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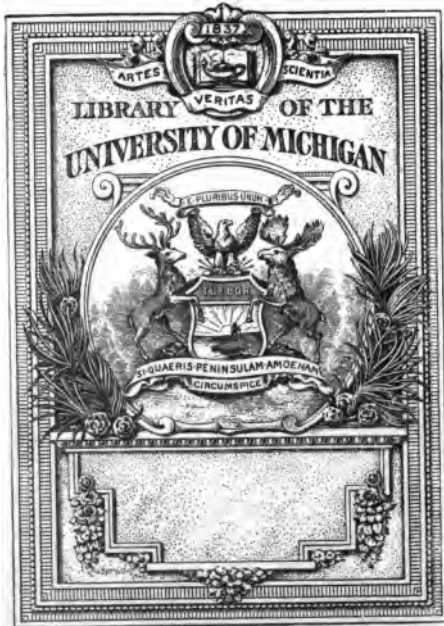
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POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

TERMS, FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—St. Paul.

VOL. I.]

ELGIN, ILL. FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

NO. 1.

C. A. JÆGER, M. D. EDITOR.

SMITH & LEE, PRINTERS.

TO THE READER.

We present our little paper to the kind consideration of an enlightened and appreciative public, with the assurance, that we by no means desire to exact too many, and too great sacrifices from the friends of Homœopathy.

At the same time, we do not hesitate to say, that the POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL has some claims upon the profession, as well as upon the laity.

Our object, in having taken upon ourselves the responsible position of conducting this paper, is simply to promote the cause of Homœopathy, to enlighten the public upon its theories, and its superiority in practice over other systems of medicine, and to disabuse the public mind of the many false notions, and ridiculous ideas, which are yet prevailing in every community.

We trust that in view of our object, the friends and disciples of Homœopathy throughout the land, will appreciate our efforts and aid us to the best of their abilities.

☞ See Prospectus on last page.

(From the Michigan Homœopathic Journal.)

HOMŒOPATHY.

We are frequently asked, what is Homœopathy, and what is Allopathy, and what is the difference. Often these questions are asked by those desirous of obtaining information, having become disgusted with the absurd puking and purging, bleeding and blistering, Opium, Calomel and Blue Pill prescriptions of Allopathy, Botanics and Uriscopists included. For the benefit of such, I will answer briefly the above questions.

Homœopathy is the doctrine of curing diseases, by acting upon the part diseas-

ed, by means of a medicine, that if given to a patient in a state of health, would produce symptoms *similar* to those we are called upon to cure; mark the distinction, *similar*, not *identical*. No two causes different in their natures *can possibly* produce identical effects, for *unlike* causes cannot produce *like* effects. Hence our law of cure, "similars cure similars," (*similia similibus curantur.*) This is Homœopathy, the key that unlocks the rich store houses of our materia medica, the law that guides the Homœopathist, as unerringly as the magnetic needle the storm tossed mariner; and sustains the same relation to legitimate and scientific medicine, as the law of chemical affinity does to science of chemistry, or the law of attraction to the science of astronomy.

So far as a Physician prescribes in accordance with this law, so far he is a Homœopathist, and no farther, whether he gives large doses or small ones, sweet pills or bitter ones. One thing however is certain, whoever prescribes in accordance with the above law of cure, will soon see the necessity of using much smaller doses of medicine, than he who has no other guide than the conflicting dogmas of the past, or the hap-hazard prescriptions of the present Allopathic practice.

It will be admitted by all sensible and reasoning persons, that of all medicinal agents, no two *can* affect the system in the same, or *identical* manner, for the reason that no two are composed of the same, or *identical* constituent elements; unlike causes cannot produce like effects, all things being equal. Another equally indisputable law must be rec-

ognized, (viz.) that medicines are *elective* in their action, *i. e.*, each medicinal agent acts upon particular parts of the system: thus Ipecac acts upon the stomach, producing nausea and vomiting; jalap, rhuibarb, &c., act upon the lining membranes of the bowels, producing catharsis; opium and other remedies of that class upon the brain and nervous system; and the set of symptoms produced by each particular article, will each be different. Now these, and all other remedies, act in accordance with elective law, always and invariably; whether taken into the stomach, inhaled into the lungs, in the form of vapor and odoriferous, particles applied to the surface, or injected into the veins. Thus calomel applied externally produces salivation, as certainly as if taken into the stomach; tart. emetic injected into the veins, induces vomiting, as surely and in smaller quantities, than if taken internally. Tobacco smoke inhaled produces all the poisonous effects of that weed, as many can from experience testify, and so with all other remedies.

* * * * *

We may give a man in health three, or four grains of opium, without producing fatal effects, and so we may if he has inflammation of the bowels, or lungs, but if he have inflammation or congestion of the brain, every intelligent Physician would tell you at once, (whether he was Homœopath, Allopath or any other *path.*) that you would *kill* your patient, and for the best of *reasons*, opium will produce a *similar* set of symptoms, or disease. So we may take two or three grains, and even more of tartar emetic; vomit perhaps pretty severely and recover without difficulty; but should we take the same amount, or even less, when the stomach is acutely inflamed, the effects would be speedily fatal; because you would produce a disease similar to the one you wish to cure. The above fatal effects arise not from the *simple fact* that you have *given* these remedies, but because you have given them in too *large* doses, by which you have produced

far too violent an impression, or drug disease, and your patient has died, not from a natural, but from an artificial disease, (*i. e.*) *secundum artem*, (according to art,) by far too frequently the case. It is a well established fact, that two distinct diseases cannot exist in the *same* organ, or tissue, at one and the same time, (see John Hunter, *M. D.*) but one either cures, or suspends the other, (no person ever had measles and small pox at the same time, or measles and scarlet fever; these being diseases of the skin but different in their origin and nature.)

Now, what Homœopathy proposes to do, and does, is, to give a medicine that acts upon the part diseased, thereby producing a medicinal disease that shall overcome and cure the natural one. But in doing this, should we give the larger doses of Allopathy, we should invariably kill the patient, the susceptibility of the part to the action of our remedy, being so increased by the close *similarity* existing between the disease or the impressions made by the morbid agent, and that which our remedy would produce.

Hence the small dose of Homœopathy, and the highly salutary effects.— We give our remedies in quantities just sufficient to produce an impression strong enough to overcome the diseased action. But if our remedy happens to be given in too large a dose, we are sure to make our patient worse

Thus in cases of inflammation of the skin produced by heat, (scalds and burns,) we cure by applying hartshorn, (aqua ammonia,) or spirits of turpentine, as recommended by every Allopathic writer, and every one that has tried it fairly, is decided in its favor, (see *Druit's Surgery*). In inflammation of the eyes, where is the Allopathist but uses as an application weak solutions of sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol,) or nitrate of silver, (lunar caustic,) or some other remedy, that if put into the healthy eye strong enough, would produce inflammation. Here experience, (not principle,) has taught them the true law of cure; and all the cures they effect they owe to "*similia similibus curantur.*"

The reason they do not cure all cases of ophthalmia, is, that some cases arise from internal causes, and require internal remedies, different from calomel opium, bleeding, emetics, etc. Now if diseases of external organs are cured on Homœopathic principles, why cannot those of internal organs be as well? Surely they can be, if we use the remedy that acts upon the part diseased, and give it in proper quantities. The same law must govern the cure of the affections of internal as of external organs.

* * * * *

E. H. DRAKE, M. D.

PRACTICAL HOMŒOPATHY.

(Com. by Dr. Roesch, Waukegan Ill.)

DYSENTERY.

John Hays of Waukegan, aged twenty five years, was attacked with Dysentery, eighteen days ago. July 21st, 1865, I was called to see him. Patient says, he had for a week past from 40 to 50 discharges during twenty-four hours. The Stools were mucuous, and streaked with blood, accompanied with violent tenesmus and severe pain in the bowels; there was fever, pulse 120, tongue dry and rough, breath fetid and great emaciation. Gave Merc. corr. 3, 1 grain every hour.

July 22nd.—Stools of a blackish cast, putrid, but not so frequent, pain and tenesmus less, the fetor from the mouth very considerable; fever less, and pulse 100. Gave Arsenicum 3, 1 grain hourly.

July 23rd.—The Stools are of a decidedly putrid character, the fever is less, otherwise no change.—Arsen. 30, in water, a tea-spoonfull every half hour.

July 24th.—Afternoon,—Marked improvement, Stools less frequent, pulse 96 and fuller. Continued medicine.

July 25th.—Stools of a bilious nature, very little fetor from the mouth, tongue moist, patient talks fluently, which he was not able to do for a number of days. Continued the same medicine, under

which the patient rapidly improved, and after ten days was entirely well.

(Com. by the same.)

SEVERE BURN, WITH CONVULSIONS.

On Sept. 7th, 1865, I was sent for in great haste by Mr. Drew, of this city, to see his little boy, eighteen months old. The little fellow had pulled from the table a tea pot, filled with boiling hot tea, pouring the whole contents over him, and burning him so severely, that the skin actually adhered to his clothing. The chest, the whole abdominal surface and part of his back, down on both sides of the spinal column, was literally a mass of raw flesh, and wherever a little skin did remain, it was formed into large blisters. Convulsions set in immediately which were aggravated by the least touch. I opened carefully the blisters, and covered the whole burned surface with Cantharis Cerate, spread on linen rags, and gave the little fellow Arsenicum 6, every hour internally.

Sept. 8th,—Patient had a very restless night; with convulsions and delirium; Pulse 150, very great thirst, and the abdomen considerable distended. Ordered to change the Cantharis application twice a day, and gave Arsenicum 30, hourly.

Sept 9th,—Had more rest during the night, convulsions were less frequent, Pulse 130, still considerable thirst, and distension of the abdomen the same; he discharged several worms, (lumbrici,) in the night. A new skin is forming over the burned surface. The convulsions had ceased on the 10th. The same treatment was continued up to the 14th, at which time, the whole burned surface was covered with a new skin, save a small space in the region of the navel, which suppurated, but healed readily after a few days.

Every one who saw the little boy, pronounced his recovery utterly impossible, I myself, would have joined in their opinion, had I not seen in a number of similar cases, the remarkable effects of Arsenicum.

ONE WORD.

Homœopathic physicians throughout the Country, can add much to the interest and success of the Journal, *by writing for it.* We have made no *special* arrangements with any physicians to furnish us contributions, and we don't propose to do so neither, but we ask one and all to help us in making this Journal, *The Organ of the reading laity.* We wish to have it *fully understood by our friends, that the leading feature of the Popular Homœopathic Journal will be, a TRUE, but popular Exposition of the system and practice of Homœopathy, and contributors should govern themselves accordingly.*

No one has any doubt that such a periodical as we propose to publish, is needed, and if conducted in a dignified and high toned manner, and its pages filled with matters of interest to a reading and thinking public, there can be no failure in our—and your—Enterprise.

We would especially, and earnestly solicit Secretaries of Medical Societies, and physicians attending Dispensaries, Asylums, Hospitals, and other public and charitable institutions, to furnish us with their proceedings, statistical reports etc, for publication. The presentation of figures and facts, before an enlightened laity, are after all the most acceptable, and convincing arguments in favor of our system, and demonstrates at once the superiority in effecting cures,—Fraters let us see to it

Our Namesake in Germany.

Dr. Bolle of Aachen, commenced in 1855 the publication of the "POPULÄRE HOMŒOPATHISCHE ZEITUNG" issuing 3000 copies of the first number. His little paper, the same size as ours, has been handsomely supported, and now he issues regularly 8000 copies. All the professional Journalists admit that the efforts of Dr. B. have greatly contributed to the progress of Homœopathy. and they favor the continued agitation of our cause, and the gallant fight against the enemy, which the Doctor conducts so ably and forcibly.

Friends, let us strive to accomplish as much as the "POPULÄRE" in Germany.

Homœopathic Medical Societies.

One of the strongest proofs of the advancement and the success of Homœopathy in this country may be found in the large number of flourishing Societies, which have been organized in nearly every state of the Union. At the head of these, we place the National Society.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY;

Organized in the year of 1844, in the city of New York, with the following officers: Dr J. F. Flagg, Boston, Chairman; Dr. John F. Gray, New York, Gen. Secretary; Dr. A. G. Hull, New York, Prov. Secretary; and Dr. S. C. Kirby, New York, Treasurer.

The Annual Meetings of the Institute have been held in the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, New Haven, Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, Washington City, Chicago, Brooklyn and Cincinnati. The next meeting will be held in Pittsburg, Pa. on the first Wednesday in June, 1866.

The Institute publishes an annual volume, containing the proceedings of its regular meetings, reports from auxiliary societies, and numerous communications on scientific subjects.

There are at present 560 physicians who have the honor of being members of this National Association.

ILLINOIS STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASS'N.

Organized in December 1855, at Peoria, with 35 members. The Association holds its annual meetings in June at Chicago, and counts amongst its members the most eminent men of the profession. The annual proceedings of the Ass'n are replete with matters of deep research, and of the highest interest to the profession. Number of members at last annual meeting, one hundred and ten.

NOTE.—E. A. Gullbert M. D. of Dubuque Iowa, formerly of Elgin Ill., is the projector and founder of this association, and is entitled to the thanks of the whole North West.

MASSACHUSETTS HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY.

This Society commenced its labors twenty five years ago, it organized under the name of the Fraternity at a period, when Homœopathy was in its infancy in this Country, and but few physicians were advocates of the new

system. Although small in numbers, they nevertheless were *strong in faith*, and believing that "in Union there is strength," the New England disciples of Hahnemann formed a "bright fraternal chain," of three or more brothers, A. D. 1840.

In October last, the Society held their semi-annual meeting in Boston, where a large number of "the true and good" members were present. The report shows a membership of one hundred, and nineteen.

WESTERN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The Western Institute of Homeopathy, organized at Chicago, in 1863, fifty five physicians joining at the first meeting. The institute convenes annually, and its volumes of proceedings are prime full with contributions from the brilliant lights of the fraternity.

The third annual meeting of the Institute, will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1866.

(From the Homœopath.)

Physical Education.

Education is much talked about, but is often imperfectly understood. Many confound it with instruction, which is a very different thing. Instruction is a process of instilling knowledge, but education, from the Latin *educō*, means to draw out, to bring forth, to develop that which is already inherent. Mental education is, therefore not mere instruction in useful knowledge, but, on the contrary, the process of developing the inherent powers of the mind, their proper exercise, so that they may be capable for any emergency; while physical education is the process of developing the physical forces in man.

There are two extremes in the physical education of children equally to be deplored. On the one hand the parent does not restrain the child enough; on the other it is restrained too much, and becomes a hot house plant, which soon withers and dies. A child should be allowed plenty of fresh air; badly ventilated rooms have laid the foundation of a host of diseases in after life.

Proper care should be taken as re-

gards the diet. Preserves, candies, and such like trash, should be forbidden, or but sparingly allowed. A little self-denial of the appetite in childhood will save much trouble, of a mental, moral, and physical character, in after life. Young children should eat but very little meat. Generally, we all eat too much meat in this country.

The child's diet should be plain, but nutritious; for we ought to recollect that the digestive powers of children cannot, with impunity, be taxed to the same extent as those of older persons. Care should also be taken that sufficient sleep be allowed, and at proper times. A child ought to retire early, for late hours are bad for adults, and much worse for children.

But above all, children ought to have plenty of exercise in the open air. Many a child has been ruined by having been kept in the house, whenever the weather looked a little cloudy. And by children I do not mean boys only, but girls also. Girls ought to be dressed warmly, provided with thick shoes, and then suffered to romp out of doors, even if the weather should be a little inclement. Girls and young ladies, often sacrifice their health at the altar of fashion, which requires them to wear light and tight shoes. More than one woman has been sacrificed, to her regard for a beautiful foot. Girls also, require open air exercise, full as much as boys. Develop bone, muscle, and sinew, and remember, *Mens sana in sano corpore* is the end to be desired. If proper care be taken to bring out and develop the physical forces, inherent in every child, we shall raise a generation of men and women both mentally and physically strong. Let nature be your guide; it is as important to study her laws for the physical education of the man, as for any other animal. God is the author of nature, he is not the author of evil; therefore nature is good, and consequently, an infallible guide. It is the violation of her laws which causes most of our misery and sickness.

ALLOPATHIC BLOWING.

It is a notorious fact, that our opponents, who call themselves "Regulars," are most industrious, in manufacturing all sorts of false statements concerning Homœopathy; they do not hesitate in misrepresenting us, and our system, whenever an opportunity occurs. On their "Harp of a thousand strings," they play all sorts of tunes, a "regular" discord of a most irregular and disreputable character.

They are prepared at any time, and under all circumstances to play a tune, they beat the most agenzizing organ grinder, from sunny Italy, or *la belle france*, with their dis-harmonizing tell tales. Their *Repertoire* is rich with gems (?) and we propose to treat (?) our readers occasionally, to some of their productions, and then tune up their Harp, etc., for another rehearsal.

For this No. we selected a very common *piece*—of falsehood—which they repeat any number of times, never waiting for an *encore*.

Reader, pause and give your attention to the following:

"Well good people, the fact is, these Homœopaths don't know anything about medicine; They don't study as we Old School Doctors do; They don't go through a regular course of College, and study Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry and etc., as we do. All they learn is, to make little sugar pills and to humbug the people; They are, in short, not learned and educated physicians, but they are a set of Humbugs and Quacks."

Now then, gentlemen, since you have poured down the poison, we have to administer the proper antidote. Here it is,

Firstly.—A large majority of the Homœopathic Physicians throughout the world, have been practitioners of the Allopathic school; they have studied with physicians of that school; they, did "go through a regular course of College," and have received their Diplomas from "regular" Colleges, governed and controlled by "regular" Professors, who never taught anything else but the "regular" old school of medicine.

Secondly.—These physicians, educated and graduated in the Allopathic school, practiced according to the teachings of that school, some of them for twenty years. They were members—honored members—of your Medical Societies; and were expelled from these societies, by their brethren, with whom

they had dwelled in unity, as long as they practiced Allopathy, but so soon, as they desired "more light," in medicine, then the once honored and highly esteemed Colleague was expelled from the brotherhood. Some of them occupied high positions as teachers in Medical Colleges, and as Attending and Consulting Physicians at Hospitals, etc., but as soon as they manifested their disgust of the old and uncertain mode of practice, and adopted after thorough and laborious investigation, the Homœopathic law of cure as their guide in practice, these gentlemen were at once denounced as Quacks, Imposters etc.,

QUERY.—Have these physicians studied Physiology, Anatomy etc.; How is it, that they should be decorated with the title of Doctor of Medicine if they had not; Why admit them to your Societies and place them on the rostrum if they are incompetent?

Thirdly.—A large number of our younger physicians, are even now educated at Allopathic Colleges, and receive their Diplomas, as an attestation of the amount of medical knowledge, they have attained, according to the rules and requirements of the schools.

QUERY AGAIN.—Do allopathic Colleges generally graduate Candidates, who cannot pass an Examination in Anatomy, Pathology, and the other collateral branches of medicine;

Would Allopathic Professors congratulate Candidates, upon their successful Examinations, if they found them incompetent and unworthy?

Fourthly.—Students attending and graduating at Homœopathic Colleges, are required to study all the collateral branches of Medicine as taught in the Allopathic Schools of this Country. We would recommend our opponents to an earnest, careful and unprejudiced perusal of the Annual Announcements of 1865—66; of the Homœopathic Colleges on the next page. Should they disavow the statements, set forth on the part of our Colleges,* and still insist that Homœopathic Physicians are men of no scientific attainments etc., we would advise them, to attend a course or two of lectures in one or more of our Colleges, and get posted on the relative merits, of, who are scientific and educated physicians.

NOTE.—It may be stated here, that all our Colleges are incorporated Institutions, legalized by charters of the respective States, and empowered with the same privileges as Colleges of the Allopathic School. The annual announcements of the course of study, and other regulations concerning the government of the Colleges, are public, and in fact official documents, issued by direction, and under the sanction of the Board of Trustees of the Colleges.

Faculty and Curriculum.

or

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGES.**A.—Cleveland, Ohio.**A. O. BLAIR, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Medicine.E. M. HALE, M. D.
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Military Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations.D. S. SMITH, M. D., }
E. M. HALE, M. D., } (Adjunct.)
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Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women.
Medical Clinics.E. A. GUILBERT, M. D.
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and Childhood.RODNEY WELCH, M. D.,
Chemistry and Toxicology.TEMPLE S. HOYNE, M. D.,
Prosector of Surgery.EDGAR A. BALLARD, M. D.,
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Physiology.E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D.
Surgery—Civic and Military.PROF. SPENCER SMITH
Chemistry.C. H. NIBBLUNG, M. D.
Anatomy.C. W. SPALDING, D. D. S.
Dental Surgery.S. B. PARSONS, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy.**OUR LETTER BOX.**

Dr. and Bro. W.—Your suggestion is an excellent one; thank you.

Dr.—Will accept our thanks, but we must decline publishing your article, "The Dose etc." The laity we believe, would not be much interested in matters of a controversial character.

Dr. B. C.—Our Columns can NOT be filled with personalities; We are in favor of all—although there is much needed, to make them what they should be.

Student.—Leadams work is the only one now published on the subject, Price \$4.00 Can be had at any Homœopathic Pharmacy. Two new works are in preparation.

Circulate the Popular Homœopathic Journal! Circulate it gentlemen, it will be for your own interest, and the advancement of our own cause. Send in your orders thick and fast, we shall return to you a medium, that will spread wide the truths, and enlighten the multitude upon the beneficial workings of Homœopathy.

We would request our Colleagues to send in the names of influential friends of the cause, in their respective diocese, that we may add them to our subscription list. Also, the names and locations of Colleges, Academies, Library Associations, Literary Societies etc.; as it is our intention to donate one or more copies of the Journal to institutions of that character.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

C. A. JÆGER, M. D., Editor.

PUBLISHED AT ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

The undersigned proposes to publish on the First day of February, "The Popular Homœopathic Journal" for general circulation. The object to be aimed at is, to correct the many erroneous theories, false impressions and ridiculous ideas concerning the system and practice of Homœopathy, which prevails all over this western land. We are aware that these erroneous theories, and wrong impressions &c. amongst the masses have been, and are yet promulgated and circulated with great zeal, and unscrupulous pertinacity by our opponents. The old school of Medicine, with a view to stigmatize and ridicule, not only the system of Homœopathy, but also its friends and practitioners. To battle against these defamers of our beloved system, and with a view to inform the people upon matters in which they are deeply interested—Health and Disease—we have fully determined after mature consideration, to send forth a popular paper that will be interesting and profitable to the public in general. We shall endeavor to present the claims of Homœopathy in such plain language, as to be understood by the good common sense of the people.

Physicians are earnestly solicited to write for its columns. We are especially desirous to present in each number, one or more clinical cases, and would suggest that each case be accompanied by the name and residence of patient and physician. We ask the moral and material support of all Homœopathic Physicians, and of all the friends of our cause, promising, that we will strive to merit their confidence.

The POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL will be published monthly, and will contain EIGHT quarto pages.

TERMS FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The rates to Physicians, for extensive circulation are,

TWENTY FIVE copies.....	\$5 00
FIFTY copies.....	8 00
ONE HUNDRED copies.....	15 00

Contributors to the Journal, who may desire to circulate some of their contributions with their cards, beyond their regular subscription lists, can be supplied at the following low rates:

ONE HUNDRED copies.....	\$3 00
TWO HUNDRED copies.....	5 00
FIVE HUNDRED copies.....	10 00
ONE THOUSAND copies.....	15 00

We shall issue Five Thousand copies of No. 1, and would request our friends to send in their contributions and subscription lists at once.

Elgin, *Sept.* 1866.

C. A. JÆGER, M. D.

Vogel

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VOL. I.]

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NO. 2.

C. A. JÆGER, M. D. EDITOR.

SMITH & LEE, PRINTERS.

From Holcombe's "What is Homœopathy?"
HOMŒOPATHY.

NUMBER ONE

Who has not heard of homœopathy? From the German centre in which it originated, this strange medical doctrine, with its stranger practice, has diffused itself, in sixty years, throughout the civilized world. In the United States alone, it has between two and three thousand and educated practitioners. It is a vast and growing power in the scientific sphere of thought, demanding earnestly the attention of every intelligent man. Its real merit may be partially measured by the strength of the obstacles it has overcome. In the beginning every thing was against it. The doctors ridiculed it; the people distrusted it. It was assailed alike by professional jokes and by doggerel poetry. The novelty of its principle, the smallness of its dose, the extravagance of its claims, the dogmatism of its founder, the eccentricities of its adherents and the exactions of its practice, all conspired to retard its reception. It then had no colleges to teach—no hospitals to verify—no journals to disseminate its discoveries. How changed is all this at the present day!

It had also to contend against the weight of authority, the prestige of great names, the power of prejudice, the influence of fashion, an immense commercial

and corporation interest in the old order of things, and the pre-occupation of the whole ground by a powerful, learned, and jealous profession. These are still its real and only enemies: not truth, or light, or reason, or science or nature. Independent and candid physicians came slowly to its rescue. The indolence of some, the timidity of others, and the self-interest of all, impelled them in the conservative direction. Still the heresy grew. When there were not physicians to urge it upon the people, there were people to demand it of the physicians. Its vitality was indestructible. Persecuted from one place, it sprang up in another. Extinguished here, it ignited there. When one man rejected it, a dozen adopted it. Thus on, on it went, until it became what it is, which is only a prophecy of what it will be. Time has falsified the predictions of its enemies, but has not softened their bitterness. When they said it was declining, it was just wakening into life. When they declared it was dying, it was growing into power. And now that they swear it is dead, it is likely to prove immortal. * *

It has excited a great deal of public attention and private discussion. Every Allopathic professor ventilates the subject annually to his credulous class, and every Allopathic physician portrays its follies and its dangers to his restless patients. Nothing is so much talked

about, and nothing so little understood. The "regular profession" universally sees it in a false light. It is indeed a curious subject. There is some truth in every thing which has been said against it, and some weakness in every argument which has been propounded for it. And still the Homœopathic law of cure—"similia similibus curantur"—is the vivifying principle of scientific medicine—the grand thought which is to revolutionize the medical world. It is worth studying. Reflect candidly on my views and ask yourself as you read, Is not this the Homœopathy of nature, of reason, of common sense—the Homœopathy of the future?

* * * * *

Homœopathy is not a new and perfect Science of Medicine. It is no new gospel, no new revelation to the medical world. All such claims are preposterous. It is not Science, but a part of it. It is not Medicine, but a grand reform in one of its departments. It has no new Anatomy or Chemistry or Physiology or Pathology. It has no new Surgery or Obstetrics, although it has made great improvements in the medical treatment of surgical and obstetrical cases. It does not reject the accumulated experience of ages. It is not "the grave of scientific medicine," but its cradle. It holds fast to all that is good in the storehouses of the past. Every fact is of use to it. Every truth is in sympathy with it. It repudiates nothing but error. The whole cycle of sciences, physical and psychological, is necessary to its full and final development.

* * There are many measures (not medicines) valuable or indispensable in the treatment of disease. Such

for instance as relate to the proper and scientific regulation of temperature, light, air, water, food, exercise, habits and the various influences which modify our mental and moral life. There, too, is the vast realm of Hydropathy—a therapeutic world in itself—the operation of hot and cold water, of ice, steam, vapor, local and general bathing, packing, etc., etc. Electricity; also, galvanism, magnetism, mesmerism, kinesipathy and chronothermalism, are no doubt exceedingly valuable in the treatment of many diseases. All these are not Homœopathy, They neither exclude it, nor are they excluded by it. They constitute a grand collateral department of the Healing Art—in the most friendly alliance with the homœopathic administration of drugs.

* * Homœopathy does not interfere with the use of *mechanical* measures, nor even with the use of drugs for certain *mechanical* purposes. Vomiting may expel a poison from the stomach, a gall-stone from the biliary ducts, or a false membrane from the windpipe. The Homœopathist may thus use emetics for the mechanical effect. Ergot to empty the uterus, belladonna to dilate the pupil, chloroform to relax the muscles, sulphur ointment to kill the itch-insect, vermifuges to destroy and expell worms, and in certain cases astringents, diluents, emollients and protectives (such as collodion), are examples of drugs being used to bring about certain mechanical ends, all admissable in the strictest homœopathic practice. Purgatives in some cases of great intestinal obstruction or torpor, become simple mechanical agents. Even blood-letting, as a mechanical measure is perfectly allowable to the Homœo-

M 70 U

pathic physician. He does not use it simply because the superiority of his medicine enables him to cure his patient without it. "Let your lancet rest," said a distinguished Homœopathist, "but do not throw it away."

* * * There are chemical means of cure often available, and which act according to the laws of inorganic or organic chemistry, as the case may be. The antidotes for many poisons are used on this principle, and, of course, in the doses found requisite by laboratory experiment---a certain quantity of antidote being required to neutralize a certain quantity of poison. How often have we Homœopathists had to answer the silly question, whether or not we treated arsenical poisoning by small doses of arsenic? Examples of chemical therapeutics are the following: Acids and alkalis for excess of alkalinity or acidity in the gastrointestinal or urinary secretions; vegetable acids for scurvy; alkalis to dissolve inspissated mucus in some bronchial affections; certain remedies which modify the chemical condition of the blood; iron for an impoverished state of that fluid, phosphate of lime when deficient in the bones; chlorine, charcoal, lime, creosote and other antiseptics to arrest or prevent putridity, etc. This is not Homœopathy; neither is it Allopathy. It is vital chemistry, operating by special laws of its own, and equally free to the advocates of any system of medicine.

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The *hoop*-ing Cough has been prevailing for several years among the ladies, without the least abatement, Is there no remedy for this *wide spread*, and circumrotation endangering malady?

PRACTICAL HOMŒOPATHY.

The following case, is strong evidence against the pernicious practice of using powerful Ointments, Liniments, Salves etc., as an external application for the cure of Eruptive (skin) Diseases.

A majority of the cases treated *a la* smearing process, are not cured; the disease is not eradicated, but is *merely suppressed*, DRIVEN INTO THE SYSTEM, (to quote a vulgar phrase,) to poison some other tissue, or organism, and manifest itself in an entirely different disease, as it will be observed in the sickness of the boy, related below.

Suppressed Eruption.

(Com. by Dr. Roesch, of Waukegan, Ill.)

On the 26th of Nov. 1865, was called to see a boy, two years old, son of Mr. S. Kingman, of Kenosha, Co. Wis., who had been sick for six weeks, and was treated by an Allopathic Physician for Typhoid Pneumonia.

The little patient was reduced to a mere skeleton, and it was no wonder, for the last three weeks the child had taken daily, three teaspoonsful of Castor Oil with Molasses, besides at regular intervals, the well known Allopathic Panacea, Quinine etc., The patient had violent shacking cough, with white tenacious mucus expectoration; there was fever, skin dry and rough, pulse 140; tongue coated brown, yet a little moist; total loss of appetite, *very great prostration* and continued moaning. The mother informed me that previous to this sickness, the child had been troubled with an eruption, (a breaking out,) of the head, which another Allopathic Physician had cured in a few days, by applying some salve.

It was not difficult to determine upon a diagnosis; The forcible suppression of the eruption, prevented the natural

transmission of the diseased product of the blood to the surface, in consequence of this violent impediment, the whole organism suffered from its effects.

Gave Sulphur 3, and ordered bathing in tepid water, and frequent rubbing with flannel of the whole body.

Dec. 1.—Symptoms about the same, has a little appetite; Continued same Medicine.

Dec. 9.—Patient don't moan so much, has less fever and a little better appetite. Gave Sulph. 30.

Dec. 18.—Strength increases, good appetite, cough better, small water blisters are now to be seen on the scalp. Continued same medicine.

Dec. 26.—All symptoms are most favorably. Continued same medicine up to Jan. 3d, 1866, at which time, the Eruption was all over the head. The patient had gained fast, his strength considerable improved, cough subsided etc., For the Eruption, he is now taking Calc. Carb. 30.

EPILEPSY.

(Reported by Wm. Gallupe, M. D., of Bangor Me.)

Mr. Nath. Bran, of Dover Maine, aged 42 years, of sanguine temperament, robust and hardy constitution naturally, and considered rugged and well, up to 21 years of age. Had worked on the river more or less in the lumbering business, with frequent exposures and hardships. Had occasionally felt a clogged and oppressed sensation through the stomach and lower part of the chest, with stupid and dull feeling of the head, and recollects several times having a sensation come over him suddenly "like a lost feeling," lasting but a few moments each time.

When about 21 years old, had what was called a "fit," by the bystanders. Was suddenly taken with a severe drawing of the neck and head, soon followed with severe spasms of the arms and legs, head and jaws, with loss of consciousness. From that time has had such attacks more or less frequently to this date—something more than 21 years.

For a while the spasms were very severe, but diminished somewhat after a few paroxysms; usually has had them every two months; at times from three to four weeks, and thinks a few times during the 21 years has passed an interval of three months; once only, passed over six months without any; but the system was kept constantly under the influence of powerful medicines. After this they returned with much more severity and frequency for some months, and then gradually diminished to about the former state. Would have from four to six spasms usually during the 12 or 18 hours of the paroxysm.

They would commence generally in the after part of the night, but has had them occasionally during the day. The first symptoms of a return of paroxysm were a frequent desire to swallow, soon followed by a general spasmodic twitching of the Extremities; mouth open quite wide, with spasmodic shutting; much drooling of frothy, bloody and fetid mucus; spasms lasting from 10 or 15 minutes, and even longer sometimes. At first he had frequently symptoms of a paroxysm, but would pass off without spasms. Occasionally of late years, the spasms have come on suddenly, prostrating him to the ground, has been obliged


to keep some one constantly to look out after him. Has no recollections of any occurrence during the spasms.

Patient had much dull and stupid feeling about the head; he always feels bad in the morning, and sleep is disturbed by dreams; He had the Itch when about 12 years old, and again when 19, and cured it, as was supposed, with Sulphur Ointment, and also some *red precipitate*. Has now some humor out occasionally, always feels better at such times.

This patient had consulted some of the most eminent Physicians, of the Allopathic School in the State, also has been under the special care of a medical Professor, of Brunswick Medical College, for four months, but without any improvement whatever.

Treatment.—The first prescription was made July 20th, and the last in February following. Three prescriptions having been made intermediate. The medicine was repeated every two to five days.

During the first three months there was marked improvement, patient rested better at night, spasms less frequent and less violent, and general health better. A radical cure was effected within the space of eight months, with general health greatly improved, and able to endure much hardship. I have seen the patient occasionally for ten years after, and no return of the former difficulty.

 Acknowledgments of subscriptions will be published with No. 3. Meanwhile we would request those who wish to aid us, to send in their list of subscribers, etc.;

Homœopathic Medical Societies.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

This Society was organized in May 1860. The offices for the first year were filled by the following well known gentlemen.

President—	Dr. I. M. Ward, Saratoga.
1st, Vice Pres.	“ D. Chase, Palmyra.
2nd, “ “	“ R. S. Bryan, Troy.
3d, “ “	“ A. S. Ball, New York.
Sec. and Treas.	“ H. D. Paine, Albany.

On the 17th, day of April 1862, the legislature of the state, passed an act for the incorporation of this Society.

The following important clause is from Section 3d, of the act of incorporation.

Such Delegates * * shall constitute a body politic and corporate, to be known as the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. Such Society shall be subject to all the liabilities, and entitled to all the powers and privileges of the Medical Society of the State of New York, incorporated under the act entitled “An act to incorporate the medical societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this State,” passed April 10, 1813, and the acts amendatory of the same, not inconsistent with this act; and shall also possess the powers and be subject to the provisions and liabilities of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

The Society, constituting according to the act, a body politic and corporate, has achieved a great triumph for Homœopathy, the influence of which, will be most advantageously manifested, where ever our system has its representatives.

The Transactions of the Annual and Semi-Annual meetings of the Society, are published annually, in a large and handsome volume, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE, *precisely* as other public documents and official state papers are printed. The last volume contains a large number of scientific papers, of permanent value, interesting reports, historical sketches of different County Societies of the state, and other communications of vital import to the state and the profession.

A vander of Quack nostrums inscribed on his window-pane, “Don't confound this shop with another Quack's on the opposite side,”

ALLOPATHIC BLOWING.

THE DOWNFALL OF HOMŒOPATHY.

For half a Century past, the opponents of progressive medicine, have been predicting that Homœopathy, the "silly heresy," the "do nothing system of Quackery" etc., would be but a short lived mental delusion. Even in the days of Hahnemann,—the immortal founder of Homœopathy—the profession, their teachers at the medical Universities, and all the medical Journals proclaimed *loud and deep*, that Hahnemann would have so few adherents, that his "crazy imposition," his "fanciful theory," would dissolve itself as readily, as his little sugar pills. They were most certain and sanguine again, forty years ago, that, that hated system of Medicine,—Homœopathy,—which proposed to upset the theories, landmarks and works of the Allopathic school, and build up a new system upon the theory: that diseases can be cured with small doses of Medicines, in accordance to the law of *similars*, that system, would die an easy and natural death, never to rise again.

The following scrap of history, relating to the continued attacks upon our system, always ineffectual however, will be of great interest to our readers. It is from a very able address, delivered by Dr. Helmut, of St Louis, before the "Western Institute of Homœopathy."

"Thirty-three years ago we find in the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, p: 132, an essay which purports to explain the Homœopathic Doctrine; and in 1864 we read a valedictory address delivered before the graduating class of a New York Medical University, bearing the same impress as to argument. To point out the power possessed by such an article to arrest the progress of Homœopathy, and thereby to predict the value of the lecture of 1864 in the same service, we may only state that at the time when the "Inquiry" appeared in 1832, there was not a single Homœopathic physician residing in London, although in 1830, two had endeavored to gain a footing, but were obliged to leave the city in 1831; and it was not until 1834 that Dr. Quin established himself as a regular Homœopathic practitioner in that city. At the present day there are three hundred physicians in the kingdom actively engaged in promulgating the law of simile.

In the year 1834, in the same journal, for July, page 223, is a paper headed—please to bear in mind the impressive words—"A Fatal Blow to Homœopathy in Russia," in which the utter downfall of the system is certainly predicted. I would call the attention of the Society to a singular coincidence in the fact, that twenty years later, another fatal stroke was noticed by the Allopathic Journals, and the words flew round like wild fire, that Homœopathy was the cause of the death of Alexander, the Czar of Russia, that the Homœopathic physician had been obliged to "fly the kingdom," because a "timely bleeding" would have saved the emperor's life. Here are two *fatal* blows twenty years apart, and how *fatal* they have been, when the family of the Emperor are treated by Dr. Oblomievsky' and Sollier is the physician to her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Constantine. Besides this, in the city of Petersburg alone there are physicians to the imperial army and navy, common and state councillors and knights of several orders—all avowed Homœopathists. Such then, are the *fatal* effects of the predictions of our Allopathic friends.

In the *Lancet* for 1850, the cry comes up, "Homœopathy in Spain." "The Homœopathy quackery is *advancing* in Spain." Mark how the truth slips out—"is advancing in Spain." "A royal decree has just been promulgated, creating two Homœopathic chairs, in the faculty—one clinical and the other theoretical. This result is mainly attributable to the *weakness* of the profession in Madrid, and who were hardly defending themselves from the inroads of the Homœopathic tribe," &c., &c.,

Again, in 1851, the cavil is heard—"Quackery Rampant," the last *monstrosity*, *Homœopathy*, the most absurd of all, has *acquired an importance*, temporary, it must be for many reasons. * * * Yet not content with practicing a quackery, the absurdity of which has no parallel in history, these *renegades* lose no opportunity of placing their daggers in the reputation of legitimate medicine. But the delusion will fail as all such delusions must; another form of quackery will arise, and a globulist, if in a few years such can be found, may be exhibited, as was a metallic tractor, as a *curiosity*."

Now, we well recollect that this prophecy was written fourteen years ago; and to-day we read in an introductory address delivered by T. Galliard Thomas, M. D. to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, page 28, the following: "An example of a still more wonderful popular delusion than any of those mentioned, which has not yet lived its allotted time, but which is *fast* approaching the terminus of its existence, is Homœopathy." Here the few years of the *Lancet* have already numbered fourteen, and yet we have the authority of a New York professor,

that although Homœopathy is rapidly approaching the terminus of its existence, it has not yet served its allotted time. Is it not strange that the gentlemen of the present day, either are oblivious of facts or unpardonably ignorant of the literature of their own school, when they still reiterate the SAME foolish predictions of their ancestors with a thousand facts "staring them full in the face," which tell of the increased power of the Homœopathist. In the *Lancet* of 1850, for November, we find another elegant article, headed the "*Globule Quackery—Frauds of Homœopathy.*" This production is remarkable for its beauty, and begins as follows: "At the present time the globulistic quackery is entering upon a curious phase of its existence or [mark the words] of its decay!" ALMOST EVERY DISTRICT in London has its Homœopathic Institution. This is a curious DECAY. Allow me, gentlemen, to make a few quotations from this article.

"We have before us an advertisement respecting the *Hahnemann Hospital*, containing a goodly show of patrons, presidents, vice-presidents, trustees, treasurers and managers, and what is more to the purpose a long list of subscribers. In a few months upwards of three thousand pounds have been collected. There is, of course, no lack of medical renegades, who prostitute the titles of *M. D.*, *M. R. C. Sy.*, and *L. S. A.* We can count in this list no less than eight doctors of medicine of the University of Edinburgh."

Telegraphic Despatches.

Office of the Mouth at one end of the line.—Office of the Stomach at the other.

Inquiry.—Mouth to the Stomach—"Are you ready for breakfast?"

Stomach.—"Yes. What are you going to send?"

Mouth.—"You will see; prepare."

The table-bell rings; Body hurries, drops into a chair; Mouth opens, and down goes as quickly as possible a cup of hot coffee, at a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit; the Stomach contracts, and shrivels, and cringes, and finally screeches; the mouth says, "Halloo! what is the matter?"

Stomach.—"Matter enough, I should think. Do you not know that I can not endure slush, at 140 to 160 degrees of heat?"

Mouth.—"Oh, never mind! Here comes some beef steak, hot fried potatoes, hot rolls, and poor butter, some salad with vinegar, some buckwheat cakes and molasses: these will heal it."

Stomach.—"Stop! What earthly use is there in sending these down her all at one time? they make a hodge-podge."

Mouth.—"Here comes some more coffee."

Stomach.—"Hold on! wait! give me some water!"

Mouth.—"Water! when you can get coffee? You must be crazy! Water has no nourishment in it. One wants water only when they are dry."

Stomach.—"I am thirsty; give me some water."

Mouth.—"Can not do it. They haven't any water up here. If they have it is hot, and I doubt if they have any of that. Persons do not like water, and you, O Stomach, are eccentric; so stop complaining, and get ready to take some more food—take the good the gods provide for you and be content. Are you ready? I am in a hurry. Up here time is money, I have to furnish you with material out of which strength is to be gotten for the body's use to-day, and I have ten minutes allowed me for this purpose.

Now, the after part is your look-out, not mine. Take notice! Are you ready? Here comes apple-pie, fried chicken, tripe, tomato catsup, boiled ham, minute pudding, corn bread, and cucumbers, pepper, salt, gravy, mince-pie, another cup of coffee, so look out!"

Stomach.—"Look out! Oh, murder, what am I to do? Do I must grind away at it like a horse in a bark-mill, till I am worn out. Under such a condition of things I shall break down in the fourth part of the time which I might work, then the Mouth, and for that matter the Heart too, will be still, and I shall be at peace."—*Laws of Life.*

STATISTICS OF HOMŒOPATHIC, AND ALLOPATHIC HOSPITALS.

We concise the following from two authoritative reports of Hospital practice, the one presented by Dr. R. H. Paddock, Resident Physician of the St Louis City Hospital, (Allopathic,) dated Oct. 1st, 1864, and the other by Dr. E. C. Franklin, Physician and Surgeon in charge of the Cavalry Bureau Hospital, (Homœopathic,) located at Benton Barracks, near St Louis, dated August 31st, 1864. Each report being for six months.

Homœopathic Hospital.
In charge of Dr. Franklin.

No. of Cases.	Discharged Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
833	813	5	15

This record shows 833 cases admitted, with *five* deaths, and only fifteen remaining, making a mortality of 6-10 of one per cent.

Homœopathic gain over its rival institution, 11 and 4-10 per cent. So much for the general result; for fear of any carping about the matter, let us examine the results of the four specific diseases treated in both hospitals.

The report of Dr. Franklin shows as follows upon this point:

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Died	Per Centage.
Dysentery.	30	0	0
Typhoid Fever.	39	2	5 1-10
Diarrhoea.	95	0	0
Pneumonia.	18	0	0

177 Cases, 2 Deaths,

Average Mortality 1 and 1-10 per cent.

Allopathic Hospital.
In charge of Dr. Paddock.

No. of Cases.	Discharged Cured.	Died.	Remaining.
990	731	120	139

This gives the number of deaths to those admitted (990) in hospital, over 12 per cent, exclusive of those remaining.

The report of Dr. Paddock shows as follows upon this point:

Diseases.	No. of Cases.	Died	Per Centage.
Dysentery.	80	21	26
Typhoid Fever.	10	7	70
Diarrhoea.	108	23	21
Pneumonia.	23	19	82

169 Cases, 63 Deaths.

Average Mortality 37 and 2-10 per cent.

Readers judge for yourself, from the facts and figures laid before you, whether Homœopathic practice is not vastly superior to the old treatment. *Look at the record*; ponder upon the percentage of death under Allopathic treatment; and rejoice over the result, (*the very small number of deaths*) achieved by Homœopathy.

Special Favors.

We are under special obligations to Dr. H. M. Paine Albany N. Y., Sec. N. S. H. M. S.; Dr. H. B. Dale Oshkosh Wis, Sec. W. H. M. S.; Dr. Pearson Ia; Dr. Schaefer Ind; Dr. Nibelung St. Louis; Dr. Gallupe Maine; Dra. Roesch Kuechler, Brand and Stennet Ill; Dr. Fullgraf N. Y.; and Prof. T. P. Wilson Cleveland.

If that *friend* (?) in Michigan will send his name, we will reply to his interrogations, regarding Professors of medical Colleges, having abjured Allopathy, and became 'true practitioners of Homœopathy.' Well friend(?) shall we hear from thee?

Physicians will please remember that this Journal is THE paper for the laity,

OUR LETTER BOX.

Drs. S. B.—M. K.—G. D.—Your suggestions will be carried out.

Rev. Wagner and others—L. Wenige Bellville Ill. can supply you with *Dr. Bolles* Pop. Hom. Ztg.

Inquirers—The Cantharis Cerate is prepared at all Homœopathic Pharmacies.

Drs. Roesch, Hatch, Kuechler, Smith, Schaefer, Braug. Martin, Burnside Guilbert, and Hill have sent subscription lists of 25 names each. Thank you gentlemen.

POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

"Prove all Things: Hold Fast That Which is Good."—St. Paul.

VOL. 1.

ELGIN, ILL.—APRIL 1, 1866.

No. 3.

[From Holcomb's "What is Homœopathy?"]

NUMBER TWO.

The Homœopathic Principle or Law.

Having thus briefly surveyed those departments of practice in which Homœopathy, as such, does not profess to operate, we can approach more understandingly to the far greater and more important field in which it gives us the sole law of cure. The only point of dispute between Allopathists and Homœopathists is about the vital or dynamic action of drugs, and their application in the cure of disease. What is a medicine? Given to the healthy man, in sufficient dose, it is always a poison. The Greeks had but one word for medicine and poison. That drugs have any special healing, mollifying, curative effect, is merely a popular superstition. Every drug is a poison, and it cures by means of its poisonous or disease-producing properties. Every dose of medicine occasions, beyond all dispute, an artificial disease. This artificial disease is the secret of the cure. Every dose of medicine given by an Allopathist to cure a sick man, would, if he were well, make him sick. Let this great truth, so ignored by the profession, so unknown to the public, be kept constantly in mind. The idea is very ancient. An old Sanscrit poem declares that poison is the remedy for

poison. The Homœopathic law peeps out even in Hippocrates, the father of medical literature. It is hinted at, or sometimes openly declared, in the saws and axioms of almost all nations. Shakspeare, who caught up everything which was true and beautiful by a kind of divine instinct, thus teaches us Homœopathy:

"In poison there is physic; and this news!
Having been well, that would have made me sick,
Being sick, has in some measure made me well."
—Henry IV, Part 2, Act 1, Scene 1.

Never forget it. Drugs always produce artificial diseases. These artificial diseases are the mediums of the cure. Where shall they be produced and to what extent? These are the only vital questions. The Allopathist, in accordance with certain theories of disease and its cure, employs the poisonous properties of drugs to produce certain physiological perturbations, vomiting, purging, sweating, increased or diminished secretions, narcosis, depletion, stimulation, etc., etc., which he believes will effect his object. His general idea is to produce a state *opposite* to that already existing. The Homœopathist repudiates all this theory and practice, and affirms that diseases are cured by those drugs which produce similar diseases, in strong doses, on the healthy man. Both parties use poisons to cure. The situation, character and extent of the poisoning or artificial disease are the only mooted points. A slight, similar, morbid im-

pression in the diseased spot, is the simple and beautiful law of Homœopathy. The Allopathist, having no such therapeutic law—nothing but his crude and often contradictory theories to guide him—produces very strong, morbid impressions, sometimes similar, and sometimes dissimilar; sometimes in the diseased point, sometimes in distant points; often in both. Sometimes one of his medicines produces one set of these symptoms, whilst another medicine produces the other. Sometimes a second medicine is required to undo what he had effected by the first. He pulls down only to build up again. Now he blows hot, then cold, and so on. In fact, his philosophy is a labyrinth, and his practice a chaos.

Hahnemann states our therapeutic law in the following terms :

“A dynamic disease in the living economy of man is extinguished in a permanent manner by another, that is still more powerful, when the latter, (without being of the same species) bears a strong resemblance to it in its mode of manifesting itself.” Leaving out the unnecessary and unestablished hypothesis, that the new disease is stronger than the old one, this formula is the most practical and beneficent generalization which has ever been made in the science of medicine. A dynamic natural disease (not a mechanical or chemical deviation from the normal standard) is best cured by producing a similar (not the same) dynamic disturbance in the same parts and tissues, which therefore manifests itself by similar symptoms. This is the only ‘indication’ in Homœopathic practice. This is the clue which leads us out of all the old

labyrinths of speculation and experiment, and makes available the disease producing power of drugs.

Now, this is the fundamental idea of Homœopathy, its true basis, its corner stone, its only essential element. All other questions—of large or small doses, of pellets or tinctures, of dynamizations, of what Hahnemann said, of what this or that disciple said or did, of imagination, or diet, or nature, or imposture, etc., etc.,—all these questions and many other such, have no bearing on the point under trial, and are altogether collateral and impertinent. No matter what solution they receive, Homœopathy remains intact, vital, indestructible, and sure to be the medicine of the future, unless you overturn this grand pedestal, this natural or vital law, on which it has been erected. It is only the small fry of Allopathy, knowing little and thinking less, who attempt to ridicule this principle, “*similia similibus curantur*”—“like cures like.” The great leaders, the intelligent men of their school, although attacking our system just as bitterly on the unimportant side issues, do not dare to impugn the truth of the fundamental law. They content themselves with attempting to limit its applications.

—A war correspondent said: “I was much amused at one of the orders given the other morning as the ‘sick call’ was sounded, and the hearty disgust exhibited by one of the regular surgeons, who happened to be within hearing distance. Said the sergeant, ‘Fall in, you sick men; fall in, and go up to the hospital and get your *regular poison!*’”

PRACTICAL HOMŒOPATHY.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM.*

[Communicated by Dr. Ulrich, Chicago.]

A bright little boy, 3 years of age, the son of Mr. Becker, 437 La Salle Street, Chicago, was treated for a week by Dr. B——, a physician who advertises himself a practitioner of Homœopathy and Allopathy. His opinion on the case was, that the little patient had a *severe cold*, and his treatment was accordingly, and the little patient was getting worse from hour to hour. I was called on Saturday evening, March 3d. The mother informed me that the little fellow had been having fever without intermission, and continually increasing with incessant thirst; that he was very restless, constantly moaning, and in great agony; whenever she takes him up, his extremities drop down, almost lifeless, and remain in that position; when he coughed it caused him pain, so that he cried out; he had frequent small stools, etc. On examination, the skin was very hot, dry and flabby; the respiration was short, hurried and painful; continued desire to drink small quantities of water; tongue dry and brown; abdomen distended and *burning hot*; cannot bear the least touch upon it; expression of countenance indicative of pain.

Gave Bell 3, half hourly in water for a few hours, then every hour. Sunday 4th, found patient sitting in his mother's lap, with a piece of bread, and eating it, with great relish. The fever had left him entire, the parents said, "we do not know where it went to." All the

*The serous membrane lining the abdomen, and enveloping its organs.

symptoms of yesterday and of the days previous had disappeared, even the painful distention of the abdomen; child is, however, very peevish; cont. medicine at longer intervals:

Monday, patient is well, with exception of a green, mucous stool, for which I gave a dose of *merc. viv.* Tuesday, all is right, no medicine.

The Progress of Homœopathy.

Com. by C. H. Nibelung, M. D., St. Louis.

Homœopathy, first promulgated by Hahnemann, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, has not, like so many other new, but ephemeral and empirical methods, disappeared after a few years of ascendancy, to make way for another. On the contrary, the older it becomes, the stronger it grows; the better it is known, the more it is favored. The following table will show the rapid increase of the number of Homœopathic physicians in different countries within twenty years:

	Ger- many.	G. Brit- ain.	Spain.	Italy.	France.	N. Amer- ica.	S. A'- ica.
1843	450	70	—	30	50	390	—
1863	555	283	192	138	453	1670	161

There were 990 physicians in these countries in 1843, and 3,450 in 1863, which practised homœopathy, an increase of more than 250 per cent. in 20 years. At the same time we find in Europe now under Homœopathic care twenty-seven hospitals, viz., in Germany sixteen, in England four, in France three, and in Russia, Turkey, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal one in each; also seventeen Homœopathists as Court Physicians to Royal heads, in Germany.

Friends of Homœopathy, subscribe for the JOURNAL.

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O. A. JÆGER, M. D., Editor.

Published Monthly. Terms, Fifty Cents Per Annum.

To Our Colleagues.

We have sent our little Journal to a very large number of physicians; to some 10, 5, or less copies. Quite a goodly share of these have responded, not alone with liberal subscriptions, but also with words of encouragement, and the best of wishes for the success of our effort. But there is yet a large number who have not practically demonstrated whether they want the Journal or not; whether they have a like or dislike to it. Gentlemen, colleagues, please make known your intentions; don't be backward in giving your opinion. If you favor our enterprise, and think that the Journal should *be supported*, give us a word or two of cheer, write us a friendly letter, send a few items, and enclose your amount, etc.—If our paper don't suit you; if its tenets are not agreeable to your taste; if the Journal in your estimation should *not be sustained*, and if you don't wish to invest a few dollars for the benefit of your patrons, or for such as would become the advocates and friends of Homœopathy, if they but possessed the *proper understanding* of its law and theories,—then do not hesitate to inform us at once, by returning the Journal with the official “refused,” and all will be right. We may feel a little bad in such a case, to be sure, but that cannot be helped. Is not this a fair proposition?

Communicated.

Homœopathy and Life Insurance.

The progress of homœopathy as a medical system has hitherto been marked by the gradual wearing away of prejudice on the part of the people, more perhaps, than by any actual scientific scrutiny into its healing qualities.

True, there have been to a very good extent, scientific investigations into its workings in particular cases, as in that of cholera, where after the most careful investigations by men of medical and scientific knowledge, who have witnessed its practical workings in the Hospitals of France, and other parts of Europe, have given their testimony in favor of *Homœopathy* over all other systems of medical practice in cases of cholera.

But in most instances where testimony in favor of homœopathy has been wrung from the opponents of the system, it has been limited, to a very considerable extent, to specific diseases, as though it was applicable to only a portion of the “ills which flesh is heir to.”

In December, 1864, another witness in favor of homœopathy presented itself, and its testimony is not confined to “specific diseases,” or to certain localities, or ages, but extends to the whole list of ills, and from childhood to the man of age.

This witness is called Life Insurance.

The investigations of parties engaged in the business of Life Insurance give *a clearer and better insight into the benefits to be derived from homœopathy as a system of medicine, than ANY,*

and perhaps all other investigations hitherto made.

In order to be able fully to appreciate the evidence of Life Insurance in favor of this system, it will be well to keep in mind two things: first, that the investigations by parties engaged in that business are conducted with mathematical scrutiny, and the "tables" made by them showing the average duration of human life are as reliable as mathematical calculations in any other science. So nicely adjusted are these calculations, that it is said that war and pestilence rarely vary them more than one or two per cent.—That such must be the fact will be evident to every candid mind, when it is remembered that upon the correctness of these calculations the whole business of Life Insurance is based. Second, that prejudice must be wholly ignored in all such investigations, as, if the accountant incorporates any prejudice or bias into his tables, they will prove unreliable. It is clear, therefore, that the testimony of parties engaged in the business of Life Insurance, in regard to matters relating to that business must be *intelligent and unbiased*.

Having become acquainted with the character of the witness, now let us hear the testimony:

"On the 16th day of December, 1864, the directors and shareholders of the 'General Provident Assurance Co. of London' met at Freemasons Hall to consider the bearing of medical treatment on the health and life of the community, 'The Actuary of the Company was directed to make investigation into the hitherto unexplored region of com-

parative medical treatment,'" and reported that—

"persons treated by the homœopathic system enjoy more robust health; are less frequently attacked by diseases, and when attacked recover more rapidly than those treated by any other system; that with respect to the more fatal class of diseases the mortality under homœopathy is small compared with allopathy; that there are diseases not curable at all under the latter system which are perfectly curable under the former; finally, that the medicines prescribed by the homœopaths do not injure the constitution, whereas those employed by the allopaths not unfrequently entail the most serious, and, in many instances, fatal consequences."

Upon such a report the directors and shareholders, without a dissenting voice, decided "to open a special section for persons treated by homœopathy at a less rate of premium than that charged upon other lives"

But here the objector starts up and says this is the action of only one company among the many. Granted,—but this company, until the exception of one recently incorporated, which has adopted the use of taking risk on lives of persons treated by homœopathy at *ten per cent. less* than those treated by other systems—is the only company that has thoroughly investigated the subject, and it speaks from actual knowledge derived from such investigations. It will hardly be claimed, that the ignorance of those who have not investigated, can be as valuable as the knowledge derived from careful study.

And besides, all Life Insurance companies, without giving the subject that close attention that it deserves, issue policies to parties treated by homœopathy upon equal footing with the best systems of medical practice, and were they to pursue the same careful study into its merits that the "General Provident Assurance Company" did, they

doubtless would be compelled to yield the same testimony in its favor.

We have therefore this practical truth which commends itself to every thoughtful mind, to-wit: That every community under the treatment of homœopathy may be rid of one-tenth of the physical sufferings that flesh is heir to, and add one-tenth to the average duration of human life. And what is true of communities is also true of families and individuals. This boon is in the reach of every individual. Where is the person who would not like to be rid of one-tenth of his sufferings, and add one tenth to his comforts and the duration of them?

Life Insurance has demonstrated the benefits of homœopathy so clearly, that "he that runs may read."

LAYMAN.

Our Ranks Filling Up.

During the past month the Homœopathic Colleges, at Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago, have graduated 150 students. A goodly number of these have been graduates and practitioners, for years, of the old school, who having become dissatisfied with the old dogmas, directed their attention to Homœopathy.— *One hundred and fifty* thoroughly educated physicians are going forth this spring to dispense the blessings of Homœopathy. Friends, what a cheerful item of news this is. Many a town that has been longing and waiting for the good time, when a reliable Homœop. athist would locate in their midst, will no doubt be gratified during the next few months. This is another sign of the times. Homœopathy is *dying out!*

Homœopathic treatment is most successful in the cattle plague, so say the English journals.

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARIES.

"But the greatest of these is Charity."

It is a source of great pleasure to us, to lay before our readers the results of the labors of our public and charitable institutions. If facts and figures are at all of essential value, they will show at once that Homœopathy is really "*going down*" into the hearts of the people, and that they are keeping it down, under that all-powerful influence, CONVICTION. In our last number, we presented the glorious results of Homœopathic practice in the Cavalry Hospital at St. Louis, as compared with that of the Allopathic School; to-day, we call your attention to the reports of two Dispensaries in the City of New York, showing how the masses throng these free institutions for medical aid.

BOND STREET HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, AND ITS BRANCH ON TOMPKIN'S SQUARE.

This institution was founded by Dr. O. Fullgraff, in the year 1855. He was always, and is yet the manager of it, and it is to him that the friends of Homœopathy are so vastly indebted for the great success achieved.

There are at present, NINE physicians and surgeons connected with the Dispensary as assistants, some one of these being always in attendance, to answer the wants of the poor sick. During the past year, 24,068 patients have been treated by this Charity, and 46,160 prescriptions given. 8,123 out-door visits have been made. The success has been most gratifying during the eleven years of the operation of this institution, and it may not be without interest in a statistical point of view, to recapitulate the

gradual and sometimes extraordinary increase in the number of patients each year since its establishment :

Year.	Cases attend- ed at Disp'y	Out-Door Visits.	Prescriptions given.
1855	521	—	1,895
1856	1,024	—	4,028
1857	1,808	—	7,498
1858	2,077	—	8,276
1859	2,195	—	8,301
1860	3,018	—	9,132
1861	5,180	—	18,680
1862	8,159	4,200	24,389
1863	14,195	7,425	36,387
1864	17,104	8,067	42,765
1865.	24,088	8,123	46,160
Total,	79,319	27,815	201,424

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY 109 WEST 34TH STREET.

This Charity has been in operation only four years and seven months. The good it has accomplished is great and continually increasing. To what extent, and at what rate its sphere of usefulness has been carried out, may be seen from the following statement :

		Patients.
There were treated during	7 mo. in 1860	1,600
" " " " " "	the year 1861	2,504
" " " " " "	" " 1862	6,568
" " " " " "	" " 1863	7,257
" " " " " "	" " 1864	8,650
Total since its establishment,		26,098

During the year 1864 there were 853 patients visited at their homes, 1,036 cases were treated in the surgical department; 19 deaths occurred during the year—certainly a most gratifying result. 19 DEATHS out of 8,950 patients, representing all manner of ailments and diseases, according to the report of the Trustees.

We must also state here, that the SICK not only receive medical advice free at these institutions, but also ALL medicines necessary, are dispensed GRATUITOUSLY.

Homœopathy is a truth based upon Nature's immutable laws.

Homœopathic Medical Societies.
Michigan Homœopathic Institute.

This State Society convened its sixth annual meeting at Detroit in June, 1865. The proceedings of the meeting are full of interest, embracing reports upon medical education, drug provings, hygiene, etc. The attendance was large, and several new members were elected. Dr. Drake, the President, delivered an address which is full of facts, *excellent and timely* suggestions highly profitable to the profession.

The following is the result of the election of officers for the ensuing year :

- President—Dr. A. Walker, Pontiac.
- Vice-President—Dr E. H. Drake, Detroit.
- Sec'y and Treas'r—Dr. E. A. Lodge, Detroit.

The next meeting will be held June 19th, 1866, at Detroit.

The homœopathic physicians of the State of Michigan, are a hard-working body of men. They have made, not alone quite a number of converts from the old medical doctrine the past few years, and have sent a goodly number of students to *our* colleges, but they also send large numbers of students to their State University. Their ranks are filling up rapidly and the people of that State, who in years gone by, had been drugged, so alarmingly for the "Michigan fever" that the doctors were much more feared than the disease, can now, with the greatest confidence, employ physicians who will treat them rationally in a mild and safe way. — All that Michigan wants is a Homœopathic Professorship in the State University.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Wisconsin

A meeting of homœopathic physicians of Wisconsin was held at Dr. Dale's office in Oshkosh Oct. 18th, '65, for the purpose of organizing a State Society. A constitution and by laws were adopted and the following gentlemen elected officers for the ensuing year:

Dr. T. J. Patchen, Fon du Lac, President.
 Dr. L. E. Ober, La Crosse, Vice-President.
 Dr. H. B. Dale, Oshkosh, Secretary.
 Dr. P. Moore, Neenah, Treasurer.

At least a dozen Committees upon special subjects were appointed to report at the next meeting, to be held at La Crosse on Nov. 7th, 1866.

We predict that this, the youngest sister, of the large family of State societies, embracing in its memberships such co laborers as Patchen, Ober, Dale, Pearce, and a host of other "sons of light" equally faithful and true in practicing the "noble science and the royal art," will at no very distant day, show a record of professional industry and *work*, which will be the admiration of the whole profession and the respected of all friends of Homœopathy.

Our Letter Box.

Will Mrs. A. Snyder of Franklin, and Dr. — box 90, Springfield, who send subscriptions, give us the names of their respective States?

Dr. C. H. V.: Your article is too elaborate for our pages—shall we return it to you?

Lr. J. C., Ia.—The package was mailed by us on the 17th of March.

Rev. Schneider will please accept our thanks; we have sent No. 2 to the Colleges as suggested.

Physicians will please rememb

Large Subscription.

MANY THANKS. — The Faculty of Cleveland Homœopathic College have subscribed for 100 copies of our publication, to be distributed free.— Whom shall we name next?

To the Point.

We clip the following from the *Western Homœopathic Observer*, St. Louis, Mo., edited by Drs. Helmuth and Walker.

"The Popular Homœopathic Journal," Vol. I, No. 1, is also at hand. It looks well, and will do a vast amount of good in the sphere for which it is intended, and which is indicated by its name. But this Journal must be sustained to do good; it must be widely circulated *among the people*, and for this end, for a time at least, it must be assisted by the profession. Let every member, therefore, send on for a certain number of copies to distribute among his "lay brothers," until they find that it is to them a *sine qua non*.

Will our colleagues heed the above suggestions?

Acknowledgment of Subscriptions.

Burnside, Belding, Bowen, Brong, Brown, Barrows, Brand, Catfield, Cross, Cramer, Clausen, Davidson, Davis, Dorey, Dale, Ellis, French, Fark, Gallupe, Gundelach, Hatch, Humphrey, Harding, Helmuth, Johnson, Jones, Kenny, King, Kuchler, Kranz, Kniepke, Knott, Lewis, Morgan, Miller, Mueller, Martin, Miller, Nibelung, Nelson, Ober, Ogden, Pearson, Pinkerton, Patchin, Perry, Pratt, Russel, Roesh, Starr, Stennett, St. Clair, Schafer, Smith, Schmidt, Shaw, Suthers, Ulrich, Wormansdorf, Wilson, Wenige, and Wagner.

KINGAID & POST, Printers, Gazette Office, Flgtn.—
 er that this is THE paper for the laity.

POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

"Prove all Things: Hold Fast That Which is Good."—St. Paul.

VOL. 1.

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HOMŒOPATHY—NO. 3.

THE LAW PROVED BY ALLOPATHIC EVIDENCE.

"When Hahnemann promulgated this therapeutic formula, "*similia similibus curantur*," he supported his assertion by citations from the practice of the most illustrious physicians. There is every proof that local inflammations are frequently cured by the direct application of irritants, which cause a similar inflammation; the artificial irritation substituting itself for the primitive one."—Trousseau et Pidoux, *Traite de Therapeutique*, Tome 1, page 470.

"Supercession. By this process is meant the displacing or prevention of one affection by the establishment of another in the seat of it. It is a general, though by no means a universal, pathological law, that two powerful diseases or forms of abnormal action cannot exist in the whole system or in any part of it, at the same time. If therefore, we can produce a new disease, or new mode of abnormal action in the exact position of one that may be existing or expected; we may possibly supersede the latter, and if the new disorder subside spontaneously, without injury, we cure our patients. The operation of numerous remedial agents may be explained in this way."—Wood's *Therapeutics*, Vol. 1, page 54.

"Upon this ground, we are disposed to suggest the use of strychnia in Tetanus; not that we have become followers of Hahnemann, but that it is a simple and undeniable fact, that disorders are occasionally removed by remedies which have the power of producing similar affections. It is quite unnecessary to explain this fact by an arbitrary principle, that one artificial irritation excludes a spontaneous irritation of the same kind. A more rational ground for an expectation of benefit from Homoeopathic remedies may be found in the consideration, that such agents prove by their occasional production of symptoms like those of the disease to be treated, that they act on the part which is the seat of the disease, and consequently that there is a probability that in their operation on that part (whether it be to the extent of producing a similar disease or not) they may effect a beneficial change. Oil of turpentine, for instance, having been known to produce a discharge of bloody urine, might be rationally administered in a case of spontaneous hematuria.—Dr. Symonds' Article on Tetanus, *Cyclop. of Pract. Medicine*, Vol. 4, page 375.

For myself, I accept the above paragraphs as a very fair exposition of the principles upon which I practice what is called Homoeopathy. Out of the mouths of the most intelligent

and independent 'regular' physicians I can establish the truth and rationality of the Homœopathic law. I might multiply quotations by the dozen, but the above are sufficient.—We differ, not as to the nature but as to the extent of this great therapeutic principle immortalized by Hahnemann. Our Allopathic friends give it a subordinate place; we insist upon its supremacy. They acknowledge its partial influence; we maintain its universal applicability in the vital sphere. If they would abandon their unproved theories of disease, their perturbative measures of cure, their experimentation upon the sick, instead of upon the healthy, for their knowledge of drugs, and apply their own philosophy to practice, with a discreet diminution of all their doses, they would soon discover for themselves, the universality of the Homœopathic law.

The great truths of Homœopathy are sometimes acknowledged by Old School thinkers in other shapes and under other hypothesis. Take for instance, the following passage from a splendid work on Pharmacology, (Vol. 1, page 32) by Prof. Geo. B. Wood, whose admirable lectures I attended twenty years ago in the University of Pennsylvania.

"The sensibilities are often different in health and in disease, so that the same medicine may produce opposite effects in these two states.—Thus, cayenne pepper, which produces in the healthy fauces, redness and burning pain, acts as a sedative in the sore throats of scarlet fever. A solution of acetate of lead, applied to the denuded skin or to a mucous membrane, acts as an irritant; while

the same solution very much diluted, will operate as a sedative through the peculiar powers of the medicine."

Leaving out his theory of "different sensibilities," "opposite effects," "stimulant action," "sedative action"—all mere hypothesis, good examples of the vicious, theorizing propensities of the Allopathic school—what are the naked facts which Dr. Wood here acknowledges? That acetate of lead produces a severe irritation of the healthy tissues, whilst a very much diluted preparation of the same substance cures a similar irritation; that cayenne pepper produces a burning sore throat in the healthy man, but cures the same kind of a sore throat in the sick one. Yes, Prof. Wood! push your own teachings here to their logical issue, and they will lead you into all the great truths and therapeutic blessings of Homœopathy. Arsenic concentrated will inflame the stomach; diluted, will cure a similar state. Colocynth concentrated will purge and gripe; diluted, will relieve the same symptoms. Cantharides concentrated will produce strangury; diluted, will cure it. Belladonna concentrated will congest the brain; diluted, will relieve a brain already congested; and so on, and so on, through the whole *Materia Medica*. What further proof do we need of the truth and rationality of the Homœopathic principle?

Indeed, who does not see that the opposite doctrine, *contraria contrariis curantur*—"opposites are cured by opposites"—has no foundation in reason or nature? It is a phrase or an idea accommodated to the shallowness of our untutored thought: just as we say, "the sun sets," when yet science teaches us that the sun never

sets, but that this appearance and disappearance depend upon the revolutions of the earth. There are no "opposites" in any such sense as this ancient medical heresy suggests to the mind. Cold is not the opposite of heat, but its negation; darkness is not the opposite of light, but the effect of its withdrawal; ease is not the opposite of pain, but its absence; weakness is not the opposite of strength, but the want of it; a slow pulse is not the opposite of a rapid one, but its diminution. Inflammation, neuralgia, dropsy, vomiting, purging, etc., have no "opposites." Drugs produce no "opposites" to these morbid states, but only more or less inflammation, neuralgia, dropsy, vomiting, purging, etc. Allopathy is dissipated by analysis. Homœopathy, "*similia similibus*," more or less accurate, more or less scientific, more or less freed from collateral impediments, is the final issue of all medical progress.

PRACTICAL HOMŒOPATHY.

CHILLS AND FEVER AFTER CHILD-BIRTH.

[Com. by Dr Ulrich, Chicago.]

Mrs. Funk of this city, aged 19 years, of small and delicate stature, was attacked with chills and fever three days after her confinement, and continued to have chills every day for ten *consecutive days* until I was called. Chill comes on at 4 p. m., lasts half an hour, then followed by very high fever, continuing through the night, with violent headache, the eyes and face very red; *excessive*, unquenchable thirst, but little perspiration, and loss of appetite.

Gave one dose of Bell. 3, the

next day patient was better; no chill, some nausea; gave Ipecac 3, every 3 hours in water. On the third day found patient comfortable, complaining of nothing but being hungry; no medicine.

Epilepsy.

(Reported by Dr. Wm. Gallupe, Bangor, Me.)

George Withington of Brownsville Me., aged eleven years, of nervous, sanguine temperament, has been subject to spasms since he was two years old. For the first four or five years, had very slight spasmodic turns—first began after having taken a severe cold as supposed, which resulted in a spasm. Up to the time of five years old, had five such attacks, and with increasing severity.

When seven years old, rode out with him several miles, and had occasion to ford a river, which appeared to frighten him much. That night, he had a severe spasm, and next day two more, and more severe than any preceding ones. Began by drawing his head over the left shoulder, then to the right, again to the left, and soon followed by a general spasm of the whole system. Would halloo and clasp his hands as though affrighted, just before them. These increased in severity and number until he would have five or six during the day—then pass over a week, and sometimes three or four weeks before a return of them. Would have occasional turns of wildness, claspings of the hands, and incoherent talking for a few moments two or three times during the day, and no spasms; but frequently more or less spasms would follow them.

These paroxysms have gradually

increased in frequency and severity since that fright; and the mother thinks he has never passed over more than four weeks at any time without a series of spasms. At times, has had six or eight during the day for a week together. At the time of my first visit in July, he had had four to six of them daily for three weeks in succession, though quite irregular in occurrence and severity. When young, had occasional eruptions with much itching; thinks he has always appeared much better when this was out most.

Patient complained much of his stomach; the bowels are bloated, and more or less constipation; mouth and tongue coated, and very tætid odor.

The first prescription was made July 8th, and marked improvement was noticed during the first two months of treatment; he had become more mild, &c., the spasms diminished in frequency and severity, and after the medicine in December following, had scarcely a spasm afterwards. Patient became fleshy and robust and affectionate to his friends and mother.

The medicines had been given every 2, 3, 4 and 7 days during the 2 months treatment. For five years, he had no paroxysms, but when he began again to smoke, and after a severe cold, he had one spasm, which, however, was soon controlled by a few doses of medicine; since that time, over 3 years, he is perfectly well, and works hard as a common laborer.

—When the celebrated old Doctor Heim of Berlin, Prussia, was asked by his colleague why in *such* a case, he gave this *and no other* remedy, he would generally reply:

"I don't know; do just as I do, and the patient will get well."

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Credulity, Inconsistency and Deception, versus Patent and Quack Medicines.

We find our "leading men," who give the key to all popular movements, are—some of them—rather inconsistent in their avowed principles and professions; they "do not stick" to their "convictions" and either knowingly or unknowingly lend their efforts for the propagation of evils. The people being *rather* credulous, they swallow most anything and everything that sounds big, provided it comes from some noted, notorious person. This credulity, and great inconsistency, we have now most faithfully illustrated, in the present abominable practice of selling Quack and Patent Medicines.

Here we find Mr. A. complaining of INDIGESTION; he does not seek the advice of the respectable physician of his town, but he sends to the Druggist for a bottle of "Red Trowser's Bitters," which is highly recommended by the Hon. Snooks, Judge Shaky and other noted personages. Mr. A. hunts up other testimony and finds that Squire Muggins, Dr. Calomel, Deacon Sober and a large number of reverend gentlemen are in favor of

Bitters. Some prefer the "R. T. B.," others the "Broad Brim Bitters," and others the "Hose-Stretchers," or the "Abomination Bitters." The certificate of 'Squire M. is really interesting. He says, he has used several bottles of the "Abomination Bitters" and has now quite a *hankering* after it. Dr. C. joins 'Squire M., but adds that he is quite satisfied that the Liquor in the "A. B." is *much* stronger than that in the other Bitters sold, &c. The invalid is in a dilemma, don't know which Bitters he shall try next, but being considerably inclined to piety and sobriety, and lays great stress upon the "certificates" of the reverend gentlemen and the brethren generally, who have "been so highly benefitted" by the various "excellent medicines," for which they "thank God," and which they "confidently recommend," being "assured of their good effects," as an "excellent tonic," and therefore "take great pleasure in proclaiming" that this vile and pernicious mixture, is "not a rum drink," etc.

Some say the small amount of pure spirit—bad whiskey and poor gin—which these Bitters contain, are just sufficient to stimulate and arouse to activity. The brethren conclude by saying that they are very thankful to the inventor—QUACK—and benefactor—IMPOSTOR—for that health and vigor-imparting medicine; (*health and life-destroying compound, drunkards*

making poison, they should have said.

Well, Mr. A. continues his Bitters, changing from one to another; he is credulous and swallows not only all the Bitters, but also all the "puffs" from the "leading men."

Now, it happened that Mr. B. is taken ill; he also disdains the advice of an educated physician, and takes "Grave-is Pain-Killer," a mixture that is highly praised for all sorts of "ills that flesh is heir to." This nostrum is especially "set up" with a kind of "exhortation" by a certain class of clergymen who ought to be in better business than writing "puffs" for Quack medicines. They act as "General Agents" for the concern, write "certificates" from all parts of the missionary field, they "fly to the bottle" of the "blessed medicine" and cure colic, cramps, &c. They say the "Killer warms up the stomach,"—so does whiskey, according to Pat. Why then "mix liquors?" Do you think that mixed liquors are less harmful than the pure, clear article? Gentlemen, writers of "puffs, and certificates," are you not a little inconsistent? If we are not mistaken you Honorables, Reverends, Doctors, and Deacons, have generally a good deal to say on the question of temperance, of forming a "morbid" appetite for alcoholic drinks; you dwell with profound horror upon the theme, "the first glass;" you come down like a thunder-bolt upon those who take a sip of home-made wine; but you never consider that you are daily laying the foundation for drunkenness, and implanting the seeds of intemperance and disease by your officious-

ness in acting as the trump blowers for these nostrum venders.

These notables (?) do not realize the fact that their "blessed medicines" are the *very means* by which morbid appetites are engendered, to be followed by a train of consequences which most emphatically point to its origin—the taking of the highly recommended Quack medicines. These "bottle-a-line writers of "certificates" and "puffs" cannot plead ignorance to the established fact, that these nostrums contain, besides the abominable and disease-creating ingredients, a very large per centage of alcohol or poor liquors. They are well aware that all these "Bitters," "Killers," &c. are prepared with some kind of liquors, "so as to keep them from spoiling," as a tippler of "Hose-stretchers Bitters" remarked to us a short time since.

Now we ask, what reliance can be placed in these leading men, who are looked upon as models of morality, sobriety, integrity and honesty, lending their good name (?) and their influence, for the fostering of the debasing appetite for strong drinks and the propagation of intemperance?—And again, how much confidence can we place in men, who by means of their signatures fill—a-la-shysters and stool-pigeons—the pockets of a set of impostors and charlatans!

*We refer, of course, to a bottle of Quack medicine, and nothing stronger.

BOERHAVE wrote, "when we compare the good done by half a dozen true sons of *Æsculapius* with the amount of evil, which has been entailed upon the human family, by the extraordinary large number of physicians, we would no doubt think that it would be far better if there never had been any physicians in the world."

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS.

FOREIGN HOSPITALS &C.

[Com. by C. H. Nibelung, M. C., St. Louis].

From the official report published by the Directors of St. Margaret's Hospital in Paris, where *both systems* were practiced, 100 beds being reserved for Homœopathic, and 99 for Allopathic treatment, we learn that the patients on entering were directed to the first unoccupied bed, without regard to the system. During the three years, 1849, 1850, 1851, there were 8,385 patients treated, 3724 *Allopathically* of whom 411 died or 11.3 per cent.; and 4,665, *Homœopathically*, of whom only 139 died, or 8.55 per cent. The expenditure was for a patient under Allo. treatment. 6 fr's, under Hom. only 1-15 fr's, or as 1 to 90.

The rector of ST. LAWRENCE in Paris, 1858, founded a Homœopathic Dispensary in his parish, and also an Allopathic. At the end of 9 months, 515 persons had presented themselves at the Homœopathic and only 28 at the Allopathic Dispensary. The latter closed at last from want of patients and at the former, there were 3,000 consultations given in 1864, showing what people think of the merits of the two systems.

Another very important and impartial testimony is the report of Dr. McLoughlin (an Allopathic physician) appointed by the English government as Medical Inspector of *all Hospitals*. This report was printed by order of the House of Commons, May 21st, 1855. It shows in relation to Asiatic Cholera: deaths under *Allopathic* treatment, 59.2 per cent., *Homœopathic* treatment 16.4 per cent.

Northern Home for Friendless Children, Philadelphia.

The inmates of this institution are composed of neglected and friendless children, varying in age from four to twelve years, that have been gathered from all parts of the city, taken from wretched hovels and unhealthy localities. During the Homœopathic term of service, *seven and a half years*, from the spring of 1857 to October 24th, 1864, there were treated in the Home 1,599 children, with 16 deaths.

During this period, the city was visited by two fearful epidemics, the Diphtheria and the "Spotted Fever," and of course the Home came in for its share. Another virulent disease visited the Home during that period, namely: Purulent Ophthalmia, generally known by the name of Egyptian Ophthalmia.

Below we give the number and result of treatment of some of the most prevalent diseases, and we call special attention to the same, since the result is most gratifying, and must convince every thinking man of the vast superiority of Homœopathy over Allopathy:

Diseases.	No. Cases.	No. Cured	No. Died.
Catarrhal Fever,	36	36	
Group, various forms,	24	24	
Diarrhoea.	34	34	
Diphtheria,	25	22	
Dysentery,	23	22	1
Erysipelas,	10	10	
Inflammation of the Stomach	16	16	
Marasmus,	18	16	2
Quincy, sore throat, &c.,	33	33	
Rheumatism,	14	14	
Scarlet fever (simple).	9	9	
Scarlet Fever, (malignant)	24	21	3
Spotted Fever,	19	15	1
Typhoid Fever,	31	28	3
Typhoid Pneumonia,	16	13	
Purulent Ophthalmia,	501	511	
			20

The Board of Managers of the Home have also published a "Comparison of Homœopathic with Allopathic Medical Service," from which we take the following:

Total No. of cases while under Homœopathic service, a period of 7½ years, 1,599, with 16 deaths.

Total number of cases while under Allopathic service, a period of 4½ years 794, with 16 deaths.

Majority of cases under Homœopathic service, 805.

Difference in mortality—none.

Reader, what does it mean—"Difference in mortality—NONE." We are sure you comprehend its meaning fully; it is plain and explicit when the managers say, that the Home had under Homœopathic treatment, 16 deaths out of 1,599 cases, while under Allopathic treatment they had 16 deaths out of 794 cases.

Woman's Infirmary, New York City.

If Homœopathy cannot yet boast of its large hospitals supported by State and City authorities, it can make, nevertheless, quite a fair show of institutions organized and sustained by its wealthy and benevolent friends.

It gives us great pleasure to inform our readers that within the past 18 months, another of these charitable institutions has been called into life; we refer to the Woman's Infirmary Association, located on Washington Height, New York City. The institution provides one-third of its beds for free patients, who are admitted according to the regulations of the managers.

The paying patients are admitted on liberal terms. The medical staff, consists of two consulting physicians, two consulting surgeons, and the attending physician.

So far the hospital has met with the most satisfactory success. If the friends of Homœopathy will only continue with their liberal aid, this will in a few years be *the hospital for women*, where the afflicted from all parts of the country may seek relief from diseases peculiar to woman.

The present attending physician is Dr. J. W. Mitchell, who will be happy to give information to all, whether paying or non-paying patients.

CHOLERA.

A most Important and Significant News Item.

Dr. Wilde, an Allopathic surgeon, and the talented editor of the "Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medicine," says in his work on Austria, "Its Literary, Scientific and Medical Institutions." "Upon comparing the reports made of the treatment of Cholera in the Homœopathic Hospital at Vienna with that of the other hospitals at the same time, it appeared that while two-thirds of those treated Homœopathically were CURED, two-thirds of those treated at the other hospitals, DIED. This extraordinary result led Count Kalowrat to repeal the law relative to the practice of Homœopathy." It should be remarked here that this Homœopathic Hospital was daily visited by two Allopathic physicians, appointed as Inspectors by the Government, who confirmed this report.

(For the POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.) The Ancient Warrior.

Oh! what a dreaded warrior was he,
Who came with lances sharp hung at his side,
And from his corselet, glittering you could see,
The *cuppin's* instrument full often tried.
Behold! the awful blisters on his back,
And from his shoulders all his plasters hung,
The *seton* need e there, and yea, good lack!
The *skeins* of silk, all round in order strung.
The *issue-peas* form bracelets for his arms,
A bag of mustard on his body see,
Tartar-Emetic Ointment with its charms,
Hangs down in glory from crushing knee.
A *match-box*, *cotton*, and a *lamp to burn*,
The body of the all devoted fool
Is held aloft, that he who runs may learn
The wisdom of the *Allopathic* School.
Thus then in truth, he USED to march along,
Admiring crowds, in wonder stood aside,
But now they change the tenor of their song,
And look on all us *humbug* and deride.
St. Louis, April, 1866. W. T. H.

—The great Huteland said :— " One of the best evidences of a good and conscientious physician, is a detailed and prolonged examination of the sick.

NOT TO BLAME.—A number of our subscribers complain that they have not received their JOURNALS. Friends, don't blame us; we are doing our duty in mailing the paper promptly and carefully, and we also know that our efficient Deputy P. M. at Elgin—one of the wounded heroes of Stone River, from the gallant 38th Illinois—is a faithful public servant, attending to all our mail matter with the utmost promptness. Please blow up some other Post Master, or any other man.

Acknowledgement of Subscriptions.

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POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

"Prove all Things: Hold Fast That Which is Good."—St. Paul.

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CHOLERA.

Much has been said, and many pages have been written upon the subject of cholera. Various, and we may say countless theories, hypotheses, and speculations have been advanced since its appearance on the continent of Europe in the year 1831. Philosophical theorem, based upon physiological, anatomical, and pathological deductions, which, at first sight promised to stand the test of practicability, are found of little real value, when the physician is called to the bedside of the cholera patient. All the scientific investigations and profound researches of the old school, as to the cause, nature, &c., of cholera, have so far proved nothing, and the world to-day is not any wiser for it. The fact, and the truth is, that from the large number of eminent writers upon this subject, scarcely two agree upon one theory; and as regards the treatment, we find that each author, and each physician—of the old school—has his own views, his own notion as to what treatment should be pursued.

But this is not all; the worst is to come. We find that a large number

of the most learned, and better educated physicians of the Allopathic School have but little faith in their treatment; they are disgusted with the result of their "regular" practice and now and then, some of the "greater lights," being no doubt conscience-stricken, give vent to their "feelings" something in the style of old sinners at "experience meetings."

A few examples of this character will illustrate how that school has lost faith and hope in their treatment; charity it never possessed—See 1, Cor. Ch. xiii., and as a farther proof, we may add, charity *bleedeth* not, it *blistereth* not, &c.

We present to our readers

A DEPLORABLE, BUT FAITHFUL PICTURE

by Dr. Elliotson, who was physician to St. Thomas' Hospital in London, and a man of high authority in the Allopathic profession. He says in speaking of the treatment of the cholera:

"As respects this country, I cannot but think that if all the patients had been left alone, the mortality would have been much the same as it had been. If all the persons attacked with it had been put into warm beds, made comfortable and left alone—although many would have died who have been saved—yet, on the whole, I think the mortality would not have been greater than *often*

all that has been done; for we are not in the least more informed as to the proper remedies than we were when the first cases of cholera occurred; we have not been instructed in the least by those who have had the disease to treat.—Some say that they have cured the disease by bleeding; others by calomel; others by opium; and others again say that opium does harm. No doubt many poor creatures died uncomfortably, who would have died tranquilly if nothing had been done to them. Some were placed in hot water or in hot air, and had opium and calomel and other stimulants, which was more than their systems would bear, and more than would have been borne if they had been treated in perfect health. I am sorry to say, that of the cases I had to treat, the patients nearly all died. I tried two or three other sets of treatment. Some had calomel and opium in large and full doses; but they died. Hot air was applied externally and I got two to breathe *hot* air. It was found vain to attempt to warm people by hot air applied *externally*. They were nearly as cold as before; we could not raise their temperature; and, therefore, I thought of making them *breathe* hot air; but both patients died about the period that death usually takes place. It was said that saline treatment was likely to be of use, and accordingly, I tried it on some patients; the result, however, was the same as before."

THE CALOMEL PLAN.

Now let us see what is said of the calomel treatment, which is looked upon as the sheet anchor in the treatment of cholera. Dr. Hughes of Guy's Hospital, a man of vast observation and research, says:

"The results of the calomel plan were so unfavorable, as to produce a mournful depression of his spirits. All or nearly all of his patients he treated, died. He records that the calomel plan was thus tried in twelve consecutive cases by a friend—all died, and died more rapidly than ordinarily, though the patients were of varying ages, and in different stages."

THE PICKLING PROCESS.

The saline treatment, which is so highly recommended by some European and American physicians has

provoked Dr. Watson—every old school physician acknowledges "Watson" as high authority—to remark facetiously:

"It may do for pickles and her-rings, but SALTING a patient is not always CURING him."

CONFUSION, WORSE CONFOUNDED.

The following from "Cholera and Its Cures, An Historical Sketch, by J. Stevenson Bushnan, M. D., London, 1850," is a fair illustration of the interminable jargon, confusion and nonsense which is manifested throughout all the Allopathic writings upon the treatment of cholera. Reader, bear in mind, that Dr. Bushnan—our authority—is himself an Allopathist, but as it happened, he is an honest one, and deserves a long credit mark. He says:

"Let us pass in review of 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 was enveloped,' says a second. 'Ply him well with cold water internally,' says a third. 'Freeze him; cool his blood to 30° 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 patients 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 to be specially 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 recommend its adoption—the folly of the many is manifested by the proportion who died under the use of stimulants.

"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 hurry them off there, we suppose twelve-grain doses of opium will not be 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 other, '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; hachish and zhorabia; abstraction of blood, and injection of blood; perfect repose, and increased motion: to the skin, irritation 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 draw the readers 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, castoreum seeds, mislins, curraway, seeds, cinnamon, cochineal, camphor, aniseed, benzoin,

acid, benzoin, storax, balsam of tolu, aloes, rhubarb, sal-volatile, ipecacuanha wine, bibacate of soda, oxide of bismuth, spirits of wine, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, potassa, bismuth, columba, 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!"

AN HONEST DOCTOR WITH A FUNNY PRESCRIPTION.

Dr. Martin, an eminent German physician, utters the following plain language, on page 125, in his work published in 1850, and entitled, "What is Cholera, &c.:"

"All the Allopathists in the world, have so far not been able to find a remedy for the cure of Cholera."

And then he says—ludicrously enough:

"The best remedy would be, if we could turn the internal surface of the intestines outside, and expose them to the air, or turn the patient in the manner of a stocking."

The Doctor seems to like fun, but we fear the poor patient would not be helped much with the Doctor's comicalities.

A HUMILIATING CONFESSION FOLLOWED BY A JUST VERDICT.

Dr. Heimann, who had in 1849 at Cologne, the best and most extensive opportunities to treat Cholera, says in his work—"The Cholera Epidemic," in Cologne, published in 1849:

"The divergent views and opinions set forth regarding the nature and cure of Cholera, has, as a natural re-

sult, led us to the use of the most diversified and opposite cardinal remedies—bleeding, lime-water, iſc, opium, quinine, ether, ammoniac, volatile oils, caustic, mineral acids, oil of vitriol, &c.—these are the remedies, which at present, are contending for supremacy in the treatment of Cholera.”

And what results has Dr. H. observed from this Allopathic treatment? On page 25, our author—good, “regular,” old school authority—says, with perfect composure, *that more than half of the patients under this treatment DIED.*

Now, in view of this lamentable condition of the old school, is it to be wondered at, that the gentlemen of the olden time practice, have such bad luck in the treatment of Cholera.

According to the best Allopathic statistics, the ratio of mortality in the various epidemics of Asiatic Cholera, is about fifty per cent.—that is, one half die of those attacked. In public hospitals the mortality is a little more and in private practice a little less.—On the continent in 1831 and '32 the average mortality in private practice, as far as could be estimated, was 29 per cent., and in hospitals, 58 per cent.

The following

AUTHENTIC STATISTICS.

facts and figures, which cannot be contradicted, shows the results of Allopathy and Homœopathy in Cholera:

In 1857, the royal commission for the investigation of natural sciences,

published a report upon the cholera epidemic in Bavaria during the year 1854, from which we learn that out of 14,874 cholera patients, 7,594 DIED—*more than one half.*

In the city of New York in 1849 and '50 in private practice the mortality was 34 per cent, and in hospitals 53 per cent.

In St. Louis, according to the estimate of Dr. Reyburn (see Reyburn's report, Trans. of American Med. Association, Vol. 8, page 92), the mortality was in private from 35 to 37 per cent., or more than one death in three cases, in the two hospitals the same authority quotes it at 56½ per cent. According to the Medical Council's return to Parliament in Great Britain, in 1855, the mortality is given at 59 per cent.

Under Homœopathic treatment the mortality, calculated in precisely the same manner, is reduced to almost an incredible extent. In private practice 11 per cent, or one death in every 9 cases, and in hospitals 33 per cent.

But our statement as to the results of Homœopathic treatment may be called in question, it is proper, therefore, to authenticate them by citing the reports of government officials, and by calling attention to the statements of distinguished medical men, who are not Homœopaths.

“Dr. Gerstel of Vienna, and Dr. F. F. Quin, now a venerable and distinguished practitioner in London, treat-

ed cholera in Tischowitz, Moravia, in 1831. At the close of the epidemic a report was made to the Austrian government by the inspector. It concludes as follows :

The proportion of deaths compared with other places in which the epidemic raged, was small. The homoeopathic treatment which was carried out to a great extent by Dr. Gerstel, was the cause of this favorable result.

DR. VICTOR MEKARSKY VON MERK.

In 1851, in Great Britain, Government established a Medical Council to gather returns of the treatment and mortality of cholera under every method, and to report to Parliament.

When the report was submitted to the House of Commons, it was noticed that the returns of the homoeopathic practitioners, and of the London Homoeopathic Hospital were not included in it. The House of Commons thereupon called for these rejected returns, and they were presented in a separate report, entitled, "Return to an Address of Hon. House of Commons, dated May 17th, 1855; for—copies of any letters; * * * together with copies of any returns that have been rejected by the Medical Council."

This return gives the statistics of the London Homoeopathic Hospital, attested by Dr. McLoughlin, an eminent allopathic physician, who was government inspector of cholera hospitals, by appointment of the same medical council which rejected the returns!

The mortality of cholera in the Homoeopathic Hospital was 16.4 per cent.

Under allopathic treatment during the same epidemic, the Medical Council's return to Parliament gives the mortality as 58.2 per cent.

In a public letter contained in the report of the Homoeopathic Hospital, and addressed to one of the physicians of this hospital, Dr. McLoughlin (government inspector) says, (see "Return to House of Commons"):

"You are aware that I went to your hospital prejudiced against the Homoeopathic system; that you had in me, in your camp, an enemy rather than a friend. * * * That there may be no misunderstanding about the cases under treatment I saw in your hospital, I will add that all I saw were true cases of cholera, in the various stages of the disease; and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment which I have no hesitation in saying would have sunk under any other.

In conclusion, I must repeat to you, what I

have already told you, and what I have told every one with whom I have conversed, that although an allopath by principle, education, and practice, yet, was it the will of Providence to afflict me with cholera, and to deprive me of the power of prescribing for myself, I would rather be in the hands of a Homoeopathic than an allopathic prescriber.

I cannot suppose that anything I have said above can be of value to the homoeopathic system; but such as it is, you are at full liberty to make what use you please of this letter.

London, Feb. 22d, 1855."

This should be sufficient testimony in favor of the Homoeopathic treatment, although we could cite several pages more.

ALLOPATHIC BLOWING.

I HAVE EXAMINED IT.

"Well, I have examined Homoeopathy, given it a fair trial; I know all about it; I am satisfied that there is nothing in it. It is unreliable, based upon a flimsy hypothesis, a pretended law without truth and foundation, and in fact, it is a great humbug." This is the patent reply, the stereotyped answer given by Allopathists whenever the question is put to them, "Why don't you investigate and examine Homoeopathy?" They are ever ready to say that they have "examined it." Sir Allopath, will you please state to the public how far you have gone with your investigations; what course in your examination you have pursued, what means you employed, how much time and labor you devoted in your study of Homoeopathy, and finally tell us whether you freed your mind of all unbiased prejudice, and

went to work as an *honest man*, fully determined to explore the vast and rich mines of scientific truth. We know that a large number of Allopathic physicians never *think* of examining Homœopathy. The truth is, they are so surcharged with prejudice against anything new, outside of their "royal realm," or "regular profession," that they become slaves to their passions, utterly unfitting them for any investigations. There are a few others who read a few pages in some domestic book, and give, guided by their INVESTIGATION (?) one or two remedies for certain symptoms; the remedies do not produce the desired effect, because they were prescribed upon a false basis. The self-sacrificing *investigator* (?) turns away from his long-continued labors (?) of a few days—may be only hours—smiling complacently, if not sarcastically, and evidently with an air of a great discoverer, gives to the world—the persons he meets at the corners, or on the steps to his office—the results of his arduous labors and diligent studies (?) that Homœopathy is just what he expected, a *monstrous delusion*! He had given it a fair trial (?) and found that it is the greatest humbug ever known.

And here ended his first and last lesson in Homœopathy, but by no means his last fling and scurilous attack upon it. Whenever these investigators are questioned relative to

their examination, we invariably find they *do not understand the first elements of the new system*.

For the benefit of those who wish to know the *modus operandi* of examining Homœopathy, we subjoin the following from a pamphlet, written by Dr. Horner, which he styles "Reasons for Adopting the Rational System of Medicine." The laity may not be acquainted with this personage, and Allopathic physicians *don't wish to know or hear anything* from the Doctor now-a-days, although a few years ago they did swear by Dr. H. We will, therefore, briefly state that Dr. Horner was President and perpetual Vice President of the British Medical and Surgical Association, Senior Physician to the Hull Dispensary, etc. Dr. Horner is no doubt a man of high standing in Great Britain; the position he occupied while an Allopathist, warrants us to assume that he was a man of high rank in society, and an eminent member of the medical profession. In this pamphlet, he makes known the course he pursued in his examination, and the final result. He says:

"Up to the very time of instituting my inquiries—and it is with humility I make the confession—blinded by prejudice and ignorance like the rest of the profession in Hull, and elsewhere, I deemed Homœopathy an impossible thing; and even when I began to read, to investigate, to put it to the proof, I had far more expectation of exposing it as a fallacy, than

I had in discovering in it, that good, by which the evils of the old practice of medicine might be obviated and a more gentle, but far more efficient method of cures be substituted.

Therefore, honestly divesting my mind, as far as I was able to do, of all feeling and prejudice against it, I first diligently searched and studied all the best works on the subject. I thus obtained a thorough insight into knowledge of the science—and of the peculiar mode of preparation and stated powers of its medicines—of their nature and properties, and of their effect and application as remedies in disease—*points, be it observed absolutely necessary to a fair and enlightened test and examination.* This being at length accomplished, I most stringently, zealously, and I may add, jealously, conducted my lengthened and practical inquiry.

My first discovery was my own ignorance, as to what Homœopathy was, and the equal ignorance of the rest of my professional brethren with whom I had conversed on the subject. It was, I confess, with a feeling of shame, that I called to mind how we had misjudged and misrepresented Homœopathy.

In proceeding to enumerate a few of these facts and circumstances which enforced the conviction on my own mind that Homœopathy was a great truth, I would observe that no amount of mere reading or study of Homœopathic literature, could have brought such convictions, real and undisputable, to my own mind. Had I stopped short here, though impressed with the sentiment that what I had read might be true, yet nothing but experimental testimony would have enabled me,

in my own heart to realize that truth. I trust that this remark will not be lost on those who think that they have done enough in having read a book or two on the subject, and not feeling convinced, cast the whole aside, without trial, as unsatisfactory. I, unhappily, committed this very error nearly ten years ago. At that time, I read three or four books on the subject—certainly they were not the best—but the whole matter appeared to be too extraordinary to be real, and I cast it off as a delusion.—How much do I regret that I did not then go heartily into the work, and after fully qualifying myself, duly testing and proving it.

In my practical inquiry into the powers of Homœopathic remedies, I resorted to every species of proof which I could devise, and of which the subject seemed capable. I felt that the investigation in which I was now engaged, was, perhaps, the most serious of my life. Not only my reputation as a physician, my honor as a man, and the relief of the afflicted, but yet more, the interest of truth itself, was equally involved. * * * * I witnessed first, the painful and harassing symptoms of chronic diseases—both external and internal—progressively, steadily, and in some cases, rapidly cured by the administration of Homœopathic medicine; and that not in a few instances, where the old plan of treatment by other practitioners had failed; and in two or three examples, where I had myself been unsuccessful by the old system in giving relief.

On the other hand, I observed the distressing and alarming symptoms of acute inflammation of the most vital

organs—as of the brain, the lungs, the windpipe, (croup), and the bowels—arrested, overcome and cured, and that in a manner so observable and so evident, even to the friends of the patient.

For me now to doubt the power and the efficacy of Homœopathic remedies, would be to doubt the evidence of my own senses, and the exercise of common understanding. I rest my conviction on the solid basis of experimental testimony—on proof. I do not come forth as a partisan, but speak that which I do know, and testify that which I have seen.

My testimony is, that Homœopathy is indeed a great fact—a mighty truth. Being so, it must, in a mere scientific view, be looked upon as the greatest discovery of the age, and important as it is great. As health is justly acknowledged to be the choicest blessing, in what glad and grateful language should not Homœopathy be spoken of—not only as in itself a positive good, but also an escape from the old practice, which is environed with so much that is positive evil.”

Complimentary Communication.

[For the Popular Homœopathic Journal.]

All hail to thee, dear “POPULAR!” Thrice welcome must you be to those familiar with the great good accomplished by your namesake across the Atlantic, and may you long live to lift the mist from the drugged eyes of many who only know Homœopathy by “little pills.” I swear by the biggest pill in Homœopathy, that I will circulate and work for you anticipating that you (the P. H. J.) will not be the organ of a set of physicians, but really the paper of the

laity. And the chief reason why I will circulate you (the P. H. J.) is, because you do not drum out the liniments and salves, &c., &c., of one’s own pharmacy, as some journals do.

To show that I mean what I say, I have collected another list of subscribers for you and also send an interesting case, that of my only son, 18 months old, taken with Diarrhoea of whitish, grayish, paplike stools, (caused by cold), accompanied by a severe cold in the head, with constant discharge from the nose, and swelling of the glands of the neck. A dose of Calc. Carb. did not produce any beneficial effects, and in two or three days the discharges were more frequent (6 to 8 a day, only in the forenoon) thin, slimy, cheesy, or like chopped eggs, offensive sour smell, and apparently accompanied by pain. Gave Chamomile in solution at six hours interval. Improvement of diarrhoea, and discontinuance of remedy next day. A very troublesome dry cough appeared a few days later, *especially during sleep*, in the daytime as well as at night, awakening the child, and apparently *giving rest by turning him on the side*. Several doses of Cham. left the case unimproved. One dose of Calc. c. in solution given in the morning and no cough during the day. Another dose at night and no more cough. The discharge from the nose continuing, but thicker and less, in fact, “winding up.” DR. SCHAEFER.

POPULAR Homœopathic Journal.

C. A. JÄGER, M. D., Editor.

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POPULAR HOMŒOPATHIC JOURNAL.

"Prove all Things: Hold Fast That Which is Good."—St. Paul.

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No. 6.

The Allopathic School.

*What is Said of it by its Honest Members—
Damaging Testimony from the Highest Allo-
pathic Authorities.*

We very frequently hear Allopathic physicians complain that the Homoeopathic School was too severe in its attacks upon the "regular" practitioners. They say that we—Homoeopaths—misrepresent the standing of the Allopathic School, that Allopathy stands high as a science, that Homoeopathy, a system of quackery, has no right to criticise and denounce the "regulars."

For convenience sake we will not criticise your School, this time, but we wish to lay before our readers some "criticisms" which comes from members of the Allopathic School, from men who have attained high reputations for learning and medical skill, men who are reputed as authors, professors, etc.; and their "criticism"—or rather testimony—proves that the most learned and the really honest members of your profession, have no confidence in the old system, that there is really no stability in Allopathy. Their "criticism" is proving, conclusively, that after a pe-

riod of more than two thousand years, the same uncertainty and unreliability exists in the Old School as in the most remote ages.

Will our Allopathic friends who are so afraid of "criticism," explain to us, why they do not denounce these criticisers, or rather assailers, in their own ranks?

Why should Allopathists be allowed to criticise Allopathy, and why should Homoeopaths be debarred from this privilege? Is it because Allopathists are better judges, more competent to criticise, and duly and truly prepared for such a work?—We opine they are, and therefore we do not hesitate to lay before our readers the following damaging testimony from Allopathic writers:—

Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, as he is usually called, said twenty-two centuries ago, "the whole art is exposed to much censure from the vulgar who fancy that really, there is no such science as medicine since even in acute diseases practitioners differ so widely among themselves, that those things which one administers as thinking it the best that can be done, another holds to be bad."

Galen was disgusted with the miserable jargon, and quotes from the

latter the above language, and endorses his complaint.

Dr. Adams says in his translation of Hippocrates, "one cannot think of the change in professional opinions since the days of John Hunter, (at the close of the last century;) without the most painful feelings of distrust, in all modes of treatment. Now-a-days we have abandoned all general rules of practice.

An eminent English physician, Dr. Forbes, says, that in a large proportion of cases treated by them, the disease is cured by nature, and often in spite of them; that old physic is sick, very sick; that its case cannot be worse, it must either *mend or end.*" [See the British and Foreign Medical Review, 1846, page 258.]

Sir Astly Cooper asserts that medical doctrines are little better than stark staring absurdities.

Van Helmont declared, that medicine did not advance, but turned upon its axis.

Dr. Simon, lecturer on general pathology, in St. Thomas' Hospital, London, criticises his school as follows:

"We become skillful dispensers.—We know that bark very often cures ague, that Cod-liver-oil and Iodide of Potassium between them, relieve a good many cases of scrofula. That *Taraxacum* is sometimes useful below the diaphragm, and Squill above it." [See Simon's General Pathology, page 67-169.]

Magendie the celebrated French Physician once said in a lecture to his class, "Gentlemen, medicine is a great humbug. I know it is called a

science—science indeed, it is nothing like science. Doctors are mere empirics when they are not charlatans. We are as ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? Gentlemen, you have done me the honor to come here to attend my lectures, and I must tell you frankly now in the beginning, that I know nothing in the world about medicine, and I don't know anybody that does know anything about it." * * *

"I dare say in a century or so the accumulation of facts may enable our successors to form a medical science; but I repeat it to you, there is no such thing now, as a medical science. Who can tell me how to cure the headache? or the Gout? or diseases of the heart? Nobody.

Oh! you tell me doctors cure people. I grant you people are cured. But how are they cured? Gentlemen, Nature does a great deal; imagination does a great deal. Doctors do devilish little when they don't do harm." [See American Medical Gazette for June-1857.]

Again he says: "*Let us no longer wonder at the lamentable want of success which marks our practice, when there is scarcely a sound physiological principle among us.*"

The late Professor Gregory says: "Gentlemen, ninety-nine out of every hundred medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines are for the most part stark staring nonsense."

Dr. James Johnson, of the London Medico-Chirurgical Review, and generally acknowledged as great and good authority, declares it, "As his

"conscientious opinion, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there was not a single physician, surgeon, apothecary, chemist, druggist, nor drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail."

The distinguished Dr. John Mason Good, author of the "Study of Medicine," makes the following candid confession in that celebrated work: "The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon, and the effects of medicine on the human system in the highest degree uncertain, except indeed they have already destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined."

The sagacious and candid Dr. Rush remarked:

"We (speaking for the regular allopathic profession) have done but little more than multiply disease and increase their fatality."

Dr. Evans says:

"The medical practice of our day is, at best, a most uncertain and unsatisfactory system; it has neither philosophy nor common sense to command it to confidence."

Dr. Wunderlich, an eminent German physician—allopathic—says in his work, Pathology, and Therapeutics (1852, page 69, in regard to the present inadequate allopathic practice) "Instead of ripe experience, we find everywhere superficial observations; instead of proven truths, we have mere opinions; instead of clear-sighted inductions, nothing but dogmatical rules; instead of a true representation of the operation and action (of drugs), we have only useless

"definitions, and fantastical expressions."

Dr. P. Frank, also a celebrated German physician, makes the following declaration:

"It is certain, that the government should resolve, either to banish all physicians and their art, or to make such regulations, by which the lives of the community are more safe than at the present time."

Dr. Samuel Jackson, of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of the most eminent medical men of this country, asks, in a lecture, on the necessity of reformation, "Can this reform be much longer postponed? I believe not. The interests of the profession—the immediate pecuniary interests of practitioners, are too deeply implicated to admit that things should long continue in their present state. It cannot be concealed that public confidence in the knowledge and intelligence of the profession has been shaken—has been most materially impaired. In the regular practice, has not the treatment of disease too much degenerated into blind routine, pursued nearly in every disease, however dissimilar in nature?"

Broussais says:

"When I would seek a guide among authors most illustrious, to whom Therapeutics expresses herself most obliged, I find nothing but confusion."

Prof. Dr. F. Hoffman says, "By compounding get so many drugs, the practitioner gets confounded, since the real and true healing power of the same, are yet shrouded in darkness."

Addison once said :

"If we look into the profession of physic, we shall find a most formidable body of men; the sight of them is enough to make a man serious, for we may lay it down, as a maxim, that when a nation abounds in physicians—Allopathic—it grows thin of people."

Dr. Van Wedekind says, "We have many fabulous ideas regarding the action of medicines and the cause of disease, and the present mode of administering medicines in mixing so many drugs, may help us to gray hairs, but never to a deeper understanding of medicines."

Sir William Temple says, "This body of men—allopathic physicians—in our own country may be described like the British army in Cæsar's time, some of them slay in chariots and some on foot. If the infantry do less execution than the charioteers, it is because they cannot so soon be carried to every part of the town, and dispatch so much business in so short a time."

"Homœopathy cures a disease without inflicting new ones, acute or chronic. But because the patient feels no explosion of the disease, no laceration of other parts by its fragments, he often doubts whether the medicine has acted. If the evil spirit has not torn him, he doubts whether it has been forcibly expelled."

"The immediate morbid effects of a drug, people regard as the proper working of the medicine, and common sense—which is often another name for shallow reasoning—teaches them that the more a medicine works, the more it will do. They say, "Doctor, your medicine has not operated."

"Experience has led people to expect some morbid effects from medicines. Morbid effects are regarded as the tests of energy, without considering whether these have any curative tendency."

POPULAR Homœopathic Journal.

C. A. JÆGER, M. D., Editor.

Devoted to the Dissemination of the Truth, and Popular Exposition of the Principles of Homœopathy.

Published Monthly. Terms, Fifty Cents Per Annum.

SMALL DOSES.

The opponents of Homœopathy have much to say about the small doses Homœopathic physicians do prescribe. Some go so far as to say that they admit the truth of our law of cure "LIKE CURES LIKE," but they cannot believe that such infinite small doses have any effect upon a diseased organism, consequently look upon Homœopathy as a refined species of humbug. We would say here, once for all, that the smallness of the dose has nothing to do with the principles of Homœopathy; the small dose is no part of our law, but follows as a sequence in its application. Let this point be fully understood by our opponents; let them study the principles of Homœopathy and then when satisfied that its principles are sound, the law of cure TRUE and applicable in all cases, they will have but little trouble to be convinced, that grain doses, scruple doses, drachm doses, etc., are not only superfluous in the treatment of disease, but are *actually* and POSITIVELY injurious to the patient.

The object sought by the physician

is to CURE his patient, and it is his duty to employ safe and sure means to restore the health as speedily as possible. Now then, the physician must be the best judge, what size of the dose to administer, to accomplish his object. If it requires a large dose he will so prescribe it; if a small one, he certainly *ought* to give it. Surely, no honest physician will give his patient large doses, if small ones will accomplish the desired object.

But, say our allopathic friends, we cannot produce any effects with such small doses, why should the Homœopathists? The answer is very simple; it is because Homœopathists administer their medicines in accordance to a law of cure, and Homœopathists also are intimately acquainted with the effects of medicines upon the healthy system; and because Homœopathists have no such gross and crude ideas of disease as allopathists have. No one, indeed, ought to blame the old school practitioners for giving large doses of medicines, as long as they are allopathists—because they know not better—but they should be censured, and this very severely, for not investigating and studying homœopathy; for were they to do so, they would see at once, that large doses are not, but small doses are necessary to cure the sick, safely, surely and speedily.

Another point should be remem-

bered, that we Homœopathists can give the large doses, and yet remain true to our principles, but as a general rule we *dare not do it*. Experience has taught us, that to treat the sick successfully according to Nature's great law—*like cures like*—the small dose has to be selected.

The small doses are found to be safer and more direct, when the vitality is most seriously affected, since they will have less effect in increasing the already too highly excited morbid action. This is a vital point to be considered, and every physician should understand it. The ignorance of its true bearing, has hurried thousands to an untimely grave. We, as Homœopathists, who have developed by the proving of drugs upon the healthy system, have the only correct and true knowledge of the action of drugs, and the relation of the same to disease, and consequently are far better enabled to judge, which dose would be beneficial. If allopathists will take the trouble to prove drugs on themselves when healthy, instead of experimenting on their patients with large doses, they will soon discover, that the only true method of administering medicine, is in accordance to the law—*LIKE CURES LIKE*—and then in small doses.

☞ Disease is neither a devil to be exorcised, a humor to be expelled, an acrimony to be blunted, an acidity to be neutralized, or a putridity to be chemically decomposed.

HOMŒOPATHIC STATISTICS.

In the city of Coethen, in Germany, where Hahnemann resided and practiced for several years, there is a Homœopathic Clinic and Dispensary, under the direction of Dr. A. Lutze, Sanitary Counselor, which is visited by the sick, far and near. During the year of 1865 not less than 24,318 patients received medical aid from Dr. L. and his assistants. During this period there were also received 52,400 letters, applying for medical advice for 168,843 patients, making a grand total of 193,161 patients treated during the year—being 3,690 more than in the previous year. More than three-fourths of the patients were treated gratuitously, and among the paying invalids were a very large number of persons of high rank, from all parts of the globe. The report shows further, that 3,064 pocket and family cases, with books, were sold, many of them being sent to China, Australia, South America, and the Indies, showing at once, that the blessings of Homœopathy are spread over the whole world.

Incidentally we may mention, here, that our esteemed colleagues, Dr. Kunze, of Davenport, Dr. Kniepeke, of Chicago, and Dr. Fink of Belleville, Ill., have been for several years on active duty as assistants in this renowned institution.

ALLOPATHY AND CHOLERA.

versus
PROGRESS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

The sum of 100,000 francs was left to the French Academy in 1849 by M. Briant, to be given as a prize to the happy individual who should discover some treatment which would cure Asiatic Cholera in a large majority of cases, or point out incontrovertibly the causes of Asiatic Cholera, so that, in leading the way to the suppression of the causes, a stop should be put to the epidemic; or, finally, discover a certain prophylaxis, as evident as is, for instance, vaccination against small pox. The time for the presentation of the papers was set for June 1st, 1865. Ten candidates presented their memoirs, each one hoping to receive the prize, but what was the result? The Academy rejected ALL.

What a humiliating *fact* for the dominant school, who points with pride upon its antiquity, upon its scientific researches, upon its GLORY and upon its great achievements in the treatment and cure of disease.

But when they have Cholera to meet—a disease with which the old school of medicine have been acquainted for more than thirty years—and in the face of all the great improvements and advancements of the various departments in medicine, during this period, this old school—the *regulars*—are powerless, they are

divided, even in opinions and theories, and most hopelessly confounded; not to use a more severe term—as to the treatment. What a record for Allopathic medical science! Where are all the great lights of Old School Medicine? Where are the thousands of Allopathic Professors? What are they teaching at the regular Colleges? Reader, think of it! During more than thirty years of study, experimenting and killing of Cholera patients, this great body of physicians throughout the civilized world, has SO FAR ADVANCED AS TO SAVE (?) FIFTY PATIENTS OUT OF EVERY HUNDRED,—just exactly the number, that will recover without any medical aid!

It has been proposed by some humane individual, that the Government should tax *stays*, as a very large revenue could be derived from that source, but the Doctors objected to the measure on the ground, that it would diminish consumption!—Even the medical faculty has an eye upon Bread-and-Butter!—why not the friends of “My Policy?”

It is said of the elder Dr. Parrish, that his suavity and tenderness did almost as much as his skill in the restoration of his patients; and that, on one occasion, a young lady, whose malady seemed reluctant to yield, hearing the good Doctor, express a desire that he might see a change for the better in her condition, whispered in the ear of the attendant, “I think if the dear Doctor would kiss me, I should be better.” He overheard her, and promptly responded, “Does thee think so? then thee shall have one,” and suiting the action to the word, he bent over and kissed

her. The next day she was better, and soon was entirely well.”

(We would, however, caution, the younger members of the profession; how to repeat this prescription; at any rate, be first well satisfied that your diagnosis is correct, and if the above remedy is the simile to the case, it may prove efficacious, without causing any complications.)

“It is urged against Homoeopathy, that it excludes cathartics, emetics, revulsives, etc., agents which the Allopathic physicians rely upon as being the most safe and effective means of ridding the system of disease. It is true that the general use of these agents is discarded by Homoeopaths, and the reason is, they do not find such agents necessary.—The experienced Homoeopathist wants no such agents with which to contend against disease, and the world has reason to fear the use of them more than the five infernal deities, and, moreover, the common instincts of humanity would lead us to shun them as we would the Fates and Fairies of Hades.—These agents are known to tax the vital powers, and if patients recover after having been subjected to their prostrating effects, they, as a general rule, may congratulate themselves upon having made a fortunate escape.

No one can observe the economy of the healthy system and fail to recognize the fact that nature forbids forcible evacuations of every kind. A state of nausea, or of sickness of the stomach, simply argues that the organ is striving to regain its normal condition, and that an emetic would only increase the irritation and still further depress the vital power. Thus, instead of administering one for the purpose of *throwing off the bile*, the physician should consult nature's wants, and administer for her recuperation, so that the contents of the stomach might be retained for the general good of the system. The constipated condition of the bowels simply indicates the absence of vitality in the intestinal-tube, which a remedy properly addressed might remove, but a cathartic could only depress the vital power and ultimately increase the difficulty. The obvious fact, that constipation returns with more violence after the use of cathartics, proves them to be of but little service in removing the difficulty.”—*Small*.

The last new plan of treatment proposed in case of a serious fracture of the skull, is to amputate the head!

Physicians will please remember that this is THE paper for the last!

THE TWO SCHOOLS.

In the following two tables we present a concise view of the difference between the Homoeopathic and Allopathic Schools. The intelligent reader can judge for himself, which of the two, is the most safe, certain and reliable one:

HOMŒOPATHY.

ALLOPATHY.

I. How to select the right Medicines.

Select that medicine, the effects of which in the healthy are similar to those of the disease to be removed.

Select that medicine which has cured a disease having a similar name; or one which you think ought to cure the case before you.

II. How to learn the powers and properties of Medicines.

Try them upon persons in health, of both sexes, of different ages and habits, noting every departure from a normal state, both in body and in mind.

Try them upon the sick, or upon rabbits and cats; or, from their botanical and chemical properties, infer their medicinal.

III. How to administer the Medicines.

Administer each medicine by itself, having no compound; so that you get a distinct, specific action, affecting only the parts diseased.

Administer as many different medicines together as you please; so as to reach every part of the system at once, and so that they may modify each other's action.

IV. What should be the size of a Dose.

Let the dose be the smallest that can relieve—just sufficient to excite a reaction in the diseased and sensitive organ, without disturbing healthy parts.

Let the dose be sufficient to work itself off; to have an alterative effect; to get up a general reaction; to reduce at once, or to stimulate, as the case may seem to require.

Some 560 Physicians, who have received for FIVE MONTHS from one to ten copies of this Journal are indebted to us, and the worst of it is, that we are almost positive that these honorable (?) men do not propose to pay us anything. Why in the name of honesty, did you not say that the Journal is not wanted, if you did not intend to pay for it? Why not act honorably and return the first package received, with "refused," instead of taking the paper four and five months from the Post-office, until the Bill is enclosed, and then under cover of the official "refused" return it without paying for the copies which you retained, and to which you have no right whatever, unless you pay for it, as we do for

our printing. We have come to the conclusion that the human family comprises among its numbers, a very large number of very mean men.

Alarming, if True.

A physician, residing less than 25 miles from our office, made a statement a few weeks ago, that the sanitary condition of the city and country was, indeed most alarming. He alone had at that time FORTY (???) cases of Dysentery under treatment. How the poor fellow could manage all these cases, besides attending to horse trading and other little affairs is beyond our comprehension. We sincerely sympathise with him, and the terribly afflicted community.

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