assigned them, and to these especially it was that the doors of the Hospital would be thrown open, to receive and assist them. He then instanced several ~~cases~~ of a heart-rending character which had come under his own observation, where persons who had happened to have accidents would have perished but for the timely aid procured at public hospitals; after which he went on to observe that Christian charity called upon all who had it in their power to make pecuniary sacrifices and exertions in promoting the objects of such institutions as that to which he had referred, always bearing in mind that what had happened to others, might one day happen to themselves, as none could say what a day might bring forth. His object that morning was to awaken such thoughts as these. Some places might be noted

for their manufacturing ingenuity, some for their commercial skill and enterprise, others for being the birthplace of eminent men, lawyers, doctors, or divines, but to him none were more important, none were more entitled to distinction than those which gave rise to institutions of Christian mercy and Christian affection. For his own part, the contemplation of the unpretending building in this town, where medicines were dispensed gratuitously to the poor, afforded him as a minister of the gospel, more real pleasure than could be produced by witnessing the most splendid architectural pile of which Europe could boast. The support of this building reflected honour and credit upon the town and neighbourhood, and he hoped it would long continue to be cherished as one of the best and most valuable of our possessions. Attempts had been made to remove that building, from its situation, and connect it with an infirmary more suited to the wants and necessities of the increasing population of this place. Glad should he be to see that building enlarged, if circumstances required it, or to behold an infirmary erected elsewhere, but never, while it pleased God to continue him amongst them, would he consent to sacrifice the present for a future good. He charged them, on behalf of his aged and feeble parishioners never to consent to the removal of the Dispensary. In conclusion, he deprecated any feelings of jealousy which might be entertained towards the founder of St. James's Hospital, and said that, instead of impugning his motives, those who were opposed to his project ought rather to emulate his zeal in the labour of love which he had undertaken. He had laboured, and toiled, and accomplished a great work, and he looked forward to another world for recompense and reward.

THE LUNCHEON.

At one o'clock, the guests invited by Dr. Dunn to meet him at the Hospital, for the purpose of celebrating, in the form which Englishmen seem to love the most, the ceremonies of the inauguration, assembled in the lower ward of the Hospital, which was used on this occasion as a reception-room. The Doctor was disappointed in not numbering among his visitors some of the more influential of the subscribers, whose presence he had hoped to secure (and who, but for other engagements, would have been present), but there was a goodly muster nevertheless, and, at all events, plenty to do justice to Dr. Dunn's hospitality. Amongst the guests we noticed the mayor (G. C. Walker, Esq.), the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, vicar of Doncaster; T. Walker, Esq., Warmsworth; the Rev. G. Clark, Cantley; the Rev. J. Champion, curate of Christ Church; the Rev. C. Thomas, rector of Warmsworth; the Rev. T. Shepherd, rector of Clayworth, and canon of Southwell; J. Dent, Esq., Marr; Dr. Ransford, York; F. W. Fisher, Esq., Westfield; E. Nicholson, Esq.,

Clerk of the Peace; Dr. Pope, Derby; Dr. Holland, Sheffield; Dr. Ramsbotham, Fixby Hall, Huddersfield; Dr. Brewerton, Bradford; Mr. Councillor Carlton, Mr. Councillor W. E. Smith, Mr. Councillor A. J. Smith; Messrs. J. Wright, W. Popplewell, W. S. Smith, W. Chambers, T. F. Robinson, Plant, Marsden (Steinforth), Marsden (Doncaster), H. Tilbury, Denham, Barwick, &c., &c.

At about half-past one o'clock, the guests, preceded by Dr. Dunn and the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, proceeded to the upper ward of the Institution, where three tables, running from one end of the room to the other, presented all the essentials of an elegant luncheon, including splendid Perigord pies, abundance of lobsters, and all the usual comestibles of a cold collation. There was also abundance of excellent wine—port, sherry, bucellas, and claret. The tables, which had been arranged under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Foster, the sergeant-at-mace, presented a very agreeable and inviting appearance, being crowded with an ample variety of dishes, interspersed with elegant epergues, loaded with choice confections. The arrangements for waiting upon the guests were also very efficient, and there could be no pretext whatever for the complaints, usually made with too much justice on public occasions, that the staff of waiters was deficient or incompetent. Grace was said before and after the repast by Dr. Sharpe. Dr. Dunn occupied the chair; Mr. Nicholson the vice-chair. On the conclusion of the repast,

The CHAIRMAN proposed in succession the healths of "The Queen," and "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," which met with a loyal response.

The CHAIRMAN next rose and proposed "The Archbishop of York and the Clergy of the Diocese," coupling the toast with the name of the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, who had so kindly consented to preach a sermon that morning. All who had heard that discourse must have been highly gratified with it, and he trusted improved.

Dr. SHARPE said he rose with sincere pleasure to return thanks for the gratifying manner in which the last toast had been received. He wished the Archbishop could have been there to witness the good cheer and the good feeling which prevailed, for he was quite sure that it would have afforded him a great amount of pleasure and satisfaction. For himself, he felt a double obligation; first he had to thank the worthy chairman for the favourable terms in which he had spoken of the sermon he had preached that day, and next to acknowledge the compliment paid him in connecting his name with the toast of the Archbishop of York and the clergy of the diocese. He had long been a minister amongst them, but he could assure them that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to meet them on an occasion like the present. Through good report and evil report Dr. Dunn had gone

forward in his good work (hear, hear). He had been subjected to much obloquy and misrepresentation, but *magna est veritas et prævalebit*. He had proved the benefit of that maxim himself; for on many occasions, when he had acted with the best intentions and for the best of purposes, his motives had been perverted and misrepresented, but he had always found that by going forward with a good conscience, it told in the end. He was not himself at first pleased with the project of Dr. Dunn, but he now considered it all the more to his credit that he had persevered with his good work. Some of them were probably aware that the site had been offered to him by a deceased parishioner for some public charity. Delay after delay, however, took place, and they were so long in occupying the ground, that at length it was given to Dr. Dunn, for the purpose of a public hospital. Although this, of course, put an end to any project he might have of his own, when he found that it would serve and benefit the town of Doncaster, he could no longer withhold his sanction to such an undertaking, and he wished, in the name of God, that it might succeed (hear and applause).

The CHAIRMAN then proposed "The Mayor and Corporation of Doncaster."

The MAYOR, in responding, said he hoped the Corporation would always be ready to forward any charitable object which might be calculated to prove of benefit to the town. Personally, he was neither an advocate of homœopathy nor allopathy, but what he would say was, let the truth prevail (hear, hear). He believed that to a certain extent there were errors in both systems, and he thought the truth would come out between them (hear, hear). Before he sat down he would propose the health of their worthy chairman, Dr. Dunn, and in doing so he expressed a hope that his endeavours would be well supported by the inhabitants of the town at large (cheers).

This toast was received with musical honours, and a hearty round of cheering.

Dr. DUNN then rose, amidst much applause, and spoke as follows:—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,—Of all the difficulties I have had to contend with in my life, and I have had my share, I never had one greater or more embarrassing than to thank you on the present occasion in suitable language for the very flattering manner in which you, Mr. Mayor, have been pleased to introduce my name, and you, gentlemen, for the plaudits with which you greeted it. It is a laudable thing to desire the good-will and praise of one's fellow-citizens—it is better still to deserve them; and it is a well-known fact that Englishmen not only appreciate but reward all men who pursue a path of usefulness. At the same time I am fully aware, in meetings like the present, a very highly magnifying glass is used when toasts are proposed

to persons present; and therefore I shall attribute your enthusiasm in great measure to your kind feelings towards me, and not believe that I deserve it. The institution in which I have the honour to see such an influential and enlightened number of gentlemen for the first time assembled has, as you are aware, had some difficulties to contend with (hear, hear), but I am desirous of burying in oblivion every unpleasant feeling which those difficulties may have called forth (applause); and if, during the last eight months, I have ever been betrayed into using one harsh word, I wish here publicly and openly to apologize for it (applause). I will, with your permission, take a rapid view of the rise and progress of St. James's Hospital. Many of you are doubtless aware that frequent attempts have been made in this town to build an infirmary; those attempts have hitherto, as you, Mr. Mayor, have justly remarked, proved abortive. I felt the necessity of some such place when severe accidents came under my care, and I tried to find a room suitable for the treatment of casualty cases; but search Doncaster through and you will not find one—at least I was unsuccessful; and, therefore, when I understood that all attempts to build a public hospital had failed, I determined to erect a private one (applause). In one sleepless night the building in which we are now assembled, its apartments arranged as you now see them, rose to my mental vision, and in the morning I began the work (applause). Now, gentlemen, though I am willing to take some credit to myself, yet I should be the most ungrateful of men did I not give all honour to those noblemen and gentlemen without whose generous aid I might have altogether failed. Foremost of my supporters is my friend Mr. Fisher, of Westfield, who generously presented me with the title-deed of the land (applause), and who has been throughout my most energetic friend. Next in order I must mention Sir Joseph Copley, whose benevolence is unbounded (applause); Mr. Battie Wrightson, Lord Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, Mr. Thomas Walker, of Warmsworth, Mr. Brown, of Shooter's Hill, Mrs. Wood, of Campsall Hall, Mrs. White, and a great number whose names shall be placed in the most conspicuous part of the building (hear, hear); nor shall I ever forget the liberality of the various tradesmen and others with whom I have had transactions; and, though I mention my friend Dr. Sharpe last, I do not value his kindness least for having, at great personal inconvenience to himself, readily consented to preach a sermon; and allow me to publicly acknowledge the Divine favour, without which no efforts of mine could have brought this building to a happy termination (applause). Perhaps, gentlemen, I ought to state something of the purposes to which this institution is to be devoted (hear). It is, as I said in my first circular, intended for accidents and acute diseases; any person, from whatever quarter he may come,

who has the misfortune to have a broken limb, will be admitted; his card of admittance will be written in his countenance, and none need seek for a recommendation for the surgical wards (hear, hear). For acute illness, greater circumspection will be required, and the patient before admittance must be visited by myself or, during my absence, by the house-surgeon, in order to ascertain the nature of the case. Should any severe and dangerous epidemic invade us, we shall only limit our entries to our means of accommodation: and here I must say a word on that. I only set out with promising a hospital capable of containing eight beds; you will readily imagine that the ward in which we are now assembled will, without any crowding, contain eight beds, the one below, being exactly the same size, will also contain eight, and we shall have two other rooms for the accommodation of patients, and we start with a hospital capable of containing twenty-one or twenty-two beds. This is not a bad beginning (applause). I have detained you too long; but, before I sit down, I wish you, gentlemen, to believe that all my efforts shall be directed to make this institution worthy your favour and support; it is built for the poor and afflicted, and no effort shall be wanting on my part to render it useful. Allow me again to thank you for your kindness, and let me beg of you to believe that it will be a further inducement to do all I can to merit your good will. (Dr. Dunn resumed his seat amidst hearty applause.)

Mr. WALKER said he was sorry that out of the large list of subscribers, so humble an individual as himself should have been called upon to return thanks for the last toast. When called upon to contribute towards Dr. Dunn's project, he could not withhold his pittance, knowing, as he did, that for many years some institution of this kind had been imperatively required in this town, and attempts having been made unsuccessfully to establish such an institution, the gentry of the town and neighbourhood when asked to contribute towards the hospital proposed to be erected by Dr. Dunn, felt bound to support him in his benevolent object (hear, hear). For himself, he was neither a partizan of homœopathy nor allopathy; he knew—and he was happy to say it—little about either—but *veritas prevalebit*. He could not understand the feeling of jealousy which had existed amongst the medical men in this town, respecting this institution, unless, indeed, it was that they were afraid their system was in danger (hear, and cheers). No one who, like himself, had been a constant attendant at the meeting of the Board of Guardians, but must be well aware that an institution of this kind was required in the town of Doncaster, and he hoped it would succeed to the full extent of its excellent founder's intentions and wishes (loud applause).

The Rev. G. CLARK, of Cantley, rose to propose the next toast. He said he

had heard of the difficulties which Dr. Dunn had had to contend with, but he had heard little until lately of the encouragement he had received. It appeared to him that some of those who had kindly come forward to encourage and assist Dr. Dunn in his important work, deserved some more special notice than the thanks they had just received from that meeting, and none appeared to him to be more entitled to that special notice than the gentleman who had given the site on which the building was erected. He quite concurred with the observations which had fallen from Mr. Walker, as to the benefit which an institution of this character would be likely to prove to the town, and, as a country clergyman, he could bear testimony that the poor of the neighbouring villages stood greatly in need of such help and relief—for that was really what it amounted to—as the St. James's Hospital would afford. He instanced the case of one poor widow, who, receiving only two shillings per week, had a large medical bill to pay, which had been contracted during the illness of her late husband. He did not complain of the charges: as far as he knew they were reasonable and right: but it was to meet such cases as these that that Hospital had been founded, and therefore it ought to receive their warmest sympathy and support. He begged to propose the health of Mr. Fisher.

Mr. FISHER, in returning thanks, said he could claim but very little personal merit in the part which he had performed. Dr. Sharpe had given the true history of the land, and he (Mr. Fisher) having devoted it to this Hospital, took credit to himself only for having performed a sacred duty, in carrying out the wish of his late father that the land should be given to some charitable institution. He was happy to find that they all agreed that he could not have devoted it to a better purpose, and he was peculiarly happy to find that Dr. Sharpe, who had an intention of applying it to some other object, heartily approved of this (hear, hear). Hitherto he had not been a contributor to the institution, but he intended to become one, as he believed the labouring classes would derive immense advantage from such an undertaking, and he trusted that the St. James's Hospital would be attended with that success it so richly deserved. In conclusion, he begged to propose the health of the medical gentlemen present, coupling that toast with the name of Dr. Holland (applause).

Dr. HOLLAND, in returning thanks, said he rose with considerable embarrassment to return thanks for the last toast, and he assured them that it would have given him much greater pleasure to have remained a willing and gratified listener, than to have taken the part of a speaker on that occasion. His friend on his left, in a conversation he had with him a few minutes ago, said it seemed to be his fate to live in tempests and storms, and that it had been his misfortune during a not very

lengthened period of life, to be a supporter of something which was not exactly the popular doctrine of the day. He had a right to say that his fate had been somewhat similar. This was not the first time he had had the honour of addressing a Doncaster audience (hear, hear), but it was under widely different circumstances. The opinions he expressed on that occasion, were opinions formed as honestly as the opinions he now entertained on the subject of homœopathy (hear, hear). He was disposed to think that the man who came into the world with his opinions fashioned and stereotyped, was always prepared to leave it, and he thought the world would never lose much by his departure (cheers and laughter). We came possessing very imperfect observation, always into the world, with immature understanding, looking through some media which distorted rather than presented objects in their true aspects and positions. Being therefore so liable to error, they should endeavour to investigate matters, and bring them into a clear and tangible form; for it was the duty of every man to labour, in order to see that the objects presented to his mental vision were honestly, fairly, and comprehensively analysed, and when he had done that, whatever conclusions he arrived at, he was bound, as an honest man, to adhere to them (hear, hear, and loud cheers). His conversion to homœopathy had been very peculiar, and perhaps might be regarded as a lesson by many who had reflected much less than himself upon the matter. In 1847, when he recommenced his practice in London, he was a decided allopathist; he was strongly prejudiced against small doses, and especially against the homœopathic law. Having time upon his hands, which he could not profitably dispose of, and being naturally of a moderately active mind, he determined to carry out a project which he had contemplated for eight years, of instituting an investigation into the functions of the nervous system. He proceeded with his investigation, and had a work in the press, of which 300 pages were printed, when he was startled by the physiological conclusions to which these investigations inevitably led him. He was led to believe that nervous diseases originated primarily in a derangement of nervous matter. This was decidedly opposed to all the theories which had prevailed since the time of Hippocrates to the present day. Two theories had been generally received, viz., that diseases were referable either to the blood or the solids, but the supporters of either system were unable to define clearly and unequivocally in what cases they should be referred either to the fluids or solids. Finding that a molecule of matter would produce disease in the animal system, he came to the conclusion that a small dose of medicine ought to be sufficient to effect a cure, if properly prescribed. He tried the experiment upon his own family, administered a fourth of a drop where he had formerly given five or ten drops, and he was struck with the marvellous efficacy of that course of

treatment, and at once became a homœopathist. With regard to the opposition which homœopathy had received, he considered it merely as a natural consequence of the introduction of novelties. He did not regret this opposition and persecution, because it had the effect of purging their principle from a great deal of dross that might otherwise be conjoined with it (hear, hear). The ordeal through which they were passing was constantly removing foreign matters from it, and in this way the truth would be purified, and at last obtain a fair and permanent introduction to the human understanding (cheers). In the enterprise which Dr. Dunn had displayed, he had set a noble example to his professional brethren in other parts of the kingdom, who had not yet begun what he had so nobly accomplished (cheers).

The CHAIRMAN next proposed the health of Mr. Denham, the house-surgeon to the institution.

Mr. DENHAM, in responding, expressed his regret that the discordant elements of which the medical profession was composed should have prevented the other medical gentlemen in the town from assembling there to join them in endeavouring to benefit their fellow-men; but he should be glad at all times to give information connected with the Hospital to any legally-qualified practitioner of the town and neighbourhood.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the health of Mr. Houghton, the architect, who was a young gentleman, as he thought, not sufficiently known or appreciated.

Mr. HOUGHTON, in responding, explained how the building could be extended by adding another wing, if it should hereafter be required, which would complete the full design.

Dr. SHARPE asked permission to propose a toast, and gave "The medical staff of Doncaster." He would fain find some excuse for them, and hoped their professional avocations had prevented their being present that day.

The CHAIRMAN said he could give a very good reason for their absence, and that was they had never been invited (laughter). His medical brethren in the town and himself differed only on medical points; they still entertained the same regard for each other as private friends that they had always done. They followed out, as he believed, their own honest convictions, and he claimed the liberty of doing the same. He found no fault with them, and oh, for peace, that they would let him alone (loud laughter).

The CHAIRMAN next proposed "the Press," which was responded to by Mr. Jevons, of this journal.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN next proposed the health of Dr. Ramsbotham, of Huddersfield.

Dr. RAMSBOTHAM, in returning thanks, said there was one important subject which, day by day, filled his mind with increasing interest, and that subject involved a reform, in which the deepest temporal interests of mankind were concerned. He had not a single word to say against his professional brethren who did not see with his eyes, but he was sure that if they had witnessed what he had done during the last seven years, they must have inevitably come to the same conclusions at which he had arrived (hear, hear). Every day's experience strengthened in his mind the conviction that a great law of nature was discovered by Hahnemann sixty years ago (hear). If it was true in nature, it was of universal application to every disease curable by human aid. Mortality was the lot of mankind—all were doomed to it sooner or later; but this he firmly believed, that the time was coming when the lot of man will be a greatly increased average of life (hear, hear). Much as homœopathy had been ridiculed and despised, it was destined to throw down what have appeared to be the ancient landmarks of Galen, and he had no doubt that the time would arrive when the figure of Hahnemann would be elevated to the highest niche of fame in the halls and colleges, not only of this country but of the civilised world.

Mr. W. E. SMITH rose to propose the health of a gentleman in his own profession. Whatever differences there might be amongst medical gentlemen, none existed in the legal profession; for however much they might apparently quarrel in public, he believed in private they were all good friends, and were ever ready to plunder the public (roars of laughter). He begged to propose the health of Mr. Nicholson, the Vice-Chairman.

Mr. WRIGHT, amidst the most uproarious mirth, said he rose to deprecate the observation which had fallen from Mr. Smith.

Mr. NICHOLSON said his friend Mr. Smith had spoken rather too openly (laughter). It was well known that there were two sides to the medical profession, but examine as they liked with lawyers, they could only find one, and that was No. 1 (loud laughter).

The MAYOR next proposed the healths of Mrs. Dunn and family, which was suitably acknowledged by Dr. Dunn.

The healths of Dr. Ransford and Dr. Pope were subsequently proposed and responded to, and the list of toasts concluded with "The Town and Trade of Doncaster," which having been suitably acknowledged by Mr. A. J. Smith, the party broke up at five o'clock.

THE SUPPER TO THE WORKMEN.

In the evening, at a little after seven o'clock, a considerable number of the work-

men employed in the building, and fitters and others employed at the plant, assembled at the Hospital. The locomotive band, dressed in their neat uniform, also arrived at the same time, and, being stationed in the lower ward, struck up "God save the Queen," and every room in the building being at the same instant brilliantly lighted with gas. Owing to some delay in the execution of the order for the clocks, the apertures for the dials, at the top of the turret over the portico, were vacant; this part of the edifice was, however, lighted also, though not in a manner to give an accurate idea of the use of the clocks when illuminated. Up to about half-past eight o'clock the band continued to play popular airs in the building, which became gradually more crowded inside and througed out. At the time just mentioned, supper was placed on the table in both the upper and lower wards, in each of which there were about seventy persons, and when we state that a sufficient repast was provided for double that number, the tables being quite filled, some idea may be formed of the generous liberality of Dr. Dunn to his more humble guests. The repast consisted of roast and boiled beef, roast and boiled mutton, and meat and rabbit pies, with a copious supply of ale from the plant and brewery of Messrs. A. J. and T. Smith. The supper, which was hot, was prepared under the direction of Mr. Joseph Foster, and great credit is due to him for the arrangements, which were most satisfactory. The vigorous appetites of the sons of toil having at length been appeased, the tables were cleared, and Dr. Dunn, who had been assiduously performing the duties of carver for the upper ward, took the chair, and proposed one or two preliminary toasts; after which

Mr. J. JOHNSON, of the locomotive department, rose and proposed the health of Dr. Dunn, thanking him for his kindness and liberality not only in providing that entertainment, but in erecting the building in which they were assembled, and which was more especially designed for the effectual treatment of those accidents to which the persons around him were liable. He proposed the health of "Dr. Dunn, with three times three, long life to him, and success to St. James's Hospital."

The cheers were given with a vigour and heartiness such as only working men can give. These having subsided,

Dr. DUNN rose and thanked the company warmly for their manifestation of good-will towards him. He dwelt upon the value of labour in every department of industry; at the same time he had no intention to flatter those around him. It had never been his custom to indulge in fulsome language towards a class, whose

value he could appreciate as well as any one else, but who he knew could discriminate as well as any other class between hollowness and sincerity. All that he asked for was a fair field and no favour (cheers). Dr. Dunn then adverted to the circumstances under which this institution had been originated, stating that it was first suggested to him by the severe accident sustained by one of those then present, and which it was impossible to treat properly without some better accommodation than the sufferer's lodging afforded, there being four men in two beds in one room. This Hospital was capable of holding twenty-one or twenty-two beds, and the warming and ventilating apparatus were provided on such principles that we might fearlessly assert the building combined all the essential conditions of successful medical and surgical treatment (hear, hear). Now this institution was provided to meet the cases he had alluded to; nevertheless, they must not suppose that he was anxious for their occurrence; he should not be at all sorry if there never was any necessity to use any of the wards, or any of the appliances of the building. It was there if they needed it, and if they did not, it would not remain idle; for he proposed, when the ward in which they were assembled was unoccupied, to give, with the assistance of a few friends, a series of lectures, to such as would come to listen to them (much applause). He should be extremely glad to see as many of their number as possible, and he would endeavour to provide for them such instruction as he could—only there would be no beef (laughter). He might add, also, in reference to this subject, that the patients in this institution would have a well-selected library of books to choose from whilst they were inmates of the Hospital, in order that the mind might be relieved from the *ennui* of a sick bed, and prevented from exercising itself in vicious contemplations (applause). Dr. Dunn concluded an excellent speech by again thanking the men for their kindness, and resumed his seat amid much applause.

Shortly after, the Doctor proceeded to the lower ward, where he repeated the substance of his speech, and which was received in the same enthusiastic manner.

About ten o'clock, the throng on the outside of the Hospital being still very considerable, the doors were thrown open, and all parties freely circulated through the building, being invited to partake of the "nut-brown October," which was supplied with such a copious hand.

The building was closed about eleven o'clock, when the band proceeded to Dr. Dunn's residence, where they serenaded him with some lively airs, and then gave several hearty cheers, Dr. Dunn acknowledging the compliment by appearing at the balcony, and bowing to them.

DR. HOLLAND'S LECTURE ON HOMŒOPATHY.

(FROM THE SHEFFIELD TIMES.)

A public lecture was delivered on Monday evening, in the Council Hall, by Dr. G. C. Holland, on "The theory and practice of homœopathy, and an exposition of the principles explanatory of the action of homœopathic remedies." The audience consisted of about 200 ladies and gentlemen, who listened attentively, and frequently expressed their approbation of the sentiments of the lecturer in a marked manner. Ald. Henry E. Hoole occupied the chair.

The LECTURER began by reading a short extract from one of his published works, which explained the mode of his conversion in 1849. The work containing this extract was published in 1850. He stated that in 1848-9 he entered upon the investigation of the functions of the nervous system, and when he had proceeded in his physiological inquiry to the 300th page, he was startled at the conclusion to which his own principles led, viz., that according to these, small or minute doses of remedies ought to be capable of affecting the condition of the vital powers. He then, he remarked, knew nothing of homœopathy, nor was he acquainted with a single homœopath, either professional or lay. In order to test the correctness of his principles, he began to try the efficiency of minute doses—a single drop of a well-known and not very active tincture, and afterwards half a drop, and the fourth of a drop, and was astonished to find that the remedies in these minute quantities invariably gave evidence of their efficiency. He then remarked that the whole of his doctrine in regard to the origin and nature of diseases, rested on his investigations into the functions of the nervous system. This subject had occupied the attention of the medical mind from the time of Hippocrates, to the present day. The early opinion was, that all diseases originated in the morbid or deteriorated condition of the blood. Within the last few centuries it had been contended, that diseases were to be traced to an alteration in the condition of the solids of the body. His own view was, that all diseases were originally to be referred to the disordered states of the nervous system. He proceeded to illustrate and prove the justness of his view, by showing the mode in which the heart, the stomach, and the bowels,

were affected through the nervous system altogether, by mental, physical, and chemical causes, during life, and after death. In support of his argument he related several of his own experiments. He then gave a general view of the nervous system, the brain, the cerebellum, the medulla oblongata, the spinal cord, the sympathetic nerve, the ganglia, and the plexuses, which are formed by the different nerves. He showed how nervous matter distributed to the various organs of the body, which he stated was unquestionably the channel through which the animating power, the nervous fluid, principle or agent, was transmitted to every molecule of living or organic substance. This part of the lecture was illustrated by coloured diagrams, and we must say that Dr. Holland certainly succeeded in rendering a difficult scientific subject easy of comprehension to the ordinary non-professional understanding. He dwelt on this division of his lecture, as it was the foundation on which he based his views concerning the origin, nature, and treatment of disease. He next proceeded to explain the origin and nature of disease, by analysing the cause and nature of inflammation, and especially of inflammation of the lungs, and of the windpipe. He explained the manner in which the animal system is affected in the first stage of the disease and the subsequent stages, in the last of which the disease is frequently incurable. He pointed out the changes in the condition of the nervous system co-existing with these different stages, and stated that the alterations in the properties of the blood, and of all other fluids of the body, and in the character of the circulation, were decidedly effects which were to be traced to the primary and subsequent modifications in the vital condition of the nervous system. He asserted that it was this system alone which gave to all other parts of the body, the power of performing their respective functions, whether these functions were the secretion of gastric juice, of bile, of the peculiar secretions of the bowels, of the skin, of the kidneys, and in fact every vital action that enters into the aggregate of the functions of life. He then explained in what manner homœopathic remedies act. The mode in which remedies influence the animal system, has not, he stated, been clearly defined by writers. The prevalent opinion was, that they acted through the blood or the circulation. The lecturer contended they could act in one mode only through the nervous system, and that all changes in the condition of

disease were to be ascribed to the altered state of the nerves of the part, or of the organ affected. If the remedies mixed with the blood, they could still act only on nervous matter, and through this on disease. The larger arteries were simply carriers of the blood, and in them it produced no vital results. It must be transmitted to the capillaries, or the minute vessels, of which organs were principally formed—vessels so small so that they could be seen only by the aid of the microscope. When the remedies, if they were carried along by the current of the blood, reached these minute vessels, they would in this situation modify the condition of nervous matter, and this again would alter the condition of other tissues, and in this manner disease would be influenced by the remedial agents employed. On this view the lecturer explained the mode in which homœopathic remedies act on the vital powers. Minute as the doses are, they are sufficiently powerful to modify the condition of the nerves, and hence the fluids and tissues which enter into the composition of every organ of the body. He then brought forward remarkable instances, which proved the great changes produced in the state of well-known metals and mineral waters, by the addition of substances perfectly homœopathic in their quantities. These facts rested on the experiments of chemists and philosophers. He then argued that if such changes were produced in inorganic substances by the addition of minute quantities of other materials, surely it was reasonable to infer that minute doses of active remedial agents would influence the properties of life, which must possess an extraordinary degree of susceptibility. The lecturer explained what he understood by the homœopathic law, "like cures like," which he observed was very imperfectly understood by the opponents of homœopathy. He argued the matter in the following manner. All remedies possessed peculiar properties, and no two remedies were alike in their composition, and in their chemical qualities; consequently their action would be different. This necessarily followed from a difference in their properties. It therefore became the duty of the enlightened practitioner to ascertain the action of each of the remedies which he employed on the healthy and diseased states of the body. Hahnemann, the discoverer of homœopathy, had done this. He was occupied many years in tracing the action of important remedies on the vital powers, and he found that some affected this organ particularly, that another organ, and so on. It was

then he saw clearly that a remedy which most promptly cured any given disease, was one that affected the organ in which it was seated the most powerfully in health, when the remedy was administered in excess. Why should a remedy that acted chiefly on the bowels be given to cure an affection of the lungs, or why should a remedy that acted almost exclusively on the kidneys, the skin, or the lungs, be given to cure an affection of the liver. Remedies should be given that influenced directly the condition of the organ diseased, otherwise, serious mischief would be done to organs that were comparatively healthy, which would aggravate the existing malady: The homœopath gives remedies which have a specific action on the organ for which they are prescribed—organs suffering from disease; and consequently he does not waste the potency of these remedies, by forcing them, from any admixture with other medicinal substances, to disorder the rest of the animal system; causing, in fact, far more disease than they remove. In many cases the remedy was much more to be dreaded than the disease for which it was prescribed, and it not unfrequently left behind effects from which the individual, whether young or old, never recovered. The lecturer then proceeded to show that the active remedies which the allopathic practitioner used were, unknown to himself, effecting a cure according to the very law of Hahnemann, "like cures like," *similia similibus curantur*. He gave various illustrations of this fact, and asked why the allopath gave a remedy in disease of the lungs, which he would not prescribe for disease of the liver or the kidneys, unless he knew from his experience that it would affect the lungs? He gives it because he believes it has a particular or specific action on the morbid condition of the lungs, and so on in the treatment of other diseased states of the body. The homœopath does this in every case, and from knowing the specific action of his remedies it is not necessary to give large doses. Experience teaches him that minute quantities of his remedies, correctly prescribed, will effect the object in view. Some of the most valuable of the homœopathic remedies had been lately employed by the opponents of homœopathy, without any acknowledgment whence the idea of trying them was derived, and that they were even given in homœopathic quantities, and according to the opponents themselves, with very great success, and were recommended by them to the medical profession at large. But it was rather too bad to steal, and abuse

the very men who argued in favour of the employment of these remedies. He then stated that he was willing to meet any medical gentleman of Sheffield, to discuss publicly the respective merits of the two systems, and he challenged any one of them to a public discussion, on condition that they would allow both systems to be fairly examined.

The CHAIRMAN enquired if there was any medical gentleman present, who was disposed to accept Dr. Holland's challenge. There being no response, Mr. FISHER, sen., moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Holland, for the very interesting lecture with which he had favoured them. He hoped that the doctor's challenge would be accepted by an allopathist, in order that the public might have an opportunity of hearing both sides of the case, and then draw their own conclusions.—Dr. S. EADON expressed surprise that that more educated members of the medical profession, finding what a complete hotchpotch system they were following, did not take up homœopathy and test its capabilities. He concluded by seconding the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman for presiding, and the meeting broke up shortly before ten o'clock.

HAHNEMANN ON TRITURATION.

HOW CAN MEDICINAL DILUTIONS, SO HIGH AS THOSE USED IN THE HOMŒOPATHIC METHOD, MAKE ANY IMPRESSION UPON THE SICK?

THE vulgar idea of matter still is that it is a dead mass; although out of its recesses can be developed incredible and altogether unsuspected powers.

All new discoveries of such powers are usually met by contradiction and incredulity on the part of those who have neither sufficient acquaintance with physical phenomena nor of the grounds of these phenomena; nor the capacity to observe facts for themselves, and reflect upon their observations. They see, for example, that when a piece of steel is strongly and rapidly rubbed against a hard stone, as a flint, that sparks of fire fly off, and kindle the tinder they fall upon. But how few among them have carefully observed and considered what there goes on!

All, at least almost all, thoughtlessly strike their light, and almost no one perceives what a wonderful revelation of nature is thereby disclosed. When sparks are thus struck with sufficient force over a sheet of white paper, then we can perceive, partly with the naked eye, partly through a magnifying glass, small pellets of steel lying there, which have been forced away by the smart collision with the flint, and separated in a state of fusion, fallen red hot, like small fire-balls, in the form of sparks upon the paper, where they cooled.

How can it be that the friction of flint and steel can produce so much heat as to fuse the steel? Does it not require a heat of at least 1,000 of Fahrenheit to melt steel? Whence comes this enormous heat? Not out of the air, for it takes place as well in the vacuum of an air-pump. So it must be produced by the friction of the materials, and in no other way.

But does the matter-of-fact man really believe that the cold steel which he draws from his pocket to kindle his tinder, without a thought about the matter; does he really believe that this cold steel contains within it, latent and confined, an inexhaustible supply of heat, which a stroke will instantly wake into active existence? No; he cannot be said to believe it, because he never has reflected upon the phenomena of nature; *and he will not reflect.*

And yet it is not less true that the steel which, when at rest, is cold, contains within it an inexhaustible store of heat, which friction alone will release. I say an inexhaustible store of heat, not to be compelled to surpass in my calculation those masters of arithmetic who attempt, by the aid of the multiplication table, to confine and ridicule the infinite forces which nature displays. The great natural philosopher, Count Rumford, has taught us how we can heat a room by the simple friction of two heated plates upon one another, without the assistance of any ordinary combustibles. No further proof is required to convince the reflecting that natural substances, and especially metals, contain an inexhaustible supply of caloric concealed in them, which friction alone will manifest.

Friction has so powerful an effect, that not only the physical properties, as the caloric and odour of the bodies are developed by it, but also the

dynamic medicinal activity of the substance is increased by it to an incredible degree. Solid bodies, by repeated and long continued trituration with inactive substances, undergo such an increase of medicinal power, that, when the operation is carried far enough, even those substances in which for centuries it was denied that any virtue resided, exhibit a power of affecting the sensibilities of man to a degree quite astonishing.

Thus gold, silver, and platina have no action upon the animal economy when in their natural condition. One or even many grains of metallic gold may be taken by the most sensitive person without his perceiving any medicinal effects from the dose. But if a grain of metallic gold be triturated with tolerable strength for an hour in a porcelain mortar, with a hundred grains of sugar of milk, the preparation, (*i.e.*, the first trituration,) will be found to have gained considerable activity; and if this mode of trituration be persevered in, and a grain of the triturated substance be added to 100 fresh grains of sugar of milk, the preparation will be found to have acquired a much greater power; and if this be repeated fifteen times, every time adding a fresh supply of sugar of milk, and subjecting it to a fresh trituration, (thus giving the quintillionth trituration of the original grain of gold,) the last trituration, far from being the feeblest, will be found to be the most penetrating and most powerfully medicinal of them all. A portion of this single grain of this last trituration will bring into a peaceful condition of mind a person in a state of morbid desperation, constantly surrounded by apprehensions of suicide.

These homœopathic triturations and dilutions, so far from being represented by the fractional division and diminution of the original substances, may be regarded rather as actual increments of their medicinal virtue, as developments of their dynamic powers, and as wonderful manifestations of their most intimate forces.

But there are various reasons why the doubter ridicules these homœopathic dilutions. *First*, because he is ignorant of the wonderful effect of trituration in liberating the internal activity of substances, and enabling them to operate with more penetration and freedom upon the human organization. *Secondly*, because his arithmetical brain perceives here no more than an example of astonishing division, simply a separation and diminution of the

particles of the matter, in which every part must be less than the whole, as every child knows ; but he will not perceive that the exaltation of the intimate powers of the body, by this trituration, far exceeds the diminution of the ponderable material in which they reside. *Thirdly*, because the sceptic has never tried preparations of such medicinal intensity.

If he who calls himself a seeker of truth will not make his search where alone truth is to be found, and that is in experiment, truth must remain undiscovered. It will not be got at by means of the multiplication table.

CASES ILLUSTRATIVE OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.*

Many persons of my acquaintance but half converted to homœopathy have begged of me from time to time to publish still more exact directions as to how this doctrine may be actually applied in practice, and how we are to proceed. I am astonished that after the very particular directions contained in the *Organon of medicine* more especial instruction can be wished for.

I am also asked, "How are we to examine the disease in every particular case?" As if special enough directions were not to be found in the book just mentioned.

As in homœopathy the treatment is **not** directed towards any supposed or illusory internal causes of disease, nor yet towards any names of diseases invented by man which do not exist in nature, and as every case of non-miasmatic disease is a distinct individuality, independent, peculiar, differing in nature from all others, **never** compounded of a hypothetical arrangement of symptoms, so no particular directions can be laid down for them (no schema, no table), except that the physician, in order to effect a cure, must oppose to every aggregate of morbid symptoms in a case a group of similar medicinal symptoms as exact as it is to be met with in any single known medicine, for this doctrine cannot admit of more than a single medicinal substance (whose effects have been accurately tested) to be given at once (see *Organon of medicine*, § 271, 272).

* From the *Reine Arzneimittellehre*, pt. ii, 3rd edit. 1833. [The cases here given originally appeared about 1817 in the first edition of the *R. A. M. L.*, but the notes and most of the preliminary matter are of the date we have given, and we may therefore consider the whole to represent Hahnemann's opinion and practice, with the exception of the dose in these two cases, of the latter period.]

Now we can neither enumerate all the possible aggregates of symptoms of all concrete cases of disease, nor indicate *a priori* the homœopathic medicines for these (*a priori* undefinable) possibilities. For every individual given case (and every case is an individuality, differing from all others), the homœopathic medical practitioner must himself find them, and for this end he must be acquainted with the medicines that have till now been investigated in respect of their positive action, or consult them for every case of disease; but besides this he must do his endeavour to prove on himself or on other healthy individuals medicines that have not yet been investigated as regards the morbid alterations they are capable of producing, in order thereby to increase our store of *known* remedial agents,* so that the choice of a remedy for every one of the infinite variety of cases of disease (for the combating of which we can never possess enough of suitable tools and weapons) may become all the more easy and accurate.

That man is far from being animated with the true spirit of the homœopathic system, is no true disciple of this beneficent doctrine, who makes the slightest objections to institute *on himself* careful experiments for the investigation of the peculiar effects of the medicines which have remained unknown for 2500 years, without which investigation (and unless their pure pathogenetic action on the healthy individual has previously been ascertained) all treatment of disease must continue to be not only foolish, but even a criminal operation, a dangerous attack upon human life.

It is somewhat too much to expect us to work merely for the benefit of such individuals as will contribute nothing to the complete and indispensable building up of the indispensable edifice, who only seek to make money by what has been discovered and investigated by the labours of others, and to furnish themselves with the means of squandering the income derived from the capital of science, to the accumulation of which they do not evince the slightest inclination to contribute.

All who feel a true desire to assist in elucidating the peculiar effects of medicines—our sole instruments, the knowledge of which has for so many

* Before the discovery of Homœopathy, medicinal substances were known only in respect to their natural history, and besides their names nothing was known regarding them but their presumed qualities, which were either imaginary or altogether false.

centuries remained uninvestigated, and which is yet so indispensable for enabling us to cure the sick, will find the directions how these pure experiments with medicines should be conducted in the *Organon of medicine*, § 118—142.

In addition to what has been there stated I shall only add, that as the experimenter cannot, any more than any other human being, be absolutely and perfectly healthy, he must, should slight ailments to which he was liable appear during these provings of the powers of medicines, place these between brackets, thereby indicating that they are not confirmed, or dubious. But this will not often happen, seeing that during the action upon a previously healthy person of a sufficiently strong dose of the medicine, he is under the influence of the medicine alone, and it is seldom that any other symptom can shew itself during the first days but what must be the effect of the medicine. Further, that in order to investigate the symptoms of medicines for chronic diseases, for example, in order to develop the cutaneous diseases, abnormal growths and so forth, to be expected from the medicine, we must not be contented with taking one or two doses of it only, but we must continue its use for several days, to the amount of two adequate doses daily, that is to say of sufficient size to cause us to perceive its action, whilst at the same time we continue to observe the diet and regimen indicated in the work alluded to.

The mode of preparing the medicinal substances for use in homœopathic treatment will be found in the *Organon of medicine*, § 267—271, and also in the *Chronic Diseases*. I would only observe here, that for the proving of medicines on healthy individuals, dilutions and dynamisations are to be employed as high as are used for the treatment of disease, namely, globules moistened with the decillionth development of power.

The request of some friends, halting half-way on the road to this method of treatment, to detail some examples of this treatment, is difficult to comply with, and no great advantage can attend a compliance with it. Every cured case of disease shews only how that case has been treated. The internal process of the treatment depends always on those principles which are already known, and they cannot be rendered concrete and definitely fixed for each individual case, nor can they become at all more distinct from the history of a single cure than they previously were when these principles were enunciated. Every case of non-miasmatic disease is peculiar and special, and it is the

special in it that distinguishes it from every other case, that pertains to it alone, but that cannot serve as a guide to the treatment of other cases. Now if it is wished to describe a complicated case of disease consisting of many symptoms, in such a pragmatical manner that the reasons that influence us in the choice of a remedy shall be clearly revealed, this demands details laborious at once for the recorder and for the reader.

In order, however, to comply with the desires of my friends in this also, I may here detail two of the slightest cases of homœopathic treatment.

Sch—, a washerwoman, somewhat above 40 years old, had been more than three weeks unable to pursue her avocations, when she consulted me on the 1st September, 1815.

1. On any movement, especially at every step, and worst on making a false step, she has a shoot in the scrobiculus cordis, that comes, as she avers, every time from the left side.

2. When she lies she feels quite well, that she has no pain anywhere neither in the side nor in the scrobiculus.

3. She cannot sleep after three o'clock in the morning.

4. She relishes her food, but when she has ate a little she feels sick.

5. Then the water collects in her mouth and runs out of it like the water-brash.

6. She has frequently empty eructations after every meal.

7. Her temper is passionate, disposed to anger.—Whenever the pain is severe she is covered with perspiration.—The catamenia were quite regular a fortnight since.

In other respects her health is good.

Now, as regards Symptom 1, *Belladonna*, *china*, and *rhus toxicodendron* cause shootings in the scrobiculus, but none of them *only on motion*, as is the case here. *Pulsatilla* (see Symp. 387) certainly causes shootings in the scrobiculus on making a false step, but only as a rare alternating action, and has neither the same digestive derangements as occur here at 4 compared with 5 and 6, nor the same state of the disposition.

Bryonia alone has among its chief alternating actions, as the whole list of its symptoms demonstrates, pains *from movement*, and especially shooting pains, as also stitches beneath the sternum (in the scrobiculus) on raising the arm

(448) and on making a false step it occasions shooting in other parts (520, 574).

The negative Symptom 2 met with here answers especially to *bryonia* (558 P); few medicines (with the exception, perhaps of *nux vomica* and *rhus toxicodendron* in their alternating action—neither of which, however, are suitable for the other symptoms) shews a complete relief to pains during rest and when lying; *bryonia* does, however, in an especial manner (558, and many other *bryonia*-symptoms).

Symptom 3 is met with in several medicines, and also in *bryonia* (694.)

Symptom 4 is certainly as far as regards "sickness after eating," met with in several other medicines (*ignatia*, *nux vomica*, *mercurius*, *ferrum*, *belladonna*, *pulsatilla*, *cantharis*), but neither so constantly and usually, nor with relish for food, as in *bryonia* (279).

As regards Symptom 5 several medicines certainly cause a flow of saliva like water brash, just as well as *bryonia* (282); the others, however, do not produce the remaining symptoms in a very similar manner. Hence *bryonia* is to be preferred to them in this point.

Empty eructation (of wind only) after eating (Symptom 6) is found in few medicines, and in none so constantly, so usually, and to such a great degree, as in *bryonia* (255, 239.).

To 7.—One of the chief symptoms in diseases (see *Organon of Medicine*, § 213) is the "state of the disposition," and as *bryonia* (778) causes this symptom also in an exactly similar manner—*bryonia* is for all these reasons to be preferred in this case to all other medicines as the homœopathic remedy.

Now, as this woman was very robust, and the force of the disease must accordingly have been very considerable, to prevent her by its pain from doing any work, and as her vital forces, as has been observed, were not constantly affected, I gave her one of the strongest homœopathic doses, a full drop of the pure juice of the *bryonia* root,* to be taken immediately, and bade her

* According to the most recent development of our new system the ingestion of a single, minutest globule, moistened with the decillionth \bar{x} potential development would have been quite adequate to effect an equally rapid and complete recovery; indeed, equally certain would have been the mere olfaction of a globule the size of a mustard seed moistened with the same dynamisation, so that the drop of pure juice given by me in the above case to a robust person, should not be imitated.

come to me again in 48 hours. I told my friend E., who was present, that within that time the woman would be quite cured, but he, being but half a convert to homœopathy, expressed his doubts about it. Two days afterwards he came again to ascertain the result, but the woman did not return then, and, in fact, never came back again. I could only allay the impatience of my friend by telling him her name and that of the village where she lived, about three miles off, and advising him to seek her out and ascertain for himself how she was. This he did, and her answer was: "What was the use of my going back? The very next day I was quite well, and could again commence my washing, and the day following I was as well as I am still. I am extremely obliged to the doctor, but the like of us have no time to leave off our work; and for three weeks previously my illness prevented me earning anything."

W—e, a weakly, pale man of 42 years, who was constantly kept by his business at his desk, came to me on the 27th December, 1815, having been already ill five days.

1. The first evening he became, without manifest cause, sick and giddy, with much eructation.
2. The following night (about 2 A. M.) sour vomiting.
3. The subsequent nights severe eructations.
4. To-day also sick eructation of fetid and sourish taste.
5. He felt as if the food lay crude and undigested in his stomach.
6. In his head he felt vacant, hollow and confused, and as if sensitive therein.
7. The least noise was painful to him.
8. He is of a mild, soft, patient disposition.

Here I may observe:—

To 1. That several medicines cause vertigo with nausea, as well as *pulsatilla* (3), which produces its vertigo in the evening also (7), a circumstance that has been observed from very few others.

To 2. *Stramonium* and *nux vomica* cause vomiting of sour and sour-smelling mucus, but, as far as is known, not at night. *Valerian* and *coculus* cause vomiting at night, but not of sour stuff. *Iron* alone causes vomiting at night (61, 62), and can also cause sour vomiting (66), but not the other symptoms observed here.

Pulsatilla, however, causes not only sour vomiting in the evening (349,

356) and nocturnal vomiting in general, but also the other symptoms of this case not found amongst those of *iron*.

To 3. Nocturnal eructation is peculiar to *pulsatilla* (296, 297).

To 4. Fetid, putrid (259) and sour eructations (301, 302) are peculiar to *pulsatilla*.

To 5. The sensation of indigestion of the food in the stomach is produced by few medicines, and by none in such a perfect and striking manner as by *pulsatilla* (321, 322, 327).

To 6. With the exception of *Ignatia* (2) which, however, cannot produce the other ailments, the same state is only produced by *pulsatilla* (39 compared with 40, 81).

To 7. *Pulsatilla* produces the same state (995), and it also causes oversensitiveness of other organs of the senses, for example, of the sight (107). And although intolerance of noise is also met with in *nux vomica*, *ignatia*, and *aconite*, yet these medicines are not homœopathic to the other symptoms, and still less do they possess symptom 8, the mild character of the disposition which, as stated in the preface to *pulsatilla*, is particularly indicative of this plant.

This patient, therefore, could not be cured by anything in a more easy, certain, and permanent manner than by *pulsatilla*, which was accordingly given to him immediately, but on account of his weakly and delicate state only in a very minute dose, *i. e.*, half-a-drop of the quadrillionth of a strong drop of *pulsatilla*.* This was done in the evening.

The next day he was free of all ailments, his digestion was restored, and a week thereafter, as I was told by him, he remained free from complaint, and quite well.

The investigation in such a slight case of disease, and the choice of the homœopathic remedy for it, is *very speedily* effected by the practitioner who has had only a little experience in it, and who either has the symptoms of the medicine in his memory, or who knows where to find them readily; but to give in writing all the reasons *pro* and *con* (which would be perceived by the mind in a few seconds) gives rise, as we see, to tedious prolixity.

For the convenience of treatment, we require merely to indicate for each symptom all the medicines which can produce the same symptoms by a few letters (*e. g.*, Ferr., Chin., Rheum., Puls.), and also to bear in mind the circumstances under which they occur, that have a determining influence on our choice, and in the same way with all the other symptoms, by what medicine each is excited, and from the list so prepared we shall be able to perceive which of the medicines homœopathically covers the most of the symptoms present, especially the most peculiar and characteristic ones,—and this is the remedy sought for.

* According to our present knowledge and experience the same object would have been attained by taking one of the smallest globules of *pulsatilla* X̄ (decillionth potency) and with equal certainty a single olfaction of a globule the size of a mustard seed of the same potency of *pulsatilla*.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 8.

APRIL 1, 1853.

Price 2d.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
Cholera and its Prevention	211
Insanity among the Working Classes	217
On the gradually increasing use of Homœopathic Remedies by Allopathic Physicians	218
Success of Homœopathy after the failure of Old-System Treatment:—Case, communicated by C. T. Pearce, Esq., M.R.C.S.	228
Homœopathy in America	231
Success of Homœopathy in the Treatment of Yellow Fever... ..	233
Homœopathy in Buckingham... ..	234
Veterinary Homœopathy	236
The Editor of the Lancet and the Homœopaths	236
Report of the Norfolk and Norwich Homœopathic Dispensary	238
Heroic Treatment	240

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“X. Y. Z.” is thanked for his second letter; it shall appear in our next.

“C. K.” is thanked for his subscription to the Northampton Homœopathic Dispensary. The Committee hope to be able to furnish beds for in-door patients in a few weeks.

Mr. Wakley is informed that a new building for the London Homœopathic Hospital, for the reception of 150 beds, will be erected as soon as an eligible site can be obtained in or near the city.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC WORKS.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS,

HAND - BOOK OF HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE,

For the Use of Families.

BY WALTER K. KELLY, M.B.

Formerly one of the Medical Officers to the Hahnemannian Institution, Welbeck-St.

PRICE SEVEN-AND-SIXPENCE,

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,

BY J. H. PULTE, M.D.

Revised and supplied with Explanatory Notes, by John Epps, M.D.; with an added part on the Treatment of Accidents, by George N. Epps, M.R.C.S.E.; with Engravings on Wood, by H. D. Linton.

“The volume now under notice is perhaps, all things considered, the most complete on the subject to which it refers that has yet been published in this country. By those families who rely upon homœopathic therapeutics it will be most highly prized.”
—*Nonconformist.*

London: Piper & Co., Paternoster Row. Northampton: Clifton, Parade.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE.
LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY;
MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE SIXPENCE,

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE

DELIVERED AT THE

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL,

ON THE 26TH JANUARY, 1853,

BY J. RUTHERFORD RUSSELL, M.D. ALSO,

TRACTS ON HOMŒOPATHY,

BY W. SHARP, ESQ., F.R.S.

No. 1.—WHAT IS HOMŒOPATHY?—THIRD EDITION.

No. 2.—THE DEFENCE OF HOMŒOPATHY.—THIRD EDITION.

No. 3.—THE TRUTH OF HOMŒOPATHY.—FOURTH EDITION.

No. 4.—THE SMALL DOSE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

(PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.)

No. 5.—THE DIFFICULTIES OF HOMŒOPATHY.

No. 6.—THE ADVANTAGES OF HOMŒOPATHY.

PRICE TWOPENCE EACH.

IN THE PRESS,

THE HOMŒOPATHIC DIRECTORY & ANNUAL RECORD,

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

Containing a complete List of Homœopathic Practitioners—an account of all the Homœopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries, with the Names of the Officers, and (as far as can be ascertained) Statistics of the Treatment—a List of the Homœopathic Societies and Associations, with the Names of the Officers—a List of all Homœopathic Publications in this Country, up to the date of Publication—Obituaries of Deceased Homœopathic Practitioners—Notices of New Medicines proved in Great Britain—and a large mass of Information bearing on the past History, the present Position, and the future Prospects of Homœopathy.

BY GEORGE ATKIN, M.D.

London: *Aylott & Co.*, 8, *Paternoster Row.* Manchester: *H. Turner*, 41, *Piccadilly.*

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 9.

MAY 1, 1853.

PRICE 2D.

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION IN EPIDEMIC DISEASES.*

For every kind of poisonous exhalation there is in all probability a particular antidote, only we do not always know enough about the latter. It is well known that the air of our atmosphere contains two-thirds of a gas that is immediately fatal to man and beast, and extinguishes flame. Mixed up along with it is its peculiar corrective; it contains about one-third of vital air, whereby its poisonous properties are destroyed; and in that state only does it constitute atmospheric air, wherein all creatures can live, grow, and develop themselves.

The suffocative and flame-extinguishing exhalations in cellars in which a quantity of yeast or beer has fermented, is soon removed by throwing in fresh slaked lime.

The vapour developed in manufactories where much quick-silver is employed, together with a high temperature, is very prejudicial to health; but we can in a great measure protect ourselves against it by placing all about open vessels containing fresh liver of sulphur.

To chemistry we are indebted for all these protective means against poisonous vapours, after we had discovered, by means of chemistry, the exact nature of these exhalations.

But it is quite another thing with the contagious exhalations from dangerous fevers and infectious diseases. They are so subtle that chemistry has never yet been able to subject them to analysis, and consequently has failed to furnish an antidote for them. Most of them are not catching at the distance of a few paces in the open air, not even the plague of the

* Hahnemann's Lesser Writings.

East; but in close chambers these vapours exist in a concentrated form, and then become injurious, dangerous, fatal, at a considerable distance from the patient.

Now as we know of no specific antidotes for the several kinds of contagious matters, we must content ourselves with general prophylatic means. Some of these means are sometimes in the power of the patient, but most of them are solely available by the nurse, the physician, and the clergyman, who visit the sick.

As regards the former of these, the patient, if not too weak, may change his room and his bed every day, and the room he is to occupy may, before he comes into it in the morning, be well aired by opening the doors and all the windows. If he have curtains to his bed he may draw them to, and let the fresh air circulate once more through his room, before the physician or clergyman comes to visit him.

The hospitals used by an army in a campaign, which are often established in churches, granaries, or airy sheds, are for that reason much less liable to propagate contagion, and are also much more beneficial for the patients, than the stationary hospitals, which are often built too close, low, and angular. In the latter, the nurses, physicians, and clergymen often run great risks. And what risks do they not constantly run in the half under-ground damp dwellings of the lowest class of the people, in the dirty cellars of back courts and narrow lanes that the sun's reviving rays never shine in, and the pure morning air never reaches, stuffed full with a crowd of pauper families, where pale care, and whining hunger, seem for ever to have established their desolating throne!

During the prevalence of contagious diseases, the poisonous qualities of the vitiated air are concentrated in such places, so that the odour of the pest is plainly perceptible, and every time the door is opened, a blast of death and desolation escapes. These are the places fraught with greatest danger to physician and clergyman. Is there any mode whereby they can effectually protect their lungs from the Stygian exhalation, when the crying misery on all sides appeals to them, shocks them, and makes them forgetful of self? And yet they must try to discover some preventive? How are they to do so?

I have said above, that we may gradually accustom ourselves to the most poisonous exhalations, and remain pretty well in the midst of them.

But, as is the case with accustoming ourselves to every thing, *the advance from one extreme to the other must be made with the utmost caution, and by very small degrees*; so it is especially with this.

We become gradually accustomed to the most unwholesome prison cells, and the prisoners themselves, with their sighs over the inhuman injustice of their lot, often, by their breathing and the exhalations of their bodies, gradually bring the few cubic feet of their atmosphere into a state of such pestilential malignity, that strangers are not unfrequently struck down by the most dangerous typhoid fevers, or even have suddenly died by venturing near them, whilst the prisoners themselves, having been gradually accustomed to the atmosphere, enjoy a tolerable health.

In like manner we find that physicians who see patients labouring under malignant fevers, rarely and only occasionally, and clergymen whose vocation only requires them to pay a visit now and then, are much more frequently infected than those who visit many such cases in a day.

From these facts naturally proceeds the first condition for those who visit such sick-beds for the first time, "that they should in the commencement rather see their patients more frequently, but each time stay beside them as short a time as possible, keep as far away as possible from the bed or chamber utensil, and especially that they should take care that the sick room be thoroughly aired before their visit."

After these preliminary steps have been taken with proper caution and due care, we may then, by degrees, remain somewhat longer, especially beside patients with the slighter form of the disease, and of cleanly habits, we may also approach them sufficiently close to be able to feel their pulse and see their tongue, taking the precaution, when so near them, to refrain from breathing. All this can be done without any appearance of affectation, anxiety, or constraint.

I have observed, that it is usually the *most compassionate, young* physicians, who in epidemics of this sort, are soonest carried off, when they neglect this insufficiently known precaution, perhaps from excessive philanthropy and anxiety about their patients; that on the other hand, the hard hearted sort of every-day doctors, who love to make a sensation by the large number of patients they visit daily, and who love to measure the greatness of their medical skill by the agility of their limbs and their rapidity, most certainly escape

infection. But there is a wise middle path (which young clergymen who visit the sick are counselled to adopt), whereby they may unite the most sensitive and warmest philanthropy with immunity to their own precious health.

The consideration "that a precipitate self-sacrifice may do them harm, but cannot benefit the patient, and that it is better to spare one's life for the preservation of many, than to hazard it in order to gratify a few," will make the above first precaution acceptable, viz.—*by very gradually approaching and accustoming ourselves to the inflammatory material of the contagion, to blunt by degrees our nerves to the impression of the miasm (morbid exhalation) otherwise so easily communicable.* We must not neglect to impress the same precautionary measures on the attendants of the sick person.

The second precaution is "that we should, when visiting the patient, endeavour to maintain our mind and body in a good equilibrium." This is as much as to say, that during this occupation we must not permit ourselves to be acted on by debilitating emotions; excesses in venery, in anger, grief and care, as also over-exertion of the mind of all sorts, are great promoters of infection.

Hence to attend either as physician or clergyman a dear friend sick of the prevalent fever is a very dangerous occupation, as I have learned from dear-bought experience.

We should endeavour moreover to preserve as much as possible our usual mode of living, and whilst our strength is still good we should not forget to take food and drink in the usual manner, and duly apportioned to the amount of hunger and thirst we may have. Unusual abstinence or excess in eating and drinking should be carefully avoided.

But in this respect no absolute dietetic rules can be laid down. It has been said that one should not visit patients when one's stomach is empty, but this is equally erroneous as if it were to be said, one should visit them with an empty stomach. One who like myself is never used to eat anything in the forenoon, would derange his digestion and render himself more susceptible of infection were he, following the old maxim, to eat something for which he had no appetite, and visit his patients in this state, and *vice versa*.

On such occasions we should attend more than ordinarily to our desires

for particular articles of diet, and procure if possible that for which we have most appetite, but then only eat as much as will satisfy us.

All over-fatigue of the body, chills, and night watchings, should be avoided.

Every physician who has previously been engaged in practice, every clergyman and nurse, will of course have learned to get over the unnecessary repugnance he may feel.

Thus we become gradually habituated to the occupation of tending patients suffering from malignant fevers, which is fraught with so much danger and cannot be compensated by any amount of pecuniary remuneration, until at length it becomes almost as difficult to be infected at all as to get the small-pox twice. If under all these circumstances we retain our courage, sympathizing, compassionate feelings, and a clear head, we become persons of great importance in the state, not to be recompensed by the favour of princes, but conscious of our lofty destiny, and rising superior to ourselves, we dedicate ourselves to the welfare of the very lowest as well as the highest among the people; we become as it were angels of God on earth.

Should the medical man experience in himself some commencing signs of the disease, he should immediately leave off visiting the patient, and if he have not committed any dietetic or regiminal error, I would recommend, notwithstanding I have endeavoured in this book to avoid anything like medicinal prescriptions, the employment of a domestic remedy, so to speak empirically.

In such cases, I have taken a drachm of cinchona bark in wine, every three quarters of an hour, until the danger of infection (whatever kind of epidemic fever the disease might be) was completely over.

I can recommend this from my own experience, but am far from insisting upon the performance of this innocuous and powerful precaution by those who are of a different opinion. My reasons would be satisfactory if I could adduce them in this place.

But as it is not enough to protect ourselves from infection, but also necessary not to allow others to come in the way of danger through us, those who have been engaged about such patients should certainly not approach others too nearly until they have changed the clothes they had on when beside the patients for others, and the former should be hung up in an airy

place where no one should go near them, until we again need them to visit our patients. Next to the sick-room, infection takes place most easily by means of such clothes, although the person who visits the patient may not have undergone any infection.

A highly respectable and orderly individual, who for years had never walked anywhere, but only to his office at fixed hours, had a female attendant with whom he was on very friendly terms, an old good-natured person, who without his knowledge employed all her leisure hours in making herself useful to a poor family living about a hundred yards from his house, who were lying sick of a putrid fever, the prominent character of which was, a malignant typhoid fever. For a fortnight all went on well; but about this time the gentleman received some intelligence of a very annoying and depressing character, and in a few days, although to my certain knowledge he had seen no one affected with such a disease, he got, in all probability from the clothes of his attendant, who was often very close to him, exactly the same kind of malignant fever, only much more malignant. I visited him as a friend with unreserved sympathy as I ought, and I fell sick of the same fever, although I had been already very much accustomed to infection.

This case, together with many other similar ones, taught me that clothes carry far and wide the contagious matter of such fevers, and that depressing mental emotions render persons susceptible to the miasm, even such as are already used to its influence.

It would appear that the lawyer who draws up a will, the notary and the witnesses would, on account of not being habituated to such impressions, run much greater risk of being infected in these cases. I do not deny it; but for them there are modes of escape which are not so accessible to the other persons of whom we have spoken.

Where there is nothing, the sovereign has lost his rights, there is no will to be made. But when wealthy persons wish to make their last will and testament on their sick bed, there are two circumstances in favour of the lawyer and his assistants. As in the formalities of a legal testament, the patient's bed often cannot remain in its usual situation, and as moreover it is essential for such a testament that the testator should be in full possession of his intellectual faculties, it follows that for those patients *who are not absolutely poor*, another room and another bed may be got ready, thoroughly aired and

free from infectious atmosphere. They do not need to remove thither until all this has been properly performed a short time before.

The weakness of the intellect in such patients generally keeps pace with their corporeal weakness, and a patient who possesses sufficient strength of intellect to make his will would not allege that he is too weak to be removed to another bed and room.

How little chance there is of the legal officials catching the infection under these circumstances (provided they take moderate care not to approach the patient nearer than necessary), I need not dwell upon.

I should mention that, after one has once accustomed himself to any particular kind of miasm, for example the bloody flux, the nerves remain for a considerable time, often for years, to some degree insensible to the same kind of disease, even though during all that time we may have had no opportunity of seeing patients affected with that disease, and thus as it were of keeping the nerves actively engaged in keeping up this state of specific unsusceptibility. It gradually goes off, but more slowly than one would suppose. Hence with moderate precaution a nurse, a physician, or a clergyman may attend dysenteric patients this year if they have had to do with similar patients several years previously. But the safest plan is to employ even in this case a little blameless precaution.

But as the superstitious amulets and charms of our ancestors' times did harm, inasmuch as full credit was given to their medicinal virtues, and better remedies were consequently neglected, so for like reasons the fumigations of the sick room with the vapour of vinegar, juniper-berries, and the like, is unadvisable, although the majority of my colleagues highly recommend it, and assert that the most infectious miasms of all kinds have thereby been overpowered and driven away, and thus the air purified:

Being convinced of the contrary, I must directly contradict them, and rather draw upon myself their disfavour than neglect an opportunity of rendering a service to my fellow-creatures. But as the spoiled (phlogisticated foul, fixed, &c.) air can never be restored to purity, or turned into vital air by means of these fumes, and as there is not a shadow of a proof that the subtle contagious exhalations, whose essential nature is quite unknown to us and not perceptible to our senses, can be weakened, neutralized, or in any other manner rendered innocuous by these fumes, it would be foolish, I

would almost say unjustifiable, by recommending such fumigations for the supposed purification of the air, to encourage ordinary people in their natural indolence and indisposition to renew the air of their apartments, and thereby expose every indifferent person who comes in contact with them to a danger of his life, which will be all the more obvious and great, the more confident he has been made by the futile representation that, without driving away the disease-spreading miasm by means of repeated draughts of air, the pestilential atmosphere of the sick room has been converted into pure healthy air by means of simple fumigations with vinegar and juniper berries. That is just like the old superstition of hanging an eagle-stone at the hip of the woman in labour, at the very moment when all hopes of saving her, even by the forceps, are over.

When a physician or clergyman enters an unfumigated chamber he can at once tell by his sense of smell, whether his needful order to air the room has been obeyed or not. All sick people make a disagreeable smell about them. Therefore the freedom from smell of a chamber is the best proof that it has previously been aired, but if fumigations have been had recourse to, the latter becomes doubtful and suspicious. Neither the physician nor the clergyman, neither the sick-nurse nor the patient, require perfumes when they have to think and speak seriously concerning a matter of life and death. They should never be used!

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MY DEAR SIR,—I received the Homœopathic Record and Haycock's work on Veterinary Homœopathy. Both of them I have carefully read. I was much pleased with Dr. Holland's lecture in the Record, which brought forcibly to my mind the way I embraced homœopathy.

Prior to 1844 and '45, I treated cattle according to the old system; but being dissatisfied with that, I sought earnestly for a better one. At that time Pleuro-Pneumonia was prevalent in this neighbourhood. One large farmer near here had a great many oxen attacked with it. He sent for a veterinary surgeon, who bled, blistered, and purged according to the rules of his school; he pursued this system day after day till 20 died under

the treatment ; he was then discharged, and the owner wrote to the Veterinary College in London for advice. From there he received nearly the same directions and with the same result. I was all the time watching the cases, and was anxious to treat them, so I desired that I might have a few under my care, promising not to charge anything if I did no good, but as they found that I did not kill them but managed to keep them alive, they put others under the same treatment. I had twelve cases, some of which had been under the other treatment, but seven out of the twelve I saved, and in a short time saw the disease leave them. I neither bled, blistered, or purged, but gave medicines in small quantities, and as I see now homœopathically, although I did not know it at the time. I cured sixteen out of twenty similar cases which I had at another place.

Some two or three years afterwards, I was ill with intermittent fever, and had to seek the advice of an allopathic surgeon ; I was laid by for some time and gained no benefit, when a friend of mine, a chemist, called to see me, who was in favour of homœopathy. He advised me to try it, which I did, and soon recovered. I then obtained some books and medicines, and administered the latter to other friends of mine suffering from ague, whom I soon cured. I then commenced practising homœopathy upon cattle, and since that time I have been very successful.

Mr. Haycock's work is very well in its way, but he should be more modest ; he says "all the other works written are useless;" this I have not found to be the case, but in fact prefer them to his ; he goes too round about for me to follow his instructions : for instance, the disease he calls Vesicular Epizootic. He says he has cured 50 bullocks with tartar emetic by giving it three times a day, and once a day when improvement has set in. He also recommends *Muriate of Antimony* to the feet for the soreness. I have had 30 bullocks at a time, and a whole flock of sheep, affected by it, so that it would hardly be possible to follow Mr. Haycock's directions. It is very seldom, if the disease is taken in time, that I have been obliged to give more than two or three doses to cure them, and if quite at first, a single dose of *aconite* is sufficient ; sometimes, I have their feet dressed when they have been neglected ; a very common remedy in this part is a pound of epsom salts, which in my opinion has killed more cattle than the disease would if left alone to nature. You asked me my experience

as to what is called scab in sheep. I have never treated any cases of it, nor have seen any in this neighbourhood some time. I had between seven and eight hundred sheep under treatment for rot last year, and was very successful, and believe that very many are alive that would not be had they been treated any other way. Before I conclude this long letter, I will give you four cases in horned cattle I have just had :—

On February 24th, I was sent for to see an old cow ; I found her suffering very acutely ; her breathing very difficult and quick ; on applying my ear to the chest, I heard a wheezing sound at the upper part of the lung ; she was very tender to the touch about the chest ; a grunt at every inspiration : a very anxious look ; no appetite ; was within three weeks of calving. I gave her Carb. Potash, as recommended by Gunther, but she died.

March 2nd.—At the same place, an old cow, within a fortnight of calving ; shortness of breath, sound like No. 1 ; tenderness of the chest, slight cough, little appetite, bowels confined.

Ordered 10 drops of ARSENICUM, third dilution, twice a day.

Next day slight improvement ; continue medicine. Third day, better in every respect. Bowels acted ; appetite improved ; more strength to cough.

Ordered 10 drops BRYONIA in the morning, and 10 drops of ARSENICUM at night ; and to continue ARSENICUM once a day. In four or five days, she was well.

March 7.—A similar case at the same place. Cow not in calf ; cured in two days with ARSENICUM twice a day.

March 10.—At the same place, a young bull. Total loss of appetite ; slight cough ; eyes sunken ; bowels confined, and other symptoms as the others, only appears worse.

10 drops ARSENICUM thrice a day.

Next day no action of bowels.

Ordered 10 drops BRYONIA twice a day.

Third day, better.

Ordered *BRYONIA* once a day for two days.

Is now well. The two cows have since calved, and are now well.

These are cases I have lately had. I wish farmers and veterinary surgeons would examine into the merits of homœopathy, by testing the medicines in disease. I am sure they would prefer it, as being much easier of administration, a great saving of stock, and much cheaper.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

X. Y. Z.

[What our sceptical friends will say to this letter we don't know, but it surely is an answer to the assertion about faith curing. We could add many cases to those our correspondent has, for we have reason to know that in our own neighbourhood there are several farmers who treat all their stock on the principle of homœopathy. O that men were wise; that they would not merely theorise on homœopathy, but try the effects of medicines as our correspondent recommends.—EDS.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

Sir,—The following letter to the Poor Law Commissioners, as it embraces a subject of great importance to the public, viz., whether the poor shall have as good medical treatment as the rich, may possibly prove interesting to your readers:—

“Dunstable, April 4th, 1853.

“Gentlemen,—Having recently received an invitation from the Board of Guardians of the Luton Union, to undertake the charge of the poor in one of the districts of the Union, I deemed it my duty to inform them of the methods of practice which I had thought right to make use of in the cure of disease.”

The following is a copy of my reply:—

“Dunstable, March 27, 1853.

“Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge a circular I have received from you, in which you state that you are desirous of ‘contracting for medical relief to paupers residing in the respective districts of the Luton Union, for the ensuing twelve months, from the 24th day of March, at the several salaries

hereunder mentioned.' I would remark, in reply, that I should be willing to undertake the duties of either the Dunstable or the Houghton Regis district, at the salary affixed in the schedule to those districts respectively. I must, however, state that nothing would induce me to undertake the responsibility of any parochial district, dispensary, or hospital appointment, unless I were allowed to practise any method of treatment in curing disease which my conscience approved of.

"I would further add that, having for some time pursued the homœopathic treatment, I have found it far superior to the old method in curing the majority of cases of disease, where there is a sufficient amount of stamina existing in the constitution to grapple with the malady.

"It would, under these circumstances, be with me a *sine qua non* not to undertake any official duties of a parochial nature, unless I were left at full liberty to pursue whatever means of treatment I deemed necessary.

"With people from different parts of the country, I have for some years been employed in practising the water-cure, or hydropathic method of treatment.

"The cases in which I have principally made use of it, are those in which invalids have had their diseases inveterated by having been over-dosed with mercury and many other drugs;—for Hahnemann, in his celebrated work on Chronic Diseases (vol. I., p. 147), says, "medicine can do almost nothing against the chaotic devastations of allopathic drugs."

"I have consequently employed this method of cure for the purpose of undoing what has previously been done; for removing the results of a treatment which has caused so much misery in the world, and consigned so many to the tomb.

"I am, gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

" WILLIAM FORBES LAURIE, M.D.,

" Edinens.

"The Board of Guardians of the Luton Union."

"As I have received no reply to my communication, from the Board of Guardians of the Luton Union, and as I formerly held the appointment of medical officer to one of the districts of the Luton Union, I shall feel obliged if you will inform me, whether the practising the homœopathic system of

treatment or any other improved means, is a barrier to a medical practitioner's being appointed to any union or parochial appointment in the United Kingdom, provided he is duly qualified according to the provisions of the Poor Law amendment act.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"WILLIAM FORBES LAURIE, M.D.,

"The Poor Law Commissioners." "Edin., and L.R.C.S., Edin., &c.

"Dunstable, 14th April, 1853.

SIR,—A short time since I forwarded to your journal a copy of a letter I had written to the Poor Law Commissioners, enquiring whether medical men who practised homœopathy were eligible to attend Poor Law Districts, provided they were duly qualified according to the provisions of the Poor Law act. I received the following communication in reply :—

"Poor Law Board, Whitehall, 9th April, 1853.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and to inform you, that as the medical officers of the Luton Union for the ensuing year have now all been appointed, it does not appear necessary that the Board should consider your qualification to perform the duties of medical officer in connexion with any particular mode of treatment which you may deem it right to adopt.

"I am Sir, your most obedient servant,

"W. J. LUMLEY, Assistant Secretary."

"From this letter it would appear either that the Poor Law Commissioners have not paid any attention to the hydropathic or homœopathic systems of treatment, so as to have made themselves acquainted with the relative merits of these, and the allopathic system, or that they are desirous of altogether cushioning the subject, as they have given me no satisfactory reply to the question I have put to them.

"Now I imagine any rate-payer would have full right to put the same question, as I have done, to the Poor Law authorities, for if the hydro-pathic and homœopathic systems of treatment will cure the sick poor in considerably less time, and more efficaciously than the treatment ordinarily pursued; as the statistics drawn up by the medical officers of the different

hospitals here and on the continent certainly show ; it is surely a serious consideration for the rate payers to have the best kind of treatment employed throughout the unions and poor law districts of the kingdom generally, so that the ailments of the poor may be as well attended to, and as quickly cured, as those of the rich.

“ This is not merely a pecuniary consideration, but one of humanity, in which the whole of mankind is deeply interested ; and I hope the time is not far distant, when the matter will be brought more clearly before the public at large.

“ I am Sir, your obedient servant,

“ WILLIAM FORBES LAURIE, M.D.

“ Edinens.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

April 4th.

SIR,—In Easter week a lecture was announced in this town on Medical Botany, by Dr. Skelton ; being informed he was an able lecturer, I went to hear him, but was disappointed in having to listen to more fun than argument. He said much to excite the risible faculties of the audience. Homœopathy came in for a large share of attention. Hahnemann was described as a philanthropist, and the first to discover the medicinal properties of Peruvian bark in their application to disease. Homœopathy, he said, had never been explained, nor could it be. The learned lecturer, however, told us what it really was. It *was* allopathy reduced to nothing ! and when persons got well under its treatment, it was not the medicine given, but nature, being let pretty well alone, performed the cure ! After referring several times to a publication, which he took and held up, and at last, read a part of it, (I think he said) written by Dr. Wylde, of the Hahnemann Hospital, London, which stated that a small portion of Volatilized Capsicum, in a given sized room, would make a given number of persons sneeze violently ; this was ridiculed, and the Dr. said the Almighty had placed the sense of smell close to the brain, as a sentinel to tell us what is good and what is bad. Cayenne pepper makes people sneeze violently : ergo, cayenne pepper is injurious ! In the same article referred to, there is another calculation respecting a grain

of musk, which is capable of impregnating a considerable volume of air for years, without perceptibly diminishing in bulk or weight. This he said was a fine spun *theory*, and all this ado or fuss about a substance procured from the tail of a rat. The lecturer said he had examined homœopathy, and therefore he understood it; and yet, as you see, making homœopathy to consist in the smallness of the dose, instead of "*similia similibus*." What ignorance, or misrepresentation, and that too from a Dr., who, (as he said) had examined and written upon it, shewing what it *can* do, and what it *cannot* do. He said, what he was saying, was no theory but common sense. If so, what appears common sense to him, does not to many others. The Dr. exhibited several bunches of herbs, and descanting upon their properties, he exclaimed, *these* are nature's remedies, *not poisons*. Of course, poisonous herbs, &c., nature had nothing whatever to do with. If they do not belong to nature, to what do they belong, and for what purpose are they given? Perhaps Dr. Skelton has had a special revelation on the subject! Very well, the herbs used by medical botanists are not poisonous (?). What I would ask, said the Dr., is this,—does C. T. Pearce, M.R.C.S., know anything about these herbs; no, nothing whatever! Would any of you (he continued) who had been restored to health by medical botany, be talked into a belief that you had not? no, nothing would convince you of the contrary. I would ask the lecturer in return, do you expect that I or any one, who has *tried* allopathy and medical botany, without any decided benefit, and by trying homœopathy, have been cured, that any person would be able to convince me to the contrary? Oh! but says the lecturer, you only *think* it was homœopathy that cured you: it was nature! So much the better: it shews nature approves of homœopathy, and not of allopathy and medical botany. But, sir, to tell a person he has not been cured of a dreadful disease, after having suffered much and long, when he is restored to health, is an outrage upon common sense and upon truth. Has Dr. Skelton practised homœopathy, or seen its practice in skilful hands? If he has not, he has no right to pretend to know its merits or demerits. The gentleman really appears to need enlightenment on the subject; and I would respectfully recommend to his notice, Mr. Sharpe's tracts on homœopathy, as being worthy of his attention. There he will find facts, reasons, and arguments, which he will not be able to gainsay. Really, sir, homœopaths have nothing to fear from such opposition; it

reminds one of the efforts of Dame Partington, who with her mop attempted to drive back and stop the Atlantic. The Dr. in concluding his lecture, wished he said particularly to impress on their minds, that his visit to Northampton was entirely for their good, and the advancement of truth! and he hoped that if they were taken ill, they would consult Mr. Blunt, herbalist, or the worthy chairman, (Mr. Bates,) as they are the best qualified persons in the town to restore them to health. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the mover said he was sorry to see so few persons present at such an able and humorous lecture. I trust the learned Doctor will enlighten us poor homœopaths, and show the fallacy of *similia similibus curantur*. I think we have a claim upon him, inasmuch as "*it is for the good of the town and the advancement of truth.*" I trust it is truth we all are seeking; I can only speak for myself; I am not prejudiced for or against any system, and if I can find anything better as a curative in disease than homœopathy, I will embrace *it*. If the Dr. or any one can, in good feeling and truthfulness, show us a more excellent way, I have no doubt that the pages of the HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD are at their service. If you think the above suitable for the pages of the RECORD, its insertion will oblige.

Yours, in the cause of progress,

BETA.

[We were unavoidably prevented, or we should have been present at the lecture referred to by "Beta," as we were willing to hear what the lecturer had to say on Medical Botany, or anything else connected with the welfare of our fellow men; at the same time we should have been quite prepared to hear homœopathy abused and misrepresented, which appears to have been the case.]

We never remember having heard a discussion or read a pamphlet against homœopathy, where our opponents understood the system; so in this case. Mr. Skelton seems to have imagined that the small dose constituted homœopathy,—he tells us he has read a tract written by Dr. Wyld, but we cannot gather from what we have heard of the lecture, that he has ever read Hahnemann's Organon;—we would advise the lecturer just to carefully read the book we have referred to, and then try the effects of the

medicines on his patients according to the *homœopathic law*, and we are convinced he will not appear again in public attacking homœopathy. We are not aware what the herbs were which the lecturer held up to the audience, as we did not see them, but we would inform him that homœopaths have long used many herbs which the medical botanists do, and the medicinal properties of which they are much better acquainted with than Mr. Skelton, as he only tries them on diseased states, whilst the homœopath tries them on the healthy as well as unhealthy.

We would not, however, even appear to quarrel with our opponents, and had we been at the meeting, we should probably have remained silent, or only examined the lecturer on his knowledge of homœopathy, which appears to have been very shallow;—we should, at the same time have been pleased if our correspondent had been able to have furnished us with some evidence of Mr. Skelton's medical knowledge or learning, as he alludes to him as "*Dr. Skelton*," and "*the learned lecturer*."

Whether or not persons who have been cured under homœopathic treatment when all other means have failed—will attribute the cure to nature—or to medicines whose power they have felt, we leave for time to settle; suffice it to say that numbers who flock to the Homœopathic Dispensary daily, rejoice that they have been delivered from the bondage of Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia Emetics and Coffinism, and now enjoy perfect health through what some call the do-nothing system.—EDS.]

THETFORD.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A lecture was delivered in this town on Wednesday evening, by Mr. H. Pearce, of Norwich, on Homœopathy. The Rev. M. Reed presided. The interest excited by a subject so seldom publicly canvassed as medicine, was evidently very great, the attention of the audience being well sustained for two hours. The object of the lecture being to present a lucid and full account of the principles and practice of this system, a vast amount of instructive material was furnished, enlivened by an appeal to facts and experience. At a late hour the meeting rose, passing a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Pearce for his lecture,

HOMŒOPATHY, AND ITS REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHYSICIAN.

AN ADDRESS, DELIVERED AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, HELD AT SYRACUSE, JUNE 1, 1852. BY JAMES W. METCALF, M.D., NEW-YORK.

[From the North American Journal.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The age in which we live has been so often styled the "Age of Wonders," that it is beginning to tire a little of the appellation. Speeches, discourses, addresses, and sermons, without number, have found "the progress of the age" the most fruitful as well as the most acceptable topic, and have viewed it in its present, its retrospective, and its prospective relations. The past has been summoned as a witness, that its paltry achievements might serve as a foil for the dazzling splendours of our own day, and the prophetic imagination has found no difficulty in creating a future which in turn should pale the ineffectual fires of the present.

We have been told, *ad nauseam*, of the wondrous, giant force of steam; have been shown its prodigies of labour performed, from the drainage of a sea, to the manufacture of a pin; have been transported with the speed of the wind upon its arms, and have listened to a whisper no longer faint, which intimates that its reign is over, and demands that its inconvenient fires, and its cumbrous and explosive kettles, shall yield to some compact, readier, and more manageable motive power. We have, most of us, witnessed the first outbirth, the growth and perfection of the railroad, on which, as on the talismanic carpet of the Eastern tale, we take a confident seat to be transported at once whithersoever we will. We have heard, and some of us can remember, the snail-like pace at which our ancestors were content to travel, and with complacent pity for the little use they were able to make of life, can demand for ourselves and our children some still cheaper and more satisfactory mode of annihilating time and space, and of assimilating the life in the flesh to that of the spirit. The electric telegraph, the pulse of the world, that laughs to scorn the feat of earth-girdling Ariel, has not failed to furnish its quota of wonderment and applause, and its expensive and unsightly wires are already loading every breeze with cries to the philosophers to relieve the landscape of their deformity, and themselves of an office, which air, earth and water have special commission to fulfil. Skeletons of steel, with never-tiring joints, surpass the miracles of the mountebank of old, and furnish from exhaustless jaws whole leagues, not of ribbons only, but of woven cloth, and the wardrobe of a queen may be purchased with the

dowry of a village maid. The world has been made happier, wiser, better. Its strides in all that relates to social intercourse, to a superior natural humanity, to all that is included in that most significant and untranslatable of words, *comfort*, have been enormous—the handle of Death's scythe has been shortened; he no longer takes the same expansive sweep, and a few sands have been added to his remorseless glass.

These things we have heard, and, with hearts responsive to human welfare, have joined in the universal shout of joy and gladness, and of praise to Him who is the Author of All. But *we* have had a cause of rejoicing unknown to many of those about us. We who have witnessed and welcomed the first gray streaks of dawn in the medical art; who have faith that the morning has come, whose effulgent mid-day shall bless the world with a true therapeutic art, and chase the shades of suffering, disease, and death, to their darkest corners—we have indeed a source of joy in the present unknown to others, and an end in life worth living for. It is this common bond, the possession of this common treasure, and the desire to impart it is an inestimable boon to the whole human race, that has drawn us from our business and our homes to day, and gathered us into a social union, never, I trust, to be broken. It is this common glimpse of the future of medicine, as glorious and beneficent as its past has been disastrous and destructive, that encourages us, in the midst of opposition, obloquy, and persecution, to hold on our way in hope, looking to the end, when our labour shall receive its due reward. It is our faith in homœopathy as a revelation of the true in nature, that makes us brothers, not for a day only, but for ever.

The discoveries of Hahnemann have now been half a century before the world, and so far from fading or becoming antiquated, as has been the inexorable fate of medical theories heretofore, they were never fresher nor more vigorous than they are to-day. But they have been misrepresented or not understood; both malice and ignorance have been busy with them, and at the risk of relating a twice-told tale, I ask your attention for a few moments, to a consideration of the essential point announced by Hahnemann, and which constitutes the ground-work of homœopathy.

The great end of practical medicine is to furnish the physician, as he stands at the bedside of his patient, with an answer to two questions: 1. What is the matter? 2. What will help? The first is the province of *Diagnostics*; the second of *Therapeutics*. What has medicine hitherto done for the solution of these two questions? How has she enabled the physician to answer them, to what extent, and with what results?

It is not difficult to see that, practically, the second of these questions is by far

the more important, and that the solution of the first is only desirable, as a matter of scientific curiosity, or as it tends to assist in the elucidation of the second. Had the physician an instinct that would lead him, on sight of the patient merely, to an infallible remedy for his disorder, or were there a special revelation to the same effect, it is plain that to enquire what was the matter, would be a superfluous waste of time. On the other hand, the nicest investigation and most accurate determination of the morbid sensations of the patient and of the internal changes in his economy, might be had without advancing one step towards ascertaining what would relieve him, and would be, *practically*, so far as the relief of suffering was concerned, of not the slightest avail. But the first question is far easier of solution than the second; it is a matter of comparatively little difficulty to ascertain the symptoms of the patient, to palpate and percuss his body, to listen to the various signs of disease within, and from these data to infer the state of the internal organs. The proper use of the senses, the revelations of the scalpel and dissecting table, and the study of physiology, will do much towards furnishing an answer to this question; but, as to what will help—among all the forces of nature, to determine which will lend its beneficent aid at the impending crisis, and restore order and harmony where all is disease and threatened death—this is indeed a problem of far greater and more appalling difficulty. There is no golden thread in this bewildering labyrinth—the plants and minerals that lie in such lavish profusion around us are labelled by no kind hand to indicate their use—the eye detects no visible link between the symptoms of disease and the powers of the material world. The case seems hopeless without a revelation. It is no wonder then, if physicians, earnest, zealous seekers after truth, as many of them have been, should have abandoned, in despair, the prospect of this most desirable consummation, and should have devoted all their time and talents to the more promising field of diagnostics. And such has been the case; the history of medicine, for the last hundred years, with a few accidental exceptions, derives all that is brilliant in it from the lustre of discoveries in this department of practical medicine, and from the splendour of researches exclusively physiological. These have not been few nor far between; and when we review the names, and remember the contributions of Sydenham, Hunter and Haller, of Pinel, Andral and Louis, of Oken, Wagner, Bischoff, Hufeland and Schonlein, we cannot but acknowledge that they have done all that men could do, and feel a sentiment of gratitude that we, too, are members of a profession that has the privilege of claiming such illustrious ornaments.

But, alas! these brilliant discoveries, these glowing gems fresh from nature's laboratory, while they sparkle upon the brow of the fortunate finder, and illustrate the

nature of the suffering that nightly tosses the sleepless patient from side to side, quench not his fevered thirst, nor ease his aching head. They can but cast a dim and flickering light upon that question, to him, to humanity the most important of all—What will relieve?

But it must not be supposed that medicine, although despairing of a perfect solution of this important question, has not from time to time made some rude attempts to evoke an answer. When the symptoms were superficial and of such a character that they admitted of an opposite, it was the most natural thing in the world to apply the remedy on the principle of contraries. Thus, if the patient felt cold, any one who had been relieved from cold by applying warmth, would suggest the application of hot cloths or fomentations, additional covering, and the internal administration of warm drinks. On the other hand, if the patient were hot, the contrary course would be resorted to, to procure relief. But a case would soon present itself in which the remedy was not so easily pointed out; what, for instance, is contrary to a headache or a toothache, a cough or a lumbago? Here the principle of contraries is at fault in its direct application, and recourse must be had to an intermediate step—thus if the headache, the toothache, the cough, or the lumbago be conjectured to depend upon too heated a state of the blood, the remedy is obvious—cool it; if upon a cold state of the fluids—warm them; if the fluids are too thick—thin them; if too thin—thicken them. By virtue of this intermediate step and a little ingenuity, prescribing becomes again easy, but unfortunately, science and certainty vanish, and the prescription that the same patient will receive, is determined, not, as it ought to be by his sufferings, but by the particular theory, which the physician who sees him may adopt respecting the hidden cause or the conjectural character of his malady.

The absolute necessity of this intermediate step has been the curse and blight of all progress of the medical art. What that step would be, would depend, as it is easy to see, not upon any fixed rule, but upon the particular idiosyncrasy of the doctor, upon his favorite theories, upon the character of the last book he had read, or of the last case he had seen, upon his day dreams, nay upon the whimsey of the moment. There are some men endowed by nature with sense strong enough to perceive the absurdity of this mode of prescribing, and who have steadily refused to admit the intermediate step of theory, and calling themselves empirics, have made use of such remedies only as they had themselves known to do good in similar cases, or such as they had heard to be beneficial in the experience of others. But one man can see but few cases in a life-time, and even could he see a thousand-fold as many, time would still fail him to try even a tithe of the remedies, the relative virtues of which he might desire to test in a particular case. His pre-

scription will be guided by the remembrance that in such a case, which was similar to the one in hand, such a remedy did good, or that Dr. So-and-so recommends in such cases the employment of such-and-such a course, which he thinks he will try. There is no relief to the mind aching for certainty here—ten physicians will give ten prescriptions, not a single ingredient of any one of which may figure in the others.

And this is not an overdrawn picture of the present state of the medical art. It has at various times made various blind, half-frantic plunges, in various directions, in search of a reliable guide in therapeutics; now struggling to establish a system of specifics for diseases of the same name, and now abandoning the attempt as hopeless; now endeavouring to discover a single panacea for all disorders, and now recommending all remedies in every disease, and from the accumulated chances of ages, the crush of systems, and the wreck of theories, preserving more by blind luck than intelligent intent, a few true indications for particular groups of symptoms. Thus, the savages of South America revealed the powers of the Peruvian Bark against fever and ague, which their enlightened compeers have used about as intelligently as the savages themselves, prescribing it, as they received the lesson, indiscriminately for every case of intermittent fever, no matter how various the phenomena of the paroxysm, nor how different the character of the affection, if it only presented the appearance of intermittence. This monotony of prescription was fortunately varied by a similar stumbling upon arsenic as another *anti-periodic*, and various others have succeeded in turn, each for the time threatening the reign of its predecessor, as a panacea for intermittents; but these successive revolutions in fashion have been followed by no attempt to ascertain whether each remedy might not be a specific to a *certain form* of fever, and by no endeavour to determine this most interesting and important relation. The only practical rule that has resulted from the accumulated experience of ages, and from the throes of the wisest and most accomplished brains, is—use the first remedy you think of, and if that does not help, try another.

This state of things in an art where life and health are at stake—an art in which, if in no other, certainly the highest is desirable, is appalling in thought—how much more in reality! Imagine yourself for a moment stretched upon a bed in a hospital ward. The high ceiling, the whitewashed walls, the scrupulously clean bare floors, the hushed movements of the nurses, and the quiet stillness of the place, inform your bewildered senses where you are; while a bed at the distance of a yard on either side, with its clean appointments and mute tenant, imparts the unconscious comfort of a fellowship in suffering. Your skin burns with fever, your parched tongue hangs powerless within your arid mouth, your eyes feel scorched in

your sockets and involuntarily close against the light, your pulse throbs as though it would burst the channels which confine it, and your brain on fire is just playing with the fast coming shadows of delirium. The quiet is suddenly broken; you hear a great shuffling of feet up on the stairway; a door is opened, the shuffling enters and gravitates around your bed into a busy rustle. You half open your languid eyes and turn your weary head to behold a crowd of eager faces and a wilderness of eyes all gazing into yours, and the delirious shapes of fancy begin to take on a more substantial form.

"Gentlemen," says a voice, "this is a case of fever. Fever, gentlemen, is simply an effort on the part of nature to get rid of a morbid matter which has obtruded itself upon the system; unless it can be expelled, death will ensue; our business is to let nature alone; she knows what she is about, and if we attempt to aid her we may spoil all her plans; let us watch the case with care—when we perceive a critical evacuation, which, in case of recovery, will probably take place on the seventh or ninth day, we may consider the patient as convalescent. Let him have water to drink." With a dim perception that your fevered tongue is to be bathed in the deliciousness of a cold draught, you eagerly stretch out your hand for the welcome vessel, but there is no one there—the Hippocratic group has passed on to another patient.

A quarter of an hour elapses, and the phantasms of your brain grow broader, more solid, and more grotesque; you feel tempted to enter into conversation with them, when another shuffle precludes a second gathering of substantial forms about your bed. "Gentlemen," says a somewhat spiteful voice, "all diseases belong to two classes; in one, the vital force is in excess; in the other, it is in defect. The case before us, which is one of fever, is unquestionably one of the former sort; the vital force is in excess, as is evident in the excessive action of the heart, the brain, and the lungs. Our course is to reduce the vital power, and this we must accomplish speedily, or the patient may die. Bleed him until he faints, and repeat it if necessary; give him purging draughts until the fever remits—and nothing to eat." The Brunonian and his troupe shuffle away; the phantasms begin to have blood-red faces, while some with pale and wasted visages lift feebly up their arms reduced to skin and bone, and slowly shake their heads.

But another comes; your brain reels again, but you are becoming madly indifferent to what goes on around you. This is a mild-spoken, gentlemanly voice, however; and falls soothingly upon the ear. "Fever, my friends," it says, "arises in all cases from an irritation or inflammation of the intestinal canal. This I have shown you in many cases in the dissecting room, and we can have no reasonable doubt on the subject. The patient must be kept on low diet; let him have cooling drinks and

gum water, and we will see when we come round again, if he needs anything more." The Frenchman disappears. Poor throbbing head! no relief from all these counsellors? You think you will ask one of the phantasms for a glass of water, but are interrupted by the formation of another circle.

"This case is evidently a serious one." This time it is a round, full, confident voice that speaks. "Fevers are caused by inflammation of the brain; there is plainly here a highly inflamed state of that organ to give rise to such a grade of fever. His head must be shaved, and ice constantly applied—a dozen leeches to the temples—a blister to the nape of the neck—bleed him freely from the arm and give him a smart purgative to clear the *primæ viæ* and determine to the intestines—keep this up until the fever yields." The phantoms grin ghastly smiles; a skeleton or two nod approvingly as though they would say, "Aye! aye! either the fever or the patient always yields to Clutterbuck."

But enough of this. Do you say this is not a picture of medicine as it is, but as it was at various periods of its history; modern improvements have entirely antiquated these old-fashioned notions, and have introduced an essentially rational method of treatment? I am heartily glad to hear it; will you be so good as to point out what it is? No! Hippocrates, Brown, Broussais, and Clutterbuck, and a score of others, divide among them the present race of physicians, and if their followers do not in words adopt the whole of their respective theories, the treatment is still essentially founded upon them. And can this be called a *science*? that when you send for a physician, the treatment your disorder will receive depends entirely upon what corner your messenger turns upon his errand? That the most opposite directions will be given, and the most diverse drugs be prescribed for the same disease, according as he lights upon this or that doctor? *This* a science! as well call chemistry a science, if the tests for poison were to be determined by the colour of the bed-quilt under which the victim was found in death! As well call law a science, if the construction of a contract were to be ascertained from the length of the nose of the scrivener who reduced it to writing!

Lest I should be accused of unfair exaggeration, let me give you the testimony of one who is an ardent adherent of this no-system of therapeutics. In no case are its deficiencies so glaringly and strikingly brought out as when it is compelled to treat a new and unknown disease. How many, various, and opposite, were the infallible remedies for cholera! Hear Dr. Bushnan on this subject:—*

* CHOLERA AND ITS CURES; AN HISTORICAL SKETCH, by J. Stevenson Bushnan, M.D. London, 1850.

“Let us pass in review these remedies, so as to obtain, as it were, a bird's-eye view of them. They defy classification. Omitting, for the moment, the complex methods by which cholera was to be vanquished, what were the simple specifics that were to cure, infallibly cure, the fearful enemy ?

“Water, of every temperature. ‘Wrap the cholera patient in a cold sheet,’ says one. ‘Dash cold water repeatedly over the sheet in which he is enveloped,’ says a second. ‘Ply him well with cold water internally,’ says a third. ‘Freeze him; cool his blood to 80 degrees below zero,’ adds a fourth. ‘Fools that ye are,’ exclaims a fifth, ‘thus to treat the half dead with cholera—I say, wrap him in sheets soaked in boiling water; and, having thus half cooked the shivering wretch, conclude the process by placing him over the boiler of a steam-engine.’

“Sage advice, learned Thebans! the blood is dark, and the surface cold. ‘My theory,’ shouts one man, ‘is that oxygen reddens the blood, and by its action on that blood, generates heat; therefore make the patient inhale oxygen.’ ‘Nay,’ rejoins another, ‘the blood in the lungs is too bright; oxygen has nothing to do with the generation of heat; stifle him with carbonic acid.’

“There are cramps present, which cause much suffering, and therefore are they the symptoms especially to be treated. Chloroform annihilates pain—let him breathe chloroform.

“‘It is evident,’ avows one sapient doctor, ‘that there is no bile in the stools; therefore calomel should be administered.’ ‘It is plain,’ says another, ‘that diarrhoea is the great evil; therefore let him have opium’—that is, the drug which effectually prevents a free flow of bile.

“‘He is cold and depressed—what so natural as to stimulate?’—The wisdom of the proposal is proved by the numbers who recommended its adoption—the folly of the many is manifested by the proportion who died under the use of stimulants.

“‘Give him alkalies,’ vociferates one man. ‘Nay,’ says another, ‘lemon juice and acids are the true remedies.’

“‘It is simply a stage of intermittent fever,’ maintain some; ‘therefore,’ they add, ‘the drug for its prevention and its cure is quinine.’ ‘Not half potent enough,’ whispers a supporter of the same theory, ‘give him arsenic.’

“Certain fanatics refused the use of medicine, but in the course of their religious mummeries, administered to the credulous a cup of olive oil. A patient recovered, and ‘Eureka!’ shout the populace. *Vox et præterea nihil*, say those who wait awhile before they decide.

“Opium, in one man's mind, is a specific in small doses—the twentieth of a grain frequently repeated. ‘Nonsense,’ says another, ‘opium is a specific, but let it be given in doses of from six to twelve grains.’ The latter has one advantage; if the power of absorption yet remains to the stomach, the patient will assuredly be saved all further pain, and, if he be a good man, mercifully provided for in a better world.

However, as the duty of the doctor is to keep men here, and not to hurry them off there, we suppose twelve-grain doses of opium will not be very extensively recommended by the profession.

“Calomel is the specific that will stay every symptom of the cholera, bring back the absent pulse, restore the genial warmth of the icy skin, bid bloom again the leaden cheek; give it, then, freely, in large doses—give twenty or thirty grains, and see its magical effects.’ ‘Do so,’ says an equally devoted admirer of calomel, ‘and you will give the last blow to the dying wretch. Calomel is the remedy, but it must be insinuated into the system in small doses, frequently repeated.’ ‘Bah!’ replies the first, ‘if you follow this man’s whim, the patient will slip through your fingers.’

“Then come other infallible specifics—pitch, sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon; gold, silver, zinc, and lead; strychnine, salicine, morphine, and cannabine; hachshiah and zhorabia; abstraction of blood and injection of blood; perfect repose and incessant motion; to the skin irritation the most severe, applications the most soothing; stimulants the most violent, sedatives the most powerful; inhalation, flagellation.

“But if these are the simple, what are the complex methods of treatment that have been proposed? A combination of all the absurdities contained in the foregoing. Let us just draw the reader’s attention to one compound method of treatment. Here are the remedies proposed by one gentleman:—

“Port wine, calomel, opium, sulphate of potash, powdered ipecacuanha, spirits of nitric ether, cardamom seeds, raisins, caraway seeds, cinnamon, cochineal, camphor, aniseed, benzoic acid, benzoin, storax, balsam of tolu, aloes, rhubarb, sal-volatile, ipecuanha wine, biborate of soda, oxide of bismuth, spirits of wine, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, potassa, bismuth, calumba, canella, sulphuric ether, cayenne, brandy!

“What a divine afflatus must have distended the mind of the proposer of the above remedies, ere he could have conceived the idea of bringing such an assemblage of drugs into one prescription! Think of the wisdom that must have guided the choice of each, and apportioned the fitting dose! And then fancy that all are to be administered to the same unfortunate stomach during the short space of forty-eight hours!”

Such is the view of *rational* medicine, as applied to the cholera, given by one of its adherents. Nothing redeems the picture from the rarest absurdity but the melancholy reflection that into this chaos of conflicting opinion and practice, our lives, and that of those most dear to us on earth, are to be projected in case of sickness, whether to emerge or not only known to an all-wise Providence. And if the promises of the present seeming are to be fulfilled, and we are to witness in the course of a few years the devastations of another of God’s messengers, as yet through his mercy unknown to our shores, these scenes will be repeated in still

greater horror and confusion. No remedy, no course of treatment, have yet been devised for The Plague; it still glares savagely upon victims despairingly abandoned to its jaws, and if an equal farrago of antidotes has not been proposed against it as against the cholera, it is only because it has been less familiar and more distant.

Such are the resources of allopathic medicine, and such the results of its earnest endeavours to resolve the great question of therapeutics, "what will relieve"—a confused, discordant mass, devoid of system and destitute of certainty, and a history full of rude experiments at the expense of life and health, and without result! Turn we now to another scene.

The cholera, for the first time within the authentic records of history, has broken from its native jungles of the Ganges, and with steady stride, from day to day, approaches the confines of eastern Europe. Terror and dismay precede it, and its course is marked by heaps of blue and ghastly corpses. The nations of Europe begin to tremble at its anticipated approach, and with puny efforts set up their sanitary cordons and quarantines, as though the pestilence travelled in a coach-and-four, and upon the solid ground, and not upon the viewless wings of the air. Born in the pestilential heats of the tropics, it seems to revel in the fiery temperature of India, and to rage with equal fierceness in the frosts of a Russian winter. No precautions can escape it, no travel avoid, no constitution resist, no prescription cure its fierce attack. The resources of the medical science of Europe are deployed in anticipation, but the confused and turbulent medley of cries that arises from the theorizing phalanx gives no promise of healing virtue in its sound, and the onset of the destroyer is awaited in despair. But, unknown to the world, there is hope. In a little chamber, in a small town of Central Germany, sits a gray-haired old man, unknown to fame. The cholera has not yet reached his land; he has seen no case of it, but he is intently perusing the descriptions of the disease, as given by those who were eye-witnesses of its deadly march, and ever and anon comparing it with a pile of manuscript that lies before him; he works steadily on, and a gleam of quiet exultation lights up his noble features as he takes a pen and writes three words only:—**CAMPHOR, COPPER, HELLEBORE.** Out of the realms of nature, without ever having seen the disease, he has selected these three substances as the remedies to subdue its power. And experience confirms the choice! In the presence of these three, as it were controlling powers, the pestilence has lost its sway; it yields gently, kindly, and rapidly; the most opposite theorists, the most varied minds, the most prejudiced observers, in the most widely separated lands, all concur in bearing unanimous testimony to the efficacy of the remedies of the old man's choice.

Yet once more. A warlike encampment appears in that blood-stained battle ground of Europe, Central Germany. Excess, riot, intemperance, filth, and the closeness of a crowded camp, have bred a pestilential fever; the hospitals are full, and yet the sick abound, and the dead cannot be removed in time to make way for new candidates for a similar place and a similar removal. In the midst of the dead and dying we behold the same benevolent figure that we saw before, his back, slightly stooping from age, and the gray hair streaming around his venerable temples. He examines the sick with great care and minuteness, passes from one to another, gathering with earnest attention the various symptoms, and after a day spent in this toil, reaches his home in deep thought. His books and manuscripts are referred to for a moment, and his figure appears to expand, as with one hand he seems to reach to a neighbouring hedge and pluck thence a *bryony vine*, while with the other he stretches across the broad Atlantic to the forests of the New World to obtain the *poison ivy*. These he declares to be the remedies for the fever he had witnessed, and

“—as the bright sun compacts the precious stone,”

so the light from the multiplied experience of nearly half a century, far from weakening his assertion, has compacted it into the strength and solidity of adamant.

Here, indeed, is a brilliant, a glorious solution of that terrible problem of therapeutics! By what magic has this been effected? What league has this old man entered into with the secret intelligences of Nature, that he stands at the bedside of the sick, and when all the powers and agencies of the universe throng around him, entreating to be used, he can with a discriminating finger select that one, and that alone, that shall be servicable in the case before him? He has dived deep into the recesses of Nature, and has brought up a pearl of price—a universal principle, by the aid of which the question, “What will relieve?” is satisfactorily solved, not only for an isolated case or two, but for all possible cases in all possible forms. He has called it the *homœopathic* principle, and the secret is this: when you find a patient suffering, select that remedy which, having been previously administered to a healthy man, has produced in him a similar suffering. How simple is this rule! It is no theory—it is a *practical law*—it obviates entirely the necessity of the intermediate step which we have seen to introduce so much fallacy and falsity into practice, and brings the very sufferings of the patient face to face with the remedy, without the chance of mistake or misconception. It admits of no theory, it interferes with no theorizing: if the physician choose to befog himself with hypotheses of irritation, or inflammation, sthenia or asthenia, humorism or solidism, so much the worse for him, but he leaves them in his closet

—at the bedside they have no place : there the sole questions are—What does the patient suffer? and—what agency has produced similar suffering in the healthy? The simple answer to these questions settles the whole difficulty, and whether the vital force be in excess or defect, whether the brain or the intestines be inflamed, the cure takes place in accordance with the unfailing law. He who asks and answers these questions at the bedside, and administers the remedy accordingly is a homœopathic physician—he who selects a remedy on any other ground is not.

We, fellow-members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the state of New York, believe this to be the revelation that is to become a revolution. We have tried and tested this law on our own persons, in our own families, among our friends, and upon our patients. We *know* it to be true—we *believe* it to be a universal absorbing truth. This is the tie that binds us together—this is the nucleus about which our infant association has just commenced to crystallize,—by this we are willing to live, by this we are ready to die. The trust that is put into our hands is an important one; in return for the blessings which homœopathy has conferred upon us, she imposes upon us duties not a little arduous and highly responsible.

[TO BE CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.]

ELECTRICITY AND CONTINUOUS THINKING.

Who has not experienced that peculiar and indescribable sensation which accompanies the process of intense thought, whilst engaged in the study of some abstruse subject? We feel, during the first efforts, that the brain seems, as it were, to be scarcely at all acted upon. By degrees we become sensible of the operation of some new power; or we are conscious of an increase of the intensity of the perceptive faculty, until at length, we are enabled to overcome the difficulty by which we were so long baffled. And what is worthy of remark, this result comes frequently, perhaps almost invariably, with a startling suddenness, the truth flashing upon the mind with the velocity of light; and we then begin to wonder at the tedious perceptive process which the mental faculties went through before the mind's eye was thus enabled to see more distinctly. The electro-physiological theory affords a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon. During the first efforts, but a small portion of the electric fluid is transmitted to the brain; gradually the nerves become charged with it, until the accumulation is such, that the brain is then immediately and intensely acted upon; hence the result, as above described, in the increased perceptive power.—*Leithead's Comical Force.*

 THE COUNTRY SURGEON.

The drug bill of a young country surgeon who has parish work and Clubs, with very little private practice, easily reaches fifty pounds a year; and if he has no friend from whom to borrow instruments, the cost of them is serious. He must be prepared to meet every emergency, and to perform any operation. He cannot send, as he would in London, for assistance from the hospitals; and though he may send for any surgeon in his neighbourhood by way of consultation, to advise with him, or take part in the responsibility of any obviously active measure, yet the performance of the active measure must be by himself. When he transfers the duty to a rival, he confesses his inferior ability, and transfers to the prompter man his patient's confidence. The country surgeon, if he would act for himself, and incur no risk of figuring unpleasantly at inquests, must have at hand every instrument, which, like the stomach pump, may be demanded suddenly, and must purchase others as they are called into request. If he has much poor practice, and nobody to borrow from during his first years, while he can least afford any expense, the call for one instrument after another will be tolerably brisk. In the first quarter of my attendance on the Ancient Woodmen, I spent all the quarter's money profit on an instrument required for the performance on a Club member of an operation not likely to be called for half-a-dozen times in a long course of practice. I had a broken leg two or three miles away in one direction, and a fever case requiring for some time daily attention two or three miles off in another. In addition to the cases of average slightness furnished by my Club, I was summoned to some dozen members who had nothing particularly the matter with them, and who only sent for their doctor on some trivial errand, because they had nothing to pay for his attendance.—*Dickens's "Household Words."*

 STRIKING AT THE SEAT OF A DISEASE.

"Doctor," said a querulous invalid, who had paid a good deal of money for physic to little apparent purpose, "Why don't you strike at the seat of my disorder?" "So I will," was the prompt reply, "if you insist on it;" and, lifting his cane, he smashed the brandy-bottle on the sideboard.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, (of the Drapery), at his Office, situate at No. 12, Corn Exchange Buildings, Parade, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 10.

JUNE 1, 1853.

PRICE 2D.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HOMŒOPATHY OVER ALLOPATHY
IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

It has been said by the opponents of homœopathy that cures under its treatment are attributable to the faith of the patient acting favourably towards homœopathic medicines. The unsoundness of this belief, *if our enemies do sincerely believe*, in the power of faith, is made manifest by the successfulness constantly occurring in the treatment of infants. Our present number contains the details of a case furnished to us by Dr. Rigg, of Northampton, which will set the question at rest in the minds of many. Such cases frequently occur to homœopathic practitioners. A short time since, Mr. Pearce was called to a similar case. An infant had been for some days under the treatment of a surgeon in Northampton, for inflammation of the chest. The case being pronounced beyond hope, the parents sent for Mr. Pearce. He treated it homœopathically. The child was cured; and presents now so fine and healthy an appearance, that the lady of the surgeon who despaired of the case, on seeing it a few days since, admired and kissed it, her attention being directed to it by her husband, who pointed to it as the one for whom he had no hope; this gentleman having, too, at the time of danger, remarked, when he heard Mr. Pearce had been sent for, "It is of no use to send for Mr. Pearce, he *cannot give it life.*"

Much as is seen of the benefits of homœopathy in private practice, it is to public institutions the public look for statistics, and we therefore give below the report of an Orphan Asylum in New York. The report being read, will speak for itself.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 2s. 6d.

THE HAND-BOOK TO
VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY;

BY JOHN RUSH, VETERINARY SURGEON.

*London: Published by Jarrold & Sons, 47, St. Paul's Church Yard.
Norwich: Henry Pearce, London Street. Northampton: A. C. Clifton,
Parade.*

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

From the Rev. John Morrison, D.D., LL.D.

“Trevor Square, Brompton.

“I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young, and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice.”

From the Honorable F. H. F. Berkeley, Esq., M.P.

“Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

“I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits.

F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.”

References are kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 10.

JUNE 1, 1853.

PRICE 2D.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HOMŒOPATHY OVER ALLOPATHY
IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

It has been said by the opponents of homœopathy that cures under its treatment are attributable to the faith of the patient acting favourably towards homœopathic medicines. The unsoundness of this belief, *if our enemies do sincerely believe*, in the power of faith, is made manifest by the successfulness constantly occurring in the treatment of infants. Our present number contains the details of a case furnished to us by Dr. Rigg, of Northampton, which will set the question at rest in the minds of many. Such cases frequently occur to homœopathic practitioners. A short time since, Mr. Pearce was called to a similar case. An infant had been for some days under the treatment of a surgeon in Northampton, for inflammation of the chest. The case being pronounced beyond hope, the parents sent for Mr. Pearce. He treated it homœopathically. The child was cured; and presents now so fine and healthy an appearance, that the lady of the surgeon who despaired of the case, on seeing it a few days since, admired and kissed it, her attention being directed to it by her husband, who pointed to it as the one for whom he had no hope; this gentleman having, too, at the time of danger, remarked, when he heard Mr. Pearce had been sent for, "It is of no use to send for Mr. Pearce, he *cannot give it life.*"

Much as is seen of the benefits of homœopathy in private practice, it is to public institutions the public look for statistics, and we therefore give below the report of an Orphan Asylum in New York. The report being read, will speak for itself.

“MEDICAL REPORT OF B. F. BOWERS, M.D., TO THE PROTESTANT HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM. Submitted, &c. &c., on the 21st Dec., 1852, and on vote, ordered to be printed. New York, 1853, pp. 11.

“The Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum in the City of New York is a charitable institution, which has been in existence for seventeen years, during the last ten of which, it has been under exclusively homœopathic treatment. At the last anniversary, Dr. Bowers, the present physician, took occasion to present a Medical Report, which has since been printed in a small pamphlet. From this we learn that there has been an average number of 169 children in the Institution, and during this period, in the words of Dr. Bowers, “there has been no blood-letting in any form, venesection, leeching nor cupping; no emetic, no cathartic, nor blister; not a grain of calomel or opium, not a drop of laudanum nor paregoric has been used, and not more than half a pint of castor oil. The eight-gallon jug that used to be filled with castor oil is now used for lamp-oil, and the old medicine case is converted into a wardrobe.

“This is an agreeable change from the practice of the preceding seven years, nor have the results of it been less pleasant. The comparison between the two periods during which the Institution was respectively under allopathic and homœopathic treatment is thus stated in the Report.

““ In the first seven years, under the old practice, there were of small pox, fifteen cases and two deaths; also two deaths from scarlet fever the same season, which appears to be the only time when there were any cases of the dangerous contagious diseases. The average annual number of children in the Asylum was 106. The total number under care was 1063. There were 22 deaths, or 1 in 58 of the whole number under care and 1 in 33 of the average annual number. During the last ten years there have been of

Typhus Fever,	98 cases	4 deaths.
Cholericine and Diarrhœa,	207 “	
Asiatic Cholera,	42 “	10 “

Dysentery,	150 cases.	
Mumps,	20 “	
Hooping Cough,	86 “	
Measles,	42 “	
Erysipelas,	30 “	
Scarlet Fever	70 “	1 death.
Croup,	25 “	
Varioloid,	27 “	
Smallpox,	19 “	

So that for ten years, under the new practice, there has been no death in this Asylum from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Mumps, Hooping Cough, Measles, Erysipelas, Croup, Varioloid, Smallpox, and only one death from scarlet fever, out of an aggregate of 676 cases of these diseases which have been treated. In the last five years there have been of scarlet fever, 59 cases and no death, in the first and second of the last five years, there were four deaths from typhus fever, and ten deaths from cholera. Since February, 1850, *almost three years, there has been no death.*”

DR. MARCY ON THE USE OF AUXILIARIES IN HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE.

Dr. Marcy, one of the conductors of the North American Homœopathic Journal, has furnished in the last number of that quarterly, an article on the “Homœopathic Law,” in which he asserts, as the result of his long experience, the applicability of the law to every possible case requiring medical treatment. He contends that no practitioner should enter our ranks from the old school until he is satisfied on this one point, “The absolute truth of *Similia.*”

In illustration of the efficacy of the law, and in direct denunciation of those in our own country who have not yet forgotten the “flesh pots of Egypt,” and employ auxiliaries in their practice borrowed from the old school practice,

We wish our space would allow us to give the whole of Dr. Marcy’s admirable paper. The following quotation will serve however to show its

value. We refer our readers to the quarterly itself, where also will be found other admirable articles bearing on the subject.

“ Our opponents, with that bitter and vindictive spirit which has characterised them from the first announcement of the homœopathic doctrine, have always endeavoured to conceal the real points at issue between the two schools, and to concentrate public attention upon the subject of doses. They have almost invariably referred to homœopathy, as consisting of nothing but the administration of medicines in infinitesimal quantities, and, assuming to themselves superior knowledge and judgment, have vainly sought to trample under foot all facts and demonstrations by vulgar epithets. We know, for example, of two physicians, the one a homœopathist, and the other an allopathist, who practice medicine in the same neighbourhood. The first, who is now a man of mature years, is distinguished for his classical attainments, sound judgment, and profound knowledge of scientific subjects. Uniting the strictest integrity and independence of thought, with unwearied industry and perseverance, he has extended his researches over the whole domain of medical science, and become convinced that homœopathy is true. This gentleman is at the present time an honoured practitioner of our school. The other physician, who is much younger, after having received an ordinary English education, and secured tickets for two courses of lectures in one of the patent stock-jobbing medical schools of the day, was asked a few questions upon the different branches taught, having been previously ‘quizzed’ upon the ‘points’ of each subject, when he was deemed worthy of a diploma. This gentleman is generally considered *au fait* in matters pertaining to the opera, the drama, the ballet, the turf, and other fashionable amusements. Among his patrons he is a sort of Sir Oracle, not from any extraordinary knowledge or sense he is supposed to possess, but from his cool assurance, his self-assumption of superiority, and his wonderful volubility in denouncing his respectable neighbour as a quack, and the system he advocates as an absurdity. This allopath, a mere pigmy in intellect and knowledge, when compared with his professional neighbour, affects to despise and sneer at the carefully studied opinions of the latter, and with the ever ready and powerful arguments, ‘quack,’ ‘humbug,’ and ‘absurdity,’ demolishes both him and the system he advocates twenty times a-day.

“This is by no means an uncommon type of the opposition which homœopathy and her advocates meet with at the hands of their rivals. But the public are beginning to appreciate the real difference between the two schools, both theoretically and practically; so that misrepresentations on the one hand, and sneers and ridicule on the other, now fall harmlessly to the ground. The public are beginning to perceive that a *great law of cure* stands at the foundation of homœopathy, and that this law is in direct opposition to the contradictory tenets of the old school. The people are now beginning to understand, although the homœopathist often prescribes his medicines in infinitesimal doses, that experiments and facts, not theory, have forced him to the use of these doses. They are willing, therefore, to receive the law as a reasonable, simple, and glorious fact, and trust to the judgment of the physician in carrying out its practical details, whether he deems it necessary to give his doses by the drachm, the grain, or a fraction of a grain. Having been led astray for a time by the malicious fabrications of the allopath, they are now able, after moderate investigation for themselves, to understand the sordid motives which have actuated him in his allusions to homœopathy, and to appreciate the value of the new practice. The very spirit which every where animates the followers of the ancient school, their unscrupulous misrepresentations, their attempts at persecution, and the anger and bitterness they manifest upon the slightest allusion to the doctrines of Hahnemann, all indicate the terror with which their powerful rival inspires them.

“In view of these facts as well as of the intrinsic importance of the subject itself, how important that the disciples of Hahnemann should maintain with rigid exactness the integrity of their therapeutic law! How important that every one should devote some portion of each day to the study of the *Materia Medica Pura*, in order that he may be able to select an appropriate remedy in all cases, and thus always avoid the temptation of resorting to allopathic measures! How important that every case—yea, *every symptom* should be thoroughly investigated, and contrasted with the corresponding drug symptoms, in order that the law may be truly and fully adopted.

“The physician, through lack of knowledge of the *Materia Medica*, negligence, or an error of judgment, may sometimes fail of success in his prescriptions; but let him never attribute his failure to any defect or inefficiency of the homœopathic law. Men may commit errors and fail of success in their undertakings from a great variety of causes, but a great truth, a law of nature, can never err, never mislead. In all branches of science and art, fundamental laws are sometimes misapprehended and misapplied, and untoward results are the consequence; but a thousand misconceptions and misapplications of these laws can never shake their validity

“Some of our English *confrères* have recently cited certain cases in which they would deem it justifiable to resort to allopathic auxiliaries.

“While entertaining the highest respect for the talents and motives of these gentlemen, we are constrained to differ with them, and to believe that, in the very instances alluded to, a judicious application of the homœopathic law is far superior to any of the empirical resources of the old school. It would be easy to adduce numerous practical examples in proof of this position, but we shall limit ourselves to the following report of a single case which is quite pertinent to the question, leaving the reader to draw his own inferences.

“Feb. 26th, 1851. Mrs.—, 36 years of age, a brunette of a nervous-sanguine temperament, was attacked during the day, with violent contractive pains in the abdomen, chiefly in the vicinity of the cæcum, attended with great hardness, and distension of the intestines at this point, and much tenderness upon pressure. A constant pain was felt in the cæco-colic region, but there were periods when these pains recurred with the greatest severity, lasting generally for about twenty minutes, and then diminishing to a more moderate aching pain of thirty or forty minutes' duration. Some symptoms of febrile excitement were present, such as unusual frequency and fulness of the pulse, hot and dry skin, headache, white tongue, thirst, and pains in the back and limbs.

This case was first placed under the care of an allopathic physician, who at once prescribed a dozen leeches to the abdomen, to be followed by hot fomentations, and a dose of calomel, to be succeeded in two hours by half an ounce of castor oil, as there had been no evacuation from the bowels for four

days previously. But notwithstanding these measures, the unpleasant symptoms continued gradually to progress until nine o'clock in the evening, when another dose of oil was administered. At about midnight, the bowels were found to be still more distended and painful to the touch, the febrile symptoms were all increased, and there were no indications of an action from the bowels. From this time until 11 o'clock A.M., of the 27th instant, efforts were made, by giving repeated doses of croton oil, aided by stimulating enemata, and fomentations, to force a movement, but without success. As the patient was now much exhausted from continued pain and want of sleep, it was deemed necessary to take another tack in the trackless sea of eclecticism. Accordingly the lady was put under the influence of opiates, with the view of covering up her symptoms and clamours at the same time. This resource was adopted until the morning of the 28th instant, when the symptoms had assumed so alarming a character—no action having yet taken place from the bowels, and the pains being equally severe, except when deadened momentarily by the opiates—that the physicians in attendance announced that the case would probably terminate fatally.

“The patient was now, Feb. 28th, 10 o'clock, A.M., placed under the writer's care in the following condition: There is a hard swelling apparently in the cæcum and upper portion of the colon, exceedingly tender upon pressure or to the touch, and very painful upon the slightest movement of the body, like turning in bed, sneezing, coughing, &c. The indurated portion is about ten or twelve inches in length, and probably about eight inches in circumference. The whole abdomen is painful upon pressure, and the patient experiences a constant sensation of soreness over the whole abdominal surface; but in the indurated part alluded to, there are paroxysms of acute contractive and lancinating pains, occurring at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes, lasting about ten minutes, and then partially subsiding until the next paroxysm. The pulse is very frequent and wiry, the tongue dry and covered with a brownish fur in the centre, and red at the edges, the skin hot and dry, the expression anxious and careworn, the features sharp and indicative of severe pain, considerable thirst, and great nervous excitability. There are also, headache, confusion of ideas, general feeling of prostration and lameness in the legs, frequent eructations of a sourish liquid, nausea and occasional

retchings, marked retraction of the umbilicus, pains extending from the indurated part, to the back and chest.

"From the history of the case we learned that, on one occasion, after the administration of an enema, two or three small, hard, and dark-colored balls of fæcal matter had been discharged, but without affording the slightest relief.

"Our prescription was *Plumbum-met.*, 2nd trituration, one grain every two hours, until a change of symptoms was manifest.

"Feb. 28th, 7 o'clock P.M. Symptoms all ameliorated, and a feeling in the intestines as if they would soon be moved. *Sacch.-lac.* every two hours.

"March 1st, 9 o'clock A.M. The bowels have moved twice during the night, the first time slightly, the discharge consisting of a few hard, dark lumps, mixed with a fluid of a dark color and very offensive character. The second motion was quite copious, but still darkish, slimy, and offensive. Decided relief was experienced from these discharges, and there is, at the present time, much less distension of the abdomen, less pain, less tenderness on pressure, and less disturbance of the general system. A single dose of *Sulphur* 30, was prescribed.

"7 o'clock P.M. The whole abdomen feels sore as if bruised, there is a sense of constriction about the rectum, with an ineffectual urging to stool, sour taste, and spasmodic drawing pains in the muscles of the back and limbs. To combat these symptoms, a single dose of *Nux Vom.*; 30, was ordered.

"March 2nd, 10 o'clock A.M. A free fæcal discharge has taken place from the bowels this morning, quite natural in appearance. There is a decided improvement since last evening, although the swollen part is yet quite prominent and sensitive to pressure. The patient has perspired very much since two o'clock this morning, and feels debilitated in consequence. *Mercurius-sol.* was now advised morning and evening, and continued until March 8th, at which period the symptoms had so far disappeared that all further apprehension in regard to the case was at an end.

"For several weeks subsequent to this time, it was found necessary to administer *Mercurius* at long intervals, for the purpose of removing the slight

induration which remained at the primary seat of the malady, and the morbid disposition to perspire. This fully accomplished the object, and the lady was restored to her usual health.

“This case is instructive in several points of view. In the first instance, it illustrated the fallacy of supposing that large and repeated doses of active purgatives are the most efficient and speedy means of producing alvine evacuations in serious diseases attended with obstinate constipation. It also demonstrates the supremacy and efficiency of the homœopathic law, under circumstances of the most difficult and apparently hopeless character. Finally, it teaches us that a true principle of cure may not only be trusted in dangerous cases, but that a deviation from it for the purpose of bringing to bear some supposed auxiliary means, foreign to homœopathy, may endanger life.

“We have thus briefly glanced at the subject under consideration, for the purpose of contributing our mite towards the vindication of the supremacy and absoluteness of the homœopathic law, and of warning practitioners against the danger of forsaking this great medical truth under any circumstances. If all would more frequently peruse the *Materia Medica Para*, and ascertain more thoroughly the pure effects of drugs in health, there would be no occasion for ever again even alluding to remedies beyond the pale of homœopathy.”

HOMŒOPATHY AND ITS REQUIREMENTS OF THE PHYSICIAN.

AN ADDRESS, DELIVERED AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, HELD AT SYRACUSE, JUNE 1, 1852. BY JAMES W. METCALF, M.D., NEW-YORK.

[From the North American Journal.]

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 271.)

Let me stretch your already charitable patience while I allude to one or two of these.

1. We are required to be Apostles of the new faith. We stand in a position in which no successors of ours can possibly stand, and have duties which those who come after us cannot possibly fulfil. We are comparatively alone—we are in the midst of a mixed generation of the ignorant, the indifferent, the sceptical, the

sneering, the malignantly opposed. The office of an apostle is not a luxurious one; his couch is not lined with velvet, nor is his a crown of roses; it is no sinecure to enlighten the ignorant, interest the indifferent, convince the sceptical, and disarm the opposer; but, not to do this in so far as in us lies, is to be recreant to the claims of truth, the dictates of gratitude, the appeals of humanity, and the requirements of God. This we must do—we must endeavour by all means, by united and strenuous effort, by word of mouth, by the pen and by the press, by societies and associations, to disseminate as widely as possible that beneficent reform, of the excellence of which we are so deeply convinced.

2. It is also our duty as well as pleasure to lend all our energies to the development of the resources of homœopathy. This can be done in various ways. Our common art did not spring full-grown and armed from the brain of its venerated author. It was, at first, but a skeleton principle, and before it could be made serviceable in the cause of humanity, and walk, a living, healing thing among men, it must be clothed with flesh and blood. By the very terms of the capital rule, before a remedy could be selected for a disease, it must have been ascertained what effects were produced by it upon the healthy organism, and of this nothing was known or next to nothing. The terrible task of filling this hiatus did not deter Hahnemann from its inception and vigorous prosecution—its completion who shall witness? With a small but slowly increasing band of pupils and assistants, he began the work of introducing fresh drugs into the system, and watching and noting their effects; a labour the results of which have now developed into libraries. It is needless to dwell upon the pains, the sufferings, the constant mental and bodily torment which they underwent—it is our privilege to undergo the same—the mass of matter which has now accumulated in the homœopathic *Materia Medica* has become a huge unwieldy bulk, which no industry can master, and no memory retain. It is the duty of the homœopathic physician to endeavour to ascertain and discriminate the *characteristic action* of drugs, or of classes of drugs; that in which they differ from every other remedy or from every other class of remedies—to discover a principle of classification of remedies, and then the characteristic action of each drug of a class. It is not too much to say that, thus far, no progress has been made towards this desirable result—the field is unoccupied and inviting, and in no other can the philosophic physician be employed to greater advantage. The classification adopted by Hahnemann into remedies from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, was one of the rudest convenience merely, having no pretensions to scientific character. It gives us no new information about them, and is of no more service to the physician in his practice, than it would be to tell him on the other hand that his patient was born in Virginia or California. Griesselich and

others, following Rademacher, the empiric, have endeavoured to classify the *Materia Medica* by means of the organs of the body upon which the different remedies produce the strongest impression—thus the lamented editor of the *Hygea* has given us chapters upon cerebral and uterine drugs; others have enlarged upon hepatic and renal remedies, and those having relation to the mind. But, however useful this mode of classification may be as a temporary and transition mode, it needs but little reflection to perceive, that it cannot be in this way that a final scientific arrangement of the *Materia Medica* will be brought about. Setting aside the considerations that many drugs like *arsenic*, *lycopodium*, and *sulphur*, attack the whole organism with impartial violence, and that it would be impossible in many cases to decide what should be the criteria of effect to determine the place of a remedy, the fact that the classes thus constituted, would overlap and run into each other, is fatal to it as a scientific basis of classification. Thus, if *arsenic* were placed, as it deserves, in high rank as an agent upon the skin, it could not be rejected from among those which act upon the kidney, and must head the list of those which influence the stomach. If *phosphorus* were classed with cerebral it must also be with pulmonary remedies. Others have hinted at chemical relations as likely to determine our classification, and have pointed to the phenomena of isomorphism as a rough hint for a beginning; but this test would fail for the vegetable and animal remedies, and can therefore never be a solid foundation. It would seem indeed that as the objects to be classified are *remedies*, the principle of classification should have some relation to the morbid phenomena against which they are to be used—the symptoms. But as yet, we are destitute of a scientific arrangement; and while every one is obliged for convenience sake to make mental use of such crude shift as he may be enabled to devise, none should forget this great desideratum of homœopathy, nor fail to labour diligently to supply it.

It is probable that one great cause of this defect lies in the uncertain and scanty nature of our physiological knowledge. While we have many invaluable facts in physiology, we have more lamentable *lacunæ* and no physiological system. With the advance of this branch of science we shall be able to comprehend with more completeness our provings; shall behold, as it were, the mutual relations of symptoms, and witness the re-animation and activity of those *disjecta membra* which are now dead and unserviceable.

Another reason may be found in the fewness of the drugs that have been proved, and in the poverty of many of the provings in characteristic symptoms. That the *Materia Medica* is becoming unmanageable, has already been hinted at, and may be understood at any time from the dolorous complaints of physicians to that effect,

and the groans that arise at the addition of new treasures to our stock. We have already too much, say they; let us render certain and complete what we have, before we add anything more to our inconvenient burden. That the inconvenience is due to the too great amount of matter accumulated, is, I think, untrue; I would rather attribute it to the fact that we have as yet gathered too little. The true artist cannot work to advantage unless he have all his materials about him; who could form a system of botany if he knew no plants but roses? what was the state of that science before Linnæus, and what could he have done for it, had it not been for the rich collections of Sweden, Holland, and England, to which he had access, and the constant contributions of exotics which his fame attracted from every quarter of the world? The facility with which collections of facts can be used, depends upon their convenient classification; classification depends upon resemblances and differences scientifically selected, but to be selected they must first have been observed, and to do this appropriately, requires the broadest array of facts that can be collected.

To leave our *Materia Medica* unaugmented then, is the sure way to leave it always unmanageable; we must, on the other hand, use every endeavour to add fact to fact, we must pile Pelion upon Ossa, and push our investigations into every department of nature. When we shall have accumulated an appalling amount of material, and sadly beheld it lying apparently useless and cumbering the country for miles around, some worthy inheritor of the mantle of Hahnemann shall appear at the sound of whose magic spell, the scattered masses shall spontaneously arise, and with orderly haste arrange themselves upon the eternal foundation of the therapeutic law, into a magnificent structure that shall be gorgeously illuminated by the risen sun of the medical millenium.

The task of accumulating this material devolves upon us. Physicians have thus far, with few exceptions, been the sole provers of drugs, and such will be the case hereafter. Let each one, then, consider it a sacred duty to add something in this way, from year to year, to the common fund. The material is inexhaustible; of the 1500 plants growing within the State of New York alone, not fifty have been proved, and the animal kingdom presents scarcely less wide a range, of the richness of which the proving of the *honey-bee*, of which our state has reason to be proud, affords a tempting foretaste. It is to be remembered that it is one of the revelations of homœopathy, that

"There is no form upon the earth
 That bears the mighty Maker's seal,
 But has some charm—to draw this forth
We need but those who feel."

The wonderful properties that have been developed from those apparently insignificant and inert bodies, silex, charcoal, chalk and sulphur, which are now and have long been such miraculous agents in homœopathic hands, may well forbid us to despair of the hidden curative virtue of any substance, however unpromising, and establish us firmly in the belief of the inspired saying, that "Every creature of God is good!" Let us go on until not a malady remains of which the sure and unfailing antidote shall not have been discovered; until typhus and tetanus, cancer and consumption, shall bow submissive to all-conquering God-like art, and until there shall be no fading, shadowy, feeble forms, to whom the heart-rending announcement must be made—

"The fields for thee have no medic'nal leaf,
Nor the vexed ore a mineral of power,
And they who love thee, wait in anxious grief
'Till the slow plague shall bring the fatal hour."

3. The great remaining question in therapeutics, and one, towards the settlement of which it is the duty of the homœopathic physician to labor, is the question of the dose. The various considerations that cluster about this single point, the size of the dose, the extent of the dilution, the mode of preparation, the time of administration and frequency of repetition; all these will inevitably be at last determined, but cannot be safely settled without an immense induction. Our lives will probably be too short to witness the successful resolution of these controverted points; it is our business to contribute the data upon which the settlement shall be based; it will be the office of another generation to adjudicate upon them.

These, gentlemen, as it seems to me, are some of the principal duties that medicine imposes upon the practitioner, as an acolyte of the new and only scientific system of therapeutics. As a physician, she has higher and holier claims upon him. She requires him, as he is to minister to the infirmities of a diseased and disordered body, to be thoroughly master of its organisation; to be familiar with the abstrusest points of its anatomy and physiology, both in health and in disease. As his ministrations are to be conveyed through the material forces of the world about him, she requires him to be conversant with Chemistry, to be at home in Botany, and to make Geology and Mineralogy his frequent study. He must be well acquainted with the laws of physics; the phenomena of light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, the forces of the sea, the air, and the land, will be constantly meeting him, and must be familiar in their workings. The progress of modern improvements must not be a sealed book to him, and he should know not only the discoveries, but the theories of the learned men who form the reigning aristo-

cracy of science. Above all, he must be, as it were, penetrated by the *Materia Medica*, having its important facts so systematised and reduced to order, that he can command them at a moment's warning, as though they were parts of himself. I know that this is no easy task; I know that the time sufficient to acquire a complete acquaintance with the *Materia Medica* of the old school will not inform him of a thousandth part of what he must know in the same department of the new; I know that all his other acquirements are but the amusements of a leisure hour to the steady toilsome acquisition of this indispensable knowledge. But without it, he is nothing. In the chambers of his memory must be suspended, side by side, in some true, convenient order, the historical pictures descriptive of the character of his drugs, and here he must bring his tablets of disease for comparison. The great law of cure must not be paraded there; it must have been engrafted into his inmost soul, and have become an unconscious element in his being.

But his occupation deals not alone with the material; he is unceasingly brought into the closest contact with the immaterial part of the universe. The hearts of his patients cling to him with affection, while they look to him with reverence as the channel of knowledge and healing virtue. His truthfulness must know no stain; no circumstances whatever, I care not how threatening nor how intricate, can justify him for an instant in departing from the sternest line of integrity and truth; any seeming present advantage to be obtained by falsehood is destined, by the unfailing law of the Infinite Author of Truth, to bear fruits of disaster that shall cause bitter regret. He enters every sick room with a single feeling of love to the sufferer and a prayer for his relief; he knows no distinctions among men but those of the sick and the well; the poor, equally with the rich, receive his tenderest care, and when he accepts a fee, he does it without degradation, for he knows that he has laboured without reference to it, and has discharged his duty from a nobler and more exalted motive. His manner is gentle, affectionate, and kind; he is not angered by the caprices, the obstinancy, the wilfulness of the sick, but overcomes them by the kindness of his attentions and the gentle persuasions of an evident sincere desire for their good. Towards his fellow physicians he is courteous, kind, and affable; respectful to age and experience, encouraging the young, and enlightening, to the best of his ability, the inexperienced. He is no tale-bearer; as his profession leads him into the most intimate retreats and the most sacred secrets of every household, he feels himself bound by a thousand ties to the most absolute silence in regard to whatever he sees and hears. He makes no comments upon the practice of his professional brethren; his object being to do good and not to obtain practice, he is freed from all temptation to increase his

business by defaming their characters or condemning their proceedings. He lives, as far as in him lies, at peace with all men, and when he dies, his grave blossoms with the love and affection of all who knew him.

Such, my brethren, in the profession of medicine, is the faintest sketch of the character of the physician demanded by the homœopathic healing art. Its gentle means need gentle ministers. Let us devote ourselves to the perfection of our beloved profession, to the constant diffusion of its blessings, and to the well-being of the sick; esteeming it as the highest privilege of our lives that we are permitted to be the humble followers of Him who opened the eyes of the blind, caused the dumb to speak, and healed all manner of diseases,—whose wonderful existence has been summed up by an inspired penman in the simple phrase—

“HE WENT ABOUT DOING GOOD!”

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

(From the Morning Post, May 5, 1853.)

THE anniversary of the foundation of this charity was celebrated yesterday evening by a banquet, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.

The usual loyal and constitutional toasts being disposed of,

The CHAIRMAN said that he had to propose a toast which was exceedingly interesting to the company, and one upon which he might be permitted to make a few observations. It was a toast which he proposed with some degree of difficulty. Upon former occasions, he had been enabled to give them, with congratulation, a satisfactory account of the condition of the charity, and to hold out to them bright prospects of its success. Now, however, he could not make to them a similar announcement, for it would not be true were he to state that the present condition of the Hospital was at all as prosperous as they could wish it to be. But, although he had to make that statement in adherence to truth, he could yet say that he viewed the future with no feeling of despondency. They might ask him why, if he considered the present state of the Hospital unsatisfactory, he should, at the same time, view that which was to come with any degree of complacency? He would tell them his reason for doing so. It was this—that the Committee of Management had fairly looked the difficulty in the face, and not disguised it

from themselves, but had boldly applied a remedy. They had said to themselves—the fact is, our funds are inadequate to the support of the Institution, and upon no consideration shall we run it into debt. That was a wise determination. They had avoided to run into debt, relying upon anticipations, but had determined to bring their expenditure within the limit of their income, when they found that they did not receive from the public that support which they thought they were entitled to. (Cheers.) They had been compelled to make reductions—reductions of such a character that, although they lessened the number of beds in the Hospital, would in no respect, even in the slightest degree, diminish the medical attention bestowed upon such patients as might be admitted to the remainder. (Hear, hear.) Such being the case, he should say a few words for himself. All who knew him would do him the justice to say that he had always endeavoured to promote good feeling and disinterestedness among those engaged in the medical practice of homœopathy (hear, hear), and if their present unsatisfactory condition was to be attributed to the jealousies and personal feelings of some of the homœopathic professors, they should yet recollect the principle upon which homœopathy was conducted, and that they had now arrived at the crisis of their fate. He did not mean to cast blame upon any person, but he must say that they were upon a descending scale. It was true that they were then in a room supported by decorated pillars, but upon the last occasion they had dined above stairs; they should, however, take the descent with good humour, and not be cast down by their adversity. Now, if they had not had the jealousies and dissensions to which he had alluded, there would be at present but one homœopathic hospital in the metropolis. They should draw a moral from that. They should reflect that it was their duty above everything to promote the principle of homœopathy; to promote that which was calculated to confer the greatest benefits upon their fellow-creatures, and impress upon their minds how important it was for that object that they should sink all personal considerations for it. If people would only keep that in view, they would promote the best interests of the charity. Should they, however, fail in their efforts to maintain their Hospital, they should not withhold their support from its sister in Golden square, but, recollecting that its object was identical with that of their own Institution, do their best to promote it, when they might, as friends and supporters, obtain that relaxation in the rules of that

Institution which they did not well expect in the character of rivals. But, trusting they would be able to maintain their own Institution, he would give them "Success to the Hahnemann Hospital." (Hear, and cheers.)

Dr. DUDGEON, in responding to the toast, said that, although it fell to the lot of many to be the subjects of toasts when living, yet that they, whose memory was considered a fitting subject for a toast, were comparatively few. The personal influence of the living might make them acceptable in the world's eye, but in order that the dead should receive such a high distinction, it was required that they should have, when living, made some great scientific discovery, or have achieved some work of distinction. Samuel Hahnemann was connected with a great discovery—one that was calculated to exert as great influence upon posterity as any other in which this piping time of peace was so prolific. Every truth had its martyrs, and Hahnemann was to be considered one to the principle of homœopathy. It was true that they had not now to dread the rack, the torture, or the headsman's axe, but they were still subject to the pains and penalties of the law. Thus, when their great founder (as he might call him) propounded his system, an antiquated law was dug out of the rust of antiquity and put in force against him, compelled by which he had to fly from state to state, and at length die in poverty in a foreign land. It was true that little stir was being now made in Germany in the cause of homœopathy, and hence it was said by its enemies to be dead there; but in making this statement they jumped to a conclusion. They forgot that, although homœopathy was comparatively young in England, yet that in Germany it was considered ancient. They did not here talk now of gas, of steam-coaches, or of electricity, because they were all familiar with such things, and only talked of that which was novel and strange. The same was the case with homœopathy in Germany. The people were familiar with it, and did not consider it necessary to speak of it as an innovation. But, independently of this fact, he had two other proofs that their statement was false. The people of Germany had lately, at Leipsic—the city from which they had formerly expelled Hahnemann—erected a bronze statue to his memory. That was a great fact; for since the time of Æsculapius there had never before been a statue erected upon a public site in honour of a medical man. When this was mentioned to their enemies, they invariably replied that the statue was not the offering of the German people, but that its cost

had been defrayed by the admirers of Hahnemann in Great Britain. To that assertion he was in a position to give a downright denial. His friend (Dr. Russell) had had charge of the first list of English subscribers to the fund for erecting that statue, and had in all collected £60. He (Dr. Dudgeon), when in charge of the second list, had collected £20. Now, £80, they were aware, would go a very little way in the erection of a bronze statue. That was one proof that homœopathy was not dead in Germany; but he had a second proof to show that it was now regally recognised there. It might be in their recollection that, some short time since, the Emperor of Austria had received a stab from the poignard of an assassin, and that at first the bulletins were unsatisfactory, announcing congestion of the brain and other affections consequent upon the wound. This being the case, his Imperial Majesty was induced to call in the aid of Dr. Mansellagh, an eminent homœopathic practitioner in Vienna, who, by the external application of *Arnica*, and the internal administration of other homœopathic medicines, soon succeeded in restoring him to health, so that at the present moment it is there in the receipt of imperial countenance. But here the practitioners of the system were exposed to ridicule and misinterpretation, but only by those who were the most ignorant of that upon which the system was founded. Legal penalties, too, were brought to bear upon them, for, a short time since, one of his medical brethren had been committed to gaol upon a coroner's warrant for the manslaughter of his own brother; but that was "crown's quest" law, for when it came before a superior tribunal, it was instantly quashed, set aside by common law and by common sense. Their enemies, perceiving by this that they could not at present legally interfere with them, had introduced a covert clause into a new reform bill, directed against what they considered irregular practice, but which he hoped their friends in Parliament would take steps to prevent becoming law; and he was happy to say that their noble president was not the least influential member of that body. (Hear, hear.) But recurring to Samuel Hahnemann, he should remind the company that they had in him an example how to bear up against all the persecution which might be directed against them. With these feelings, he should propose to them to drink in solemn silence the "Immortal Memory of Samuel Hahnemann."

The toast having been so honoured,

Mr. CASE proposed "Success to Homœopathy," in an eloquent and forcible speech.

Mr. LESLIE, V.P., next proposed "Prosperity to the Homœopathic School of Medicine," coupling with it the health of Dr. Epps.

Dr. EPPS, in returning thanks for the compliment, said that, without question, the greatest difficulty which had as yet impeded the course of homœopathy was the want of a medical school for the inculcation of its literature, which was at present immense—far exceeding the literature of the old system, short a time as theirs had been in existence—and to the truth of this statement he could pledge himself; as, although now a lecturer upon the *Materia Medica* of homœopathy, he had been for fourteen years a lecturer upon that of allopathy; when, as he had to deliver about 200 lectures in the year, it had been his duty diligently to read all the literature bearing upon the subject. Under these circumstances, he had no hesitation in saying that, taking book for book, there was not in the old system nine-tenths the literature which was in the new. The character of the institution was also different: That of the old system was based on theory—nay, that was too good a title for its foundation—but upon hypothesis, while that of homœopathy was founded upon experiment and fact. He had, last winter, delivered lectures at the hospital with great fatigue, but with a fatigue which was rendered less irksome by the reflection that he who teaches others must of necessity teach himself; and although his pupils had been few, it was yet a triumph that there were any, and it was a consolation that they would be instrumental in disseminating among others that information which they had themselves acquired. He was not himself one to be discouraged by a paucity of attendance. When, at the age of twenty-one, he first lectured on *Materia Medica*, under the old system, he had but two of an audience; and when one would absent himself, he used to lecture to the other, and, upon the next day, when both would be present, continue the subject as if he had not been aware of any absence; and when he ceased to lecture upon the system, he had no fewer than sixty pupils. The school was the great requirement of the Hospital, to maintain which he invoked their contributions, and requested them to weigh their sympathy for it by the lightness of their purses in the morning. The cause was one which could not fail of success, countenanced as it was by the greatest thinkers of the day, among whom he would include

the Archbishop of Dublin and Mr. E. Miall, M.P. This was its condition and prospects in England; while in America, where things were done upon the go-ahead principle, there was now established a college for its inculcation at Cleveland in Ohio.

Several other toasts, including the health of the chairman, having been proposed and drunk,

The SECRETARY read a list of subscriptions, amounting to upwards of £600, and the company separated about eleven o'clock.

Review.

Homœopathy its Globules (Bubbles) analyzed, by W. J. Cox, M.R.C.S.

THE tract which bears the above title, has been forwarded to us with an expressed wish that we would review it, and if untrue, refute it. It is a year since it was published, and but for the wish of our correspondent we should have taken no more notice of the "bubble" writer, than we should of an itinerant mountebank, who seeks prominence that he may gain pence. To do justice to the thirty-page story-book, it would be necessary to re-produce it; this, however, we are not at all inclined to do. We will select, without taking any undue advantage of the author, just enough to form a fair specimen of the writer's talent:

The first pages stamp the character of the "little brochure," as its author styles it. The want of knowledge displayed is for the author fearfully manifest; he says—

"The mass of society are not qualified to judge of the pretensions of these systems to scientific truth. It is only they who have been well grounded in the principles and appliances of the science or art, which the innovating system professes to destroy, who are fit and proper judges of the latter's claims to notice and adoption. For example, supposing it were attempted to subvert the differential calculus, by the use of some novel process in powers, who but a mathematician could possibly judge its merit? Suppose a new motive propulsive power of universal application were announced to the world, who but an engineer could possibly estimate its utility? The same theory, perhaps, although not immediately obvious, is indeed equally applicable to every doctrine or theory, affecting health,

morals, science, or art. *None but a physician can properly decide on the truth or falsehood of homœopathy*, or of any other pretended subversion of the principles of medicine. None but those already in possession of the fundamental truths of physiology. But the majority of mankind are not engineers, nor mathematicians, nor physiologists. They must be content to rely on those who are, for true information on such subjects."

Now the whole of this reasoning is foreign to the facts. We deny the validity of the argument, and say, from experience, that many of the most useful, the most valuable, and the most important inventions in the arts and sciences, have been looked upon by scientific men of the order to which the discovery or the invention relates, as chimerical and absurd. Take for instance the lighting by coal gas. In our generation it was the greatest chemist of whom England may justly be proud, the late Sir Humphrey Davy, who denounced the proposition to light towns with gas in language like the following: "Ladies and gentlemen," said Sir Humphrey, "this gas now burning on the table is very pretty here, and as an amusing experiment is very inviting, but" he added, "the project of lighting up towns with gas supplied through pipes from a reservoir, as proposed at present to the legislature, I can only compare to the Yorkshireman who volunteered to come to London and dissipate its wintery fogs by setting up windmills." Yet, against the opinion of the great chemist, he lived to see the accomplishment of the, to him, impossibility.

It may be remembered too, that the celebrated Dr. Lardner, an authority in engineering matters, and especially the steam engine, denounced in a public lecture, in London, the project of crossing the Atlantic in a steam vessel yet he saw its accomplishment.

Rely on the physician? you cannot rely on those who spurn homœopathy, and instead of examining and investigating, denounce it as humbug and quackery. We know a physician at this moment, not far from our pen, who said a few months since, that when his patients asked him his opinion of homœopathy, his reply is invariably, "It is all humbug, not that I know much about it nor desire to know," yet this same physician, lately attending a patient, says there is nothing the matter with her, and at the same time orders physic to be given her so offensive to the olfactory nerves, that the pills have to be prepared by the druggist in the open air to avoid disgusting the inmates of

his own house. Is this humbug? or what is the meaning of the term? Rely on the physician? this done by Charles the 1st would have doomed the immortal Harvey to a dungeon. Let only the physician fairly, honestly, and with an unprejudiced mind, investigate the science of homœopathy, and we have nothing to fear.

The author says, "None but those in possession of the fundamental truths of physiology, are capable of judging homœopathy," but we ask the author, who are these but homœopathists? Are those in the profession who practice homœopathy less capable than they were before their conversion to the truth in medicine? Do homœopathists undervalue physiology? not at all; on the contrary, they invariably seek and practise the employment of means strictly in accordance with physiological laws; and if Mr. Cox can adduce any evidence that homœopathy is opposed to the laws of our being, let him do so, and we will shew that allepathic practice in the main does interfere with and to an immensely mischievous extent subvert the laws of physiology.

Mr. Cox next attempts to teach what homœopathy is: he says,

"Homœopathy then, is a method of healing founded on the *hypothesis* '*similia similibus curantur.*'"

Our reply is, that the law of similia is not an *hypothesis*, but a law deduced from experience. Hahnemann, in his progress to the discovery, did not set out with an hypothesis; he, like Newton, observed a phenomenon, extended his observations of facts a thousand times repeated, and thus deduced the law.

Mr. Cox, like every other writer we know who has attempted to refute our principles, has a false conception of what those principles are. For instance, he tells his readers that homœopathic treatment consists in giving medicines to a diseased person which would produce the *same* disease if given to a healthy person; consequently, says he,

"Who can contemplate without a shudder, the idea of a physician attempting to cure the Asiatic cholera by means calculated to increase the vomiting, purging, and collapse? inflammation of the brain and its membranes, by aggravating the delirium? or typhus fever, by agents of a character to intensify and prolong the coma? Yet such, according to their principles, is the course pursued by the homœopaths."

Now this is wholly a misrepresentation—a perversion of the truth. Mr. Cox ignorantly sets out with a false view, hence his deductions are false also.

Homœopathy does not teach that diseases are cured by giving medicines to

produce the *same* disease, but a similar. If Mr. Cox knew his Greek, he would know that "*Isopathy*" not "*Homœopathy*," would represent the mode of treatment he calls homœopathic. He has confounded "*same*" with *similar*. He cannot recognise the fact that medicines taken in health will produce disturbances of that healthy condition; that such disturbances simulate certain symptoms which are manifested in natural diseases; this similiarity is the key to cure; the natural disease and the medicinal disease are not identical nor the "*same*." Who but Mr. Cox would say that the vomiting and purging of arsenic are the same as Asiatic cholera? He charges homœopaths with using means calculated to increase the disease, and to aggravate the more serious symptoms. This is a libel on homœopathy. If Mr. Cox seeks the explanation of the fact that diseases succumb to the administration of medicines chosen in accordance with the law of "*similia*," he may at the same time seek the cause of the extinguishing of the drawing room fire by the rays of the sun. All that we know is the fact itself, and we are as well assured of the truth of the law of "*similia similibus curantur*" as we are of Mr. Cox's ignorance. The impudence of his assertions is really unbearable, and we confess that we have not patience to proceed further with his trashy tract, than to quote the following *morceau*. Quoting from an author of a work on homœopathy the following sentence occurs,—“You have sore throat as in scarlatina, &c., and you take belladonna, which produces dryness in the throat and swelling of the tonsils;” to this he replies, “Is this a fact? Certainly not. Who has ever heard of *belladonna* being taken for sore throat? It is true that some have recommended it as a *prophylactic* of scarlatina, but never, I believe, as a remedy.”

Poor Cox has been living, one would imagine, among the aborigines of a South Sea Island, or he would surely have known the fact that is known to thousands, that *belladonna* does cure sore throat, that it is given almost universally in many parts of Europe as a remedy for scarlatina! and further, that to HAHNEMANN, the founder of the homœopathic system of medicine, the profession is indebted for the known prophylatic power of *belladonna* against scarlatina.

“Who among the rashest or most uncrupulous, will be so daring as to assert, that by the administration of any drug, or the adoption of any artificial means, he can produce even a tolerable imitation of these maladies? If there be such a man, and he fulfil his assertions, I would not only walk fifty miles to see him and his miracles, but would henceforth, humbly confessing my former blindness, bow down before the sovereign genius of homœopathy.”

Such is the language of Mr. W. J. Cox. Mighty words, but empty. We would not wish him to do penance by walking from London to Northampton, or we could shew him greater things than these, yet not "miracles."

CASE OF IRRITABLE ULCER.

Communicated by C. M. Rigg, M.D., F.R.M.B., Soc., Lond.

Mrs. H——, aged 36, middle stature, stout, had been under the care of several surgeons without benefit; upon visiting her,

MARCH 7th, 1853.—Found two ulcers, situated on the inner side of the leg, a little above the ankle joint, one the size of a dollar, the other somewhat less in size; the margins of the surrounding skin being jagged; a whitish substance surrounding, with a thin discharge; painful to the touch, which is increased towards bed time; health out of order, with debility of system.

Ordered Cold Water Dressing, with Oil Silk Covering, to be changed three times a-day. Rest, and to take *Tinct. Sulphur*, dilution iij, three times a-day.

11th.—Very little alteration in the appearance of the ulcer. General health somewhat improved.

To continue treatment.

17th.—The discharge more healthy, granulations commencing to arise; surface clearer.

To use a little pressure by means of a compress of lint over the ulcers and Chierton's Bandage. To continue *Sulphur*.

23rd.—The appearance of the ulcers much improved; the small one nearly healed.

To continue cold dressings and *Sulphur*.

28th.—The small ulcer quite healed; the larger one reduced to the size of a shilling. Health much improved; a slight blush of inflammation about the parts.

Ordered entire rest, and to use *Calendula* lotion by means of lint, night and morning, and to take *Sulphur*, trituration iij, every third night with *Calcareo Carbonica* twice a-day.

APRIL 2nd.—The appearance of the ulcers much improved.

To continue *Calcareo Carbonica*.

8th.—The ulcer nearly healed.

To take *Silicea* every night.

23rd.—The ulcer quite healed: no bad symptoms.

Ordered an elastic silk stocking to be worn, to give support to the leg, and to continue *Silicea* twice a-week.

She is now able to take long walks, and her general state of health much improved. She is recommended to attend to her diet, her digestive organs being somewhat delicate.

CASE OF ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

Communicated by C. M. Rigg, M.D., F.R.M.B., Soc., Lond.

On the evening of the 16th of April, 1853, I was urgently summoned to an infant who had been under the old system treatment 4 or 5 days; the practitioner having in the morning given up the case, saying he could do no more, and that the child might survive three hours. Upon visiting, I found the infant in the mother's lap, suffering from hurried breathing; considerable exhaustion and restlessness; lividity of the countenance; the mucus choking up the bronchial tubes, threatening suffocation; rapid pulse. Upon applying the stethoscope to the chest, whistling with harsh mucous râles were heard, denoting the great amount of inflammation along the air tubes; in fact I thought the child would die every minute. I gave one drop of *Tincture of Lachesis* in three teaspoonful of water; one teaspoonful every five minutes. After the second dose, the breathing became easier; pulse slower and softer. The infant was put to the breast, when he sucked.

I then ordered *Phosphorus* to be given every four hours during the night.

17th.—Visited by Mr. Pearce, who found all the symptoms considerably abated.

To continue *Phosphorus*.

18th.—Visited the child early, found him considerably improved. Breathing more free. Less cough. Mucous râles less diffused and softer. Pulse soft. Bowels regular.

To take *Hepar Sulphuris*, three times a-day.

20th.—Considerably better; in fact, nearly convalescent. Takes the breast and food. Sleeps well. Cough less frequent.

To continue *Hepar Sulphuris*.

22nd.—All the symptoms are much abated. Some slight cough.

To continue *Hepar Sulphuris*.

24th.—Improved in every respect.

27th.—Going on very favourably, except some slight irritation of the bronchial membrane, producing rattling of mucus.

To take *Calcarea Carbonicum*, third trituration, three times a day; and apply friction to the chest.

30th.—Very much improved. Bowels regular. Scarcely any cough.

MAY. 6.—Found the child quite well; when I took my leave.

The mother had been advised by the surgeon who preceded me in attendance, to use means to diminish the breast milk, as the child could not live.

CASE OF PHTHISIS ARRESTED.

Communicated by C. T. Pearce, M.R.C.S.

Elizabeth W——, aged 14 last birthday, came under treatment at the Northampton Homœopathic Dispensary, March 8th, 1852. Her mother states she has been subject to fits in her childhood. Father delicate; mother tolerably healthy. She has two sisters, both delicate. She has never been healthy, and the last three years has had a cough, with copious expectoration day and night. She is considerably emaciated, fair complexion, and presents all the external signs of phthisis. Pulse small and feeble, 112; tongue coated white; complains of great pain occupying the left side of chest, more especially in the left axilla; cannot raise her left arm.

Prescribed *Hepar Sulphuris*.

March 15th.—About the same, excepting that the mucus expectorated tastes so offensively, she cannot bear it.

Ordered *Stannum*.

April 5th.—Cough rather worse; she perspires on the least exertion.

Ordered *Calcarea*.

12th.—The perspirations are less. She was very bad after I saw her last week. She coughs very much still. Pulse very quick and feeble; appetite very defective.

Ordered *Hepar Sulphuris*.

19th.—She is better; pulse improved; cough moderated; better nights; appetite improved; can take beef tea; the pain in left side is gone.

Continue *Hepar Sulphuris*.

April 26th.—Complains of pain in right lung; has taken cold from being out in the damp. Breathing hurried; face flushed; expectoration rusty colour.

Ordered *Phosphorus*.

May 3rd.—She is decidedly better; sweats more lately; chilly by day.

Ordered *Stannum* for a month.

31st.—She is better, does not cough at night.

Ordered *Sulphur*.

June 7th.—Much improved. Has boils on the nates; cough much better; she is gaining flesh; appetite good; bowels regular.

Repeat *Stannum*.

21st.—The boils have discharged freely; tongue healthy; appetite good; bowels regular, once daily; cough little. She has gained four and a half pounds' weight in the last three weeks. She continued to have boils until the middle of August; from this time she continued to improve.

On the 15th of August the catamenia appeared. She was then placed

under *Sulphur* and *Silicea*, and at the end of three months, she was discharged well. She presented herself at the Dispensary in May, 1853, quite an altered girl, she had grown taller and stouter, and, the mother states, more healthy than ever she was in her life.

The above case is one of the many which come under treatment at the Northampton Homœopathic Dispensary, and it is satisfactory to the practitioner as well as to the patient, that the parents of the girl had the good sense to continue the treatment. Had they, as many others have done, foolishly expected that a cure could have been effected in a few weeks, and desisted from treatment, the probability is that the girl would have been sacrificed to an early tomb. Their perseverance has been rewarded by the recovery of their child.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

SIR,

In your last number, I saw a letter from a veterinary surgeon on the homœopathic treatment of cattle. As I have had a little experience amongst stock, I am desirous of corroborating as far as I can the remarks made by him.

For the last eighteen months I have treated nearly all the diseases on my farm by homœopathic medicines; those which I have had allopathic aid for, have been such whose diseases I did not understand, but had there been any one who could have treated them properly homœopathically, I should have sent for them. Two of my horses have been kicked seriously, in fact one was so bad, that I feared he would be of little value to me any more. In these cases I have applied *Tincture of Arnica Lotion* to the part, and given the *Tincture* internally once a-day, and have never failed to effect a perfect

cure in a short time. Scouring in calves, two or three doses of *Tincture Ipecacuanha* or *Arsenicum* of the third strength, I always find cure. Slinking in cows, which had become frequent, I have always been able to cure. In fact, with very few exceptions, I have been successful. I find it much more easy to administer, far more effectual, decidedly cheaper, and not so reducing to the cattle as old-fashioned physic.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

A FARMER.

P.S.—We would recommend our correspondent to buy Gunther's work on Veterinary Homœopathy; there is also a very cheap one advertised on our cover, which he will find useful.

ETHIOPIAN ESTIMATION OF WOMEN.

Since very early times, a great estimation of the female sex appears to be a very general custom. We often find reigning queens of Ethiopia mentioned. From the campaign of Petronius, Kandake is well known—a name which, according to Pliny, was bestowed on all the Ethiopian queens. In the sculptures of Mero, too, we find very warlike and doubtless reigning queens represented. Their genealogies were not counted by males, but by females; and the inheritance did not devolve upon the son, but the daughter or sister. The Batuta reports the same custom to be existing among the Messofites, a western negro race. Even now, the court and upper ministers of some southern princes are all women. Noble ladies allow their nails to grow an inch long—a sign they are to command and not work—a custom which is found in the sculptures among the shapeless queens of Mero.—*Letters from Ethiopia, by Dr. Lepsius.*



By Special Appointment to Her Majesty.

ROYAL TOILET REQUISITES;

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE USE OF HOMOEOPATHIC PATIENTS, AND RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.

AMERICAN SOAP DENTRIFICE:

AN EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE OF DECAY IN THE TEETH.

This elegant preparation is rendered perfectly agreeable to the palate, and recommends itself to the favour of the public by the fact of its being a successful application of the philosophic discoveries of Dr. H. J. Bowditch, U.S.; who has proved that pure white Soap is the only effectual destroyer of the animal and vegetable Parasites, which attach themselves to the human teeth.—Sold in Boxes, at 1s. each, and in Glass Covered Jars, at 2s. and 3s. 6d. each.

PALMA CHRISTI POMMADE:

Strongly recommended for giving to the Hair an unexampled gloss, and imparting strength and beauty.

The extraordinary demand and rapidly increasing sale which it has experienced, convinces the Proprietor that in utility and economy the Palma Christi Pommade stands unrivalled.—Sold in Bottles, at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

ALMOND SHAVING CREAM:

Decidedly the best and most agreeable substitute for Shaving Soap ever introduced: one trial only is necessary to ensure its use, in preference to every other.

Samples may be had GRATIS, on application to the Manufacturer or his Agents.—Sold in Glass Jars, at 1s. each.

ARNICATED MECHANICAL CORN PLAISTERS:

They give immediate relief by entirely removing pressure from the corn, and by the medicinal operation of the Arnica it is eventually removed.—1s. per dozen.

Pure Violet Powder, Cold Cream, & Toilet Soaps.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

JOHN PARTON BERRY,

Chemist, and Perfumer in Ordinary to the Queen,
21, BRIDGE STREET, NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AGENTS:—Messrs. Clifton, Northampton; Gardner, Towcester; Howe, Stony Stratford; Castell, Daventry; Hope, Wellingborough; Coles, Weedon.

AGENCIES OFFERED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, (of the Drapery,) at his Office, situate at No. 12, Corn Exchange Buildings, Parade, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade,

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 11.

JULY 1, 1853.

Price 2d.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
The Progress of Homœopathy	307
Homœopathy in Manchester	322
Review: Rush's Hand-Book to Veterinary Homœopathy.....	331
The English Homœopathic Association	335

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications received from "W. C., Torquay;" "Omega;" and "A Layman;" also from "H. Turner, Manchester," and are quite satisfied with his defence. We are very sorry any man or men should try to ruin the character of another, and of one who has devoted himself to the cause of our science more than almost any other. We have no doubt it will recoil in time upon the heads of "H. T.'s" villifiers.

Owing to our lengthy reports of the London and Manchester hospitals, we are obliged to defer other interesting papers.

Communications for the Editors, and Books for Review, to be forwarded to the care of the Publisher, at Northampton.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 2s. 6D.

THE HAND-BOOK TO
VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY;

BY JOHN RUSH, VETERINARY SURGEON.

London: Published by Jarrold & Sons, 47, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Norwich: Henry Pearce, London Street. Northampton: A. C. Clifton, Parade.

NORTHAMPTON: PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR C. CLIFTON, PARADE;
LONDON: PIPER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW; JAMES EPPS, 112, GREAT
RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND 82, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.
MANCHESTER: HENRY TURNER, 41, PICCADILLY.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

No. 18, UPPER BELGRAVE PLACE, PIMLICO,

IN THE WESTERN VICINITY OF LONDON.

The Course of Instruction pursued by Mr. ARNUM, in his Establishment, is Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Mapping, Drawing, Elements of Mathematics, the English and French Languages, and the Classics.—French by a Parisian.

Terms for Boarders, Twenty-three Guineas per Annum.—Washing, Two Guineas.

The situation, being adjacent to the Parks and Squares, is both healthy and pleasant. Omnibuses from the City pass the door every ten minutes.

From the Rev. John Morrison, D.D., LL.D.

“Trevor Square, Brompton.

“I have long known, and much respected Mr. ARNUM, as an instructor of the young, and, believing him to be eminently qualified, both morally and intellectually, for the work of tuition, I have great pleasure in bearing this unconstrained testimony to his distinguished merit. I sincerely believe that those who commit the care of their beloved offspring to his conscientious and watchful superintendence, will have reason to approve their choice.”

From the Honorable F. H. F. Berkeley, Esq., M.P.

“Victoria Square, 18 May, 1851.

“I have much pleasure in stating the high opinion I have formed of Mr. ARNUM's care and attention to the pupils under his charge; and I consider that he is perfectly qualified to fit them either for college or for mercantile pursuits.

F. HENRY F. BERKELEY.”

References are kindly permitted to Mr. James Strange, Queen's Row, Pimlico; Messrs. Baker and Dowden, Upper Eaton Street; Mr. Pearce, Surgeon, Northampton; and the Parents of Children still under Mr. Arnum's care.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

VOL. II.—No. 11.

JULY 1, 1853.

PRICE 2D.

THE PROGRESS OF HOMŒOPATHY.

TRUTH is progressing. Soon will it be recorded, in reference to the practice of physic—"Old things have passed away." A few short years ago, homœopathy was known in this country only to the affluent. Some two or three foreign physicians, who introduced it into England, were the exclusive practitioners in the new school. Now we count its medical adherents by hundreds, the hospitals and dispensaries by scores, and its patients by thousands. It has been computed that in England at least half a million of persons have adopted homœopathy. What say our opponents now? Three years since, a medical journalist announced that in the provinces homœopathy was *dead*, and in London it was about to take its last breath. Homœopathy has stood amidst grape shot from its adversaries; and, had the projectiles been obedient to the will of the enemy, homœopathy's funereal knell would have been tolled. But powerless have been the virulent attacks and the persecutions of the leaders of medical journals.

In our last we gave some account of the anniversary meeting of one of the homœopathic hospitals of London. In the present number our readers will peruse with delight the report of the other London hospital. We call attention here particularly to the speech of Dr. Quin, which briefly describes the present aspect of homœopathy in the civilized world. It will be seen that throughout great part of Europe the system is recognised as a great fact. Not only in Europe, but in Asia and America, in Africa and the West Indies, in Australia and New Zealand, the system is becoming extensively known.

In England, public institutions are not only to be found in the metropolis, but in the provinces dispensaries exist in good working condition, and hospitals are about to be established. Manchester, it will be seen, has its hospital. Doncaster has its. Birmingham will soon have an hospital; and we trust it will not be long before Northampton also will be adorned and blessed with a hospital in which the poor may be treated homœopathically. Were funds at command, there are many of the poor who desire to be admitted in-patients. We trust our readers will be induced to aid the committee in their exertions to open the intended hospital. We feel that the whole county would be blessed were such an institution opened on a secure basis. We only need the hospital to prove to medical men the superior advantages of our system of medicine.

THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

It must be as interesting to the friends and supporters of homœopathy to learn, as it is gratifying to us to have it in our power to communicate, that on the evening of Wednesday, the 18th inst., a Concert and Conversazione took place at Willis's Rooms, in behalf of the funds of the above charitable institution in Golden-Square; when a large and brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of high rank, influence, and intelligence was brought together, in testimony of the advantages they had derived from the science of homœopathy, and with the view of promoting, by every means in their power, its beneficial effects more generally throughout the community. The *soirée* was eminently successful, and cannot fail to impress on Dr. Simpson and the patrons of the "old school of medicine" that "*homœopathy, in the language of the 'Atlas,' whether it be true or false, has taken too deep and firm a root in the affections of persons of all classes in this country, to be any more ignored by the press.*" Some of the leading artists of the musical profession—many of them converts to the new medical theory—kindly volunteered their services on the occasion. In the vocal department, Miss Birch, Madame Doria, Miss E. Birch, Miss Ursula Barclay, Miss Ellen Conran, Miss Jane Collins, Mrs. Noble, and Herr Staudigl, gave their kind aid and assistance; while the instrumentalists were, Madame Verdavaine, M. Lichenstein, and Mr. Osborne (pianoforte); Mr. Frederick Chatterton (harp); Mr. Alfred Nicholson (oboe); Signor G. Regondi (concertina); Herr Hausmann (violoncello). The programme was admirably arranged to exhibit the talents of all the artists; Mr. Lovell Phillips officiating as conductor. Messrs. Broadwood and MM. Erard, with their usual liberality, furnished the pianofortes. Miss Birch and Herr Staudigl sang charmingly, and were both encored. In addition to "music, sweet music," a large number of paintings, sculptures, and other works of art and scientific interest, were contributed for the evening's amusement and entertainment by various friends of the Institution. Several members of the Microscopic Society were present, and displayed to the visitors the wonders of the microscope. Refreshments were served in an adjoining room, and in the course of the evening a short address was delivered by Mr. H. Bateman, on the state and prospects of the Hospital, the Building Fund for which, he said, already amounted to £4000, and to which two important additions were

announced of £100, from the Ladies' Subscription Society, and the British Homœopathic Society. Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, from whom a letter was read, expressing an earnest devotion to the cause of homopathy, would have graced the *soirée* with her presence, but for a previous engagement to dine with Lord John Russell. The company began to disperse about midnight, all evidently delighted with the very pleasant and useful evening to which they had severally contributed.—*Homœopathic Times*,

Dr. QUIN begged permission to submit the following resolution, which had been intrusted to him, to the favourable consideration of the meeting.—“That the evidence received from all parts of Great Britain, as well as from foreign countries, demonstrates the rapid and general growth of conviction regarding the truth of homœopathy; and that the success which has attended the founding of the first homœopathic hospital in the metropolis, warrants the conclusion that the support of the public may now be relied upon, and that steps should accordingly be taken to establish the London Homœopathic Hospital in a building worthy of the present position of homœopathy, and capable of enlargement in proportion to the future progress of the science.” In support of this resolution, Dr. Quin gave a clear and succinct account of the recent progress of homœopathy in Austria, Hungary, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and the other German States, France, Italy, Spain, America, and India, and stated that there was scarcely a town of any size which had not one or more homœopathic practitioners in it. He mentioned as a proof of the progress that homœopathy was making on the continent, the fact that various governments, who, instigated by the medical authorities of the universities and hospitals, had commenced by enacting severe laws against homœopathic practitioners, had, convinced by the force of truth, subsequently rescinded those laws. Amongst others, he instanced the Imperial ordinance published in 1833, by the Emperor of Austria, in which were the following remarkable words:—“I hereby revoke the interdict issued by my father, in 1819 and 1825, against homœopathy, and appoint a council of homœopathic physicians to regulate the manner in which homœopathic medicines are to be dispensed, and to enact laws to prevent unqualified persons from practising homœopathy.” Before this, however, his father, the Emperor Francis, answered a petition presented to him by the allopathic physicians of Layback

—“that he never would again interdict the practice of homœopathy—that every physician was free to treat his patients according to whatever method he conscientiously believed to be the best.” (Hear, hear.) Ever since 1833, therefore, homœopathy had been openly practised, and medicines publicly dispensed, throughout the Austrian dominions. The trials made in the great military hospital in Vienna, the Josephine’s academy, by Dr. Mahrenzeller, physician-in-chief to the army of Bohemia, were attended with the most successful results, and were instrumental in the conversion to homœopathy of one of the commission of allopathic professors, notwithstanding the violent opposition of his colleagues, appointed by the government to witness and enquire into the treatment, and also in that of several of the young military surgeons and students. (Cheers.) Since that time Professor Zimmerman and Dr. Zlatarowich, Professor of Pharmacology, have pronounced in favour of homœopathy, and two homœopathic hospitals have been founded in Vienna, under the auspices of the government; one the Gumpendorf Hospital, of sixty beds, under the direction of Dr. Fleischman and his assistants; the other in the Leopold Faubourg, of twenty-four beds. The sick in both these hospitals are attended in the most admirable and humane manner by the Sisters of Mercy de Saint-Vincent de Paul, who were brought from the Tyrol by the Almoner of the Court, Count Guttenhof. The Arch-Duke Maximilien bought for them the edifice in the Faubourg Gumpendorf, which, with the assistance of the Empress Dowager, and Princess Metternich, was converted into the homœopathic hospital. Sisters of the same order, also, attend as nurses at another homœopathic hospital, founded in 1839, at Linz, in Upper Austria, containing thirty-six beds, under the direction of Dr. Reiss and his hospital assistants. He (Dr. Quin) believed this hospital had been enlarged to fifty or sixty beds. In Hungary there are two hospitals, where the patients are treated exclusively homœopathically, one at Günz, under the direction of Dr. Bless, and the other at Gynongyös, under the direction of Dr. Horner. The latter hospital owes its existence to the humanity and munificence of a Hungarian lady. (Hear.) The Baroness Orczy made a present to Dr. Horner of a large and commodious edifice, for the purpose of being converted into a homœopathic hospital (hear, hear); and, not content with this generous act, she furnished one of the wards with twelve beds, and everything requisite for that number of patients. (Cheers.) Dr. Horner, thus encouraged,

opened a subscription among his patients and the public, and ultimately succeeded in increasing his hospital to thirty-six beds. At Berlin a law passed in 1843, authorising homœopathic practitioners to dispense their own medicines. At the homœopathic hospital at Leipsic, of 5214 patients, 2321 were cured, 1124 ameliorated, in 495 cases no improvement took place, and 198 died. In Bavaria several of the professors of the University of Munich had openly avowed their conversion to homœopathy; amongst others, Dr. Ringseiss, clinical professor, who does not exclusively practise it, being very old, but he has tried it in his hospital,—has spoken most favourably of it, and holds consultations in difficult cases with homœopathic practitioners; Dr. Reubel, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Professor of Physiology, is a convert to homœopathy; and Professor Roth, Professor of Pathology, lectured publicly in the Maximilian faculty at Munich, on the advantages of homœopathic treatment. In France, Dr. Mabit, Professor of Medicine at the Medical School of Bordeaux, and Physician to the Hotel-Dieu, introduced homœopathy with the most successful results. He published a statement of the effects of the homœopathic treatment of Asiatic cholera in his wards, and compared it with the results obtained by allopathy in the same hospital, and the statistics are greatly in favour of homœopathy. (Hear.) He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour from the government of Louis Philippe, for his successful labours in this terrific malady. (Cheers.) He was followed by Dr. Marchant, physician to the same hospital. In Marseilles, Dr. Chargé, a most skilful practitioner, formerly surgeon in the naval hospital, had thrown up his appointment because he could not treat his patients in the hospital homœopathically. He had lately heard with satisfaction that Dr. Chargé's services in 1849, in the treatment of the cholera homœopathically, had not only been recognised by the present government of France, but also by that of the Roman States. From the first he had received the order of the Legion of Honour, and from the second that of Saint George the Great. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Gastier employs homœopathy exclusively in the hospital at Thoissey. In the university of Montpellier the celebrated Professor Amador, in his lectures, openly avowed his conversion to homœopathy, as also Professor Ribes, of the same university. In Paris, Dr. Leon Smith had long lectured with eminent success on homœopathy, to a numerous audience; his lectures had been

published, and were highly esteemed for their eloquence and practical knowledge; whilst Dr. Tessier, physician to the hospital Ste. Marguerite, a branch of the Hotel Dieu, has one hundred beds, all the occupants of which for several years past, have been entirely treated homœopathically by him and his hospital assistants. His work on the results of his homœopathic treatment of cholera, inflammation of the lungs, and other dangerous diseases, tells most strongly in favour of the superiority of homœopathy over the usual method (hear); and as Dr. Tessier had gained his high position in this great hospital, as an experienced allopathic physician, no one was in a better position to give impartial testimony of the merits or demerits of the two schools, the old and new. Hear. hear.) In the kingdoms and states of Italy, homœopathy has made great progress. At Turin, one of the canons of the cathedral, the Abbé Cottolengo, has succeeded in founding a homœopathic hospital, where all the patients are treated homœopathically, under the direction of Dr. Demichelis, physician, and Signor Granelli, surgeon to the hospital. There is another hospital in Turin, of forty beds, fourteen of which are devoted to patients under homœopathic treatment. This hospital, like that of Gyongyös, owes its existence to a lady, the Countess Barolo. (Cheers.) At Naples, the professor de Horatiis, President of the Royal Academy of Medicine, has published the results of his trials of homœopathic medicines, in the wards of the military hospital of Naples, detailing all the cases of disease, and the names of the soldiers, and the results he proclaims to be insuperably in favour of Hahnemann's doctrines, over the usual method. (Cheers.) At Palermo, a large dispensary has been opened in the Lorenzo Palace, under Dr. Bartholis and Dr. Tripi, assisted by Drs. Tanchina, Buffanden, and Magri.

On the 25th June, 1844, a royal ordinance appeared, countersigned by the minister of State, instituting a Royal Homœopathic Academy in Sicily, with professors to lecture upon homœopathy. Dr. Mauro, an old friend and fellow homœopathic student of his (Dr. Quin), has been appointed to lecture upon homœopathic therapeutics. At Lucca, there is a homœopathic hospital, founded by the Duke of Parma. At Milan, Dr. Solenburgh, physician-in-chief to the military hospital, treats his patients homœopathically; and the professor of obstetric medicine in the university of Padua, Dr. Lambrecht, is an avowed convert to homœopathy. At Nice, the brother of the governor of that province, the Chevalier Cesole, an eminent ecclesiastic, touched by

the poverty and destitution which he saw in the town and neighbourhood of Nice, whilst in the exercise of his duties as Canon of the Cathedral and Abbé of Ponzio, resolved to devote his patrimony, and the emoluments of his two ecclesiastical benefices, to the foundation and maintenance of an asylum, or house of refuge, for destitute female orphans and diseased female children of the poor. He obtained from the government a grant of a large convent, which had been vacant since the reign of the French. In this building the Chanoine Cesole, by devoting all his own resources, and with the help of subscriptions from his townsmen, and from some of the foreigners who visit Nice, is able to lodge, nourish, clothe, and educate upwards of 150 orphan and destitute girls. This benevolent and meritorious institution was founded in January, 1815, under the title of l'Hospice de la Providence. It may easily be conceived, the inmates being orphans, or children abandoned by their parents, all brought up in great poverty, and many with hereditary taints in their constitutions, that disease was very rife among them. They continued from 1815 to 1838 under allopathic treatment, when the Chanoine Cesole, disheartened by the fatal issue of several cases, determined to consult a homœopathic physician, the late Dr. Flores, of Nice, in the case of one of the young girls who had been given over. The result of the homœopathic treatment was so satisfactory, ending in the complete recovery of the patient, that other cases were similarly treated; and from 1838 to the present time, no other treatment than homœopathic has been employed in the institution. (Cheers.) During five years, previous to the introduction of homœopathy—viz. from 1833 to 1837 inclusive, the expense of medicines amounted to 2036 francs, an average of 417 francs per annum. In 1838, the first year after the introduction of homœopathy, the cost of medicines amounted to 80 francs, in 1839 to 40 francs, and in 1840 to 10 francs. (Hear, hear.) But this economy in the expense of the medicines supplied to the asylum would be anything but praiseworthy, if it were obtained at the expense of the health of the poor inmates; but what was the result? The general health of the whole establishment was greatly improved, and the deaths were diminished more than one half. Under allopathy the deaths were $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst under homœopathic treatment they only amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (Hear, hear.) These details he (Dr. Quin), had from the humane and benevolent founder of the asylum, the Chanoine Cesole himself, who had consulted him at different times in many of his serious cases. Some of the

poor girls were victims of the most painful scrofulous affections he (Dr. Quin) had ever witnessed; and nothing could equal the devotion and kindness of the venerable ecclesiastic, nor the gratitude and veneration of his protegées. He had dwelt somewhat long upon this asylum, because the evidence in favour of homœopathy by such a respectable and disinterested witness (hear),—one who had had frequent trials of the results of both systems, comprising 22 years' experience of allopathic and 16 years of homœopathic treatment in the institution under his directions,—must be conclusive in the minds of all impartial and unprejudiced men. (Hear, hear.) From Italy he would now pass to Spain, and they would find that homœopathy had made great strides there. To Don Benitua de Yriarte, a rich inhabitant of Cadiz, was due the honour of introducing homœopathy into Spain. He became converted to the new medical doctrines of Hahnemann in Italy, as far back as 1825; and he continued a faithful and zealous adherent to homœopathy up to his death, in London, three years ago, from rupture of a blood-vessel and disease of the lungs, whilst under his (Dr. Quin's) care. Don Benitua sent, at his own expense, a young Spanish physician, Dr. Pallacios, nephew of his friend Don Villalba, Spanish minister at the court of Naples, into Germany, and furnished him with the means of studying homœopathy for four years, at Leipsic and elsewhere, under the most skilful homœopathic physicians, and finally established him in Madrid. Dr. Lopez de Pinchiano, translator of Hahnemann's "Organon," and two professors of the university of Madrid, Drs. Joaquin de Hisean, and Bartholomo Obrador, have avowed their conversion to homœopathy, and have practised it for several years; also an eminent physician of Madrid, Dr. Joseph Nunez, physician to the Queen of Spain, who was present at the congress of homœopathic physicians of all countries, assembled in Paris in 1851, and elected vice-president; over which congress he (Dr. Quin) had the distinguished honour of being elected "President d'Honneur," and of occupying the chair of Hahnemann, who was "President d'Honneur" of the congress held fifteen years before at Paris, in 1836. (Cheers.) Dr. Nunez there mentioned that, for many years, he had practised exclusively homœopathy, and that some twelve or fourteen other physicians in Madrid openly avowed their conversion to homœopathy. At Barcelona, Dr. Folch, professor of pathology, and Dr. Janer, professor of clinical medicine of the university, practice

homœopathy openly, both in the great hospital there, and in their private practice. At Badajoz, Drs. Pedro Huntado and Raphael Caseres are homœopathists ; and Dr. Florencio Gomez, physician-in-chief of the army of Estramadura, is a declared homœopathist ; besides many other physicians in different towns in that province. At Seville, at Grenada, and other towns of Andalusia, and at Mataro, Palma de Marjoca, there are several distinguished physicians—Drs. Rajas, Bassas, Gil, Caldas, Malgas and Halrach—who practice homœopathy. In various towns in Russia, homœopathic physicians have the leading practice. At St. Petersburg there is a homœopathic hospital, under the direction of Dr. Schweickert, jun. ; and in the neighbourhood of Moscow, Prince Leonidas Galitzin has founded a hospital at his own expense, where all the patients are treated homœopathically. The Prince, at his last visit to England, had promised to send him (Dr. Quin) the statistics of the hospital, which were, he said, most satisfactory. (Hear.) At Warsaw, Dr. Bigel, physician to the late Grand Duke Constantine, and formerly professor of obstetric medicine in the university of St. Petersburg, was a very early convert to homœopathy, and had written some much-esteemed works, recording some most important cases successfully treated by him on homœopathic principles. At Constantinople, Dr. Sudert practices homœopathy.—In Thessaly, Dr. Achilloides has long been a convert to the doctrines of Hahnemann, and guides his practice exclusively by them.—In India, homœopathy had gradually been making progress. At a former meeting, it might be in their recollection, that he (Dr. Quin) had mentioned, that a friend and patient of his (a clergyman) had gone out to India some years ago, and had married a daughter of an eminent surgeon in the East India Service. He gave his father-in-law a copy of the “Treatise on the homœopathic treatment of Asiatic cholera,” published by him (Dr. Quin) in 1835, in Paris. Mr. Brooking, the surgeon, was, after the perusal of this treatise, induced to try, in jungle fever, in his own case, which had resisted all the known allopathic means employed by himself and medical colleagues, some of the homœopathic remedies therein mentioned. The result was complete restoration to health. (Hear.) He subsequently tried them in a variety of other similar cases with equal success, and gradually extending his experiments to other diseases, with such fortunate results, that he finally

abandoned allopathy altogether, and resigned his commission in the East India Company's service, in order to be better able to follow out homœopathy, which he had since introduced to the notice of the natives (cheers); and being attached as medical officer in chief to the courts of the Rajah of Podocoota, he had, with the sanction and assistance of these two native princes, established two homœopathic hospitals. (Hear, hear.) These hospitals were forty miles apart, but Mr. Brooking, with the most laudable energy, by means of relays of horses, was enabled to give them respectively his personal attendance three times a week. (Cheers.) Nay, the Rajah of Tanjore, was so fully impressed with the importance of the blessings of homœopathy, that he had subsequently established a private medical school in his own palace, where Mr. Brooking gave instruction in the homœopathic system to several intelligent young medical men, natives of the country. (Cheers.) At Calcutta, Dr. Tonnerre, a French physician, practised homœopathy with such success, that he had succeeded in inducing the authorities and the public to establish a homœopathic hospital. They might also recollect their excellent chairman that night (Mr. Sampson) had at a former meeting informed them that homœopathy had been introduced into the remote regions of Labuan in the Eastern Archipelago, and into Otago in New Zealand. Whilst the doctrines of Hahnemann were making such wide progress in different countries of Europe and Asia, they would easily understand that that great practical and progressive nation beyond the Atlantic, was not blind to the merits of homœopathy. Already had the legislators of two of the most important States in the Union, granted charters of incorporation to homœopathic universities. Professors were appointed among the homœopathic physicians to lecture in the universities of Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in all the branches of sciences taught in European medical schools, the lectures all tending to the instruction of the students in homœopathic therapeutics. The introduction of homœopathy into America, is due, in a great measure, to a German physician of great abilities, Dr. Constantine Hering, the friend and pupil of Hahnemann. In New York, Drs. Grey, Hull, and Warner, homœopaths of long standing, have long had the leading practice in that large city, where there is a sufficient number of homœopathic practitioners to form two homœopathic medical societies, one of the leading members of which was, he was happy

to say, a *Dr. Quin*. (Cheers.) In the capitals of all the states, and in every town of magnitude, there were several homœopathic practitioners; he (*Dr. Quin*) had also been in correspondence with several physicians in Canada, converts to homœopathy, and practising it with great success. In Rio de Janerio, there are already so many homœopathic practitioners, that they have formed a medical society, of which *Dr. Benito Jose Martina* is president, with which a large dispensary is connected, to which the sick poor flock from all parts of the country for relief.

He would now come (*Dr. Quin* continued) to Great Britain, and would tax their patience but a short time longer, as a knowledge of the progress of homœopathy on their own shores was much more within their reach. Suffice it to say, that by a list with which he had been favoured that morning from his friend and colleague, *Dr. Atkin*, of Hull, who was about to publish a "HOMŒOPATHIC DIRECTORY"—a work which would be of great interest to all the adherents of the cause, for therein would be found the names and addresses of all the declared homœopathic practitioners throughout Great Britain, and also those in the more prominent towns on the continent which invalids or travellers were likely to visit (hear, hear); in this list he found there were little short of two hundred physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners in England, who openly avow their faith in *Hahnemann's* medical doctrines, and publicly practise homœopathy. (Cheers.) But it would be an error to suppose that these were all. There were much greater numbers of medical men who confessedly, to his own knowledge, made use of homœopathic medicines in the treatment of disease, but who have not yet had the courage to avow their faith openly. (Hear, hear.) But there was a still greater number of the allopathic school who were "*nibbling*" at homœopathy, and who were earnest inquirers after the truth. In Edinburgh there were six homœopathic practitioners in active practice, and many others studying homœopathy;—in Dublin there were five;—whilst in other counties in England, converts were visibly springing up in the different towns. Yorkshire possessed 18 homœopathic practitioners (hear, hear); Lancashire, 13; Gloucestershire, 11; Devonshire, 8; Warwickshire, 7; and there was hardly a single county in which there were not several homœopathic practitioners. (Hear, hear.) Great Britain, too, could boast of professors of universities

becoming converted to homœopathy, and honestly and openly avowing, at all risks, their faith. Dr. Henderson, the celebrated professor of pathology, and late clinical professor of the university of Edinburgh, a physician, who, for accurate knowledge of disease, great skill, and deep experience, was acknowledged even by his opponents to be second to none, was now one of the strongest and most distinguished adherents of homœopathy. (Cheers.) Another distinguished professor in the same university was known to be favourable to the doctrine of Hahnemann. In the university of St. Andrew's, Dr. Macdonald, professor of natural history, was a strong and enlightened advocate and zealous practitioner of homœopathy, he had long been enrolled among the members of the British homœopathic society, and was constant in attendance, when in London, at the meetings held in their hospital in Golden Square. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Quin) had already had occasion to mention the favourable opinions of homœopathy entertained by his friend the late Mr. Liston, professor of surgery in the university of London. He had also had occasion to allude to the conscientious conduct of several officers of the medical staff of different hospitals on the continent; amongst others his friend Dr. Charge, surgeon of the naval hospital of Marseilles, who had resigned his appointment rather than not treat his patients homœopathically; and Dr. Ackworth, physician to the hospital at Cheltenham, had resigned his appointment when he became converted to homœopathy, and did not shrink from coming to their hospital in Golden Square. He afterwards threw up his practice in Cheltenham, and went to Paris to see the practice of Dr. Tessier in the hospital Ste. Marguerite. The late Sir William Ellis, senior physician to the lunatic asylum at Hanwell, was deeply impressed with the value of homœopathy in the treatment of the insane, and not only called him (Dr. Quin) into consultation in his private practice, but invited him to Hanwell to assist him in treating some of the pauper patients; he used to drive there once a week for many months, and the results of the employment of homœopathic remedies were such as to induce Sir William Ellis to adopt homœopathy, in the treatment of several of the inmates of Hanwell, but "mirabile dictu," this led to his forced resignation, as well as to that of his successor, the late Dr. Millengen, inspector of military hospitals, and senior and resident physician of the asylum at Hanwell, who became converted by him (Dr.

Quin), and who not only openly avowed his conversion to homœopathy, but narrated, in a medical work held in great esteem, published by him a few years before his death, several cases treated successfully by him homœopathically, which had resisted all the known allopathic means. (Hear, hear.) Nor were they in England much behind the continent with respect to hospitals. There were two in London, besides several dispensaries. In Manchester there was a homœopathic hospital; and in a number of the provinces, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, there were several homœopathic dispensaries. (Cheers.) He then dwelt upon the spirited enterprise of Dr. Dunn, who, aided by the public support of the inhabitants of Doncaster and elsewhere, had, by his philanthropic and untiring energy, been enabled to erect a hospital which had been opened within the last month, with twelve beds for the reception of in-patients. (Hear, hear.) As regarded their own situation, small and ill-adapted in many respects as it was, for the purposes of a hospital, it must be a source of great gratification to the governors and subscribers to learn that the London homœopathic hospital had received considerably more patients during the comparatively small space of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ years of its existence, than had been treated during full 10 years in the model institution, the homœopathic hospital of Leipsic. (Cheers.) The numbers admitted during 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ years to the London homœopathic hospital being 6986, whilst in the Leipsic hospital, the numbers from 1833 to 1842 inclusive, did not amount to more than 2154. (Hear, hear.) This important circumstance would, he trusted, impress upon the governors and subscribers, the gratifying intelligence that the funds entrusted by them to the board of management, had been expended to some purpose, and that their medical staff had not been idle. (Hear.) If their medical opponents in England could only be brought to reflect upon the evidence he had just had the honour of bringing before the meeting, they could not fail to see that there must be something really valuable in a system of medicine which, during the short span of half the discoverer's life, for Hahnemann was upwards of 40 when the truth of homœopathy first dawned upon him, had spread itself over so many different countries. If they would but reflect that Hahnemann, the son of a painter on china, in an obscure town in Germany, had by his industry and constant application, educated himself, and gone through all the arduous studies exacted by the German universities, and through all the grades of the medical pro-

fession, until he attained the highest one ;—that after enriching the medical literature of his fatherland with translations of the most esteemed Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and English medical authors,—that after publishing several highly valuable original works on chemistry, medical jurisprudence, and medicine, in his native language, he had, by the force of his immortal genius, his extraordinary powers of observation, his deep research, his untiring energy and undaunted courage, extended his fame and his discoveries all over Europe and America, and not only into the civilised parts of Asia, but even among the wary and subtle Indian princes and their subjects (hear) ; and if they would only reflect that the numerous volumes of Hahnemann's works on homœopathy had been translated into the English, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish, Russian, and had undergone many editions both in Europe, America, and Asia, they could no longer believe that this great man's discovery was the wild and baseless chimera they pronounce it to be (cheers), supported as it was by a large field of medical literature, and by eighteen periodical homœopathic journals in Great Britain, America, and the Continent. (Hear, hear.) It did not surprise him that such an opinion should have been entertained at the time when he (Dr. Quin) stood alone in this vast empire, with all the learning, convictions, prejudices, and influence of the medical profession arrayed against him,—the object of suspicion and condemnation,—the subject of bitter invective,—his motives misconstrued and his conduct reviled both by his medical brethren and the public ; but now that so many honorable, skilful, and experienced practitioners had left the ranks of allopathy and openly avowed the same principles, and practised the same system that he did—now that homœopathy extended its beneficent effects from north to south, and from east to west, throughout the world—now that sovereigns, statesmen, and legislatures had authorised and encouraged the establishment of homœopathic hospitals and professors' chairs, to teach the theory and practice of homœopathy—now that so many men of distinction and learning, in every country and of every rank, confided not only their own lives but the lives of those most dear to them, their wives, children, and relatives, to homœopathic practitioners ;—now that wherever there was an institution opened to give homœopathic advice to the poor, the indigent sick flocked to it in numbers—now that eminent ecclesiastics of different creeds and countries, both Protestant and Catholic, and learned and distinguished physicians and professors of allopathic universities and schools of medicine, both at home and abroad, openly avowed their firm belief in the superiority of homœopathy over all systems of medicine hitherto practised, surely it was time that their professional brethren should desist the further use of terms of abuse, imputations, and invective, and abandon the bigoted dogmata of intolerance, so unworthy the members of a learned and liberal profession, and of a

progressive art, and descend into the arena of fair and calm argument and logical reasoning. (Hear, hear.) There (continued Dr. Quin) we are ever ready to meet them; we court enquiry, and invite investigation into our doctrines and practice. We demand nothing but a "clear stage, and no favour." (Cheers.)

Surely such acts as those he (Dr. Quin) had quoted, and such evidence as he had stated of the two eminent and philanthropic ecclesiastics, the Chanoines Cesole at Nice, and Coltolengo at Turin, each establishing hospitals; and of the generous and charitable conduct of the humane and benevolent ladies, the Countess Barolo, in devoting 14 beds for the suffering poor, to be treated homœopathically, at Turin; and Baroness Oroczy, in establishing a homœopathic hospital in Hungary—surely such conduct ought to make every member of the medical profession desirous of investigating a system which can stimulate to the performance of such acts. (Hear.) Before resuming his seat, he must endeavour to impress upon the meeting two important facts; one, that to succeed in a measure like that which they were assembled that evening to carry out, required either the munificence of some charitable and generous individuals, like those at Turin, Nice, or in Hungary, whom he had named, to set it thoroughly on foot; or the simultaneous and spontaneous exertions of several humane persons to collect at once such an amount as would give a fair prospect of future success, and encourage others to come forward hereafter in aid of the good cause. (Cheers.) Among those around him, he was sure there were many among the men who were desirous of doing like the two benevolent Chanoines, and many among the ladies who were longing to imitate the example of the two charitable ladies of Turin and Hungary. (Hear, hear.) The other fact was, that the project of raising a building fund, to put their Hospital upon a permanent basis in London, was not merely a *metropolitan* question (hear, hear): it had a most important bearing upon the provinces, and this could not be too strongly impressed upon their friends in the country. From this institution many of the provincial towns would be supplied with homœopathic practitioners; and he might here state a most gratifying fact, that since the opening of their hospital, it had been visited by 39 medical practitioners, besides many inquirers into the system of Hahnemann: the majority of them had assiduously watched and followed the practice, and he was happy to be able to state that 21 of them were now practising homœopathy in the provinces and in London, some were still pursuing their inquiries; whilst out of the whole number only 4 had not yet given in their adhesion to homœopathy. (Loud cheering.) But at the same time, it could not be concealed that the hospital was too small to carry out efficiently the benevolent intentions of its founders, or to extend the knowledge of homœopathy properly among their medical brethren. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Quin) therefore

appealed to the meeting to furnish their medical staff with the means of making the hospital an efficient school, from which they could send out practitioners well qualified to practice homœopathy in numerous towns in the provinces, from which he was constantly receiving applications for homœopathic practitioners. (Prolonged cheering.)

HOMŒOPATHY IN MANCHESTER.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Manchester Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary was held on Wednesday evening, in the Town Hall, King-street; the Mayor of Manchester in the chair. The following were amongst the gentlemen who supported him on the platform:—Sir Elkanah Armitage; Rev. C. Bagshawe, Rev. C. F. Smith (Pendlebury), Rev. J. Gwyther; Messrs. Salis Schwabe, F. W. Hoyland, J. Taylor, Robert Taylor, Dr. Walker, E. Phillips, Charles Phillips, M.D., Alfred Pope (Derby), James Thomson, E. C. Holland, H. P. Ree, Robert Longden, J. Wood, W. Heron, H. Dixon, Edwin Waters, H. Turner, J. Laurie, — M'Dowall, John Coates, Leopold Beiss, J. Reid, J. B. Harrison, surgeon, &c.

The MAYOR said it was at the request of very influential gentlemen that he presided over the present meeting. He was not personally acquainted with the working of the institution; but as many gentlemen in whom he had the highest reliance, considered that the homœopathic institution was deserving of all public support, he felt it to be the duty of the office he had the honour to hold, to exercise his influence in presiding over a meeting like the present, in accordance with their wishes. (Applause.) The gentlemen to whom he alluded had the highest confidence in the homœopathic institution, believing it to be calculated to promote the good of the public; and he believed they were quite sincere when they made that statement, as each of them was contented to place their own health, and that of their family, in the hands of persons by whom that institution was conducted. There was one feature connected with the establishment which was highly recommendatory, and one which might be very well imitated by other institutions, and that

was, that the institution to a great extent, was made self-supporting. (Hear, hear.) In almost every charitable institution this was a failing point—recommendations were given free, and a spirit of dependence and pauperism was thereby encouraged in the recipients. He believed that the report would show that the contributions of the persons whom they were in the habit of considering poor, were so large as to give great encouragement. In conclusion, he called upon the Secretary to read the following report:—

The Institution whose anniversary we now celebrate occupies a sphere of benevolence and usefulness which is becoming one of considerable importance to the city of Manchester, and the committee beg to direct the attention of their friends and the public to the following statistics, by which they will perceive that the popularity of both the hospital and dispensary is greatly on the increase; and they hope that the enlarged usefulness of the institution will prompt such an addition of subscriptions as will at once clear off the balance due to the treasurer, and place the institution on a solid foundation.

The want of funds still prevents the committee from placing a number of free beds at the service of the very poor, who are unable to pay the weekly sum of 5s.; but they rejoice that this class of persons have, nevertheless, been enabled to enjoy the advantages afforded by the hospital to some extent, through the benevolence of some members of the committee and their friends, who for some time have contributed 2s. 6d. each per month for that purpose, and the marked gratitude of many of these cases benefited by this fund has been most pleasing:

DISPENSARY.—This is the eleventh anniversary of the dispensary, and the sixth year in which the self-supporting principle has been in operation, and the committee are glad to point out the increasing amount of funds derived from this source. The total number of new cases for this year is 4,567, which is an increase of 1,249 over the last year. The amount received in monthly payments of 1s. each is £318, being an increase of £88 13s. over the last year, which is a satisfactory evidence of the successful treatment at the institution. The committee, anxious to make this branch of the institution as available to the poor as possible, have made the experiment

of opening the dispensary two evenings a week, Tuesday and Friday, and they have much pleasure in stating that it is thoroughly appreciated, and for which accommodation the patients pay 6d. extra or 1s. 6d. per month. The committee are so satisfied that this is a great boon, that they are making arrangements to increase the number of evenings to four or five instead of two.

HOSPITAL.—This is the third year of the hospital, and in this department of the institution the committee feel great encouragement, and cannot but express their hope that the citizens of Manchester will give this long-desired “second hospital,” a share of their usual liberality, which has made Manchester proverbial through the world. The necessity of an institution like this has long been felt, where the poor man can find a quiet home during the hours of a serious illness, by the payment of a small sum; and during the past year 295 have availed themselves of it, being an increase of 129 patients over the year 1852: yielding the sum of £307 0s. 6d., an increase of £111 7s. 6d.; which is a large sum to be contributed so willingly by the working classes, and is a strong proof of their confidence in the hospital. The committee can only regret that the accommodation is limited to 35 beds, the pressing applications being equivalent to double that number, the funds only being required to purchase and furnish them. The poor are willing to pay their share according to their ability; and when it is considered that every disease that our poor “humanity” is heir to is here carefully attended to, the committee again appeal to those to whom God has given much of this world’s goods, to give this charity a larger share of their liberality.

The committee beg to express their deep sense of obligation to the medical officers for their unremitting attention and very efficient services rendered during the year, and trust that the large amount of good resulting from their labours is a reward sufficiently gratifying to induce them to continue their exertions in so important a sphere of humanity and benevolence, involving an amount of labour equivalent to no less than 45,970 prescriptions and advice, the average number of visits being ten for each patient in the dispensary, besides all the attention required by the patients in the hospital.

The cash account shows a balance of £261 4s. 11d. due to the treasurer, and accounts unpaid £170 4s., total, £431 8s. 11d., which the committee are most anxious their friends and the public will enable them to clear off

very shortly. This being a charitable institution, and open to all the district, the committee appeal to every friend of our species to give it a share of their countenance and support.

The medical officers have much pleasure in laying their report for the past year before the committee, during which time they have received into the hospital 292 patients, of whom 141 were discharged cured and 107 relieved, 6 incurable, and 8 died, these last being of a chronic nature, viz. 3 of phthisis pulmonalis, 3 of organic disease of the heart, 1 of lumbar abscess, 1 of infantile remittant fever of long standing, and 1 of scirrhus disease of the stomach. They are again enabled to state, that no acute inflammatory case has proved fatal, although 131 have been treated. They also beg to press upon the committee the necessity of procuring more suitable accommodation, where they will have better ventilation and more convenient apartments, which will enable them to place before the committee a still more satisfactory report.

The number of cases in the dispensary have much exceeded those of any former years, and it is pleasing to be able to state that the numbers are still upon the increase. The number of cases treated since the opening of the dispensary is 28,502. The number of cases for the past year, April 10, 1852, to April 10, 1853, is 4,567, an increase of 1,249; of these—cured 1,849; relieved, 1,403; died, 76; remaining on the books or not reported themselves, 1,241.

The treasurer's account was also read. This showed that during the year the subscriptions and donations had amounted to £384 12s. 3d.; that moreover £318 0s. 1d. had been received from the dispensary patients, and £307 0s. 6d. from the hospital. The expenses, however (including an adverse balance to the extent of £270 11s. 3d.) had amounted to £1,270 17s. 9d. deducting £2 now in the bank; thus a deficit of £261 4s. 11d. appeared at the bottom of the accounts, in addition to £170 4s. for outstanding accounts. Mr. Waters read a note from Professor Scott, accounting for his absence from the meeting, and expressing his cordial interest in the objects and joy in the progress of the institution.

The Rev. J. GWYTHER moved the first resolution. There was one considerable drawback, he said, to that full pleasure which he should have felt in moving this resolution; and that arose from the absence of the

gentleman who should have moved it. He had anticipated much pleasure from the advocacy of the cause by Professor Scott, whose profundity of mind would allow him to take nothing for granted, and would guard him from being imposed upon by any mere appearances. (Cheers.) The resolution he had to move was :—

That the report now read he adopted, printed, and circulated.

It was to him no common relief in advocating the cause of homœopathy to feel that he had most full and entire confidence in its principles, and that that confidence had not been derived from a slight acquaintance, but had grown more and more during the past seven years, and had increased in strength in proportion to the care with which he had examined its principles and surveyed its practice. It was also a gratification to find that he stood not alone; as he travelled through the country, now and then, it was delightful and encouraging to find gentlemen of all ranks of society adopting the principles on which this hospital and this dispensary were based, and extending the practice throughout their families. If he was not misinformed, there were some standing high in the land, high in position, in moral character, in learning, and in the respect of the community, who sympathised with them. Since coming to the meeting he had been informed that at least two archbishops of the Episcopal church were confirmed and decided homœopathists. It was a gratification that in advocating the cause of this hospital and dispensary, he was not called to forswear the attachments he had formed to gentlemen practising on the older plan, or to say one word in depreciation of their intelligence, integrity, and generosity. (Hear, hear.) It was a delight to have the homœopathic principle tested on a broad scale; and to-night instead of having reason to fall back upon one or two isolated cases, they had 4,600 witnesses from the dispensary, each of whom had given a pecuniary pledge of his confidence in the system. It would but well comport with the generosity of the men of Manchester (now the minds of the working classes were so largely made up on this matter) to help those who were well disposed to help themselves by subscribing to the funds of these institutions. Referring to the hospital, he spoke of the desirability of having a larger, better ventilated, and more commodious building; and he trusted that the time was not far distant when one would be obtained. He corrected a mis-statement which he said the newspaper reports had made two years ago, in representing him to

have said that he became a convert to homœopathy through witnessing a single case. He at first regarded this system of medicine as quackery, and it was not until he felt it necessary to protect a portion of his family as well as himself from a charge of obstinacy, that he consented to try it. Instead of being converted by one case, he had been converted by an accumulation of cases, marked, indubitable, clear, and convincing. He vindicated homœopathy against the charge of being a do-nothing system: and pointed out that at least in cases of infants and delirious people, imagination could have nothing to do with the cure. He spoke of some very acute cases of inflammatory and other disease that he had seen cured on this system; and concluded by hoping that this hospital and dispensary would long flourish, and continue a blessing to the community.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. H. P. Bee, and was unanimously carried.

Mr. SALIS SCHWABE was the next speaker. He was delighted to find that this hospital during the past year had certainly not suffered in the estimation of the public, and that the poor were increasingly inclined to avail themselves of it. This proved that there must be something in homœopathy: He did not appear here as an advocate for homœopathy; he allowed the facts to speak for themselves; nor would he draw any contrast here between the old and new systems; there was a great deal of good in both of them. He thought it would be very rash in anybody to say that in these small doses there could not possibly be any virtue; we had lately seen proofs enough that from very simple causes very good effects might follow. A few years ago mesmerism was pronounced by many learned persons to be mere humbug; but now nobody doubted that there was something in mesmerism and a mesmeric hospital was now flourishing in London, and doing very considerable good. Homœopathy was now practised by more than 500 medical men in this kingdom alone; it could not be a mere system of humbug. He congratulated the meeting on the improved pecuniary position of the hospital; there was, however, he said, considerable room for improvement. The charge of 5s. a week for each in-patient was obviously quite inefficient for the support of the patient; and as treasurer to the institution he pleaded its claim to increased support. The resolution he moved was:—

Seeing that the confidence of the poor is greatly increasing in the homœopathic treatment, as shown from the fact of 4,567 out-patients, and 295 in-patients having been admitted during the year, this meeting feels it incumbent that this institution should receive more liberal support from the public.

Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, deputy registrar of the Court of Record, seconded the resolution. He spoke of some extraordinary cases of the success of homœopathic treatment which he had witnessed, including one which had occurred in this very building.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. HENRY DIXON moved :—

That, notwithstanding the large amount of £625 contributed by the poor during the past year, against £425 during the preceding year, still the funds of the institution are not sufficient to carry out the objects of the charity. This meeting, therefore pledges itself to increased exertions on behalf of the charity.

He spoke of the gratitude of the hospital and dispensary patients which he had witnessed, and which was so marked and so great that he was quite sure if the meeting could witness it, he should not have occasion himself to ask them for one farthing. They had so many application for admission into the hospital that they were obliged frequently to put them two in a bed; so urgent had the entreaties for admission been of those who knew the value of homœopathic treatment from its results in the cases of their friends. After some other remarks, he concluded with moving the resolution.

Mr. W. HOYLAND most cordially seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. JAMES THOMSON moved .—

That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the committee and honorary medical officers, for their unwearied exertions during the past year.

Mr. LONGDEN seconded the motion.

Mr. JOHN REID moved an amendment. He declared himself to be a warm friend of homœopathy, and of the Manchester hospital and dispensary; but he objected to the committee proposed by Mr. Thomson, on the ground that new blood should be infused into the management of the institution; a neglect of economy had been shown by the present managers; auditors had not been properly appointed; and two of the medical men who were

amongst the originators of the hospital, and had borne the burden and heat of the day, were excluded from the list of officers proposed by Mr. Thompson for the ensuing year. Another officer also (the druggist) had been forced to resign; and these were facts, he said, which demanded investigation, that the hospital might be put upon a broad and honest foundation for the future. With regard to the point of economy, he said that the dispensary had been entirely self-supporting; for on referring to the last printed report, he found that the dispensary last year produced £229 7s. as income from its patients, whilst its total expenditure had been £204 16s. 3d. :—the balance of £24 10s. 9d. must, therefore, have gone to the hospital. On looking to the hospital accounts, however, he found a totally different result; the expenses had been £618 17s. 7. and the number of cases 166; thus the expense per head had been £3 14s. 6d.

Mr. DIXON said that the number of in-patients for the year in question had been erroneously stated in the report, and should have been given as 186.

Mr. REID contrasted the expenses per head of these 186 in-patients, with the expense per head of 212 who had been treated during the same period in the London Homœopathic Hospital; and stated that each patient in the former had cost more by two-thirds than each patient in the latter. Moreover, the rent and fixed charges of the Manchester institution were only £80, while those of the London one were £160 odd; so that the difference in the expense of the in-patients of the two hospitals was still greater than the proportion he had just given. Mr. Reid's amendment was one nominating a list of gentlemen for the committee, different in some respects from the list in the original motion.

A long discussion followed.—Dr. WALKER and Mr. M'DOWALL, the two medical gentlemen referred to by Mr. Reid, stated that they had resigned from dissatisfaction with the conduct of the executive committee.—The Rev. C. F. SMITH seconded the amendment.—Mr. DIXON defended the committee against the charges brought by Mr. Reid. As one of the auditors he testified to the accuracy of the accounts: if any errors had been committed they must be attributed to the youth of the institution, and on further experience would be corrected; the alteration the committee proposed by the committee was objectionable, as it would exclude some of the best friends

and most efficient canvassers for the institution. On all accounts he thought the amendment should be rejected.

Mr. SALIS SCHWABE said there must be many subscribers in the room who must be exceedingly mortified at this amendment. It should have been brought before the special or general meeting assembled on Monday; there it would have been discussed calmly, and no doubt the result would have been satisfactory to all parties; but to bring forward such a motion, with a censure on the committee, at the public meeting for the first time, was a thing perfectly unprecedented. Speaking of the expense of the patients in the hospital, he testified to its having been very reasonable. He denied that it was possible to separate the accounts of the hospital from those of the dispensary, so as to contrast the relative expenditure of the two institutions, because many of the items in the hospital account (such as gas, rent, &c), belonged in part to the dispensary, which used the same premises. There were 35 beds in the hospital; the total expenditure had been £1,200, which would give about £25 per annum for each bed. This, if they contrasted with it the Manchester Royal Infirmary, would be found to be very moderate indeed. He called on the meeting to reject the amendment.

Mr. WATERS also spoke against the amendment; and stated that the two medical officers referred to above, had been left out of the list in the original motion, on account of their non-attention to their duties in the hospital; and that the chemist had been dismissed because he had charged too much for his medicines. He also pointed out that the reverend seconder of the resolution was a member of the committee for the past year, but had not attended any of the meetings, so that a complaint of bad management came with a very bad grace from him.

The Rev. Mr. SMITH replied to this, by stating that the circulars summoning the meetings of the committee had not been sent so as to reach him in time.

Dr. WALKER also replied to Mr. Waters, vindicating himself, and expressing his dissatisfaction with the committee. After further conversation, however, the amendment was withdrawn, and the original motion was declared to be unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman; and the mayor, in replying, said he hoped all would go away with the impression that the difference which had arisen was merely a slight diversity of opinion, which would not be allowed to operate against the interests of the institution.

Review.

Hand-Book to Veterinary Homœopathy, by John Rush, Veterinary Surgeon.

It is with great pleasure we hail the appearance of the present work, as a valuable addition to former publications on veterinary practice.

It will doubtless be remembered by some of our readers that about six months ago we reviewed Haycock's Elements of Veterinary Homœopathy—a work *professedly* written on homœopathic principles, but which was such a mixture of allopathy and homœopathy, that we put it down in disgust; our concluding remarks respecting it were,

“Altogether, we hope the book will be found useful, although we must confess we expected a better production from the hands of an experienced veterinary. We yet hope to see a better either from Mr. Haycock or some other veterinary, for we must confess we are disappointed in this. We think the best portion of the work is the introduction; indeed, from the discrepancies between it and the other portions of the work, we are at a loss to know how the same hand could have penned both.”

The time has now arrived which we desired to see; another veterinary surgeon has entered the list of authors, and has produced a work which, in our opinion, is much superior to Mr. Haycock's, so far as it enters into the subject: it is a much smaller work, and necessarily not so comprehensive.

Mr. Rush is a veterinary surgeon in extensive practice in Suffolk; and has had ample opportunities of trying the merits of both systems; this he *has* done, and the result is, he so far believes in homœopathy as to practice that exclusively. We have heard, on good authority, of his great success in saving many valuable horses and cattle, after their owners had lost several from the same diseases, under old-system practice.

The introduction to the work is concise, clear, and intelligible, occupying only eight pages of closely printed matter, thereby leaving more room for practical advice. The object of the book is briefly stated, and the principles of homœopathy explained; from which we make the following extract:—

“ Such a volume as this has long been wanted by the public; and the stirring interest of the theme, leaving out of view its importance, should recommend it as likely to prove a welcome and animating addition to the study of veterinary practice. The object of the author has been to confine himself to facts, avoiding any strong expression one way or the other, and hence the work may be more safely entrusted to the popular or youthful reader; and it is the author's hope, that each reader will find some useful information on these very points, about which every one possessing animals should know something. It has been said ‘ Knowledge of a part of any science is better than ignorance of the whole.’

“ The collection of the materials for this work, by obtaining practical and authentic information for the friends of homœopathy who have sought and found relief for their suffering animals that have been afflicted with disease, has involved the labour of some years. The benefit derived from this mode of treatment is known to many, and to those who look into it with an unprejudiced eye, it grows upon the attention like the increasing attraction of a marvellous tale; and the effects are, in fact, as strange and as full of wonders as the fabulous gardens in the ‘ Arabian Nights’ Entertainments;’ but if one half, or one-fiftieth, or one-hundredth part of the statements in its favour be true, (and there is not the slightest reason to question any of them,) measures ought to be taken to have it generally introduced among us with as little delay as possible. The medical and general public would then see there is ‘ something new under heaven, and that there may be more things betwixt it and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.’ Simple remedies do not suit this luxurious generation, that longs for what is elaborate and costly. What is homœopathy? may be the question asked after reading the title. The answer is, a system of curing all curable diseases incident to the human or animal frame by the agency of small doses of medicine, that, when taken in bulk, will produce symptoms similar to disease. Such an allegation is startling enough, and was received at first with much distrust, living, as we do, in an age so fertile of imposture, pretension, and mysticism. Those who have taken pains to look into this system of practice, would deem themselves negligent in their duty did they not invite public attention to the subject. The faculty, of course, have treated this discovery with derision; but when the world shall throw away all prejudice and all jealousy, they will find the principle to be founded on a rock. It may be convenient to quench a power that cannot be controlled by clear, cool, impartial discussion.”

We then have directions to be observed in the treatment of the sick animal, with regard to diet, administration of the medicines, repetition of dose, &c.; all which are very good and practicable.

The book is divided into parts for each animal, and then into the following sections :—

Section 1.—General diseases, including skin diseases.

—— 2.—Injuries, &c.

—— 3.—Diseases of the eyes, brain, &c.

—— 4.—Diseases of the respiratory organs.

—— 5.—Diseases of the stomach, intestines, liver, &c.

—— 6.—Diseases of the urinary organs.

We have carefully read the practical part of the work, and, as far as our knowledge extends, we believe Mr. Rush has prescribed homœopathically for the different diseases mentioned; and, if homœopathically, consequently, curatively.

At the end of the work there is an appendix containing a number of cases of various kinds, which have been cured on these principles, which, we think, cannot fail to interest and instruct all who read them; we have therefore made an extract of three of them, which are fair specimens of the whole:—

“CASE I.

“MAY 5, 1853.—Attended a horse five years old; he had had a cold and sore throat for a fortnight; his throat had been blistered, but, as he continued to get worse, the owner began to be alarmed, and sent for me. When I saw him, the following symptoms were present—head stretched forward, with the muzzle pointing upward; breathing accelerated, accompanied with a rattling saw-like sound; I could hear it before entering the building; great heaving at the flanks; ears and legs cold; small wiry pulse, about 75 in a minute; throat swollen, the swelling extending up to the ears; he cannot swallow anything; on attempting to turn him round he staggered and fell. We thought he was dying; I immediately gave him *Spongia*, 6 drops, 3rd dilution, in a spoonful of water; after several efforts he managed to get upon his legs again; in half-an hour I gave him *Aconite*, 6 drops, 3rd dilution, and *Spongia* and *Aconite*, two doses each, to be given alternately every two hours; when I saw him again in the evening, his head was not so much elevated, breathing not so loud, ears and legs warm, pulse better, about 60; left *Aconite* and *Spongia*, one dose each, to be given during the night.

“MAY 6th.—Saw him in the morning; he had eaten a little cold bran mash; he tried to drink some water, but it ran out at his nostrils; his eyes are more prominent than they were; he moved his head from side to side; the other symptoms are much the same as last night; gave *Bell.*, 6 drops, 3rd; left 18 drops of *Bell.*, a third part to be given every 6 hours. I did not see him again till the morning of the 7th, when all the symptoms were better. He had eaten some bran and a little hay, and drank some water; continue *Bell.* at longer intervals.

“MAY 8th.—He is still better; there is a discharge running from the nose; he coughs, which appears to hurt him; the slightest motion brings on the cough; gave *Nux Vom.*, 6 drops, 3rd, and left a dose to be given at night.

"MAY 9th.—He has been laid for the first time since I saw him; his cough is better, discharge from the nose thick and white; he can walk about; *Nux* 5, 3 drops.

"MAY 10th.—He is much better, cough better, discharge not so much, he can eat and drink quite well; *Nux* 4, 3 drops. From this time I gave him no more medicine, he continued rapidly to improve, and in a short time was put to his usual work."

"CASE IV.

"OCTOBER 2, 1851.—Was requested to send some medicine for a mare that has a cough with a cold; a little discharge from the nose. 4 doses of *Nux. Vom.*, during a week.

"OCT. 9th.—Cough better, no discharge; continue *Nux.*

"OCT. 14th.—Cough much the same, she coughs most when in motion; *Bryonia*, 4 doses during the week.

"OCT. 23.—She still coughs, cough dry with a husky sort of sound; *Hyos.*, 4 doses during the week; she is no better. I afterwards gave *Arsenicum, Bell., Sulph.*, with no better effect. I then heard that about three years ago she fell into a ditch and hurt herself very much, and ever since has been subject to a cough from the slightest cold; I gave 4 doses of *Arnica*, she became well, and has remained so up to the present time, SEPT. 11, 1852."

"CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS AND OF THE TEATS IN A COW.

"The cow calved the day before I was consulted; she became very ill the day after calving; the legs and the sinews are drawn so tightly that the skin cracks. She has no fever, yet seems in pain, and stands with her head and her ears hanging down. She swells in her stomach, and in her hocks. What milk she has is very thick, like curds mixed with whey.

"The cow doctor, who has visited the cow, says she ought to lose two quarts of blood, and have some very strong drink that is purging; he states that her complaint is the turgot, that it is in her bowels, and it is generally fatal when it gets there.

"The lady to whom the cow belonged, being a homœopathist, refused to allow the cow to have either the bleeding or the strong drink.

"Ordered *Pulsatilla*, one drop of the 3rd dilution every four hours.

"WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7th.—The dairyman said the cow was neither better nor worse. The milk is rather thinner, though the quantity is small; indeed she has scarcely any. She has no fever—is rather inclined to be cold. She neither eats nor drinks; she has great difficulty in rising, and is very weak.

"Ordered 1 drop of the 3rd dilution of *Bryonia*, and four hours after, 1 drop of the 3rd dilution of *Pulsatilla*, and so in alternation, and each time of taking the *Bryonia* to apply a poultice, upon which 20 drops of the tincture of the 1st dilution of *Bryonia* were dropped.

"She has taken the *Bryonia* and *Pulsatilla* in alternation, and has had the poultice of *Bryonia* applied to the teats.

"MARCH 10th.—The cow is better; her milk is thick; one quarter of her bag gives good, the other quarters give impure milk.

"She can now eat her food; she holds up her head; she usually drinks fourteen gallons of water a-day, but now she drinks not more than three.

"Ordered *Bryonia* and *Pulsatilla* at longer intervals.

"MARCH 12th.—The cow eats well and seems well; her milk is still not natural and in small quantity, not more than three fourths of a pint from the three quarters. In the bag, the part affected, there is a hard loose substance.

"Ordered *Sulphur*, a grain of the third trituration, in four doses. The cow was cured."

This work has been brought out rather hurriedly, which will account in a great measure for typographical and grammatical errors which have escaped the author's notice: we are sorry to see so many pervade it. These will doubtless be corrected in the next edition. The practical part we believe to be good; the errors of printing, &c., are minor matters.

Having concluded our review, we must congratulate Mr. Rush and his spirited publisher on the service they have rendered the good cause and the public by bringing out this work; we trust, however, they will not rest contented with their labours; but that, in a short time, they will issue a larger and more comprehensive work, but proportionately as good as their first. We would suggest a *Materia Medica* adapted to veterinary practice; such a work from a practical man would, we are sure, be most welcome.

In conclusion, we recommend all owners of horses or cattle to purchase it; for we are sure that if they practise according to its teachings, they will be abundantly satisfied; not only will there be a great saving in their stock, but also in the expense of the medicine, in the amount of labour, and unpleasantness of administering the old-system physic.

We have been informed that above 500 copies of this work were sold the first week of its publication; this speaks volumes for its utility and the necessity of such a work.

THE ENGLISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The above association, the first established in this country, is about to hold its annual meeting at the Freemason's Hall, London. An association of medical and lay adherents to the new school of medicine is as desirable as ever; and, although some of the objects of the above association have been by its labours accomplished, a great battle is to be yet fought. Parliament, we understand, is to be petitioned against any enactment connected with medical reform and registration, which allows a medical board and not an English popular jury to control or to judge of the acts and opinions of the people's medical advisers. We are glad that a recent attempt to introduce a measure so defective on this ground has failed in the cabinet of our Home Secretary.



By Special Appointment to Her Majesty.
ROYAL TOILET REQUISITES;

Prepared expressly for the Use of Homoeopathic Patients,
 and recommended by the Faculty.

AMERICAN SOAP DENTIFRICE:

AN EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE OF DECAY IN THE TEETH.

This elegant preparation is rendered perfectly agreeable to the palate, and recommends itself to the favour of the public by the fact of its being a successful application of the philosophic discoveries of Dr. H. J. Bowditch, U.S.; who has proved that pure white Soap is the only effectual destroyer of the animal and vegetable Parasites, which attach themselves to the human teeth.—Sold in Boxes, at 1s. each, and in Glass Covered Jars, at 2s. and 3s. 6d. each.

PALMA CHRISTI POMMADE:

Strongly recommended for giving to the Hair an unexampled gloss, and imparting strength and beauty.

The extraordinary demand and rapidly increasing sale which it has experienced, convinces the Proprietor that in utility and economy the Palma Christi Pommade stands unrivalled.—Sold in Bottles, at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

ALMOND SHAVING CREAM:

Decidedly the best and most agreeable substitute for Shaving Soap ever introduced: one trial only is necessary to ensure its use, in preference to every other.

Samples may be had GRATIS, on application to the Manufacturer or his Agents.
 —Sold in Glass Jars, at 1s. each.

ARNICATED MECHANICAL CORN PLAISTERS:

They give immediate relief by entirely removing pressure from the corn, and by the medicinal operation of the Arnica it is eventually removed.—1s. per dozen.

THE HAHNEMANN SOAP TABLET.

This exquisitely beautiful Soap may with truth be styled the GEM OF THE TOILET: it is perfectly pure, produces a luxuriant lather, and is superior to any other for the purposes of the Toilet and Nursery.

The advantages obtained by the removal of the soap duty, are exemplified in the fact that this superb article can be offered at a price considerably cheaper than that of ordinary Toilet Soaps previously.

Sold in nonangular Tablets, in sealed Envelopes, at 4d. each, or 1 doz. for 3s. 6d.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

JOHN PARTON BERRY,
Chemist, and Perfumer in Ordinary to the Queen,
 21, BRIDGE STREET, NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AGENTS:—Messrs. Clifton, Northampton; Gardner, Towcester; Howe, Stony Stratford; Castell, Daventry; Hope, Wellingborough; Coles, Weedon.

AGENCIES OFFERED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, (of the Drapery,) at his Office, situate at No. 12, Corn Exchange Buildings, Parade, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC RECORD.

MEDICAL, SOCIAL, AND SCIENTIFIC.

Vol. II.—No. 13.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1853.

PRICE 2d.

WITH the present number our journal ends its existence, at least in the present form; it dies but to live again in matrimony with another journal which had its birth in a provincial city.

We congratulate ourselves on the success which has attended our efforts in the conduct of our little RECORD. It has fulfilled in great part the objects for which it was designed, viz., to diffuse facts and arguments in the elucidation of the truth in medicine—homœopathy—and to serve as a medium of defence against the attacks of opponents to the great law of healing. Although our RECORD was originally intended for local service, it has found its way into most parts of England, the Channel Islands, and America. Since our first number appeared, two years ago, homœopathy has steadily progressed, and, to the astonishment of the old school, still marches on, in defiance of the enemy, whose literary army is more numerous, but whose weapons are straws.

The LANCET, edited by an ex-M.P., has fought hard; it has done our cause good; its scurrilous attacks on homœopathy and its practitioners led many to investigate a denounced system. Its war is over—no more of its thunderings are heard. Another medical journal which attacked homœopathy, THE MEDICAL GAZETTE, has ceased to exist. We have reason to rejoice, not over the fallen, but at the healthy condition of the living. Homœopathic literature is growing, and a provincial journal having been repeatedly called for, it is with pleasure that we unite this journal with the NORWICH JOURNAL, aided by our confrères in supplying this want. We beg to tender to our subscribers and readers our best thanks for the support given, and hope their patronage will be continued in the purchase of the PROVINCIAL HOMŒOPATHIC GAZETTE, the first number of which will appear on the first of October.

THE EDITORS.

Subscribers wishing to complete their sets, Back Numbers may be had on application to the publishers.

 HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS.

The fourth annual meeting of the congress of the homœopathic practitioners of England was held in the large room of the Albion Hotel, Manchester, on Thursday evening, Aug 4, when the following gentlemen were present:—Dr. Drysdale, Liverpool; Dr. Walker, Manchester; Mr. Holland, Rochdale; Dr. M'Cleod, Ben Rydding; Dr. Luther, Dublin; Dr. Atkin, Hull; Mr. Brooks, Warrington; Mr. W. P. Harrison, Manchester; Mr. Frith, London; Mr. Smith, Sheffield; Mr. Phillips, Manchester; Dr. Black, Clifton; Mr. Gillow, Clifton; Dr. Fearon, Birmingham; Dr. Walter Johnson; Dr. C. Phillips, Manchester; Dr. Tuckey, Preston; Dr. Epps, London; Dr. M'Donald, Manchester; Dr. Patrick, Manchester; Dr. Pope, Derby; Dr. Cameron, Huddersfield; Dr. Laurie, Edinburgh; Mr. Clifton, Northampton; Mr. Pearce, Northampton; Mr. H. Turner, Manchester; Mr. T. Chester, London; Mr. Brown, Manchester; Dr. Ramabottom, Huddersfield; Dr. Sharp, Rugby; Dr. Dunn, Doncaster; Mr. Blake, Taunton; Dr. Irvine, Leeds; Dr. Russell, Leamington; &c., &c.—After the company had taken tea together, Dr. DRYSDALE, of Liverpool, was called to the chair. He opened the proceedings by expressing his gratification at seeing so many homœopathists gathered together, as it must be extremely pleasant, and profitable, and satisfactory to them all. They were peculiarly situated, even as medical men, and it must be a satisfaction to them to have the opportunity of meeting with those who had the same intellectual pursuits, and above all, were homœopathists. They were isolated from each other often to a great extent, and isolated from their professional brethren, and it was of great importance that they should have the opportunity of meeting together, as they could not fail to derive advantage from seeing and conversing with each other. Any little differences they might have would be sure to be cleared away; at all events, they would appear less, and the great principle which united them would appear greater in consequence of the conversation which they should have with each other. He then called upon Dr. Walker to read the minutes of the last meeting held at Edinburgh.—Dr. WALKER said he had the books in his possession, but the minutes seemed not to have been kept. In accordance with the instructions of the last meeting he had sent circulars twice to all the homœopathic practitioners in the three kingdoms, and he had received letters from forty, apologising for not being present.—In accordance with the usual custom, Dr. SHARPE, of Rugby, then read a paper to the congress on the principles and practice of homœopathy. The paper commenced by stating that it had been well said, "There are truths which some men despise, because they have not examined them, and who will not examine because they despise them," and homœopathy was one of those truths. But natural homœopathy embraced so

much scientific and practical truth, that, if its value were known, it would interest alike the man of science and the man of practical utility. The subject was divided under four heads, the first being whether there was any probability that a law rule or principle existed in nature for their guidance and the treatment of disease. With regard to this inquiry it was held by some to be impossible, among those who thought thus was the present official head of the medical profession, Dr. Paris, the president of the Royal College of Physicians in London. He said, "In tracing the history of the *materia medica* to its earliest periods, we shall find that its progress has been very slow and unequal, very unlike the steady and successive improvement which has attended other branches of natural knowledge; we shall perceive even that its advancement has been continually averted, and often entirely subverted, by the caprices, prejudices, superstitions and knavery of mankind; unlike, too, the other branches of science, it is incapable of successful generalization." This extract proved that up to the present moment no law, principle, or generalisation had been acknowledged by the profession as a body; showed the wretched condition of the *materia medica* as exercised by legally qualified practitioners; and further admitted that the art had not improved or advanced as other branches of natural knowledge were contended to have done; and it asserted, but it did not prove, that medicine must for ever remain in this hopelessly unimprovable condition, for it was incapable of such a principle. This were sad indeed if it were true! Dr. Simpson, the leading physician of Scotland, said upon this subject:—"In medicine and surgery we have many general facts or laws, more or less correctly ascertained and established, and the art of medicine consists in the practical application of these laws to the relief and cure of the diseases of our patients. These laws are some of a higher, some of a lower type of generality. As examples of them, we have, for instance, the law that various contagious diseases, more particularly eruptive fevers, seldom attack the same individual twice during life, and the practical application of this law in artificial inoculation with small-pox and cow-pox, has already saved millions of human lives. As a general law cinchona has the power of arresting and curing diseases of an intermittent or periodic type, as intermittent fever or ague, intermittent neuralgia, &c. As a general law, the employment of opium arrests and cures irritative diarrhœa, cures chlorosis, &c., &c." Now, in the name of natural science, he (the writer) protested against such abuse of those expressions as are here made. If the precise and expressive term "general law" was to be understood as meaning nothing more than that things generally happened so and so, the further discussion of the subject would be vain and unprofitable. After commenting upon a further statement of Dr. Simpson's, the writer stated that other men had other views and feelings, and had come to other conclusions. But this was not a

question to be settled by authority, but by analogy, and could be answered only by reference to what was found to be true in other departments of nature. And analogy led him to conclude that it was probable that a law, rule, or principle existed in nature for their guidance in the treatment of disease. With regard to the second division of the subject, "the law of homœopathy," he would ask, what was the law of nature? It was the expression of a natural fact, which not a single instance, nor occasionally, nor generally, but always under given circumstances, happened. It was obvious that although it were highly probable, nay, almost certain, from analogy, that a law of healing existed, it did not follow that homœopathy was that law. Its own truth must therefore be demonstrated as clearly as the nature of the case admitted. What was the law of homœopathy? He would not occupy their time in explaining what was for brevity's sake expressed in the words, "*Similia similibus curantur*," nor in bringing forth proofs of this truth. They were familiar with these; but he might observe, that all who were conversant with researches into the constitution of nature, confined themselves, when giving expression to the laws which govern its operations, to a simple statement of facts. With all due respect to the memory of Hahnemann, and with all grateful acknowledgments for the benefits he conferred upon mankind, he must reject the hypothetical language in which he had clothed the principle "*similia similibus curantur*." That there was a natural relation between the disease-producing and disease-healing power of drugs, he thought was clearly made out. That a poison that produced, for instance, an inflammation of any organ, when given in health in a large dose, would be a good remedy for a similar inflammation of that organ arising out of another cause, if given in a smaller dose, was, he thought, fully proved, and hence the rule expressed "likes are healed with likes." The third head of the paper was "What are the limits of this law of homœopathy, and to what extent is it practically applicable? This was an important inquiry; and the writer at considerable length defined the boundary line within which the rule of *similia similibus curantur* applied, and within which it was a general law—a universal principle. The last division of the paper discussed the question, "What those cases were which were beyond the limits of this law?" These were a class of cases of which the following was an instance:—A man was hastily eating his dinner and swallowed the bone of a fish; it lodged in his throat; a medical man was sent for in great haste—the man was choking. What tincture or globule of a "like" remedy could help in this case? It was true there were medicines homœopathic to the pain and incipient inflammation, but their action would be stopped on the patient just as the force of gravity could not bring the apple to the ground while it was supported by the twig. No, the

mechanical impediment in both instances must be first removed; the twig must be broken, and the bone must be extracted, and then the required conditions being granted, the respective laws would operate. The paper concluded by stating that the writer, on the *vexata questio* which at present divided the homœopathic body, did not join either party. He had endeavoured to place the subject in this point of view to both parties, and if both parties should agree with him, the consequence must follow that they would agree with one another, for it was a law to which doctors were not an exception, that things which were equal to the same thing were equal to one another.

After the paper had been read, the CHARMAN thanked Dr. Sharpe, on behalf of the meeting, for his excellent address. A lengthy discussion then followed on the principal points contained in the paper, and Dr. DUNN moved and Mr. PHILLIPS seconded a resolution to the effect that Dr. Sharpe's paper should be published.—Dr. ERFS stated that a report of the proceedings, together with the paper, should be published, and gave notice of a motion to that effect, to be considered on Friday.

The chairman stated that at the last meeting the following resolution had been passed, and he would call upon Dr. Fearon to explain what had been done in the matter :—

The congress having considered the subject of a medical council for the purpose of enrolling legally qualified medical practitioners of homœopathy, and in order to provide for the protection of the public and the respectability of the profession, agree to appoint a committee to ascertain the sense of the profession on the subject, and report to next congress.

Dr. Fearon stated that he, Dr. Sutherland, and Dr. Sharpe, had been appointed by the committee to carry out the above resolution, and in reply to communications they had sent out, asking the opinion of homœopaths upon the subject, they had received answers of three descriptions—those who approved of the council, those who approved conditionally, and those who entirely disapproved of it. Out of seventy-eight answers received, 9 disapproved entirely of the formation of a council; 11 approved conditionally; and the remainder approved absolutely. He then read extracts from some of the letters received, showing the opinions of the writers upon the subject.—Dr. DUNN moved, and Mr. BLAKE seconded, the following resolution :—

That this meeting, having taken into consideration the report of the committee appointed by the last congress on the subject of a council, resolves that, as there is not at present sufficient uniformity of opinion amongst the homœopathic body, the subject be indefinitely postponed.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.—The place at which the next congress should be held, was next discussed.—Mr. RUSSELL moved that it be held

at Leamington; and it was proposed by another gentleman that it be held at Clifton; and by a third, that it be held at Birmingham.—The Chairman took the sense of the meeting, when 17 voted in favour of Leamington, 6 for Clifton, and none for Birmingham. It was then agreed that the congress be held at Leamington on the Wednesday and Thursday in the second week of August, 1854.—Mr. RUSSELL moved that the chairman of the congress should continue to hold his office until the next congress met.—Dr. SHARPE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously; and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the day.

The congress re-assembled on Friday, at twelve o'clock, when the chair was again taken by Dr. Drysdale.—Dr. BLACK exhibited two specimens, male and female, of the plant *Bryonia alba*, and read a paper upon them. A discussion then ensued upon the monœcious and diœcious varieties of this plant, and it was ultimately agreed by the Congress that the same effects were produced by both.—Dr. RUSSELL then read a paper upon the poison *Naja tripudians*, and detailed the results of a number of experiments which he had made upon himself. The plant had never been proved before. He said it was the intention of 12 persons to commence proving this plant on the first of October for six months, so that they should thus obtain 72 distinct observations of the effects of this medicine. A conversation followed as to the mode of diet which should be adopted, and it was thought advisable that if stimulants were to be discontinued, that should be done some time before the forming commenced, or else the previous system of living ought to be continued. The CHAIRMAN then called upon Dr. Epps to read his paper. Dr. Epps intimated that he had prepared no paper, but he would address them extemporaneously. As they were met in Manchester it might be rather interesting to notice some of the circumstances connected with the progress of homœopathy in Manchester. The first circumstance connected with the development of homœopathy in Manchester was associated with a most extraordinary occurrence which had proved the foundation for an immense quantity of abuse to be heaped on homœopathy. Madame Malibran came down here from London in a bad state of health some time ago, and was made to *encore* one of her most difficult pieces. The result was that she fainted, a medical man jumped upon the stage and bled her, and then Dr. Belluomeni was sent for from London and came down to see her, and the ultimate result was that she died, and of course the homœopathic doctor received great blame, although Madame Malibran had come down to Manchester to sing against the instructions of her medical adviser. He himself became known to Manchester through having cured Mr. Perkins, master of the Lancasterian Schools, of epileptic fits. He first lectured on homœopathy in

August, 1841, when he had 400 auditors every night he delivered a lecture. In consequence of this immense knowledge was diffused: he had upwards of sixty patients in Manchester, and ultimately, in order to establish a homœopathic surgeon here, he turned over his practice to Dr. Davids, whose conduct he eulogised very highly, and whose death he much regretted. He and his friend Perkins afterwards induced Mr. Turner to commence business as a homœopathic chemist; he was happy to say there were now four or five homœopathic chemists in the town, but these were not enough, and there ought to be at least from 20 to 30 homœopathic physicians. He, Mr. Perkins, Mr. Dickson and others, afterwards succeeded in forming a homœopathic dispensary here, and they honoured him by making him consulting physician. This was the brief history of the progress of their cause in Manchester, and it showed that they should not despise the day of little things. He felt satisfied that homœopathy here, if carried out on the principles laid down by Hahnemann, would spread much more than it had done. He was an advocate for homœopaths carrying out, and fighting their own battle, against the members of the Medico-Ethical Society, or any other body that thought proper to send forth fulminations against them.—Dr. RUSSEL disapproved of public lectures, or of holding public controversies, as he believed them to be injurious to professional men.—A long discussion followed upon the subject of the relative superiority of globule medicines over tinctures, and also upon the quantities which ought to constitute a dose. Some gentlemen arguing, that, if the proper remedy were only discovered, they did not think the dose of much importance.—Dr. LAURIE gave an account of the progress of homœopathy in the North.—Dr. RUSSELL moved a resolution appointing Dr. Black, Dr. Irvine, and Dr. Atkin, a committee to report to the next congress what they considered the most convenient form for homœopathic prescriptions.—The resolution was carried unanimously.—Dr. Atkin, Dr. Madden, and Dr. Black, were appointed a committee for the purpose of forming a recognised pharmacopœia.—Dr. ERRS then called the attention of the congress to a printed document which he held in his hand, which stated that the College of Physicians were trying to get the sanction of government to a charter, but they could not, as there were pains and penalties in it which they must have an act of parliament for; but it was feared that during the vacation of parliament, they would get a charter which the Queen would give them in council. By this charter all practising physicians would be admitted, but not without a certificate of professional character to be approved of by the censors, and he was sure no censor would approve of a homœopath. All future practitioners were to pass through an examination, but no man practising homœopathy would ever pass that examination. And by another clause in this charter any man was liable to be punished by

the censors if they considered he did anything contrary to their bye-laws. He exhorted them to exercise their influence with the members of parliament in their several localities to prevent the College of Physicians obtaining this charter.—Mr. HOLLAND said he had taken the opportunity of seeing Mr. Bright, Mr. Peto, and Mr. Locke, upon the subject, and they had promised to be on the *qui vive* to take care that the thing was not smuggled through the House of Commons.—The meeting was then adjourned to the second week in August, 1854, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

In the evening, the members of the congress dined together at the Albion, a most excellent dinner being served up. Dr. Atkin, of Hull, occupied the chair, and after the cloth had been withdrawn, proposed the health of "The Queen," which was drunk with enthusiasm. He next proposed "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," and expressed a hope that they should have the Prince presiding at one of their annual homœopathic meetings. After the "Army and Navy" had been drunk, the CHAIRMAN gave "Prosperity to the cause of homœopathy," coupling with it the name of Dr. Drysdale.—The toast was drunk with applause.—Dr. DRYSDALE returned thanks, and hoped they should show their zeal for the cause by meeting together every year. Dr. RAMSBOTTOM proposed the "Memory of Hahnemann," which was drunk in silence.—Mr. HOLLAND, of Rochdale, proposed "The City of Manchester," coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Heron, who had honoured them with his company.—Mr. HERON responded to the toast, and, in alluding to the building opposite, the infirmary, expressed a hope that one wing of it might yet be devoted to the use of homœopathic patients.—Several other toasts were drunk, and the company separated about ten o'clock. During the evening, Mr. William Barlow and a party of vocalists were present, and added much to the harmony of the proceedings.

HOMŒOPATHIC CONVERSAZIONE.

The library hall of the Athenæum, Manchester, was crowded on Friday evening, by a large and respectable auditory assembled to hear an address from Dr. Epps, a metropolitan homœopathic practitioner. Mr. James Thomson was in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen on and about the platform were:—James Thomson, George Robinson, James Brydon, William Perkins, Archibald Prentice, Rev. David Howarth, Rev. James Gwyther, William Morris, David Morris, W. P. Roberts, Isaac Slater,

John Jepson Parker, A. B. Woodcock, Robert Longdon, Edwin Perkins, James Leslie, Edwin Waters, Henry Dixon, Rev. Edward Morris, W. Edmondson, F. Hoyland, Thomas Greaves, Mr. Brown (homœopathic surgeon, Pendleton), J. Gillett (homœopathic chemist), Mr. Gorton, Tottington Hall, Bury.

After a short address from the CHAIRMAN, Mr. PERKINS read an address to Dr. Epps. We subjoin a copy of it :—

To John Epps, M.D.

Sir,—We deem the meeting of the homœopathic congress in this city a most propitious event, seeing that it affords to us, your friends, an opportunity again to bid you welcome to Manchester—once more to meet you within these walls—witnesses of our past enjoyments,—once more to sit at your feet, that we may have our minds instructed by your logical reasonings, our energies invigorated by your eloquent exhortations, and our zeal aroused to further action by your details of the triumphs of homœopathy in the cause of suffering humanity. The whole of the civilised world has now become the theatre of these triumphs, and to your abundant labours we ascribe no small share of the merit of bringing about so glorious a result.

It is not possible within the circumscribed limits of an address, to enumerate the many and arduous duties you imposed upon yourself, and the many labours you have undergone, in advancing and defending the cause of homœopathy in this country, much less can we pass in review the many important works you have written, and lectures you have delivered, wherein you clearly prove the truth of its doctrines, and in which, by a logical elucidation of principles and a most careful collection and arrangement of facts, you have, in the spirit of a Christian philosopher, proved to a demonstration that the laws which regulate the operations of medicine in its curative effects on the diseased system, are as unalterably established as are those of any of the other natural phenomena.

Sir, although we may not here enter into these details, we cannot permit this opportunity to pass without taking a cursory glance at your connection with the introduction of the practice of homœopathy into Manchester.

So long ago as 1837, and when as yet you practised under the old system, your conversion to the doctrines of homœopathy was distinctly foreshadowed in your introductory address to the last course of lectures on "*Materia medica*," which you delivered to the students of the Hunterian School of Medicine, London. You, then, with an unflinching faith in the laws of the Creator, boldly asserted that the uncertainty of medicine did not arise from any defect in its nature, but

proceeded alone [from man's ignorance of the diseased states, and of the remedies suited to those states; and that so long as that uncertainty should exist, so long would the profession continue to proclaim its shame, and the practitioners declare their ignorance of the means appointed by Almighty wisdom and goodness for the relief of human woe. With this humiliating view of the position of the medical profession, with a mind deeply imbued with the spirit of true philosophy, disdaining to remain enthralled under the conventionality of thought, with which the old profession desires to entrap its members, and spurning to tread the beaten track, you determined to seek truth for its own sake, to examine the doctrine and facts of homœopathy, which at that time (1838) were brought under your notice and only to hold fast to the right. You, at that time, entered on the path which leads to the abode of true medical philosophy. The experience you thus gained and the knowledge you thus obtained, soon enabled you not only to answer the then oft repeated question, "What is homœopathy?" but also to "explain its principles" in such a manner as to call forth the encomiums of some of the ablest thinkers of the age. You have thus, sir, the honour of being the first English physician having the rank of lecturer on *materia medica* who embraced homœopathy, and one of the earliest, who not only had the courage openly to avow his convictions, but also to become a public homœopathic practitioner.

In 1839 you visited Manchester, when you introduced the theory and practice of homœopathy, with no small amount of success, and made no inconsiderable number of converts among the more reflecting portion of the inhabitants. In 1840, as your friends in Manchester had no resident practitioner, and were entirely dependant upon your casual visits, at their request, and principally for their use you published your "Domestic Homœopathy," and we think that the sale of 2,000 copies in four years is no mean proof of the spread of its principles in this country, and we believe that its publication in America has caused your name, if possible, to be better known in that country than even in this. In 1840, you delivered a course of lectures in this room, which greatly spread the knowledge of homœopathy, and by which the cause obtained a large accession of converts from amongst the honest and candid. In 1841, you again publicly addressed a Manchester audience in this place, and with similar results. In 1842, you presided at a meeting held for the purpose of establishing a dispensary, to which you were elected consulting physician; and at another meeting held during that year, you introduced to the Manchester public the first resident homœopathic practitioner in the person of Dr. Davids.

Since that time homœopathy has mightily prevailed in this city, and has gained a high position in public estimation. To you, sir, however, belongs the honour of having thus first pioneered and made clear the way; and we may safely predict, that

the test of time and experience will enhance the success and rapidity of its career and the blessings it has conferred on all classes of society.

To a well-regulated mind, there is no higher object of ambition than to remove the miseries and to increase the happiness of mankind: to such there is no purer source of gratification than the contemplation of its success. Permit us, sir, to congratulate you on the eminently successful result of your labours. Permit us, also, sir, to rejoice in the results of these labours—of labours which, in conjunction with those of a long list of able coadjutors, have so completely removed the uncertainty which has heretofore been the reproach of medicine, as to lead us confidently to expect, that, as homœopathy has been by these united labours raised to the dignity of a science, so, ere long, philosophy will declare it to be worthy of a niche in the temple of truth.

We desire to conclude with the expression of our hope that you may live long and happily, enjoying the pleasing retrospect of a life spent in ministering to the mental, moral, and physical wants of your fellow-men.—Signed on behalf of the meeting.

Manchester Athenæum, August 5th, 1853.

Mr. GEORGE ROBINSON moved the adoption of the address, and Mr. BYDON seconded it.

Mr. A. PRENTICE, though not a homœopathist, expressed his approbation of the courage which Dr. Epps had shown in advocating the cause which he believed to be truth, under great difficulties; and he gratefully recalled the aid which Dr. Epps had rendered to the free-trade movement.

The address having been unanimously adopted, was presented to Dr. Epps by the chairman.

Dr. EPPS replied in a long speech, of which the following observations formed part. After much by way of preface, Dr. Epps remarked that there were two points to be considered in homœopathy; firstly, the law upon which it is founded (namely, that like cures like), and secondly, the mode of administration of remedies, consisting in the exhibition of what were called infinitesimal doses. With regard to the law itself there was little or no dispute. Hippocrates, the great father of medicine, proclaimed it. It is a law universal in its agency. It is adumbrated to us in the phenomena of electricity, where you see the positive and negative state, both of them opposite, but both producing similar phenomena; and yet if you bring the positive electricity to act upon the negative, or the negative upon

the positive, all effects cease. So in administering to a disease presenting certain symptoms, a medicine which produces similar symptoms in healthy persons, a mutual annihilation is the consequence. Thus Shakspeare says :—

Tut, man ! one fire burns out another's burning,
 One pain is lessened by another's anguish ;
 Turn giddy, and be help by backward turning ;
 One desperate grief cures with another's languish :
 Take thou some new infection to the eye,
 And the rank poison of the old will die !

This is homœopathy, and in some of the most beautiful poetic works the same principle is recognised. Who does not know that as iron sharpeneth iron, so the countenance of a man his friend. To weep with them that weep, and to rejoice with them that rejoice, is homœopathy. The children of Israel, bitten by serpents, must be cured by a serpent also. As by one man all die, so by one man shall all be made alive. Here again is the homœopathic principle ; in fact, the principle of homœopathy is universal throughout nature. There is not an action in the world that does not take place homœopathically ; and he was quite satisfied that just in proportion as science extends her domain, we shall find that the only solution of all the facts presented to us on the page of creation is to be found in the homœopathic law—*similia similibus curantur*. In fact, by Archbishop Whately, by Edward Miall, and by all men who have the power of penetrating into matters of science, the law is recognised. Passing on, then, to the question of the amount of the dose, Dr. Epps observed that people say, “ We have no objection to your law that likes are cured by likes ; but we cannot understand how it is that the ten hundred millionth part of a grain of medicine can cure a disease.” In reply to this, he affirmed that such doses did cure disease ; that for thirteen years he had never used larger quantities ; yet every day of his life he treated sixty, and sometimes eighty to ninety patients, and he had piles of case books showing benefits rendered to suffering humanity. But the smallness of the dose was not at all irrational. What do we find in the world ? Everything is infinitesimal. The rock rushing down the side of the mountain does not fall because it is a mass ; but it is attracted to the earth, as being composed of an infinite number of

particles of rock aggregated together. A few years ago, people walked about the streets, and on returning home they were seized with shuddering, and turned cold, and vomited, and became blue, and their features shrank, they became shrivelled up and died. And what was it? It was no visible thing. It was something in the atmosphere that met them, and said, "I am the cholera; go home, lie, and die." Then there is a thing called scarlet fever. Nobody ever saw it; yet you go into a room where it is, and you get some infinitesimal portion of the poison in your throat, and you have scarlet fever. Surely, if infinitesimal quantities of things can impart a disease, why should not infinitesimal quantities of the proper thing cure that disease. (Loud cheers.) The ground from which the celebrated Hermitage wine is grown, is not larger than Hampstead Heath; the same grape is grown all round it, but only that small piece of land produces wine of that peculiar quality. And what is it? Something in the soil,—some infinitesimal action. How large are the particles of light? no man can take the measure of them; and yet they will paint your picture in daguerrotype. The dog follows his master by the nose. Through, it may be, a thick clog, the master leaves behind him, on the ground, an infinitesimal quantity of man, and there it remains, for the dog can smell it. What is the size of the particles that the human being thus leaves behind? If any anti-homœopathist would tell the size of those particles of man, he (Dr. Epps) would tell him the size of the homœopathic particles of medicine. (Applause.) The particles of chyle are not the three thousandth part of an inch in diameter. When we eat a beefsteak, it is only infinitesimal quantities of food that go to the heart and lungs, and so forth, and the chyle is absorbed by vessels infinitesimally small. We are fed, therefore, upon infinitesimal quantities, so that when people say, "Will you be content with an infinitesimal beefsteak," they talk without understanding the question. The homœopathists affirm that the doctrine of the action of infinitesimal quantities, is perfectly legitimate; but then they do not say, as stupid people say they do, that giving a man, for instance, the ten hundred millionth part of a grain of aconite will cure him of any disease. No; but they say if he has a disease which is similar in its symptoms to those effects which aconite will produce in health, then it will cure him. Here it is,—in the ascertainment of symptoms and the application of remedies,—that the skill of the physician is required.

Then when stupid people say, "We will take a whole box of your medicine at once," he replied, "Well, so you may; we have no objection at all; they will do you no harm, because you are in health; but if you had the disease to which those globules bear a certain relation, you would find yourself very soon sending for your doctor." He did not say that if they took the whole box of globules, they would not suffer some after-effects; and, certainly, if they took so many of the globules per diem in succession they would soon find it out. God has made us to be acted on by infinitesimal agents; and it would be found that even the smallest particle of medicine, if appropriate, would act powerfully. What is it that makes colours fade? Is it not infinitesimal particles of sunlight? What is wanted in disease is merely something to correct that modification of the life-power in which the disease consists. Disease is nothing but misdirected power; and all we have to do is, to direct that power aright by appropriate agency. Many people think that if a man is ill, he must be bled and blistered, and physicked most tremendously; that if a man dies without these, he dies wrongly, and that his doctor is very wicked in having let him die without them. But, all that is required, is that the life power should be acted on; and the smaller the dose is, the more quickly does it act upon the nervous system—on which all infinitesimal things act. A great deal of abuse is heaped upon homœopathy. Although the majority of homœopaths are men of education, they are described as ignorant. Although their minds have been well trained by a sound mathematical, classical, and general education, they are described as fit only for bedlam; and although they are persons who have high social and domestic reputation, they are actually designated by these vituperators as knaves. They are men who are continually curing disease, and effecting the most wonderful restorations when the other system has failed altogether, and yet they are described as do-nothings. And to sum up the matter, they are designated as humbugs. (Cheers.) This does not at all accord with the dignity of science. Fulton was a humbug when he proposed to navigate the waters by steam. Stephenson was a humbug when he presented before the House of Commons a proposal to make a railway from Liverpool to Manchester; and he himself says he was obliged to refrain from saying that he could go more than ten miles an hour, lest they should throw him overboard. Galileo was a

humbug when he proclaimed the motion of the earth. Gall was a humbug when he discovered that the brain and the mind were connected together. Harvey was a humbug when he proclaimed the circulation of the blood. Jenner was a humbug when he said vaccination was protective against smallpox. And every man is a humbug to those who have previously humbugged the community. (Loud cheers.) There are some who would contend that criminality should attach to every homœopathic practitioner, and that whenever a patient of his dies, the coroner's inquest should be sent after him. They have recommended that at the bedside of the sick the civil sword should hang over the head of the medical man, to enable him the better to cure his patient. It is a disgrace to the age in which we live ; but that disgrace has not yet been perpetrated, because the public, who derive benefit from truth, are not to be crushed. Even in Manchester there is a society,—the Medico-Ethical Society,—which is a disgrace to the gentlemen of Manchester. They had dared to say that a man, who professedly and exclusively practises homœopathy, is unfit to be met by his brother medical men, and is to be sent to Coventry. Mark the cunning of these men. They say “professedly and exclusively.” A man may practise homœopathy, but he must not tell that he does it. He must bring in a bit of allopathy now and then, and then these gentlemen will let him off ; but if he is an honest man and uses the means he deems best, he is to be driven from the society. Is this the liberty of a free city like Manchester, a place remarkable for its liberality ? There was in this town some time ago, a man, noble, but not in this thing a noble man, who has lent himself to this dirty act, when he himself knew how he was formerly persecuted because he was a phrenologist, and felt bitterly the panga inflicted upon him because they denounced phrenology as quackery. He felt the rod on his own back then ; but now he has become secretary to this Medico-Ethical Society, who were trying with their puny hands to put the rod upon the backs of men infinitely better than themselves. Pretty ethics, indeed ! if this is Manchester ethics (continued the speaker), God deliver me from such ethics. All honourable men will say, if homœopathy be true, it will spread ; if it be untrue, it will fall. They will cure their own patients according to the best of their skill ; and they will allow other people to cure their patients by the means which those other people think

best. Surely if the allopathist has liberty to follow what he deems best, the homœopathist should have the same privilege. In subsequent parts of his long address, Dr. Epps said, that in the last thirteen or fourteen years, he had never used a leech or a blister, or a mustard poultice, nor had he given a dose of castor oil. Any disease that is curable, he said, can be cured by exhibiting the proper homœopathic remedy. The coroner of Middlesex has had the stupidity to say that the homœopathic principle is this,—if the patient is purged, you go on purging; if he is sick, you make him sicker. Oh, what a fool! (Laughter.) The homœopathists do not say that if a man has taken too large a dinner, he should eat a second,—that if he is drunk, he should get drunk over again; but they say, if a man has eaten too large a dinner, a medicine which would produce in health symptoms similar to those he is suffering under, should be given, and it will remove the effects of his repletion. Homœopathists do not say, identicals are cured by identicals; all they say is, that likes are cured by likes. Homœopathy does not leave behind it the miseries which are caused by allopathy. There are hundreds of people who, having taken large quantities of mercury, have become walking barometers, and can always predict changes in the weather. Dr. Epps said afterwards, that the day is coming when we shall have homœopathic insurance companies, for a man's life is worth ten years more if he is a homœopathist. He subsequently referred to his friends on the platform, and to the address which the meeting had presented to him, with the receipt of which he expressed his pleasure. And with respect to this city he suggested that one wing of the Infirmary should be given up to the homœopathists, and that the results of the treatment should be compared with the results of the treatment of the other practitioners in the other parts of the building—an experiment which, he felt confident, would end in a triumphant demonstration of the superiority of the new system.

A vote of thanks was given to the chair, on the motion of Dr. Epps, and the proceedings were thus brought to a close.

Review.

Horæ Homœopathiæ. By an Amateur.

It is with great pleasure we introduce to the notice of our readers the

above little work, which is evidently written by a gentleman, who, though an "amateur," is conversant with the various forms of disease met with in every-day life,—and one who has wept over the slaughter and death produced by the Lancet, the Leech, and the Over-drugging of the old system.

In the preface the writer remarks:—

"Should any one who reads this story feel curious to know whether it is true or not, let him be assured that it is. Should he wish to know where it happened, he may be sure that it was in his own city, in his own street, in his own parish, in his own village. If he inquires the name of the heroine, let him go to the nearest church-yard and search out the monument of some young girl, for it happened to her; and the names of the medical men were Legion. And should he ask why it is published anonymously, it is to avoid even the possibility of imagining a 'local habitation and a name' for that which is happening every day, everywhere. No one can observe the manner in which medical men labour among the poor, without feeling the greatest respect for their zeal, their industry, their kind feelings. As individuals, they command and are entitled to the greatest respect. It is against the shocking system of treatment they have been taught that the world utters its complaints. The indictment is laid, not against any individuals, but against allopathy. The charge is, not that they do not do their best with the means they use, but that those means are all wrong, and lead to fatal results."

It appears that although the author of the tale writes anonymously, he is a clergyman; he is summoned by night to the bed-side of a young female, one of his parishioners, who is supposed to be in a dying state, and anxious to see him. With praiseworthy zeal he visits her, and finds her in a deplorable condition: he says, pp. 5:—

"The scene was a very striking one, well calculated to interest, to a high degree, feelings much less acute than those possessed by that minister. In bed, propped by pillows, and reclining languidly in the arms of her brother, lay a young girl, of whom you might have said at once that she belonged to a rank of life superior to that indicated by the appearance of the house. Her face was extremely pale and delicate looking, but still she was not worn or wasted. Whatever might be the matter with her, sickness had only invested with an increased interest a very interesting girl. There was an air of weariness, an expression of exhaustion thrown over her; a cast of sadness and soft melancholy, with a suffusion of gentle tenderness, difficult to understand, impossible to describe, but easy to perceive, and calculated to strike you very strongly, and prepossesses you at once, though you

could scarcely tell why, in her favor. There was, in truth, something very striking in her appearance. Large masses of very black hair, long and very fine, fell in profusion, neglected, over her shoulders, and located unconfined over the pillows by which she was propped. Her forehead was even, straight, and smooth. Her large, full, and very black eyes wore a slight expression of irritation or unnatural excitement; and the pupils, widely dilated, had also a certain wildness about them which might, perhaps, have been owing to recent suffering. Gouts of bright scarlet blood, fresh from her young veins, flecked the otherwise clean and white sheets, and revealed at once the hands into which she had fallen and the treatment to which she had been subjected. Her night-dress was deeply dyed with large spots of red blood, which seemed quite fresh; her lips were parched and dry, and slightly dabbled with the same red stain, derived, probably, from her fingers, which had on them many traces of it. She lay back in her brother's arms, and excepting an irritating cough, which almost incessantly vexed her, and each access of which was followed by a sort of moaning cry, she did not appear to be in much pain."

At page 16, the author says:—

"Now that Clergyman had for some time paid a little attention to medical subjects, and seen something of the old plan of treating diseases and something of the new system. No doubt all such matters ought—at least people say so—to be left entirely to those whom the law, whether rightly or wrongly, pronounces to be alone qualified to understand them. Perhaps he had a lurking suspicion that when Jesus of Nazareth told His ministers to "heal the sick," He meant something by the words—meant, in fact, what He said. And, perhaps he thought, foolish and mistaken man! that it was part of the duty of a minister of Him who characterised His own career by healing every one who came to Him, to endeavour to follow his Master in that as well as in preaching the gospel.

Perhaps that silly country parson thought that alleviating the pains and sufferings of others was quite as much suited to his profession as poking into all the buried lumber of days that brought to man neither light, knowledge, nor blessing; reviving the monstrous follies of mediæval art in order to bring himself and others to the very verge, if no further, of Romanism; and studying how to make even Christianity unamiable in the sight of his flock, by the narrow spirit in which he received it, and the harsh temper in which he preached it. Let us pity the poor man's ignorance in silence. So it was that he had picked up some little knowledge in these matters. A glance was sufficient to show what sort of a constitution that patient possessed, and, with a few questions, to furnish a clue to the medicine harmonic to her case. The circumstances of that case were as follows. Just

eleven weeks previously she had been seized with illness at the residence of her mistress. Some medical man—no doubt “our medical man”—“the medical man in whom we have ‘confidence,’” was summoned directly. Under his care she had, very naturally, and like a good and sensible girl, grown worse and worse. She got thinner—and she got weaker—and she coughed more—and she slept less—and she could not play with “our children” any longer, which was a serious matter indeed. At last nostalgia was added to her other symptoms; and, as our medical gentleman found her rebellious to his pills and powders, and she longed so much to be with those whom she loved even more dearly than her young charges—that is, her own dear mother and sisters—her mistress kindly gave her leave to go home for awhile, adding, like a good lady, a strict injunction, that the best medical advice should be provided at her expense. The grateful child felt deeply so much kindness. “My mistress,” she said “is always very good to me. Was it not kind of her to think of me, and to order that I should have the best advice at her expense?”

What dire Nemesis pursued this poor girl, and made her so interesting, merely that she might be undone by the very interest she inspired. A few blemishes the more—a few graces the less—a black tooth—a cross temper—a squint—a vulgar accent—and she might have sickened and no mistress have pitied her, and recovered and no medical man have interrupted God’s healing measures. But when she employed her leisure hours in nursing those attaching qualities with which Nature had somewhat prodigally endowed her, she did but

“Nurse the pinion that impelled the steel.”

They thought she wanted medical aid. Ah! it was provided for her, and no mistake! Draught and pill, dose and drop, had done their work on her. Herb and metal had made a simultaneous inroad on her constitution. The lancet—“that mighty instrument of little men”—had let forth as much of life as it could do, and melancholy leeches had been fished up from inhuman-looking bottles, to achieve what the shining steel had but partially accomplished. Poor, pale child! she lay a-dying! She wanted the gentle spiriting of dynamic agents, and they gave her exhausted veins the lancet! She wanted blood, and they fixed leeches on her, and bade them suck, as the stoat sucks the rabbit’s throat. She wanted calm, and rest, and food, and sweet sleep, and harmonious reaction, and all gentle and pleasant things in unison with her kindly temperament; and the red republic of pill-boxes marshalled on the chimney-piece told too true a tale of doses that would have prostrated Goliath of Gath as effectively as the smooth stone that sank into his forehead. Poor pale child! she lay a-dying! She wanted magnetism. And doctor, mistress, sister, mother,—all combined to give her a full supply of mercury!

“ Now there was no difficulty at all in making a very good guess as to the origin of her complaint, and as little, as has been said, in finding the remedy that would have harmonised with it. It was quite clear that an inflammation of the lungs—the result, probably, of uterine disturbance, accompanied probably also by derangement, if not suppression, of the ordinary state—had been her original complaint, and had been treated as if it were idiopathic inflammation. After eleven weeks’ curing, it had been complicated with many symptoms, mercurial and others, which could not escape observation. But there was no mistaking what ought to have been the remedy. The cough, tickling, for the most part dry, but sometimes with a little expectoration of mucus, at times tinged with blood, with pains in the side; the burning thirst with cold, the eager draughts of toast and water, the dry mouth, the parched and cracked lips, the fitful appetite—that is to say, the sudden loathing of food previously longed for—the indigestion after tasting food, the coincidence of the moral, the ardent, the impassioned, easily-kindled temperament, discernible through the langour of exhaustion; and then the complexion, the masses of jet black hair, the intensely black eyelashes that looked as if they had been stained with lampblack; the large full black eyes with their dilated pupils, floating as it were, in tears; the peculiar expression of them which no man who has seen anything of magnetism, may mistake; the impassioned looks overflowing with a very springtide of affection with which she followed her mother and sister as they moved; the semi-somnambulistic manner which the veriest tyro in magnetic studies could not fail to recognise—all told as plainly as words could have told that bryony was the medicine in harmony with her constitution, which must have been the specific for her ailments originally, which must then have cured them, and might, perhaps do so still.”

The poor child had no homœopathic physician, and, consequently, Bryony was not administered by her medical attendant; we, however, will allow the writer to give a description of her treatment. At pp. 29, he goes on to say:—

“ Let the reader reflect a little upon this very instructive case. After eleven long and weary weeks of incessant medication (toxication is the better word) in its most violent forms; after exhaustion piled on exhaustion, weakness superinduced on weakness; after lead to stop the spitting of blood, and opium to stop the cough, and mercury in enormous doses, which had produced the most violent and distressing evacuations, and then chalk-water to stop the evacuations so produced; and the lancet in the arm and leeches on the chest, one of which had bitten so deep that the bleeding could with difficulty be arrested—during eleven weeks of this, no single ray of light or hope of amendment breaks in on the dreary monotony of dying. Worse and worse—daily worse and worse, weaker and weaker—sinking,

sinking, sinking! A month ago she could walk; a week ago she could drag her legs after her; to-day she is in bed. But one road has she followed, and that is ever steadily downhill. At last, a palpable, decided, unexpected, considerable amendment takes place. Now, would not as much common sense as teaches a young sparrow to pick up crumbs have dictated to the gentleman who had the care of her, 'Enough, enough! Hold hard, stupid! For Heaven's sake, don't interrupt the first signs of vital reaction. Dunce, let the child eat and sleep, and be quiet.'

The duly-licensed member of the highly-respectable company of apothecaries sent her, instead, twelve pills—

'Omnia mercurio similes formamque coloremque'—

round, neatly-powdered, pleasant to the eye, in a neat little red box, on the top of which were neatly written the words, "One pill to be taken every two hours." The doting mother gave them duly; and, one by one, one by one, the pretty dying lamb [swallowed them, wearily watching through the long hours of the night, numbered to her by new pills, until the last, which she bit in two and spat out again. And when the doctor came, he told them "they had done very wrong in not making her swallow that too." "Yes," he said, "you should have insisted on her taking them all."

'And wasn't that a dainty dish to set before a king?'

* * * * *

"Was it not grievous to reflect, that though the pathogenesis of mercury, and all its powers over the human frame, and all its symptoms, all its pains, all its dark doings in the nerve and blood and muscle and bone of man, had been long ago explored by Hahnemann, written, taught, printed, published, and were as well known to thousands as the Brighton Railway; yet that a licensed member of the Royal College of Surgeons should be as profoundly ignorant of them as if they had been written in Benthamee and taught in Tongataboo—give, in enormous doses, a substance which he should not have given at all; and when it was producing those very effects which had been so often experienced, so well described, and so widely disseminated, for so many years, as the inevitable result of its administration, neither expect them before they came, nor recognise them when they came? There lay that poor, pale flower, fading long ere her prime, perishing in the bud, her beauty consuming away like as a moth doth fret a garment, sadly wasting away in anguish, with life enough in her veins at the beginning to have thrown off ten attacks of the same sort—there she lay, groaning forth her complaints against that science which, like harpies' touch, blights and withers all it approaches.

"It was not by the will of her Creator that her fresh young blood spun forth from its deepest and most sacred sources. It was not by her Maker's orders that

her late-made life was lavished to fatten leeches. It was mercury that killed her, not malady. The apothecary's pestle broke the golden bowl. The surgeon's lancet cut the silver cord. It was the jargon of old days and worthless schools 'Fiat Haustus,' and 'R. Hydrarg.,' that bade that gentle flower of soft nature and sweet quality be transported too soon to a more genial climate.

* * * * *

"When that clergyman saw her next, she was lying calm and cold in her coffin, dressed and decorated. Her fine black hair was braided over her forehead, and very pleasant she looked in her shroud edged with little starched frills, and her neat cap. Fuchsia flowers and geranium blossoms were strewed thickly over her. How quiet, how calm, how full of deep repose, she lay among those pretty flowers. Not even "our medical man" could disturb her rest. Her face was pale, but not wan or wasted; and it wore on it the very ecstasy of repose—the soft sweet angelic hush and dead quiescence of absolute rest. It was like the first night in Paradise. There was almost a smile upon her features—assuredly there *was* a smile there! a soft, quiet, innocent smile! Was it really an illusion? Was she merely feigning to sleep? Did you not see the pretty flowers on her bosom heaving? and look at her soft waxen hand, and the fuchsia flower—does it not tremble in her taper fingers?

"Is this Death the terrible?
Where is his sting?"

The eyes were not closed; you could see them through their long black fringes; but the delighted spirit that used to give them sensible warm motion, and the sweet expression of fondness and of faithfulness, and of truth, had struck its colours and capitulated to "the terrible man with a terrible name," with his

Deleterly medicines,
Which whosoever took is dead since."

Cold clay, closed eyes, pale cheeks, white fingers as cold as marble, alone remained to bear witness to the prowess of that art which, from the time of Hermes Tresmegistus to that of the latest-entered pupil at Guy's, has hunted down the youth, the beauty, the goodness, and the energies of this earth, like a dire Erinny. Ah! British lion! you are a poor, miserable, peddling, haggling animal! you are so busy nuzzling your nose in the mud after pence that you let your back be bestrode by an apothecary's apprentice. Thus died, as thousands have died before her, this patient, amiable child."

We must give one more quotation before we close, at the same time urging it upon our readers to obtain the book and read it, for we cannot do justice to it by just making quotations as we have done:—

"But what language shall we use respecting those whom the Law has licensed to teach—the great medical authorities, the professors, the colleges, the schools, who,

in this year of grace, still teach the same shocking stuff as their ancestors taught—still send over the earth a stream of ignorance respecting cure which it is positively frightful to contemplate? What amount of indignation shall we reserve for those teachers in our Halls, Colleges, Universities, who still persist, after they know better, in hugging their antiquated, miserable, inhuman Art, and in striving to perpetuate to the human race the sufferings, the early deaths, the deep distresses, the wasting frames, the broken constitutions, the aching hearts, which they well know might, in great part, be spared to man?

Count the clock, gentlemen—Abernethy, the licensed—Morrison, the unlicensed—Magendie, the vivisectionist—Broussais, the physiologist—Lisfranc, the bleeder—Cooper, the operator—count the clock, you and all your followers, for the Avenger of blood is on your track! Count the clock, Sir Jeremy and Sir George, physicians and general practitioners, Town and Country, and all you who prescribe remedies without having discovered the law of nature that God has laid down for your guidance; count the clock carefully, Surgeons and Apothecaries, Hall and College, Guy's and Bartholomew's, Professors and Lecturers,—terrible Profession! into whose hands ignorant Parliaments have given absolute power over the organism of man and all that acts upon it, and who have not yet discovered one single principle on which those agents should be prescribed. Count the clock carefully, for every tick of it tolls the death-knell of your practice, and you know it. Your science is almost at its last gasp and you know it. Your system of cure is all one huge error; and many if not all of you, know it. On it there is written, within and without, "Lamentation, and mourning, and woe."

HOMŒOPATHY IN ENGLAND.

Our readers are so often gratuitously informed that homœopathy is "going down" in England, that they may be glad to be told in what that operation consists. We can only enlighten them as to the results, however, which may be thus summed up. *Three* homœopathic societies: the British Homœopathic Society, the Hahnemann Medical Society, and the North of England Homœopathic Society, besides a yearly Congress, which took place this year in Manchester. There are *three* hospitals: the Hahnemann Hospital, with forty beds; the London Homœopathic Hospital, with thirty beds, and the Manchester Homœopathic Hospital, with twenty beds; besides numerous dispensaries. The cause is sustained by *seven* journals, conducted with more or less ability; the British Journal of Homœopathy, the Monthly Journal of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Times, the Hahnemann Fly-sheet, the Homœopathic Case-book, the Norwich Homœopathic Journal, and the Northampton Homœopathic Record. There are two hundred known homœopathic practitioners. And all this, where ten years since there was scarce a trace! If this is what is meant by "going down," it is a very agreeable motion, which we trust may continue in the same direction for a long while to come.—*North American Homœopathic Journal.*



By Special Appointment to Her Majesty.
ROYAL TOILET REQUISITES;

Prepared expressly for the Use of Homoeopathic Patients,
 and recommended by the Faculty.

AMERICAN SOAP DENTIFRICE:

AN EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE OF DECAY IN THE TEETH.

This elegant preparation is rendered perfectly agreeable to the palate, and recommends itself to the favour of the public by the fact of its being a successful application of the philosophic discoveries of Dr. H. J. Bowditch, U.S.; who has proved that pure white Soap is the only effectual destroyer of the animal and vegetable Parasites, which attach themselves to the human teeth.—Sold in Boxes, 1s. each, and in Glass Covered Jars, at 2s. and 3s. 6d. each.

PALMA CHRISTI POMMADE;

Strongly recommended for giving to the Hair an unexampled gloss, and imparting strength and beauty.

The extraordinary demand and rapidly increasing sale which it has experienced, convinces the Proprietor that in utility and economy the Palma Christi Pommaade stands unrivalled.—Sold in Bottles, at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.

ALMOND SHAVING CREAM:

Decidedly the best and most agreeable substitute for Shaving Soap ever introduced: one trial only is necessary to ensure its use, in preference to every other.

Samples may be had GRATIS, on application to the Manufacturer or his Agents.
 —Sold in Glass Jars, at 1s. each.

ARNICATED MECHANICAL CORN PLAISTERS:

They give immediate relief by entirely removing pressure from the corn, and by the medicinal operation of the Arnica it is eventually removed.—1s. per dozen.

THE HAHNEMANN SOAP TABLET.

This exquisitely beautiful Soap may with truth be styled the GEM OF THE TOILET: it is perfectly pure, produces a luxuriant lather, and is superior to any other for the purposes of the Toilet and Nursery.

The advantages obtained by the removal of the soap duty, are exemplified in the fact that this superb article can be offered at a price considerably cheaper than that of ordinary Toilet Soaps previously.

Sold in nonangular Tablets, in sealed Envelopes, at 4d. each, or 1 doz. for 3s. 6d.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

JOHN PARTON BERRY,
 Chemist, and Perfumer in Ordinary to the Queen,
 21, BRIDGE STREET, NORTHAMPTON.

APPOINTED AGENTS.

A. C. Clifton, Northampton; Henry Turner, Manchester; Henry Pearce, Norwich; H. Pearce and Wayne, Great Yarmouth; Charles Corfield, Birmingham; Charles Guest, Clifton, Bristol, and Cheltenham; A. J. Powell, London and Leicester; W. Stallworthy, Buckingham.

AGENCIES OFFERED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Printed by Thomas Phillips, (of the Drapery,) at his Office, situate at No. 12, Corn Exchange Buildings, Parade, in the Parish of All Saints, in the Town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, and Published by Arthur C. Clifton, Parade.



UNIV. OF MICH.
JAN 18 1907

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 02393 7066

